I tried every string, that would bear a pull and long. Many confessed to me that your the right ground, and ought to be suppor-ted — but the monied people in N. Eng. preferred other benevolent schemes. I found too, that many were deeply prejudiced against your Soc. Mr Garrison has resorted to the blackest and foulest means of slandering the M^d scheme of colonization. He has taken up your laws, adopted for your own security, against your colored popula-tion, and connected them with your scheme of colonization; and thus has tried, and with a good deal of success to impress the community with the belief, that these laws were enacted expressly to drive your blacks into the plans of colonization.

An unhappy impression was made in this particular by the Messrs Breckinridges in their visit there last summer. Your friends informed me, that more was done to the injury of colonization by the manner of stating your determinations in getting rid of slavery, than can be done away in years. The impres-sion was this: that your blacks should be sent to Africa, or exterminated.

I replied to Mr Garrison's argument with considerable success in this way: The laws of Maryland may be considered oppressive to the black man by those who know nothing of the dangers connected with the system of slavery — yet that these laws had no connection with colonization — the same and still more odious and oppressive laws existed, where, there was no friendly feeling towards colonization.

From Boston, I went to Portland, and after exciting some interest, and making your friends by personal visits, the time for a meeting was appointed, and in the meantime, I went on to Bath, and Brunswick. At the former I addressed a tolerably large meeting and took up a collection. At the — I called upon several of the citizens, but it was thought best to defering asking money, till some time near the 4th of July. An agent for a Theological Seminary had visited the place, but a day or two previous, and had collected large sums. Professor Upham is a very warm friend to Colonization. He thought, that nothing could be done just then. I think you will hear from them this summer. At Portland I presented the subject to a large audience, and the next day, assisted by a good Man, Mr Cutter Esq, called on all who would probably give any thing. The people of that city feel or profess to feel a deep interest in your plans of colonization but are not yet disposed to do much. They talk in this way: "we like the plan as you present it to us — it is the very thing we ought to support; but we in N. Eng. do not like to act hastily. We will give a little now, and if your society appears upon further acquaintance, as well as it does now. We will do more at some future time".

From Portland, I went to Portsmouth, N.H. The antis have not as yet been able to organize a society there — and the people of influence and respectability were very desirous of fully pre-occu-pying the ground with an "Aid Society". Your scheme took with them perfectly to my satisfaction. Some, who had con-tributed six or ten years to the Parent Soc. entered into this with heart and hand. It was deemed best to organize a society but to defer the collection of funds till July or August. A general meeting was called, and well attended — another meeting was then called for organizing a Soc. every thing towards organization was done, except the election of officers. You will hear from them soon.

I next proceeded to Newburyport. The antis have a small society, but it is composed of a class, who are not able to effect much. yet there with few exceptions, there is a perfect indifference to the whole subject of colonization. I tried to — a few friends together for consultation, but failed — the antis meet — ly, but yet they will do nothing.

Maryland Historical Society

The Maryland State Colonization Society Papers

II. Correspondence Received
A. Letter Books

2. 1834—1835

1835