appreciate its excellencies, & would place it and its Teachers on a level with their own long established superstitions & their Greegree men. They must first possess the advantages of acquiring information from letters & be permitted to pursue any branch of knowledge most agreeable to them; they must be made acquainted with the menor affairs appertaining to civilized life, ere they are called upon to change their religion, justly esteemed both by the barbarous and civilized, the most important matter connected with their existence. They must to a certain extent be made acquainted with political and scientific facts, and be convinced of their error in matters that admit of demonstration, before we demand their conviction in matters of faith. In a word to conduct the affairs of civilizing and reclaiming the Savage & barbarian, it requires not only a christian & philanthropist but men of the most profound knowledge of the human character, men of the world, men of experience & extensive observation. Now do I deem it of great importance that such an one should be a professional man. If so the profession of medicine would be the most desirable. Probably no man could so readily acquire the confidence & exercise a general influence over the inhabitants of this coast as an industrious & intelligent physician. The remarks of Dr. Phillips of the Cape of Good Hope settlement upon this subject, I think entitled to great weight & ought to serve as a guide in all selections of men for this interesting and important undertaking.

Decr. 29th. 1834.

An opportunity unexpectedly offers of sending to America, and I am obliged to despatch this without even copying it according to your strict commands. The Schr. Edgar with Mr. Wilson & lady arrived here on the 25th. which caused us no little joy. But my

chagrin was extreme in receiving no intelligence from America. I did not think Mr. Wilson could leave the U. S. without communicating with you, & you would certainly in that case apprize me of the existence at least of the Cor. Soc. & if there is any distant hope of our ever receiving succour. I have stood it out with my handful of men stout & long, & I find great difficulty in appeasing their grumblings at being wheedled away from Cape Mesurado, to keep guard every other night on Cape Palmas. Besides we are not that mighty people that the natives expected, & they begin to think that we were sent here to remain here at their mercy. To be sure I keep chin above water & am gaining more & more influence over all parties but tis by the hardest & I cannot, human nature cannot hold out against the wear & tear of perpetual exertion & irritation. I have not as yet appointed an assistant agent, not knowing whether you will expect the assistant Physician which you propose sending out to act as such, & I am anxious to do myself as long as I can.

I should that some other person could tell you plain matters of fact about us. I hate puffing, particularly the self puff direct, but I tell you we have done the thing, passing the fears of our enemies or hopes of our friends.

You will find by my next semiannual balance sheet that I have been obliged to forward a great deal to the Colonists, to find clothes, & enable them to build their houses. But I do assure you that since I have been first set out I have growled like a dog over a bone, with Colonists and natives. I had been obliged to do all but draw & stand on the threshold. The natives call me the Nenanqua Gubroi or Stinger. The Colonists call me every thing when they want Tobacco and are denied, but by dint of jawing, reasoning, threatening & coaxing I believe they are satisfied. Many of our 2 acre farm lots & mostly fenced and

Maryland Historical Society

The Maryland State Colonization Society Papers

II. Correspondence Received
C. Foreign Letter Books

1. January 1834--November 1837

1834