trade, that had contributed so largely to the means of the State Society still continued. The legislative functions of the Board of Managers had come to an end; that was all. Hereafter it could only advise. The infant had attained its majority, and the guardian's right to command had ceased.

While reference is made here to the State's appropriation, it would be a great mistake to suppose that the State Society had been altogether dependent upon the $10,000 per annum in accomplishing the results that have been here described. A balance sheet made up to December 31, 1857, for example, showed a credit to profit and loss of $139,972.31, over and above collections, amounting, at that date to $45,385.74; and, in all the reports of the commissioners of the State fund under the Act of 1831, care is taken to state that the contributions of the State Society to the general object had enabled the commissioners to devote the whole of the State's appropriations to the transportation of emigrants and to providing for their reception in Africa, all the expenses of the government there, and of the Society in America, being otherwise provided for.

Governor Prout died during his term of office, and Lieutenant Governor B. S. Drayton took his place. It was under his administration that the

native war began which was the immediate cause of the absorption of the new State into the older one of Liberia proper. Without the cautious and sagacious and patient temper of his predecessors, Governor Drayton's course has been said to have brought on a conflict resulting in many deaths on both sides, which made it necessary to apply to the authorities at Monrovia for assistance. It so happened, most remarkably, that when the application came, Dr. Hall happened to be at Monrovia in the Mary Caroline Stevens[1] on a visit to Africa. With his usual energy and with means belonging to the State Society at command, he at once supplied what was wanting to equip 115 uniformed troops that he carried in the Stevens to Cape Palmas, where his influence, that had not yet died out, backed by military force, soon produced peace, and a treaty was concluded with the natives on equitable terms.

[1] The Mary Caroline Stevens was built in Baltimore for the American Colonization Society. Mr. John C. Stevens, of Talbot County, Maryland, had made the munificent donation of $37,000 to be appropriated to the building of a vessel to be held in trust for colonization purposes. It was first proposed by Mr. Stevens that the Maryland State Society should become the recipient of his bounty, and be the beneficiary owners of the vessel; but he was advised that the State Society would not be justified in keeping such a ship constantly employed; the title of the vessel was accordingly vested in three officers of the American Colonization Society, to be held in trust for it; while, by stipulations with the State Society, the latter secured the right to transport emigrants by her. She sailed on her first voyage at the close of November, 1856. This vessel continued in the trade for six years, when she was sold and replaced by the Golconda, of greater capacity.

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