Baltimore Decr. 9th. 1838.

Gentlemen

The year which has just closed with us, has been one of much toil and labour, as well as one of frequent disappointment and mortification. Commencing with the 24th Febry and ended with the year itself, if my duties at Annapolis be taken into account, and ending with the departure of our Fall Expedition, there has been little cessation from my arduous duties, with the exception of that occasioned, during the month of July, by serious indisposition.

Within the year, I have visited the counties of Carroll, Frederick, Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, St. Marys, Calvert, Anne Arundel, and Harford on the western; and of Cecil, Kent, and Queen Anns on the Eastern Shore. Most of these Counties have received much attention; in some of them I have laboured for weeks together, and at four or five different times. The Counties of Baltimore, Washington & Alleghany on the Western, and of Dorchester, Caroline, Sommersette, & Worcester on the Eastern shore ought now to receive attention.

In passing through the State, and having respect to the several and various interests connected with the Success of the Colonization scheme, many circumstances have occurred both of pleasant and painful character. Every where we have been cordially received and cheered by the friends of the cause; and we hesitate not not to give as our opinion and confident belief, that nine-tenths of the influence, talent and respectability of Maryland is in favour of the noble enterprize in which the state has so honorably and fully embarked. It should not be concealed however, that all are not for colonization, and I have sometimes feared we were encountering opposition from citizens of our own state, the more to be dreaded, and the more dangerous to the best interests of our people, because, for all practical purposes, in concert with that from without our borders which has so long wielded, and still to a considerable controlls, the movements of the free people of color within the state.

I am satisfied now, as I have been for months past, that it is the influence of Modern Abolitionism which most effectually checks and destroys the operations and influence of Colonization in Maryland; in the language of that party "they have secured the

confidence of the free people of color." The hopes inspired by these profesed friends of the colored Race, looking to a home and inheritance in this country;- the participation in equal privelidges, and occupency of equal ground with our white population, are much more congenial with these views and wishes than those which point acros the Broad Atlantic and call on them to provide for themselves and then a home and inheritance in the Land of their forefathers: and we may add, with truth, never will the triumph of Colonization be complete, until the hopes inspired by the Abolitionists are shown to be illusory. That this will be done speedily, every circumstance now conspires to demonstrate, and the accomplisment of this object, on which results so every way momentus are staked, would be materially hastened by the united exertions and co-operation of all our citizens; deeply, therefore is it to be regreted, that there should be found one who could under any circumstances, withold his influence. There are some however, and although the number be small, yet the influence exerted is most prejudicial.

The opposers of Colonization residing in our State are of three clases. The first and most numerous, are those who rent or own lands and depend on hired labour for their cultivation. These fear the removal of the free Blacks will inhance the value of labour, and greatly augment their expenses. Colonization, say these, will greatly promote the interest of the slave holder; we shall presently be obliged to hire his slaves, and at such prices as he may determine. The second class of opposers are those who rent lands to the free blacks, and who from them obtain, or think they obtain such prices as others could not give. The third class of opposers are found in the ranks of those who call themselves, "slave-holders from principle." They constitute a very small minority of this portion of our citizens, and are opposed to us, because fearful that, by and bye, all the labour or rather all that class of our people known as the labouring class, will have been removed to Liberia, and they obliged to depend on white labour for the cultivation of their estates. One of these, I am credably informed, (my informant had it from the gentleman himself) took the trouble to follow me from house to house, and dissuade the free blacks, residing in his neighbourhood, from going to Africa. But after all, the opposition made to colonization, by citizens of our state, is to be regretted, only because of the countenance

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