meat, but for surpassing that or the common melted butter as sauce for rice, or other vegetables. I should advise that the newly arrived farming Colonist, should first supply himself well with vegetables for his & his families subsistence as Cassada & the Plantain; this together with his sections & building a dwelling will take at least one year. I would then have him put in all the Cotton & tobacco that he could well manage, at the same time take care to save all the Palms that should be on his lot, & sow a nursery of them if he had time. As I mentioned before I consider Sugar cane as entirely out of the question with the Colonists at present, but if the Board of Managers wish it I will make a beginning at the public expence on the farm, but it must be recollected that this labour cannot be performed by those condemned to labour for the public, as the cane requires much care at one season and little or none at another, & when to be planted cut or manufactured it must be done at once. It will require considerable machinery, & good buildings & I doubt not but the Board will see fit to let it rest awhile. But Cotton I am anxious to get under way, & therefore wish a good quantity, & variety, of the seed sent out, also some work or works upon the subject of growing Cotton Tobacco & the Sugar Cane.

I have been thus particular in stating my views upon this subject that the Board of Managers may understand wherefore I have not commenced the culture of the Cane & Coffee, & also that the man of Flour when told that they both grow spontaneously in our Country shall not expect to find plantations of them ready at hand. The mischief done by mere presentations, or by wrong inferences deduced from dubious & ambiguous statements is incalculable. It is enough that the Colonist is forced by oppression from the land of his birth, that land for the protection of which

(equally with the whites) his very ancestors have shed their blood, & to which he has by moral law become naturalized, & by right can call his home that the ties of consanguinity are severed & all that he holds dear, Wife, parents & children are left to perpetual bondage. In one word it is enough that he sacrifices his all, all his home that could render life desirable, for the hope of liberty, peace & plenty, & that if ... hope should not ultimately be extinguished by the chilling blasts of disappointment.

June 11. I judge a few remarks upon the health of this place will not be considered premature. Upon this subject I have been tremblingly anxious & watchful, as I am satisfied that it will ultimately determine the destiny of this Colony. Our natural advantages in every other respect are equal to those of any part of the Globe and I think we may indulge a well grounded hope that Providence has been no less propitious with regard to the salubrity of our location. I speak with caution being fully sensible that years must elapse ere we can form a decided opinion upon this very important subject. I can only speak of it comparatively and so can safely say that this is a far more healthy place than Cape Mesurado, I am warranted in saying this from the circumstance that quite a number of our Colonists were extremely weak and sickly when they embarked from that place and every one will bear testimony personal that their health is quite restored. As to myself I have not enjoyed so good health for the space of one week during four years as for the last two months. I have been able to labour daily & eat heartily, and sleep of nights. I have long since disposed of my Crutch and am lately in time to become a real biped. But I do not think it fair to attribute my own & the Colonists amendment entirely to the Climate. Change of circumstances may account for it in part. Our Emigrants from Baltimore have suffered from the fever nearly in the same degree as I have

Maryland Historical Society

The Maryland State Colonization Society Papers

II. Correspondence Received
C. Foreign Letter Books

1. January 1834--November 1837

1834