to settle there. To this place the survivors of the emigrants by the Elizabeth were removed, and the seed was planted that has grown and branched into the Republic of Liberia.

It was not long before news came that the colonists were "turbulent and insubordinate." "There was no civil government; what stood in the place of one, was a pure despotism of an agent, resting on no legal basis and possessing no physical force to compel obedience."[1] In time this was remedied and the reign of law and order was established. It is mentioned to show the warning of which the Maryland State Colonization Society availed itself at a later date.

To carry on its work the American Colonization Society depended upon the collections made by auxiliaries. One of the most productive of these was in Baltimore. The interest in the subject, however, had spread throughout the State; and on the 6th of March, 1827, the Legislature directed "the treasurer of the Western Shore to pay for the use of the Society one thousand dollars, provided he should be satisfied that the sum would be expended for the benefit of the people of color who had been actual residents of Maryland for twelve months prior to their embarkation for

[1] See Memorial Volume of Am. Col. Society, pp. 81, 82.



Africa. A like sum was directed to be paid annually to the Society on proof to the same effect.

Including the emigration of 1828, there had been sent to Liberia from various States seven hundred and fifty-seven emigrants; and the prospects in this respect were so satisfactory that, at the annual meeting in that year, the Society adopted a resolution offered by Mr. Latrobe, a delegate from Maryland, "that the Board of Managers be requested to ascertain in the course of the ensuing year, if possible, the practicability of obtaining territory for colonial settlements at Cape Palmas and the island of Bulama, on the southwest coast of Africa." In support of this resolution the advantages of Cape Palmas were described on information derived mainly from Dr. Ayres, the companion of Captain Stockton, and from inspection of the map of Africa.

In 1829, there was remitted to the Society in Washington, between two and three thousand dollars, the proceeds of a fair held in Baltimore. This was a large sum in those days; but there was a reaction in the feeling that produced it, owing to the emigration from Maryland being so very small that the parent Society was unable to meet the condition on which the payment of the State's subscription for that year depended. At

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XV. Pamphlets (not in original collection)
16. Maryland in Liberia, by J.H.B.Latrobe, March 9, 1885, Baltimore