all the Agencies funds, must pass through his hands as merchant.

All labourers will be paid off at his own or friends Shop and the Agency charged not over a hundred p. ct. on an average.— This is stating things at best, but you may get an open knave and then receive a few thousand dollars worth of drafts. It is but reasonable to suppose that a man, whom you should see fit to appoint as Agent would make a more judicious selection, than the canaille which does and ever will constitute a majority of our Colony.— Let the Vice Agent act as Commander of the Militia, Judge of the Courts & in fact as Governor of the Colony, but then let the Colonial Secretary or some one in whom the Agent can have full confidence, act as Agent for your Society. The other day when we expected trouble with the natives, I requested the Colonists to elect a couple of Counsellors pro tem. in order to insure unanimity of feeling among them.— Now in case of my decease at this time according to the Ordinances the first Counsellor would succeed me as Agent. Of his fitness to perform the duties of the Office you can judge, as you doubtless recollect one Thomas Jackson who came out with Prout in the Lafayette. In case of any accident of this kind at this time, I have executed an Ordinance attested by two Colonists appointing the Colonial Secretary Mr. Thompson & James Benson acting Agents with equal powers.— Benson you know.— He is a man of integrity & African experience, and Mr. Thompson is fully capable of transacting any business which the station would impose on him.— Of this gentleman I ought to speak more particularly, as he will ever be a prominent individual in this Colony. He is an English Creole a native of Demarara— went to England when quite young & received a very thorough English education, & also acquired a considerable knowledge of the Latin classics.— He afterwards spent some years in

N York, & emigrated to Liberia in the Ship Jupiter, July 1832.— He was there offered a situation in the Counting house of Messrs. Marino & Taylor, but being disgusted with the manner of trade in Monrovia, he accepted the appointment of Colonial Book keeper, with half the salary offered by M. & Taylor. He also officiated as our lay reader for the few Episcopalians in Monrovia.— He is a man of more intelligence than any citizen of Liberia (Ruswurm excepted)— very modest & unassuming & certainly possesses more purity of heart than any world worn man I ever encountered.— I have been thus particular in speaking of Mr. Thompson, as I consider it of the first importance that you should know what timber you have here in case of the decease of your future Agents, & also that you may know in whom statements you may place reliance when schism & internal convulsions embroil & disturb this little community.

I have made particular observations as it regards the quantity of provisions necessary for the support of adult individuals for six months.— Necessity has compelled me to experiment upon our present Colonists, & I believe I can judge very correctly of the amount necessary as a general average. Three pounds of meat per week is a fair allowance; during sickness they do with less, but in the convalescing stage more is required.— Six quarts of bread stuff is also required, less will not suffice— ½ pint of molasses per week to each person.— This might be dispensed with except in case of sickness, but I think as the expense is so trifling & the new emigrant seldom enjoys tolerable health for the first six months that it ought to be allowed.— About 1 lb of tea for every four persons for six months ought to be sent. 1 Bbl Vinegar for every 100 adults & 4 lbs of soap to each person for the whole six months.— This last is an indispensable article. To sum the business up both for their maintenance here six months, and the voyage which may be

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The Maryland State Colonization Society Papers

II. Correspondence Received
C. Foreign Letter Books

1. January 1834--November 1837

1834