energy and hope on their part.

Except during the administration of Mr. Ashmun, the Government of the colonies, have never resorted to forcible measures, to prevent or destroy Slave factories near them. In the 1st place they had not the ability, and in the second, if they had the factories being always on ground not purchased from the natives; they had not the right to do so.

As to the moral effects of the settlements on the natives those who are continually condemning Colonization and calumniating the colony, because all the natives in its vicinity are not converted through its influence; demand what colonization as such, is not per se calculated, and never has effected. And further, those who support colonization from such expectations alone, believing that to be its chief if not its only merit, seem to satisfy themselves that the "end justifieth the means." Besides donations graduated by this scale, (as doubtless they have been to a great extent), have necessarily proved insufficient for all the wants of Colonizations, whatever they might have done for missions purely so — It is too apt to be lost sight of, that the emigrants have other claims on the charity of the American public, besides their mere transportation and enough to do in regulating their own affairs to do much directly for the natives. That the history of Colonization shows it moral influence generally, on the aborigines of a country, to be less beneficial, than might at first sight be expected,

Maryland Historical Society

The Maryland State Colonization Society Papers

II. Correspondence Received
A. Letter Books

6. 1839--1840

1839