Shark Island, Campelan, 21 March 1820.

Hon. Smith Thompson,
Secy of the Navy,

Sir, Campelan is a village of about twenty houses built in the native style, situated on nearly the East end of Sherbro Island in about latitude 7°10' North. On most of the Charts of this Coast you will see a small Creek crossing the end of the Island near a place called Jamaica Point. This Creek or River is called "Bunt River" on the Charts but has no name here. It is on the little Island formed by this Creek that Campelan is situated, immediately on the banks of Sherbro Sound. This town is the property of Mr. J. Rizzile & the place of his residence. He has about 60 to 100 people about him. This Gentleman is a native African, was once a Slave in America, then one of the first Settlers of Sierra Leone. Formerly Chief of that Colony & for some time past has lived here, his influence is very great amongst the natives. His people have resided here several years & there have been 9 births & only 2 deaths in that
time, one of them by lightning. By his invitation we came hither. He has given us houses for our people & Storage for our Goods. He also gives us a place for our liberated Africans should we have any delivered while we stay here. These are of course temporary arrangements. We shall in the mean time look about us for a Spot for permanent residence for ourselves and the Agents and Africans under their charge. Here our people and Goods can continue while our labourers & Mechanics are working at a distance.

Our first step must be to convene the Kings & princes for a grand palaver to gain their permission to land to provide for liberated Africans, on the Continent as we cannot remain here longer than thro the first rains; if even so long as that. It is a matter of much Surprise to us that the Cyam has not been up on this Coast. Her presence now is all important.

The Slave trade is carried on briskly in this neighborhood. Had I authority so to do I could take a vessel now lying within the floating of one tide, say 25 miles from us in the Sherbro under American Colours taking in a Cargo of Slaves. Their policy is to come
with a Cargo of Goods sent in to the market, deliver it to a Slave Factor. They then lay at anchor in the river or stream cut to Sea for a specific number of days till the Slaves are all procured and brought to the beach & placed under a novel or Shed prepared for this purpose, all chained together. At the opportune time or on a concerted Signal the Vessel comes in & takes her slaves on board & is off in one hour. This is rendered necessary as they cannot be seized unless they have Slaves on board & they are watched by the cruiser so as to be taken when they do get them in. The Augusta (the Sohr. I purchased) is a vessel of 104 tons, a Swift Sailor and was intended to take in a Cargo of 100. She has a caboose to boil Rice in large in quantities. Slaves receive only 1 pint p day. The British claim all the Western Coast of Africa from the Gambia to the Plantains & Barnammas & the left Bank of the River Camerasso, Also York Island in the South excepting York Island from the right bank of the Camerasso to cape coast Castle, there is no European claim. This is the best portion of the coast as well on account of health
as fertility of Soil. It will be evident that I plan to steer clear of British claims as they look with jealousy upon even this modest humane effort to do good. The reason why I except the Sherbro Country from British jurisdiction is this. Let me promise that being very desirous to stop in the Sherbro Country I do not like to bring the question directly before the Governor of Sierra Leon lest he should meet it with a refusal to let me go to it. The point was thus settled. He offered to let me land one Cargo at Sierra Leone on condition of giving bonds to re-export it & not sell any part or use it within the British Dominion. Then questions were then put as the "Baramas" "the Plaintains", the left bank of the Camerasso British territory? The answers were "They are". And then it was added "York Island we also claim," But I can land goods on Sherbro Island or any where in the Sherbro Country South of the Camerasso, can I not? The answer was "Yes, you may go any where there." or some such expression, which connected with the previous conversation clearly defined the extent of British claims & left Sherbro Island & all Sherbro
Country out of them. I forgot to add in my last that I intend the Augusta as a Tender to the Cyam & without a tender such as this she can do nothing hereabouts. I add also our people can manage her in the Sound. I have the honor to be

S. B.

From S. Banks, Sherbro.
Washington, 14 July, 1820.

To the Revd. Joseph R. Andrus,

You are hereby authorized and requested as the Agent of the American Colonization Society to visit the Auxiliary Societies of that Institution north of this District, or such of them as your time will enable you to reach; & collect & receive from them and from the Citizens generally such contributions as they may be willing to make to the funds of the Society.

You will report your progress from time to time and will receive further directions as to the places you shall visit.

G. Mason
W. Jones
James Lowrie
E. B. Caldwell
F. S. Key

Acting Comms. of Amer. Col. Society.
Navy Department,
December 1st, 1820.

Sir,

The President of the United States having appointed you the principal Agent under the Act of Congress "in addition to the Acts prohibiting the Slave Trade" passed the 3d of March 1819, & Ephraim Bacon Esq. as second or assistant Agent, you are hereby directed to proceed to the Coast of Africa and upon landing at, or near, Sierra Leone, you will be able to ascertain the actual state of those persons who were left at Sherbro during the early parts of the present year, and afford them such relief as their circumstances may require.

You will then proceed to make an establishment either in Sherbro, or upon such other part of the Coast as shall upon full enquiry and examination, appear to be most eligible for the purposes contemplated by your appointment.

Funds will be placed in the hands of Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co., Bankers of the United States at London, to the amount of Ten thousand Dollars, to meet your drafts, for such contingent and necessary expenses as shall be incurred in the performance of your duty, and for the expenditure of which you will be held accountable.

In making an establishment in Sherbro, or elsewhere as circumstances shall point out to be most expedient,
the first object of your attention will be to make
the necessary and amicable arrangements with the Government
of the Country, or such other place as you may select,
with a full and candid exposition of all the objects con-
templated in which you will be guarded against possible
deceptions or bad faith; and then proceed to make
preparations for buildings to shelter the captured Africans,
and to afford them comfort & protection until they can
be otherwise disposed of; and also to procure permission
to cultivate a certain portion of land contiguous to the
barracks, to raise corn and vegetables and such other
articles as may be necessary & useful.

The Africans who may be captured & landed
in Sherbro or elsewhere, ought not to be supported at
the expense of the United States, longer than can be
avoided, which it is presumed will in no case exceed one
year, and they should be usefully employed in providing
for their own maintenance; it will therefore, be desirable
to make the best arrangements in your power to have
them disposed of, or returned to their native places within
the period of a year, if by the increase of their numbers
and physical strength they are likely to become troublesome
and insubordinate; you will therefore enter into a correspond-
ence with the European Agents at Sierra Leone, Gambia,
or other places on the Coast of Africa, who may be duly
authorized to cooperate in similar arrangements.
In the pursuance of these and such other instructions as you shall receive you will, as far as practicable, pursue in all respects a rigid economy, & in fulfilling the duties enjoined, attend to a humane and just execution of the views of the Government of the United States under the Act already referred to, and according to the exposition thereof by the President in his message to Congress of the 17th December last. - The health and comfort of those unfortunate people will merit your care & attention in whatever will conduce to their temporary welfare, and to satisfy them of the extent of the objects of this Government to better their condition and to restore them to liberty and to their Country. - In the performance of these duties the President confides in your prudence & good judgement.

You are hereby required, if practicable, to make quarterly returns to this Department, with a report of all your proceedings, transmitting a particular account of all your drafts & expenditures upon the credit furnished to you, and also the vouchers taken by you in disbursing not only the proceeds of the drafts, but of the sums carried out with you, stating the progress of your Agency, its success or its difficulties, by which the President may be enabled to furnish further aid, or otherwise to direct the application of means to remedy such evils or defects as experience shall point out.
In case of any Provisions being on hand at any time which may spoil by keeping, you will dispose of the same in the best manner that circumstances will permit.

It is to be distinctly understood that you are not to connect your Agency with the views or plans of the colonization Society, with which under the law, the Government of the United States has no concern.

You are not to exercise any power or authority founded on the principles of Colonization, but to confine yourself to that of performing the benevolent intentions of the Act of Congress of the 3d of March 1819, which will govern you in all other respects.

As soon as convenient, after your arrival, you will endeavour to collect all the Papers, Books & accounts of the late Mr. Samuel Bacon, principal Agent, and after settling & paying such demands as exist, return all the papers &c to this Department, by first good conveyance by a Public Ship.

You are at liberty to procure a competent person as Physician to go out to Africa, after being satisfied of his character & qualifications. You will transmit to this Department the terms upon which such a person will engage, previously to making a definite engagement.

I am very respectfully
Your obedt. Servt.

Jonathan B. Winn Esq.
Principal Agent &c.
Present.

Smith Thompson.
Navy Department.
December 1st, 1820.

Sir,

The President of the United States having appointed you the principal Agent under the Act of Congress "in addition to the Acts prohibiting the Slave Trade" passed the 3d of March 1819, & Ephraim Bacon Esq as second or assistant Agent, you are hereby directed to proceed to the Coast of Africa and upon landing at or near Sierra Leone, you will be able to ascertain the actual state of those persons who were left at Sherbro during the early part of the present year, and afford them such relief as their circumstances may require.

You will then proceed to make an establishment either in Sherbro, or upon such other part of the Coast as shall appear to be most eligible for the purposes contemplated by your appointment.

Funds will be placed in the hands of Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. Bankers of the United States at London, to the amount of Ten Thousand Dollars, to meet your drafts for such contingent and necessary expenses as shall be incurred in the performance of your duty, and for the expenditure of which you will be held accountable.

In making an establishment in Sherbro or elsewhere as circumstances shall point out to be most expedient the first object of your attention will be to make the necessary and amicable arrangements with the Government of the Country,
or such other place as you may select, with a full and candid exposition of all the objects contemplated, in which you will be guarded against possible deceptions or bad faith; and then proceed to make preparations for buildings to shelter the captured Africans, and to afford them comfort & protection until they can be otherwise disposed of— and also to procure permission to cultivate a certain portion of land contiguous to the barracks to raise corn and vegetables and such other articles as may be necessary and useful.

The Africans who may be captured and landed in Sherbro or elsewhere, ought not to be supported at the expense of the United States longer than can be avoided, which it is presumed will in no case exceed one year, and they should be usefully employed in providing for their own maintenance; it will therefore be desirable to make the best arrangements in your power to have them disposed of or returned to their native places within the period of a year. If by the increase of their numbers and physical strength they are likely to become troublesome and insubordinate, you will therefore enter into correspondence with the European Agents at Sierra Leone, Gambia or other or other places on the Coast of Africa, who may be duly authorized to cooperate in similar arrangements.

In the pursuance of these and such other instructions as you shall receive you will as far as practicable, pursue in all respects a rigid economy, & in fulfilling the duties enjoined attend to a humane and just execution of the views
of the Government of the United States
under the Act already to and according to the exposition thereof
by the President in his message to Congress of the 17th December
last.
The health and comfort of those unfortunate people will merit
your care and attention in whatever will conduce to their
temporary welfare and to satisfy them of the extent of the
objects of this Government to better their condition and to
restore them to liberty and to their Country. In the perform-
ance of these duties the President confides in your prudence
& good judgement.
You are hereby required if practicable to make quarterly returns
to this Department with a report of all your proceedings, trans-
mitting a particular account of all your drafts & expenditures
upon the credit furnished to you, and also the vouchers taken
by you in disbursing not only the proceeds of the drafts, but
of the sums carried out with you, stating the progress of your
Agency, its success or its difficulties, by which the President
may be enabled to further aid, or otherwise direct the appli-
cation of means to remedy such evils or defects as experience
shall point out.
In case of any Provisions being on hand at any time which
may spoil by keeping you will dispose of the same in the best
manner that circumstances will permit.

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You are at liberty to procure a competent person as Physician to go out to Africa, after being satisfied of his character and qualifications; you will transmit to this department the terms upon which such a person will engage previously to making a definite engagement.

I am very respectfully

Your obdt. Servt.

(Signed) Smith Thompson

Jonathon B. Winn Esq.

Principal Agent, &c.
Revd. JRAndrus. Agent for the Amer. Coln.

Society -

Sir - You will forthwith proceed to Richmond & Petersburg, select & carry on the force persons of Colour who are willing to go to Arica, to Norfolk, & assist the U. S. Agents in arrangements for the sailing of the Nautilus as soon as possible; Taking care that the number does not exceed 80 in all, & collecting such donations as you may be enabled to receive -

J. Mason       | Standing Com. of
F.S. Key       | Amer. Coln. Society
E.B. Caldwell  |                     

Washington City

3 Jany 1821 -
Instructions to the Agents of the American Colonization Society.

Jany. 11, 1821.

From the recent information recd., from the Coast of Africa, it appears that on the 25th of October last Daniel Coker with the other settlers was at J; and land had not then been procured for the settlement. We have great reason to fear that Kizziele has proved treacherous, and has been carrying on a long and deep laid scheme of hypocrisy and deception. It is pretty evident that our former information of the disposition and character of the natives was erroneous. To these difficulties has been added very insubordinate conduct among the greater part of our settlers. Mr. Coker however seems sanguine that land will ultimately be procured. For more full information on all these points I transmit to you copies of Coker's letters, and of the reports made to the Navy Department, by the officers of the Navy on that station which the Secretary permitted me to have copied. Lt. Mervine who visited & Campelan, is of the opinion that Coker would take the people to Sierra Leone or Cape Shilling to remain there till land could be procured. From the uncertainty of the circumstances and situation of the settlers upon your arrival on the Coast of Africa, it is impossible to give very precise instructions. Much must be left to your own prudence and judgement, with the aid of the
advice of Mr. Winn & Mr. Bacon & D. Coker, and any other whose opinion you may rely upon either at S. Leone or at Sherbro.

The first and great object of your attention will be as early as possible to procure a safe and salubrious situation for the commencement of the settlement. Upon your arrival at S. Leone, you will procure all the information that can be obtained then for your future operations. You will then see D. Coker & visit the settlers. If land should not have been procured you will enquire into the probability of procuring it without great delay and the probable security of the settlers from the disturbance of the natives. After using every proper and reasonable effort to procure land in Sherbro, if you should find that it cannot be procured, or that it will not be safe, you will take the most early and active measures in concert with Messrs. Winn & Bacon for procuring another situation. You can take measures for visiting different places for that purpose. I would particularly mention the Island of Bulowa for your consideration. It is understood to belong to a company of gentlemen in England. If you are of opinion that situation will answer, you can write to His Excellency Richard Rush, Minister Plenipotentiary for the U. States to the British Court who will be written to on the subject from this place to endeavor to procure the Island. If however it can be obtained
without risking the safety of the settlement the
Board would prefer Sherbro; 1st Because we are better
acquainted with that country & the public is
familiarized to it and the abandoning of it
might create some discouragement. 2nd A considerable expense has
already been incurred in the preliminary steps in colo-
nizing &c. 3rd. Its contiguity to S. Leone which may
afford protection in its infant state, & the two estab-
lishments may hereafter be mutually beneficial
to each other. It is however of the utmost importance
that a situation should be procured somewhere as
a much longer procrastination must seriously
injure our cause and damp the spirit of its friends.

In your negotiations it will be necessary to combine
firmness & decision with kindness and conciliation.
It will not do to be baffled and tantalized as hereto-
tofore, nor to submit to a repetition of past scenes
of shuffling and prevarication. I would withdraw all
the property from the power of the natives and put
nothing of importance in their possession, till the land
has been procured & possession given.

Mr. Bethum of New York says that all the
traders to that country stat that with proper
management land could easily be procured any-
where in Sherbro for 8 or 10 Hdt. of Tobacco & advises
the employment of some experienced person to assist
in the negotiation, & recommends Mr. McCauley or
some other person well acquainted with the country & the
manner of trading. If you should think it advisable you are at liberty to employ such person to assist you. You might get much information from intelligent & Christian people of experience at S. Leone.

It has been stated to us from various quarters that there is a jealousy of our establishment in the Sherbro at S. Leone which even extends to the public functionaries of that government. That there might be some feeling of that kind among a few narrow minded people is very probable, and seems to be countenanced by the public paper at that place. It seems to us impossible however that any such feeling can exist towards an establishment having the same benevolent object which distinguishes their own. Independent of this it is most manifest that our establishment must be of advantage to the one at S. Leone & promote the manufacturing and commercial interest of Great Britain. Ours can never become a U. States colony. It is repugnant to our constitution and to all the feelings and wishes and prejudices of the people of this country. It is our anxious wish to make it agricultural because we think it would be best for the Settlers and better for Africa. It can not benefit our country as much as it may others, because our country already produces most of the Staple articles of the tropical region of Africa, such as rice,
cotton, sugar, tobacco, &c. I merely touch upon this subject leaving to your discernment to enlarge if necessary, to do away any rival feelings of jealousy or of interest, if any such should exist in the British Settlement. You will take occasion to express to the Governor of S. Leone, the thanks of the Board of Managers, for the kindness and attention he has shewn to our agents and people. ——— As to those settlers who have conducted themselves improperly, you will have a task of considerable delicacy, requiring on your part discrimination, prudence and firmness. The advice and experience of Mr. Cohen may assist you much. —— The conduct which they have indulged towards him, must not on any account be longer tolerated. Every individual who does not submit explicitly and without any reserve to the government rules and regulations of the Society and its agents and take an oath to support that constitution and whatever further guard you may think their necessary to ensure obedience, must be instantly expelled with disgrace and forbid all intercourse with the settlement and settlers, with a prohibition of all intercourse with them by the settlers and the prohibitions enforced with proper penalties and punishment to be vigorously executed. ——
Washington
12 Jan'y 1821.

The President and Board of Managers of the A. Colonization Society to the Settlers, labourers and others on the Coast of Africa:—

We have been grieved to hear that many of you have been discontented & disobedient — Hereafter those who behave amiss in any respect, must expect punishment. Such of you as are now willing to go under the authority of the agents & ander that of Mr. Coker, who has acted for your good, may still belong to the Colony, if Mr. Coker & the agents think they can trust to your promises of amendment. But you must be obedient. Remember that you have no right to the goods, provisions or any thing else sent, or that may be sent hereafter. They are our property & are in the hands of our agents, only to be given & used as they seem right. And those only who behave well shall be taken care
of & supplied.

To such of you as have behaved well & have stood by Mr. Coker in all your past trials, we return our thanks. Go on and set a good example to others - & God will reward you & make you a blessing to the land of your Fathers & to your Brethren in this Country.

By order of the Board
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>National Calendar</td>
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<td>Gummere's Survey</td>
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<tr>
<td>Do, Field Exercise</td>
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<td>Bill Capt. Perry</td>
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<td>Cash Deposited to Cr. of Society wth D. Bathun</td>
<td>27.00</td>
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<td>My pay &amp; rations 68$ pr month for 4 months</td>
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<td>Medicine Bot't of Dr. Langstaff</td>
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<td>Cr. By Cash Recd. of Govt. $300 of Soc. $80</td>
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Estimate of provisions authorized by the President.

32 Barrels Beef .......................... 512.00
25 Do. Pork .................................. 475.00
13 Do. Flour .................................. 104.00
1344 Hg. of Bread .......................... 67.20
26 Barrels Indian Meal ..................... 91.00
25 Bushels Beans ............................ 50.00
159 Galls. Molasses ......................... 200.00
159 Do. Vinegar ............................. 50.00
633 Do. Rum .................................. 316.00
2 Hds. Tobacco ............................. 100.00
Medicine .................................... 100.00
Clothing .................................... 200.00
A list of Articles taken from King Peter of Grand Mesurado - when the contract for land was rescinded.

6 Iron bars
10 Do. pots
6 Kegs powder
3 Canes
4 Hats
5 Umbrellas
3 Coats
3 pair shoes
5 Muskets
6 pieces Blue East
6 pieces Hnd'kerchief
12 Looking Glasses
12 Knives & forks
12 Spoons
1 Box Beads
1 Cask Tobacco
1 Box pipes
1 Box Soap
1 Keg Nails.
THIS is to Certify, That the Rev. Joseph R. Andrus has been appointed First Agent of the American Society for colonizing the free people of colour of the United States on the West Coast of Africa, to whom full faith and credit as such Agent are to be given relative to the concerns of the Society, and who is hereby authorised and required to exercise the authority and powers of jurisdiction and government in the name and on behalf of said Society, over such territory as has been or may be procured by or for the said Society, and over the settlers in such territory, and until they shall be established in such settlement or territory; and generally to manage and conduct the affairs and concerns of said Society on the West Coast of Africa agreeable to the Constitution adopted by the Society and the laws, rules, regulations and instructions which have been or may be made and given in pursuance of such constitution.

Washington February 1st, 1821

By order of the Board

E. B. Caldwell

Secy Am. Coln. Socy.
Washington,
Febry 19th - 1821.

To the Revd. Mr. Adams & Mr. Wiltberger

Agents of the Amer. Col. Soc.

Gentn:

You will have the pleasure
of receiving this from Lieut. Stockton, comman-
ding the U. S. Schooner Alligator, - and you will
find him warmly disposed to give every aid in
his power to the object of your mission. He is
authorized to visit the various points on the Coast,
& assist in ascertaining the most suitable position
for a settlement of our free coloured people, & for
the reception of the Captured Africans. He will
take with him for this purpose one of the Govt.'s
Agents and one of you; & it appears to be the wish
of the Comee. that Mr. Winn and Mr. Andrus should
accompany him.

We shall therefore briefly
give you a few general instructions upon this
Subject. - Upon the arrival of the Alligator, you
will consult with the Govt.'s agents and Lieut.
Stockton, as to your prospects of obtaining the lands on
the Bagroo, and the suitableness of that situation. If
there are doubts upon either of these subjects, we advise
that you the goods provisions &c & people be placed in
some situation where they will be safe and comfortable until the termination of the rains, under the charge of the two remaining agents. - We should think Cape Shilling best for this purpose, as it will be less expensive residence than Sierra Leone, and we might lose some of our mechanics by a residence there. - You, being on the spot, however, will know many things we are ignorant of, & must judge upon this subject. We will only remark that as we are now favoured with an excellent opportunity of making a judicious selection & obtaining the very best position on the Coast, as to all which Lieut. Stockton's co-operation and advice we consider highly important, it will be prudent to make the most of it & take time & pains & therefore the people must be comfortably settled and provided for, as long as it may be necessary to make this examination of the Coast. Particular care must be taken, in making your arrangements, in every thing that may affect their health, and every precaution against disease most rigidly enforced.

We have been unable to procure a Physician, but shall still endeavour to effect it.

When these arrangements are made, you will then proceed to such parts of the Coast as Lieut. Stockton, who is acquainted with our views, may think proper to visit. Axim, we
presume will be among the first examined. As to all this however he must judge. - If your opinions of Axim should be favorable, you must then write, as we before directed to Mr. Rush our Minister in London, & also to us, by the earliest opportunities. We shall write to him & prepare him to open a negotiation for the purchase upon hearing from you. - - So also as to Buloma, if that should be thought a more favorable position. But its vicinity to the British Settlement on the shore induces us to think less favorably of it.

As you may require some funds for your personal expenses we send you by Lieut. Stockton $500$.

If at Axim, or any other position that may be selected, you find that your people & goods can be & be safe received & permitted to remain until the purchase is negotiated, with an understanding that if the attempt to purchase should fail, they can then be removed - & it is thought desirable to do so, we have no objection to such a course.

As you know our object & views, & we are sure will endeavour to use the best means to effect them, & will have in many respects better opportunities of judging than we can have, we cannot be more particular, but must leave you to your own discretion aided by the counsel of Lieut. Stockton &
your friends, the Govt. Agents - trusting that you will seek & obtain that help & direction from God, which shall "lead you in the path where you should go," & "make plain your way before you." —

May his blessing attend you!

We are respy. & affectly.

Yrs.

J. Mason
W. Jones
F. S. Key
E. B. Caldwell

Com" of A.C.S.

P.S. If you are already in possession of the lands on the Bagroo, we do not mean that you should remove. In that case you will continue to occupy them until the Coast is thoroughly examined, & if a more eligible position should then be discovered, it can be communicated to us, & then upon a full comparison of the advantages of the two positions, & ascertaining the practicability of obtaining upon reasonable terms, the one that may seem preferable, the Board will take measures accordingly to fix permanently upon that which seems best calculated for our purpose.

J. M.
W. J.
E. B. C.
F. S. K.
such comfortable food & raiment & medical assistance as the
nature of the case & circumstances will appear to the Afore-
said Agents to admit, & as they shall direct. In witness
whereof we have hereunto severally subscribed our names,
this third day of April in the year of our Lord One Thousand
Eight Hundred and Twenty-nine.

Daniel Coker, Sr.                John Revey
Elijah Johnson                  his
  x                          Parris x Bennet
Edward x Jackson                mark
D mark

Joshua x Webster                mark

Also on the fifth day of April, 1821, came forward the following
persons & subscribed & made oath to support the annexed constitu-
tion & the annexed covenants & agreements.

  x
Gora x Hall
  mark

  x
Jonathon x Adams
  mark

Frederick James

Allen James

  x
Ralph x Newport
  mark

On the thirteenth day of June, 1821 also came forward the
following persons & subscribed & made affirmation to support
the annexed Constitution & covenants and engagements.
his
John Fisher
mark

his
David Lee
mark

his
John Smith
mark

his
Francis Posey
mark

I Saul Andersen

Also on the 4th day of July 1821 came forward the following persons & subscribed

his
Nate Butler
mark

his
John Lawrence
mark

his
William Carey
mark

his
Jonathan Dixon
mark

his
Thomas Spencer
mark

his
Lewis Brock
mark

Constitution &c subscribed & sworn to by free people of colour who came to Africa in the Ship Elizabeth.

Dated 3d April, 1821.
Dr. Ayres
West River
Maryland.  
Washington, 14 July, 1821.

My dear Sir,

Our Com <sup>ce</sup> has just waited on the Secretary of the Navy, in consequence of letters we have rec'd. from Africa, to know how & when you could go out; as these letters make it imperiously necessary that we should send there as soon as possible.

We find that unless you can avail yourself of the present opportunity, it may be long before you can go out, & our affairs there may take a wrong step, which we are most anxious to prevent; & which unless you can go out now, we know not how to prevent.

I have not time to be more particular, but will inform you fully when I see you.

The opportunity I allude to is this— The Secy. had just ordered a vessel to go to Madeira & the Cape de Verde Islands, & he said that if you could be ready to go out in this vessel he would give after touching at those Islands orders to take you & have you landed at Sierra Leone - The vessel is the Shark, a fine new Schooner commanded by
by Lieut. Comt. Mathew E. Perry - She sailed from here to day for New York - It will take here a week or so to get there, & there she will stay 8 or 10 days - so that you will have about between 2 & 3 weeks to get ready & join her there. Can you make this do?

We hope you can. If so, come on here as soon as possible. If you have not been to Balt. do not go, as we will have a certificate for you from our board of Physicians here, which will answer the purpose as well.

You will be appointed Physician to the establishment, & receive the pay & emoluments of a Navy Surgeon - that is $50 per month & two rations per day, making as I am told about near 800$ per annum.

To this our Society, if as we wish, you take some charge as agent for us, will make such addition as our means will enable us. Let me hear from you by the express - & make your arrangements to go if possible, & to spend as much of the inter-
mediate time here as you can.

Truly yrs.

F. S. Key.
At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society is the following entry:
A letter having been received from Lt. Comt. Stockton enclosing a copy of an agreement of Jos. K. Andruus with King Ben of Grand Bassa for a tract of land for the Society dated April 12th, 1821; and in the absence of all explanations from our agents on this subject, the Board of Managers feel it their duty, unanimously & promptly to protest against the principle contained in the 5th article of said agreement. Therefore, resolved that the acting Committee write to the agent disapproving of said agreement and stating the refusal of the Board to ratify the same in its present state.

A True copy,

E.B. Caldwell, Secy. A.C.S.

To Doctor Eli Ayres, first agent of the Society,

Dear Sir: 

I send you above a copy of the minutes of the Board of Managers relative to the 5th Art. of a copy of an agreement said to be entered into between Mr. Andruus & King Ben. The acting Committee having written to the agents on the subject, agreeably to the directions of the Board, & their letter having been approved
of by the Board, I refer you to the instructions & letters which you take out with you, & to the former instructions of the Board, for your conduct as agent. These I have requested Mr. Andruss to deliver to you.

I most ardently pray that you may soon procure a situation for our free people & for captured Africans that shall be to them a safe & happy asylum & that shall be an instrument in the hands of Providence, of introducing religion & civilization to the idolitrous & superstitious nation of that continent.

Your sincere friend & fellow laborer

E. B. Caldwell

Washington, July 20th, 1821.
the reasons we have given. But we would not have you either waste time or run any risque about it. In case you think favorably of Axim write to Mr. Bush (who will also be written to on that subject) and who will open a negotia-
tion for it with the Dutch minister.

July 12, 1821.

Thus far had we proceeded with the instructions last night. Since then Mr. Winn's letter of the 8th was read. & a short letter written thereupon to him by F. Key. Since writing that letter we have seen the Secretary of the Navy - & now therefore can give decided instructions upon this point. -- The vessel you go out in must not be detained for the purpose intended. If the Bagnas Country is not obtained, & cannot be instantly obtained & possession given, take the people goods provisions &c as well as those now in Afridza, as those in the Nattilus & for yourselves temporarily at Cape Shilling or Sierra Leone, whichever is thought best.

When the vessel is unladen discharge her.

If you kept her at 20$ a day or even less, you would make your enquiries and selection of a place of settlement in a hurry - & this ought not be done. Fix your people and yourselves safely and comfortably & we will have better means of exploring the Coast. The Govt. are about to
A Copy.

Washington 20th July 1821

To Messrs Andrews & Wiltberger, Agents of the American Colonization Society on the Coast of Africa -

Gentlemen,

We have received the letter of Mr. Wiltberger by the Nautilus, together with letters from some of the settlers, Carey, Teague & D. Coker; and were informed of your arrangements & situation, by a letter from Mr. Winn. Since then we have received a letter from Lieut. Stockton, informing us of your having contracted for a Territory which was selected, and enclosing us a copy of the agreement made with the natives. We have heard nothing from you upon the latter subject & are very anxious to hear. We would therefore suggest the propriety of your giving a letter to a U. S. Cruiser, whenever one leaves you, for they will most generally have an opportunity of forwarding it to us.

We have written to Messrs. Winn & Bacon, and advised the letter to be read in presence of you all, wishing it to be considered as addressed to you all, as far as applicable. We have some things more particularly belonging to your arrangements & duties, and present state of affairs which we will now add.
Our disappointment has been extreme & we shall plainly state wherein we think you have erred; tho we have no doubt you have done so with good intentions.

Your instructions were to remain at Sierra Leone or Sherbro untill the U. S. Cruiser should arrive, and then to proceed with the Commander of that vessel (who was charged by the Government at our request with that duty) of which you were informed, to explore the Coast and select a territory, and in doing so, to avail yourself of his aid and council. This was considered by us as a matter of the very first importance, for the aprobation of a Naval Officer and his concurrence with the U. S. Agents, as to the Safety and Suitableness of the situation to be occupied, was and must ever be essential. You ought therefore to have remained, untill Lieut. Stockton came to Sierra Leone, and then to have gone with him and seen that he approved of & would report favourably to the Government of the situation you had made.

In the next place when he called on you & offered his Services, they ought to have been most thankfully and readily accepted; and you ought to have gone with him and seen that he approved shewn him the Territory that you had selected, that he might determine
on its eligibility. All our reasons for this we cannot give you, nor ought it to be necessary when your instructions are plain, but the importance of it, we should think would appear at once, thus; unless the Government approve of the place we select, if they think it unsafe from unhealthiness, prevalence of the Slave trade, or any other cause, or inconvenient to the Shipping that may be employed on the coast, it is plain they will not continue to order their Cruisers there, nor help their Agents and captives there, and these measures are indispensably necessary to us. Now the Government can only or chiefly know by their Naval Officers, what are the advantages of the territory we select; and if these disapprove of it and think it unsafe the Government will stop the whole business. We have said this much on the topic that you may see the necessity of your gaining the cooperation and approbation of Lieut. now Stockton, or (if it cannot be had) of some other Officer in this inceptive measure.

We think also that you ought to have availed yourselves of this offer to bring the people and Goods from Sherbro, or such of them as were willing to come,
to join your present establishment.

As to the place you have selected, it may be a proper one, but it must be ascertained to be so in the way we have just mentioned. We have one fear about it that is, that the Slave trade prevails there to such a degree as to make it an unsafe position. If it is frequented by slave ships, the Traders and the Natives will make it unsafe. In such a situation when the natives will not consent to abandon it, you must be strong enough to put them down or the settlement will be unsafe. The bargain you have made with them, in your 5th Article is entirely out of the question. You will see that our Board of Managers thought it necessary to pass a resolution shewing their disapprobation of this article and expressing their disaffirmation of any contract containing such a principal.

How are you to live under such a principal contract with slave traders? If you are not strong enough to put them down and compel the abandonment of the trade, what is your security that your settlers and the captives and the U. S. may not be kidnapped & sold? Your cannot therefore settle in
settle in any place where such an article is required of you. It would disgrace and ruin us here and every where else. What we have here objected to you must therefore correct as speedily and as completely as possible. We have written to Lieut. Stockton to call on you. If he does, remember that he has our confidence, and we wish you to give him yours, shew him your instructions and this letter. Get him if possible to visit Grand Bassa - or any other position. We particularly wish him examined: and take no territory or make no bargain without his aprobation and assistance, provided he can attend to it; or some other naval officer if possible.

If Grand Bassa is approved of & they will strike out that article, you may settle there, tho' we should think (unless you have good information to the contrary) that Axim should first be visited. If they will not strike out that article, you must get off the bargain as well as you can, Lieut. Perry has three copies of our letters to Lieut. Stockton, one to keep and deliver if he sees him, another to leave at the the Cape de Verd Islands in case he should miss seeing him & the third he will leave with you to be delivered
to him if he comes to Sierra Leone.

The letter from Cary & Toague, calls upon us to inform them of their situation and connection with the society and its Agents. From this we presume you have fallen into a mistake upon the subject of the claims of the Society has upon the Settlers. But from this we hope no ill effects will follow. And perhaps we were not explicit and plain enough upon this head. We will now state our view of it.

These people go out as settlers under our charge, at our expense, and under our Government as a Society. Wherever they land, in Africa whether settled temporarily or permanently, they are under the Constitution which they have subscribed and sworn to support, and subject to your Civil and Judicial authority. To the Government of the U. S. they are only as it were hired; and are to labor for the Agents of the U. S. in taking care of & providing for the reception and support of the captured Africans. Their food and clothing, maintenance &c, are to be taken as a compensation for their labor of such of them as work — This is their state for one Year; after which
they may be hired again to the U. S. agents or if
Settled by that time on land of the Society, may be
employed for the Society, till the lands are divided
and preparations are compleated, so that they can
set to work for themselves and maintain themselves.

When your settlement is begun, we will if neces-
sary send you more particular instructions upon
any point you may feel at a loss. Until the
rains are over we presume you will not move
from your present situation. It is important that
the people should know they are at our charge &
that the Society is bound to provide for them, either
by the U. S. employing their labor (as at present)
or at the societies expense, till they can place them-
in a situation to maintain themselves comfortably on
land of their own which the society will give them.

As soon as you get on lands they must be surveyed
and laid off to them in the manner stated in our former
instructions. As we are therefore under their obligation,
to provide for their comfort, they must feel themselves
under reciprocal obligation to conform to our laws &
rules (all which they agreed to do) and to obey our Agents
and to labor as directed.
If any of them will not do this, and commit offences they must be punished as provided for in this your constitution and instructions. But as it is so evidently their interest and duty to be faithful, we trust they will be found orderly & manageable.

You must appoint amongst them, Justices of the Peace, and other necessary Officers. You will see who it will be right to distinguish in this way or grant other reasonable indulgence to, and be prudent and discreet.

We send out Dr. Eli Ayres is commissioned as physician for the U. S. for the captured Africans; and as basis fully acquainted with all our views in relation to our objects generally, and particularly with the present state of affairs, he is appointed by the Board principal Agent for the Society & we beg you will receive him as a brother and fellow labourer, and cordially unite in your endeavours to make his superintendance of our concerns, beneficial to all interested, and conducive to the success of our great cause. We have long known him by reputation and have the fullest confidence in his intelligence zeal & piety.
He will also act as physician to our people.

On looking over this letter we are sorry to see that it contains so much which you will think censures and will give you pain. But it is our duty to speak plainly. Unaccustomed to such things, and not much conversant with business you have fallen into some mistakes, unintentionally we are sure. A more particular attention to our instructions and more experience will enable you to do better. The first step, that of purchasing & selecting a territory is by far the most important, and every thing (humanly
speaking) depends on its being done with judgment and deliberation.

We do not mean by our objections to your 5th article that you should make no agreement binding your people to be at peace with the natives. Nor do we insist (under whatever circumstances) that you should compel them to relinquish the Slave trade. Though we should wish you to offer such inducements (if possible) as to prevail upon them to do so; nor do we mean that you are to set down among Slave traders and indiscreetly attempt by violence to compel them to your measures. But we mean that you must wherever you settle, make no agreement to permit or connive at or conceal the trade. We do not see we confess how you can settle securely where the slave trade openly exists to any extent, and where slave come and receive their cargoes. Upon this part of the subject Lieut. Stockton's experience of the Coast, and of the cause and nature of the trade, will enable you him to advise you safely; and we have written to him particularly upon this point, on which therefore we wish you to consult with him and be governed by his advice.
Copy.

George Town, July 23, 1821.

My dear Sir,

I will not attempt to conceal the disappointment we have all felt, both as to what you have written & what you have not written. You have given us no account of the present situation of the people nor any news as to what is proposed to be done with them nor any of that information which you might suppose would interest us. Your views & Mr. Winn's you state are different, but do not tell us what either of them are. This can only perplex & distress us, & this it has done.

Occasional difference of opinion about means & measures was to be expected; and if friendly & brotherly council & conversation could not produce agreement, you, as the second and assistant Agent were to submit, and hope for the best, and ought to have submitted cheerfully, and exerted yourself to promote the common good in any way directed, altho it might not be the way you thought best. That there should be any difference of feelings, any coldness, or unchristian between you, is above all things to be deprecated, and it may grow out of the difference of views so seriously mentioned by you in your letter, if ended it is not already, the case which may God forbid.

Prevent this I beseech and charge you, by any sacrifice the existence or continuance of which must destroy our Cause and disgrace & condemn the authors of such mischief. The work would go on better without any Agent than with such as cannot agree.
You say there "is not harmony among you". If this cannot be restored entirely and cordially, I advise and entreat you for the sake of our cause, for your own sake, for God's sake to come away and leave a work in which you can neither act for our good nor your own.

You say you have changed your opinion about civilizing & Christianizing Africa. That you think the American free Negroes ought not to be mixed with the captured natives, and that the fewer sent at present the better.

Upon these matters our Society has its views, which you are informed of - which must therefore be attended to whether the captured Africans are kept with Colonists or separated a little way into a residence among themselves is not very material, but that a colony of good free people from this country should be established and settled as soon as possible and increased as rapidly as circumstances will permit is certainly the best way to do good to Africa and is the clear & express object of the Society. That the Society's Agents should have the Government of the Settlers is clearly directed in our instructions; and Mr. Andrews was mistaken in what he said to the people upon that subject. Still while they are labourers for the U. S. Agents they have a control over them as such. The Com. have written upon this subject we hope there will be no further difficulty about it - we perceive from letters from some of the settlers that they were alarmed & uneasy about the course that had been taken - we hope now you will all endeavour to reconcile them & keep them contented.
(Copy)

Navy Department
July 25th 1821.

Sir,

By virtue of the Act of Congress passed on the 3d day of March 1819, entitled "an Act in addition to the acts prohibiting the Slave trade", You are hereby appointed a Surgeon for the purpose of affording Medical assistance to the U. S. Agents and the Mechanics, labourers and families employed under their direction, and to the Negroes, Mulattoes & persons of Colour, who may be delivered on the Coast of Africa by Commanders of the United States Armed Vessels engaged in the suppression of the Slave trade according to the provisions of the aforesaid Act; and for your services you will receive the pay and rations of a Surgeon in the U. S. Navy to be paid to you by the principal Agent of the United States upon the Coast of Africa, for receiving captured Africans.- This appointment to continue in force during the pleasure of the President of the United States. You have been advanced the sum of two hundred dollars of which Jonathan B. Winn the principal Agent will please to take notice.-

I am respectfully &c

Dr. Eli Ayres (signed) Smith Thompson

Present.
A Copy.

Navy Department
July 25th, 1821.

Sir,

By virtue of the act of Congress passed on the 5th Day of March 1810, entitled "an act in addition to the act prohibiting the Slave Trade"; You are hereby appointed a Surgeon for the purpose of affording Medical Assistance to the U. S. Agents, and the mechanics labourers and families employed under their direction and to the Negroes, Mulattoes and people of Colour, who may be delivered on the Coast of Africa by Commanders of the United States Armed Vessels engaged in the suppression of the Slave Trade according to the provision of that aforesaid Act; - and for your services you will receive the pay and rations of a Surgeon in the U. S. Navy, to be paid to you by the principal Agent of the United States upon the Coast of Africa for receiving captured Africans. - This Appointment is to continue in force during the pleasure of the President of the United States. You have been advanced the sum of two Hundred Dollars of which Jonathan B. Winn, the principal Agent will please to take notice. I am very respectfully,

Your obedient Servant

Eli Ayres.

Smith Thompson.
Navy Department.

July 26th, 1821.

Sir,

Your communication of the 9th of April last, with its enclosures, has been received and duly considered.

In the instructions given to you on the 1st of Dec. 1820, your attention was called to various points of duty devolving on you, as the Principal Agent of the Government on the Coast of Africa. It was not then, nor is it now, intended that you should in any manner connect your Agency with the views and plans of the Colonization Society, but it is of great importance, for the sake of harmony, and that the benevolent intentions of Government may not be frustrated, that the relative duties of the Agents of the United States and those of the Colonization Society may be distinctly understood, and for the better accomplishment of this purpose the following directions are communicated for your government, as well as that of the Assistant Agent.

1st. — In the selection of a place for an establishment for the comfort of the captured Africans and those sent out by the Colonization Society, you are to exercise no control, your cooperation is to be freely furnished to the Agents of the Society, observing however, that the part you take in this respect shall be only advisory.

2nd. — The Government of the United States contemplates nothing farther than to send the captured Africans to such place as shall be selected by the Society, and to afford them
temporary support, so long as means for these objects shall be appropriated by the national Legislation.

3rd. It is the peculiar province of the Society to devise regulations for the government and management of the establishment, and the judicial administration, Civil and Criminal will be exercised solely by its Agent and officers.

It will be your duty to be watchful and attentive as sent out by the authority of the United States regards the treatment of all persons connected with the establishment and to report to this Department from time to time every occurrence of importance, so that the Government may always be able to judge as to the fitness & propriety of the measures adopted by the Society.

4th. Harmony between yourself and the assistant Agent is of such manifest importance to the proper execution of the high trusts confided to you, that it is deemed superfluous to dwell on its necessity, or inculcate its strict observance, but should a difference arise between you on any subject, it is to be explicitly understood that the opinion of the Principal Agent must govern.

I am very respectfully

Jonathan B. Winn Esq.
Principal Agent &c
Coast of Africa.

Your Obedt. Servt.

Smith Thompson
A copy.

This is to certify that Doct. Eli Ayres has been appointed first Agent of the American Society for Colonizing the free people of Colour of the United States of America on the West Coast of Africa to whom full faith and Credit as such Agent is to be given relative to the concerns of the Society - and who is hereby authorized to exercise the authority and powers of Jurisdiction and Government in the name and on behalf of the Society over such Territory as has been or may be procured by or for the said Society, and over the settlers in such territory and until they shall be established in such Settlement or territory; and generally to manage and conduct the affairs and concerns of said Society on the West Coast of Africa, agreeably to the Constitution adopted by the Society, and the laws rules and regulations and institutions which have been or may be made and given in pursuance of such Constitution.

Given at Washington this Twenty-sixth day of July in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred & Twenty One.

By Order of the Board of Managers,

E. P. Caldwell, Secy.

Washington, Augt. 26th, 1821.

My dear friend and brother,

I have just returned home from a long journey to Boston &c., and have only time to say a few words. I have not yet seen Mr. Bacon, but from the letters & the conversation of Mr. Kety, we have reason to fear that the dreadful scourge of religion, sectarian divisions & jealousies are among you. Oh my friend, think, pray, fear, do every thing that a follower of Christ ought to do to prevent anything of this kind. Never - never permit discussions of this kind to pollute your society. Silence the very first attempt, particularly on public occasions. Consider how important it is to have peace and harmony. How can we get along without them, and how can we judge of them? Let me plead with you & sister Winn on this subject, as for my life. Lay aside every thing but love - oh that my head were a fountain & mine eyes a river to sweep over these things. If sectarian disputes & jealousies get among the agents, & settlers, all our labor & money is spent in vain. The whole must be hopeless. What poor creatures we are. Well my friend, I
cannot write coherently on this subject. My feelings are too much exercised. I have but one hope - the Lord High seeth. Methinks however it would be a serious reflection, for the agents & religious colored people to reflect that they had destroyed all the hopes of the Christians of this country, which had fondly been raised by this enterprise, by their sectarian prejudices & jealousies. If we cannot get Christians to act together without quarreling, we must try people of the world - I think they would be wiser.

I have only a few minutes to write. I hope you will aid Lt. Stockton all in your power. I understand your brother has been sick, but has recovered. The rest of the family, & your friends here are well. Mr. Post has I gone to the Springs & understand is better. Mrs. C. desires to be most affectionately remembered to you & sister Winn. Give my best love to her. I was rejoiced to hear Lt. Stockton tell of her fine spirits & cheerfulness. Your brother
in the Lord,

E. B. Caldwell.

J. B. Winn, Esq.
A Copy

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society is the following entry:

"A letter having been received from Lieut. Comt. Stockton enclosing a copy of an agreement of Jos. K. Addrus with King Ben of Grand Basa for a tract of land for the Society dated April 12th 1821 and in the absence of all explanation from our Agents on this subject, the Board of Managers feel it their duty, unanimously and promptly to protest against the principal contained in the 5th Article of said agreement - Therefore resolved that the acting Committee write to the Agents disapproving of said agreement and stating the refusal of the Board to ratify the same in its present form -

A true Copy E. B. Caldwell, Secy. A.C.S.

To Doc. Eli Ayres first Agent of the Society,

Dr. Sir,

I send you above a copy of a minute of the Board of Managers relative to the 5th Article of a copy of an agreement said to be entered into between Mr. Andrus & King Ben.

The acting committee having written to the Agents on subject agreeably to the directions of the Board, and their letters having been approved of by the Board
I refer you to the letters and instructions which you take out with you and to the former instructions of the Board for your conduct as agent. These I have required Mr. Andrus to deliver to you.

I most ardently pray you may soon procure a situation for our free people of color and for captured Africans that shall be to them a safe & happy asylum and that shall be an instrument in the hands of Providence, of introducing religion & civilization to the idolatrous & superstitious victims of that Continent.

Your sincere friend,
& fellow labourer

LETTER BOOK,              AUGUST 21st, 1821.

Letters of Introduction from the
Board of Managers
of the
American Colonization Society.
Washington, Aug. 29, 1821.

To Doctor Eli Ayres.

Dear Sir,

Since my return from Boston, I have only had time hastily to peruse the letters brought by Mr. Bacon from Africa. From them we perceive the importance of some more particular regulations to promote the peace and harmony of the agents and settlers. The subject will be taken up and materially considered by the Board of Managers. As Lieut. Stockton will sail before we shall have time to consult the Board on this subject, and as it is important that something should be done without delay, I have consulted with the acting committee, and with such members of the Board as I could see, and by them have been requested to forward you our present views. We have heard with heartfelt sorrow that sectarian opinions & feelings should have added to the difficulties & embarrassments which former letters indicated as too plainly existing. On this subject the Board very early expressed their opinions to the agents and several of the colored preachers. Subsequent events have confirmed our first impression. I have consulted with the members of the Board, of all the denominations of which it is composed, as well as other judicious men and Christians, and have their most decided & unanimous opinions that it will be in vain to expect the settlement will flourish or can even be continued
if the agents and settlers, and particularly the preachers indulge in sectarian rivalry and contention.

The Agents & preachers have gone to Africa with the professed object of promoting the glory of God, and the happiness of Man. They profess to be the followers of the meek and lowly Jesus, of him who came to proclaim peace on earth, and good will to man. They moreover professed to be actuated by a sincere and Christian wish to promote the cause of colonization. We are constrained to believe that the course that has been pursued, and the feeling towards each other that has been indulged do not only not correspond with these professions, and promote these objects, but, if continued, must ruin them. Permit me then, through you, to put this solemn question to the professed followers of Christ, of whatever denomination: Are you willing to be, in however a small degree, the instruments of defeating & the plans of the Society the hopes of your fellow citizens Christians in this Country, in a cause in which you professed to have devoted yourselves from love to God, and which you have professed to believe is calculated to promote the greatest good to your own country & to Africa? You have professed yourselfed willing to make any sacrifice in this subject; the first and greatest sacrifice which is required is that of a humble and broken spirit & a contrite heart. You have professed your wish to conquer the prejudices of the Heathen. The first conquest for that purpose
must be over yourselves. You profess to march under the
banners of the Cross, but you must have first learned to
bear the Cross. But if ye bit and devour one another,
indulge
if you in heart burning recriminations & jealousies,
whatever may be your other attainments, whatever may have
been your past usefulness or past experience, you have
mistaken your present calling and are not qualified for
the work in which you are engaged.

Without enlarging on this subject, which it would
be very easy to do, and which, I hope, your own good sense
and conscience will supply, I would state as our opinion
and earnest recommendation, till some regulations shall be
made by the board, if they become necessary, that mutual
forgiveness for the past should take place, and that mutual
forbearance & conciliation should regulate your conduct for
the future. And we hope this course of conduct commence,
if it has not already been done, with the agents and preachers
as an example to others.

The subject of public worship we know is one of great
delicacy. We cannot but hope however that the agents will
agree in the course to be pursued. This might easily be ac-
complished if the Agents would appoint preachers for the
Sabbath, and other public occasions. That there should be
but one assembly for the public worship at a time, and that
all should attend such worship. The preachers on their
part, while thus addressing a mixed assemblage of various
denominations, should abstain from the discussion of those
topics which from the peculiar and characteristic differen-
ces, either in doctrine, discipline, or mode of worship,
which distinguish the various denominations of their hear-
ers; or treat them in so general a manner as to prevent
their being offensive to any. And surely this should not
be considered a very great restraint. The various impor-
tant and essential points in which you all agree, open a
field sufficiently extensive, without wandering beyond its
limits, where you can only gather the fruits of contention
& ill will in mixed bodies.

We likewise fear that contentions are promoted by
too many palavers and giving too ready an ear to accusations
against each other. The agents are the proper persons to
settle differences. You must learn to bear each others bur-
dens, and to gorgive & overlook each others weaknesses &
failties. Each should be be studious to avoid giving of-
fence, and not lightly to take umbrage, and all should be
willing to ask forgiveness of an offended brother, and
ready to forgive, each seeking not his own. These are un-
questionably among the principles of Christianity, and the
bounden duty of its professors; - and where can the practice
of them be more important? and if these things be in you and
abound, we may hope for the restoration of peach & harmony
and not otherwise.
I wish this letter be publicly read, and to be
enforced by every consideration of prosperity to the sett-
lers, and of the cause in which they are engaged, and by
the awful account which must be given in the day of Judg-
ment to the great Judge of All.

I am with respect & esteem

Your obdt. svt.

E.B. Caldwell,

Secy. A. C. Socy.
I hereby contract for the consideration of one Barrel of rum, one of Tobacco, one barrel of Bread, one barrel of Beef and one Barrel of Pork & one piece of good cloth to give to Captain R. Z. Stockton and Eli Ayres all my right and Title to the Houses situated on the land bought by them on Cape Messurado - In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name on this 16th day of December, 1821.

John S. Mill

Witness
his
Charles x Carrey mark

his
William x Rodgers mark

We promise to present to Chs. Carrey one Coat
February 2nd 1822, R.Z. Stockton
the above mentioned articles for the purpose above mentioned. Eli Ayres.

John S. Mill

Witness
Thos. Gudgeon.