and blind zeal of their Greegree men (a compound of Priests, Doctors & Devils) is incalculable. During the nine months since our arrival, four have been killed in this way, in this one Town, & within 30 miles of us we can number ten or fifteen Towns equally large where this business is practised to the same extent. The sacrifices of Juggernaut cannot compare with this, either in regard to the number of victims or the horror of the sacrifice. In that case 'tis a religious self immolation, in many instances stimulated by the noblest sentiments of our nature. The victim in fact dies a religious martyr, and glories in his exit. But here the innocent falls a sacrifice to vile practices & jugglery & suffers a shockingly painfull & ingrious death as a criminal, which death is considered by these deluded people as an incontestible proof of his guilt as a "witch man" or necromancer. This evil calls loudly for a remedy, and from the above incident you see a remedy is practicable, and at hand too. We might forcibly put a stop to it at once by legal enactments, but this is not expedient. The more judicious way to put an end to this & the many other diabolical and cruel practices of their Greegree men, is to diffuse light & information among the majority of the people. This course is slow but practicable & sure. Many, very many of the more intelligent natives already declare that they will have nothing to do with such business, but still they are overruled by the rabble, and cry out earnestly for more light. And to diffuse this light seasonably the Colony is inadequate. We must have assistance. Since my first acquaintance with the Colony at Cape Mesurado, I have been decidedly of opinion, that unless the natives of this Country can be enlightened and improved, unless they can be raised to a level with the Colonists, & amalgamate with them, Colonization will prove a heavy curse to both parties. —

And inasmuch as it does not seem immediately advantageous to the Colonists to enlighten them, we cannot expect them to use any great exertions to do it. They have concerns of their own to attend to, and can only influence the natives by example. We must have the aid of Missionaries & Teachers, and of these not a few. Independent of the welfare of the Colony, I do not believe there is a place on the Globe where Missionary labours would yield so great a reward. The population is dense the inhabitants peaceable and intelligent, and extremely anxious for information, and there is no bar or hindrance whatever, to the most full and ample operations of the Missionary and philanthropist. The advantages that the Colony and the missionary cause will mutually derive from each other is incalculable. The Missionary alone surrounded by Barbarians totally dissimilar in every mode of action or thought is viewed as a supernatural being, and although they may ever so much admire his precepts and desire improvement still so great is the distance between what they are and would be that the task seems too great for them to undertake. their resolution is inadequate to it and after a few ineffectual struggles, despondency & indifference succeed to hope. But here we are introducing amongst a people (many of whom are already accustomed to Europeans) some of their own race, possessing the advantages of civilization, acquired even during a period of slavery and degradation, and of these advantages I assure you the natives are fully sensible, and they are sensible too that the difference between them and the Colonists is artificial, that the barriers to their elevation are easily surmounted, their ambition and perseverance are adequate to the task, and to effect this and speedily too, they only require instruction — instruction in the most general sense of word. To preach the Christian religion to them in their present state, is to do nothing & worse than nothing, they are unable to

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II. Correspondence Received
C. Foreign Letter Books

1. January 1834--November 1837

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