most esteemed preferable to hog's lard for cooking, and produces as good a light as the fish oil, without that disagreeable smell. All the above productions can be raised in this country to any extent desirable. The animals which we found here are a fine breed of small plump neat cattle, sheep, ducks & fowls. These are all domesticated, and very abundant, and propagate much faster than in America. Wild Game is also plentiful, as hogs, deer, bush cats, monkeys and a great variety of birds. We have the best of timber for building and cabinet work. Inexhaustible quarries of good rock and five or six hundred bushels of lime have been prepared from shells. We have erected and finished fourteen clapboarded and shingled wooden buildings; ten more are under way, two of which are of stone. We have built a wharf of stone, seventy feet by twenty six; and with pride do we add that our little village presents an appearance which would not shame any thirty men to act acknowledge it as the result of eight months labour, either in Africa or America. And under existing circumstances, we candidly declare that we are not disposed to return to the United States.

Another interesting circumstance connected with our situation may be noticed viz. We are surrounded by numerous tribes of the most intelligent and civilized natives on this coast. They received us with gladness and seem ardently to wish to adopt our habits and manners, and to acquire a knowledge of the arts of civilized life. From them we have received great assistance in procuring timber for the erection of our houses, and from them also has been procured most of the vegetable food of the colony since its establishment; and both labour and provisions have been obtained for less than one half of the cost of the same in America. We have an excellent school in operation, which is not only attended by our own children, but by those of some of the principal natives in our vicinity, and as far as we can judge, they have made rapid progress.

That we may not weary your patience, or be suspected of a desire to set forth matters in too favourable a light, we have been thus brief in our statements. It will naturally be supposed, Brethren, that the object of this address is to induce you to emigrate and join us. To deny this would be a gross want of candour and not in unison with our professions at the outset. We do wish it, and we tender you both the heart and hand of good fellowship.

But here again, let us be equally candid with you. It is not every man that we could honestly advise or desire to come to this Colony. To those who are content to live and educate their children as house servants and lackeys, we would say, stay where you are; here we have no masters to employ you. To the indolent, heedless and slothful, we would say, tarry among the flesh pots of Egypt; here we get our bread by the sweat of the brow. To drunkards & rioters, we would say, come not to us; you can never become naturalized in a land where there are no grog shops, and where temperance and order is the motto. To the timorous and suspicious, we would say, stay where you have protectors; here we protect ourselves. But the industrious, enterprising and patriotic of what occupation or profession soever; the merchant, the mechanic and farmer, (but more particularly the latter) we would counsel, advise and entreat to come and be one with us, and assist us in this glorious enterprise, and enjoy with us that liberty to which we ever were, and the man of colour ever must be, a stranger in America. To the ministers of the gospel, both white and coloured, we would say, come to this great harvest, and diffuse amongst us and our benighted neighbours that light of the Gospel without which liberty itself is but slavery, and freedom but perpetual bondage —

Accept Brethren, our best wishes and prayers that the great disposer of events will direct you to that

Maryland Historical Society

The Maryland State Colonization Society Papers

II. Correspondence Received
A. Letter Books

2. 1834--1835

1835