management in Africa, or the want of pecuniary means in Washington; and it came to be asked whether Cape Palmas, which had been suggested at Washington in 1828, might not, in this emergency, be found to be a site upon which, with due preparation and with adequate pecuniary means, a colony might be planted that would be free from the difficulties that were hampering the Society at Washington.

As far back as October 4th, 1832, Messrs. Latrobe, Judge Brice and Charles Carroll Harper had been appointed a committee to consider and report upon communications that had been received from different parties in regard to new settlements in Africa; and on the return of the Lafayette, the committee, regarding a new settlement as the only alternative to a failure of the colonization cause in Maryland, reported the following resolution, which was adopted.

"That the Maryland State Colonization Society will forthwith establish a settlement on the coast of Africa, and will take immediate means to procure, both within and without the State, the necessary pecuniary aid; and that the committee heretofore appointed on the subject of new settlements be directed to report to the board upon the position and details, together with the probable cost of the same, and that the commissioners of the State

fund be requested to lend their aid in such manner as they may deem proper in this behalf."[1]

In the preamble to this resolution it was recited among other things that "it was believed that a settlement thus formed by a Society, whose avowed object was the extirpation of slavery in Maryland, by proper and gradual efforts addressed to the understanding and experience of the people of the State, would be viewed with peculiar interest by those who advocated colonization on account of its tendencies towards liberty."

On the 28th June, the committee reported that "they had no hesitation in recommending Cape Palmas or its vicinity, as the most suitable position for a new settlement to the leeward of Monrovia. Its advantages were great in a commercial aspect, equally so in an agricultural one, and there was no reason to believe that its health was not equal to that of any other situation on the coast."

The report was accepted, and the following resolutions, after a prolonged discussion of the subject, and after amendment, were unanimously adopted as the basis of the Society's action in the premises.[2]

[1] Records, Vol. I, p. 74.

[2] With the views entertained, nowadays, of slavery, it perhaps seems strange that there should have been any question as to the propriety of

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