pursuit, of the inhabitants of this Colony: & as one important means for effecting this object, they have directed that emigrants shall be located on their lands immediately on their arrival. The objections to pursuing this course heretofore in the infant state of the Colony I have fully explained to you. But these objections no longer exist. I would strongly advise the immediate erection of cheap native houses upon the lands of the newly arrived emigrants, or at least upon the lands of those who manifest a disposition to commence active operations. This being effected & the present emigrants located, no time should be lost in laying out a new street parallel to the Md. Avenue, or extending that as you may deem proper, & erecting from ten to twenty dwellings of the above description on new lots for the emigrants in the expected expedition of May next.

With the exception of this one object & the provisioning of new emigrants & those who are absolutely unable to procure food otherwise, I would not advise the expenditure of any Public funds, until further advice from the Board of Managers. — You will notice on the Books of the Colonial Agency a large balance due by the colonists, & these being on other account in the first year or eighteen months after the establishment of the Colony, from which they could obtain food, but the Agency. Secondly — there has not been uniformly any particular species of labour required by the Agency as remuneration for funds advanced. Neither of these causes now exist. There is a sufficiency of vegitable food in the farms of all emigrants who have been in the colony over one year, to support them in the aggregate & they ought to be compelled to supply each other. The establishment of the Public Farm entirely obviates the second of the above mentioned causes by affording at all times a species of labour which most colonists are capable of performing. It will therefore be in your power under existing circumstances rather to diminish the amt of Credit to the colonists.

Particular care should be taken that the overseer of the Public Farm should fulfil his instructions in experimenting upon the articles likely to become the most valuable staple productions of the Colony. & that the result of these experiments, should be duly recorded & promulgated to the Colonists as a guide in their farming operations. —

I should deem it highly inexpedient at this time to make any farther acquisition of territory. At present we have as much as we can properly direct & controul. & the acquisition of more would tend rather to give anxiety & trouble, than add to our security.

In all palavers & difficulties with the natives I would advise you generally to take such ground as would be considered right and just according to customary usage among the different tribes of the country rather than to demand what you would have reason to expect from a civilized people. In this however you will be greatly assisted by our Head man Lebou Will, and I think you will seldom err in justice or expediency in taking his advice. Open hostilities are to be avoided even at a great sacrifice. —

In consequence of recent mercantile transactions & the shipments per Brig Fortune, you are placed in possession of a more valuable & better assortment of trade goods than has ever before been landed in the colony. & at a season the

Maryland Historical Society

The Maryland State Colonization Society Papers

II. Correspondence Received
A. Letter Books

3. 1836