Baltimore, February 11th, 1824.

Sir,

I have the pleasure to inform you of my arrival at this place yesterday in the Schr. Fidelity, in 37 days last from Rio Pongus and 59 days from Monrovia. reclaimed

The ten Captured Africans taken to the Coast by Capt. Thompson in the Schooner Fidelity expressed a wish to be returned to most to their families and friends of whom lived within forty of fifty miles of Montserado, and directly in our return passage.

They were accordingly landed at Sugary and accidentally three of their parents were on the shore at the time of landing. This unexpected interview between fathers and their sons whom they expected were doomed to perpetual slavery was most tender and affecting. It excited in the bosoms of those children of Nature emotions of gratitude & thankfulness towards their benefactors which
will long be cherished with grateful benevolence towards their benefactors.

The Schooner Augusta having been laid up at Sierra Leone (accounts of which you will receive from Mr. McMullen, who was left in command) without and the Colony being left protection, or any means of communicating Freetown, I was under the necessity of chartering the Schooner Fidelity to convey me to that place, in order to comply with the Orders from the Navy Department, in liquidating the accounts of the U. States Government with Mr. Macauley.

As soon as the Augusta and other vessels which were lying in our harbour, departed the Natives seeing us in an unprotected state began to manifest a hostile intention towards our Colony, and to collect at a town about seven miles from us with an intention of attacking us, if a sufficient number could be induced to join in the league, to give them any prospect of success in plundering our establishment. This made it necessary again to desist from our Agricultural pursuits
and attend to placing the Colony in
a suitable state of defence. I employed all
the colonists and a number of women for
this purpose. The fort commenced by
Capt. Spence was repaired, a pallasade erected
around the Town and Two small Block
houses erected mounting in all ten Guns.

While this work was proceeding the Natives
continued collect at their town and to discus
the subject of war, frequently visiting and
viewing the progress of our works. I took much
pains to show & explain to them, the operations
of our Guns and the manner in which they
would make the whole Area which was cleared
of timber to some distance from the pallasade.
Their fetish finally decided that an attack
was unadvisable and I hope the question of
Hostilities with the natives is finally put
to rest.

The rains having commenced before my
arrival on the Coast made it impracticable
to erect the House, the frame of which was taken
out in the Oswego. A small house having been built by Capt. Spence, but which was not completed, the boards, and some of the shingles intended for the house were applied to the repair of that, so as to make it answer for the present season.

It is very desirable that the other should be completed, it being two stories high which is deemed very essential to health in that climate.

The house intended for the reception of Captured Africans, 50 feet by fourteen was completed in the native style of building.

As it was contemplated in the act of Congress relating to captured Africans, and in the President's message, that the Africans delivered over to the Agent should be instructed in the art of agriculture was to enable them to procure a subsistence in the manner of civilized people, and as their time has heretofore
been entirely occupied in means of defense
I thought it complying with the spirit of
the humane intentions of that Body and
of the President to retain them under the
charge of the U. S. until they should have
had time to clear a portion of land and
plant a crop for their future subsistence.
They are accordingly to be supplied with
provisions &c until the 15th of June ensuing
after which time they will be discharged from
publick expence unless some new emergency
should render their services necessary for public
defence.

Their conduct has been generally been
orderly and their services important.

In consequence of these having been
armed vessels on the coast so great a portion
of the time, the Slave Traders are gaining
confidence in security of carrying it on.
Two vessels under American colours have
been heard of on the coast during the
present season after Slaves.

On the arrival of the Fidelity at Montserado
in December last my health was such as
to render it indispensably necessary for me to take a voyage to sea for the restoration of my health. I therefore took passage in that vessel for Baltimore.

I have the honor to be your
Most Obdt. Humble Servt.

E. Ayres.

The Hon. Saml. L. Southard, Sect.

U. S. Navy.
Two Bonds of Edw. U. Veazey to Elizabeth Ward each dated on the 9th May 1821 payable 1st June following with interest from that time the one for $430.46 and the other for $122.82 to be paid in Coul County.

Elias Glenn.

Febry 18th 1824 Recd. of Miss D. Ward Est. of E. Ward and obligation of Edw. U. Veazey for $230.84 dated the 19th Jany 1815 to be collected.

Elias Glenn
Dr. Eli Ayres
Washington.

We have received thy favor dated 27th ult.

We cannot consent to fit out the Fidelity for the Coast of Africa again, unless we can get Freight for One thousand dollars certain, for a less sum than that, it would not be an object. We want to bring property back, otherwise we could not think of starting for so small a sum.

We must have a definitive answer so that we can get the Vessel off in 10 days from this time. We are sorry to inform thee that thy dfts. on the Secy. of the Navy have all come back Protested ($5.85 Expenses) for Non-payment - this is a great disappointment & inconvenience to us, as we wanted the Money - in the body of each Protest, it says "the sum could not be paid, that the drawer is now in this Country, & when his account shall be
settled the balance if any, will be paid to himself." Shall we send these protested drafts on to thee. We notice what thou says about drawing another Draft on the Govt. this we cannot see any utility in, as thou will have to settle with the Govt. thyself. & we must look to the Socy. for the whole Amount of our Draft.

Please to advise us as early as possible about the Freight for the Schr. & thou wilt also please to get our Money from Govt. which it is rather hard we should be delayed the payment of.

We are thy assured Friends

Joseph King, Jr. )

Thomas Tyson ) Agts.
Washington, March 3d, 1824.

Sir,

I proceed to state, agreeable to your request, the articles which will be necessary for the Colony on the Western Coast of Africa for one year.

The time of the Colonists has been employed entirely in works of defence, until the first of last November, since which time if no disaster has befallen them, they have been employed in preparing land for a crop and in erecting buildings. They will probably be able by the beginning of the rains, in April next, to supply themselves with vegetables. They will require to be found, in part, their bread, meat, Groceries and clothing for one year longer.

I beg leave particularly to recommend the Captured Africans to the attention of the been Society, after they shall have discharged from the protection of the United States, From their constitutions being more congenial
to the climate of African then those of the have
other Labourers, they been able, and have
rendered most essential services in the
defence of the place. From the constantly
fluctuating State of affairs, they have received
but little instruction in the English Language
and none in Agriculture on the Mechanical Arts.
Added to this most of them are too young
to provide for themselves and there are no
suitable persons in the colony to whom
they could be bound. I therefore, pray their
case may be taken into consideration
and they provided for as may be thought
best.

It will be indispensably necessary
to the prosperity of the settlement, that
a stock of such materials as the country
will not produce in the infancy of the
Colony be kept in the place, as the
Settlers will not be able to import
for themselves.
I would likewise suggest to the Committee the propriety of furnishing some materials for building on an extended Credit, making their lots and improvements liable for the same.

There will be necessary for one year

50 barrels bread
75 Do. meat
25 Do. 2nd meal
20 Do. Molasses
10 Do. Vinegar
600 yds. Muslin
600 Do. Calico
300 Do. Coarse Woollen

Leather
200 pair shoes
4 Hnds. Tobacco

Medicine
100 Bill Hook
50 Axes

Lumber

Nails, Hinges, Locks &c.

Which I most respectfully submit to
your consideration.

Your Most Obdt.

E. B. Caldwell, Secty  

Amer. Col. Society. 

E. Ayres.
Balt. 3 Mo. 5 1824,

Dr. Eli Ayres.

Washington.

We have received thy favor dated 4th inst. Inclosed we hand thee the following Bills Protested for Non-payment & we have to request that thou wilt get the money for them as speedily as possible, & remit the same to us - viz:

1 Dft. in our favor for --------------- $1144.95
1 do. --------do. ------------------- 450.--
1 do. --------do. ------------------- 150.--

$1744.95

With respect to the Charter of our Vessel, we cannot start without having $1000 Freight engaged certain, & payable in Cash in Balt. Should we get no more, we shall make nothing by it, but probably be considerably minus. Our fixed rate of Freight is $2.50 per Bll. of the bulk thereof, from Balt. to Africa, so that the calculation of Freight can easily be made, so as to occasion no disappointment to either party. We therefore
repeat that $1000 is the very least we will go for. We would advise thee to get $1000 Freight from the U. S. alone, & the as much more from the Society as thou possibly can - our Vessel will carry we expect 800 @ 900 Barrels.

We confide the management of negotiating this Freight for us entirely to thyself having full confidence in thy doing every thing in thy power to promote & advance our interest for mutual benefit.

It is advisable that dispatch should be given, on every account.

We are Thy sincere Friends

Joseph King, Jr.

Thomas Tyson

Agts.
Washington, May 14th, 1824,

Dear Sir:

Dr. Ayres is appointed by the Colonization Society, to visit Philadelphia, New York, & the Eastern States, for the purpose of collecting funds, forming societies, and giving information. His late situation as Agent for the United States in Africa enables him to give very interesting information. He will be useful in Philadelphia, during the session of the General Assembly, and solicit your aid to promote objects of his mission. He wishes particularly to be introduced to some one, who has it in view to prepare and send his slaves to Africa if Mr. Minge is with you, I will thank you to introduce Dr. Ayres to him.

We all anxiously hope for the improvement of your health by your journey. I hope you have met with success in your it begging, as I think would have the effect not only of promoting the cause of religion, but I think it would improve your own health somewhat, weighty matters press hard upon shattered nerves - we are all looking forward with pleasure to your return. Mrs. C. And the family join in love to Mrs. Rice and yourself.

Your friend & brother

E. B. Caldwell,

Dr. John H. Rice.
To Doctor Eli Ayres.

By a resolution of the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society you have been appointed agent of said Society to visit the Northern & Eastern parts of the United States, to form auxiliary Societies, to collect funds & to give information of the objects & designs of the Society. The part you took in procuring the present settlement of the Colony, your opportunities of making observations on the Country, with your medical knowledge & late residence there, give the board the utmost confidence that you will be enabled to give to the friends of the Society & to the public, the most satisfactory information of the present state & future prospects of the Settlement in Africa.

The Board requests of you, frequent information of your movements & success; and at the termination of your mission that you would make a full report of your proceedings.

Recommending you to the friends of the Society and to the care of a kind Providence

I remain your friend & fellow laborer

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

Washington, May 21st, 1824.
My Dear Sir,

I wrote you two days ago that I was about to sail to Africa. The Secretary & our Board have lost their confidence in Mr. Ashmun, who had at the last accounts left the Colony & was not, I believe expected to return. He states however in a short letter to the Society, that he was going to the Cape De Verde for the recovery of his health & should return at the commencement of the rains. If I live, I shall return in the Government vessel. Pray have
the goodness to give me any
advice & instructions you think
may be useful both with
regard to the preservation
of health, & the affairs
of the Colony. I do not intend
to spend a night on shore.
What seeds would be important
to the Colony?

Until an Agent
shall go out to be permanently
stationed at Monrovia, our
Board wish the best regulations
possible adopted to preserve
the existence & harmony
of the Settlement. Write
to me Dear Sir without
delay & particularly on this subject. The Reports have been forwarded to the Stage Office, Baltimore. Our Committee will I think invite Mr. Barron to take my place here while I am absent.

Most truly yours

R. R. Gurley.

Dr. Eli Ayres,

Baltimore.
Baltimore, January 24th, 1825.

Sir,

I have been presented, for my acceptance, a draft from Z. Macaulay, Babington and Co. of London, through the hands of Mr. Brundige & Co. of this City, Agents of the late D. Bathune of New York, for 732.12.2 Sterling, the amount due K. Macaulay of Freetown on account of the American Agency out there.

I have most earnestly to call the attention of the Society to this disgraceful affair. I beg leave to call the attention of the Committee to the nature of this debt to Macaulay. Their Agent had not one dollar at his disposal: destitute of clothing & provisions for the people and no land yet obtained. He had left this country under a verbal promise, from the Secretary of the Society, repeated over and over again, that success should be a sufficient warrant for almost any expenditure. He was told that Government was tired out with failures and that they would not hold out much longer under
such a series of disappointments. Under these instructions I should not have hesitated in spending four or five times the amount which I actually did spend in establishing the Colony. What was the amount of this expenditure? has it ever been pretended that it was excessive or misapplied? If the Committee will take the trouble to examine into the affair, they will find, the whole until my return expenditure after I took the Agency was but about 25,00 Dollars and out of that was $15.00 for a vessel, which was afterward sold and returned into the treasury. This sum obtained the territory, removed the people to it, clothed and fed them untill the arrival of the Strong - and part of this $15 expenditure was occasioned by the accidental burning of our Stores.

What would have been the consequence of not procuring these supplies? or of anything short of what was obtained? the Agent and Colonists must have bared their throats to the Knife of the Savage or perished with starvation.

The manner of advancing this sum, by Macaulay, urges a strong claim for its
immediate liquidation. He was told the situation of our affairs, without disguise, as has been my manner of conducting under every circumstance. He kindly offered every thing in his power to aid the cause and to any amount which might be required. This confidence has been entirely forfeited both by the Government and the Society, so that when the Colony stood in need of medicine and a few other articles to the amount of a few hundred Dollars, those could not be obtained on the credit of either and I was compelled to give my own pledge for that which could not be obtained on the Cr. of the Govt. or Society.

I beg of the Committee to reflect what must be the consequence to the Colony of an entire want of confidence in those who manage its concerns. The Society want Agents & physician to go out. Why can they not be obtained? because of the danger of life in that climate. Such a conclusion would be a libel on the Character of our Nation. It is no such thing - it is an want of confidence, in being supported there - arising from the manner in which former Agents have been supported. As I stand committed on every principle of honour and justice that this sum be paid and as months of useless application to the Government
for that purpose has failed I hope the Committee
will impute the earnestness of this appeal to their
justice to its proper motives and that it will induce
them to make the application to Govt. for the pay-
ment of this sum or else to make preparations
to pay it themselves and not suffer it to be returned
to London protested for non payment.

Yours Respectfully,

E. Ayres.

The Comenc. of Col. Society,

Washington.
Navy Department
7 March, 1825.

Sir,

I have caused an examination to be made of the claim of Z. Macaulay & Babington for the payment of a draft upon you for L732.12.2 Slg. and am under the necessity of requiring some farther explanations from you, in order that I may understand the subject more fully.

The drafts, upon which this claim is founded, originally drawn by G. Wiltberger, were for L 1175.0.0. The damages and interest charged by Z. Macaulay & Babington amount to 228.12.11. There was also due Z. M. & B. at the time these drafts were given, a balance of 175.13.8.

L 1579.6.7

Making the total sum of L 1579.6.7. due in consequence of the transactions of Wiltberger with K. Macaulay at Sierra Leona.

The sum of $3000 placed at your disposal in the hands of Baring Brothers & Co. was intended to be applied to the liquidation of this claim, by the substitution of your drafts for those of Wiltberger, and would have been fully adequate for the purpose. It appears, however, from a subsequent statement of an account
by K. Macaulay, that you admitted an additional charge of £776. 1. 4 (in which were included the balance of £175.13.8 above mentioned) for purchases made either by yourself or others, and appropriated the funds, which ought and were intended to have been applied to the settlement of Wiltberger's drafts, to the payment of this charge.

The whole amount of K. Macaulay's account, dated 22 December 1823 and filed with your vouchers in the 4th Auditors Office, is £2332.12.2 - this includes the drafts of Wiltberger, principal, damages and interest. The currency at Sierra Leone, I am informed is at the rate of five shillings to the dollar which would make in federal currency the sum of $9330.43 cts.

It appears by the account current of Baring, Brothers & Co. dated 30 June 1824, that they have charged the United States with the amount paid for your two drafts in favor of K. Macaulay £1799.19.11 sterling, being within one penny of the par of Exchange for $8000 whereas K. Macaulay in his account above mentioned allowed a credit of only £1600 being £200 less than his house in London actually received for those drafts.

Admitting therefore the charge for damages interest, there is due to the concern of Z. Macaulay
& Babington, only $1330.43cts - L332.12.2 currency at Sierra Leone, or L299.7 shillings sterling, with interest from the 22 December 1823.

An early answer is requested.

I am Respy,

Saml. L Southard

Dr. Eli Ayres

Baltimore.
Baltimore, March 10th, 1825.

Sir,

Yours of the 7th came to hand yesterday.

I received a letter from the Department dated April 8th 1823 authorizing me to draw on Baring Broth. & Co. of London for £5000. This sum was placed to my Cr. not as you have supposed to liquidate the protested Bills of Wiltberger for it was not at that time known at the Department that these bills were protested but it was placed to my Cr. for the liquidation of the balance then due Macauley of 776. 1.4 and the balance remaining after that was discharged was to relieve the Agency from future embarrassments from a want of provisions and clothing on a savage shore.

On the arrival of the Schooner Fidelity I received a letter from the Department dated 21st July 1823 notifying me that since the date of my letter
Of Cr. for the 5000$ the Department had received
advices from that house notifying that Bills to the
amount of 1350 drawn by Wiltberger and 18. 18 drawn
by Ashman had been protested. In consequence
of this information I was notified, in the letter
of the 21st July 1823, that there had been $500000
placed at my disposal for the liquidation of
the protested drafts to the amount of 1368.18-!!.

You say in your last that "it appears
however that you admitted in a subsequent
statement of the accounts of Macauley an additional
charge of 776.1.4 &c" so far from this being
an additional charge as you have supposed,
it was, the identical charge which was
intended to be liquidated by the first Credit of
5000$. This will fully appear by referring
to the letter of instructions to me dated 21st July
1823. It will appear by the same letter that
at the time of granting that Credit the Department
knew of no other Charge being due to Macauley.

Copy
To Hon. S.L. Souther
March 10th 1825
Monrovia, March 27, 1825.

Sir, I take this opportune day to write to you to know how your health is got yet. Pardon me for taking this Liberty.

As for me and my famery thear is all well. As I hope this may find you I do expect you out hear in Short - thank god I is well Satisfied hear of my Stay for I and the Present eagent is on very good thurmes for we never have had not one ward of deffrend Since you left hear I wold wish to Return thanks of gratitude to a l our frindes for ther kines to us I hope that God may bles them in all ther undertaking towards us. I have traviled a good deal a but africa and I have made Sum very grate descovery I have travelled about one hundred and twenty to the Lowred and ther and is good Lands and very Lange Stremes of watter fit for meesles or facters all So I had a invetason to go to the gold Mind in the intarer By one of the Natives and I thankes that a bout five hundred of good men would be able to take a good deale of the burden of your frends Shoulder By having good Lands

Jacob Warner - Sir

Your Humblen Servent
La Grange, July 30th 1825.

Sir,

Ever since my return from Africa I have been meditating on the subject of preparing the Blacks for a state of usefulness in the Colony and of creating means to transport them to any place they may prefer to adopt as a permanent residence. The abundant means which I discovered in Africa that may be rendered auxiliary to this end, not to mention the energies of 40,000,000 of inhabitants, now without habits, which may all be rendered tributary to this cause. If we seize the proffered moment these with wisdom and energy have thoroughly convinced me that the means of effecting it, are now presented to us, and that we have not one moment to lose, if we intend to save our country from an awful catastrophe.

Being fully impressed with these truths myself I have tried to impress them on others. Having suffered by a dyspeptic affection of the stomach, contracted by long debility on the Coast, I have not been able to write as I wished; but in conversation I have not ceased to spread a knowledge of the facts
which have fallen under my observation, so little known and so illly appreciated; but none have believed my report. Being a stranger in the place without influence and not favoured with the means to promote the object, I had nearly determined to abandon the subject; to fold my hands with others who have more at stake - and wait with indolence and solicitude the awful crisis.

The conversation we had the other day has induced me to submit to you a sketch of the plan of operations which I some time ago laid before the society for their consideration; with this difference the plan submitted to them embraced the whole Union the present proposal to embrace the state of Maryland only.

The plan

Open Books in Baltimore and elsewhere in the state to raise Dollars for Trading in Africa and preparing and transporting free blacks to Africa.

Offer to operate in aid of the American Col. Soc'y. if they will adopt proper measures - if not act independantly of them, and form a settlement of our own. With respect to the trading to Africa you are convinced of its advantages and a better Judge than myself. I need say nothing.
Treasury Department,
4th Auditor's Office
10th February, 1826.

Sir,

I state the charges against you on the
Books of the office viz:

1824 June 1st Paid your dft in favour of
  King & Tyson, dated 8 Dec. 1823 -- 1144.95
" 16 ditto ---ditto -------------- 450. --
"  " ditto ---ditto -------------- 150. --

amounting to $1744.95

and have to request that you will transmit your
vouchers for settlement.

At the foot of an account rendered
in behalf of the late J. B. Winn, I find the following note
by you:

"The late J. B. Winn sold Tobacco and other articles
to K. Macaulay to a considerable amount, the
bill of which was seen by me while in Africa,
but is not now among his papers and cannot
be found nor the exact sum ascertained.
In this way only can the balance in favour of
Winn be accounted for" -

Being anxious to make a final settlement of this
account, and, in the absence of such papers as would
alone give the exact amount of the articles sold,
(and which, perhaps, may never be obtained) permit
me to ask the favour of you to give the subject such further thought as may enable you to be more definite, by stating a sum below which, in your judgement, the real amount could have been.

Very Respectfully

Yr. Obt. Servt.

J. Watkins.

To Dr. Eli Ayres,

Baltimore.
Cincinnati, Saturday Eve
January 19, 1828.

Dear Sir

Both of your favours have been received - the latter this evening to which I hasten to reply. The concluding paragraph of your first led me to expect further communication from yourself or Mr. Bassett which caused the delay. From the character given me of Mr. E. I had determined to close with him & instruct you to that effect, notwithstanding I had been endeavouring for a fortnight previous to engage the services of a young gentleman here who had submitted his proposals to me & which were under consideration at the time. The declension of Mr. B. has determined me to engage Mr. Stahl in consideration of his general acquaintance both in town & country and his knowledge of the local character of the business, which will render him at once advantageous to me. On reading your letter to him he acquiesced in the terms I had offered.

My decision will, perhaps prove a disappointment to the gentleman from Edenburg but it is founded mainly on the conviction that as a Stranger myself in the place, the acquisition of an assistant who is well known and has the general confidence would be most advantageous to me. For the trouble I have already given you & Mr. Stone in this matter & the
proffer of your further services, you will please to accept my most grateful acknowledgements.

I am now engaged in making out my order on the Messrs. Keenors, which will be forwarded in a day or two, and shall immediately thereafter enclose to your direction a certificate of Stock in the Union Bank with the requisite authority to make a transfer to them to the amount of their Bill which I must beg the favour of you to do, and which Mr. Stone had assured me would be acceptable to them at the quotation. With grateful remembrance of your kindness, I remain

Your Obedt. Servt.

Jos. Wallace.

To

Doct. E. Ayres
Balt.
M. Dear Sir:

Your esteemed letter was received a few days since and should have been answered ere this if I had not been so much occupied for the last eight days in moving from my former residence in Arch Street to the South East Corner of Market & 12th Streets.

I regret to say that the news given you by Dr. Zithian relative to the Death of Richard Whitall was true, he died at Mr. Gill's with whom he had lived for sometime and my sister informs me that John Gill had written you the particulars at the time of his Death. I understand that his Death was occasioned by his old complaint the Phthisic and that he was so well the day before his expiration as to be able to leave his room and took tea with the Family. As respects our own Family there has been many changes since I have had the pleasure to see you - in the first place I lost Mrs. C. early in 1826 by a Consumption of the Lungs and I immediately left the Country and Wandered through Europe even visiting every Capitol of Europe
with the exception of Lisbon and in October 1829 I embarked from Liverpool for my Native Country and after a tedious passage of 38 days I arrived in N.York on the 7th of Nov. & in Phila. where I learned with sorrow that my Father had died and been Buried but 5 days and also that my Uncles John Clark & E. Weatherby had died during my absence besides 4 or 5 of my Cousins - In June 1830 I again married with the Niece of Stephen Girard, Esq. and set sail again for Europe from whence I returned in October last. Since the Death of my Father my Mother, James, Lydia, Rebecca, Sarah, & Harriet have lived with me - Elizabeth, Beulah & Mary, are all well, married & reside in Jersey. Sarah will marry soon and bids fair to do well. I am sorry that it will not be in my power to assist you in Money Matters as I am Building extensively this year, which together with the expenses of a large Family will command all the Money that I shall be in receipt of for More than a year. The Family join me in respects to you &

With much respect I remain

Yours most sincerely

John Y. Clark

E. Ayres, Esq.
African Coast, Feb 4th, 1834.

Dear Brother Miller,

Through the infinite mercy and goodness of God, we arrived on the coast of Africa, at the Town of Monrovia, on Tuesday the 27th of January, after a tedious, unpleasant, stormy passage of sixty one days from Baltimore. Our Captain was a man who neither feared God nor regarded man. He was profane, and vulgar to an indescribable degree. He seemed in his heart to hate religion, and all its friends or advocates. He delighted in swearing and blaspheming by night, and by day; nor would he allow any one to speak one word to him about his conduct.

His malice and wrath seemed however aimed especially at me; whom he considered a pious hypocrite, and anything but a gentleman.

Under such circumstances, I need not tell you that my time was consumed as if I were in a furnace heated hotter than usual. Nay, rather it resembled Jeremiah's dungeon where there was mire but no water. But the Lord in infinite mercy heard my cry, and beheld my situation, and mercifully saved me from sinking into the mire. Even surrounded by such clouds of smoke from the bottomless pit - the Sun of Righteousness shone upon my should, and all was calm, and tranquil, and happy. It is the smile of Heaven
which makes our Paradise whether we receive them on earth or in heaven, on the stormy ocean, or on the mountain top - in Africa or in America - Glory be to his exalted name forever. Yes, Brother Miller, the Lord is a strong tower in the day of trouble whereunto the righteous may run and be safe.

One objection to my visiting Africa in my own mind was that there would be no cross - at least no persecution there. But there was no need to fear, where no fear was. The offense of the cross has not ceased, nor will it ever be done away while there is sin on earth. I have found trials and difficulties, and reproach on every hand since I embarked for Africa and since I reached this heathen country; for which I desire to be truly thankful. I have always believed with the pious Quaker Wm. Penn, that where there is no cross there will be no crown. Then if the cross is only for one moment, and the crown will endure forever, we should rejoice to bear it, especially when we remember that our divine Master has borne it before us - and even drank the cup of affliction and degradation to its very dregs. Then it is enough for the Servant to be as his Master. Lord, thy will be done. Grant me the smilings of thy face, and grace to bear me up, and hell's enmy rage and vent her spite, and earth and all her votaries may wage an incessant war upon my soul, and all shall be well. I am willing to suffer
here if I may enjoy in Heaven. I am willing to bear the frowns and contempt of men and devils, if I may but receive the smiles of my great Redeemer. Dear Brother Miller pray for me...that my faith fail not - pray that God of his infinite mercy may make me a blessing to these poor heathens, that I may be permitted to garner up a few sheaves for the garner of God, out of the miry, heathen soil of Africa.

I have thus far been agreeably disappointed. The climate and soil are both better than I anticipated. The heat is not very oppressive except in the Sun in the heat of the day. The evenings and mornings it is pleasant, and at night generally cool. After our coloured people pass through their seasoning - or first sickness which almost every new comer must experience, they are as healthy as they are generally in any of our Southern States. Jacob Gross, whom perhaps you know, came with us; he found his brother & wife here, and says they look better than they did in the U. States. From information and my own observation, I do not believe that there is any section of country in our middle or Southern States, as unfavorably situated as the country where the present colony is located, that is as healthy as this place. The soil is rich and productive; and all that is wanting here is industry, virtue, management and religion.
The natives are far more industrious and cleanly than I anticipated; nor do I believe that they are the vicious, cruel people they have been represented to be. Our friends settled in Liberia go out trading from one to two or three hundred miles among the natives. They report them as kind and friendly. They are beginning to desire teachers for their children and for ministers to come and instruct them the way of life and salvation.

There is a wide field opening here, which will soon be white unto the harvest. O how fervently should we pray - "Lord, lead forth the labourers into thy vineyard," It is my calculation if my life is spared to resign my present situation as soon as the colony is settled and secured, which will be, if no providence of God should prevent it, in about two months/ I wish then to take a tour into the interior among the poor heathen; after this I may return for a short time to the U. States to plead these poor peoples' cause. And then return and spend my days, by they many or few, in heathen Africa. I wish to recommend and urge some plans for the Christianizing of these people and the benefit of our poor slaves, which will be practicable, and if carried into effect must prove salutary. We are daily spending our time and strength in the U. S. preaching to the proud, and haughty and prejudiced, while the poor, to whom Christ preached the
Gospel are almost entirely forgotten. I am very much hurried, for time is not my own now. Give my love to Sister Miller and your little family, and all my friends who have not forgotten me. I have no doubt but you will do all you can to settle up my little business, or to dispose of what you have. Don't fail to write — perhaps I may soon be in Eternity, and if so, this letter may benefit some other person.

Pray for me, by beloved Brother. I tread on dangerous and difficult soil. Lord help us all to live to Thy glory, that we may meet when the angry worm of death will separate us no more — Amen.

Yours Affectionately

John Henry.

John Miller,
Minister of the Gospel,
Lexington, Va.
Greenwich, June 23, 1834.

Dear Sir,

It is indeed a long time since I have had before this any communication from you. I knew that you resided in or near Baltimore and have twice when I was in that city attempted to find you without success. I should have answered your letter sooner but have been in Phila. since the receipt of it. I am engaged with my son in building a House for him nearly opposite Dr. Bond's. He is married and has one child. I have not had any concern in practice for many years, my books and my Farm engaging my attention; my health is good with the exception of a troublesome flutter upon my hands of many years standing.

I have made a strict search for the post you have inquired after without effect, I cannot find any person that has knowledge of it. I thank you for the number of the "Farmer & Gardener". I hardly know how to decline subscribing but am at present so much encumbered with subscriptions of one kine or another, and expensive building going on, and money scarce, that I am
hardly able at present. You have my best wishes for the success of whatever you may be engaged in.

W. P. Proudian who is our carpenter thinks you are engaged in the practice of your profession.

I should be much pleased to hear from you when convenient, should like to know what family you have, and what your prospects and circumstances. There is little change in mine since you were well acquainted with them. I have enlarged my farm by purchasing Mr. King's Landing and about forty acres adjoining. My son inherited a large farm upon Long Point and one South of the fine estate Mills belonging to his Grandfather in Deerfield. We have the prospect of a most abundant harvest, the fruit has been much injured by the caterpillars, the crops of clovers are light, grass in the meadows abundant, vegetables in great abundance and forward for the season.

With sentiments of sincere respect,

Dear Sir,

your,

Wm. B. Ewing.

Dr. Eli Ayres.
Ohio River Steam Boat
approaching Cincinnati.
June 23rd, 1835.

Dear Sir,

We are now within 3 hours
of Cincinnati. Your Aunt has stood
the ride admirably only she has a very
bad cold, confined chiefly to her head. She
sleeps better and eats heartier than she
has done for one year. She was not
as tired when we reached Wheeling as
when she would arrive at your house
by walking from our own. Her nerves
are strung entirely to another tune by
crossing the mountains. We have seen
no part of the road so bad as the pavement
in Liberty Street. Their goodness have far
surpassed my expectations. Your Aunt
says had she known what it was to
travel she should have gone long ago
and if it does not suit her she would
think nothing of turning about and going back. She has seen higher Rocks and greater curiosity of human character than she had ever seen in her life before.

I would advise you strongly to bring Harriet and little puss out here if you want to strengthen their nerves. Mountain air and limestone water is better for that complaint than all the asafoetida and Musk in the apothecary shop.

If you cant come all the way we will meet you at a Dinner party half way some of these times.

Your Aunt sends a great deal of love to Harriet & little puss and please to give mine to them and all the rest of our Friends. Please to write to me at Hopkinsville. Remember us to Leah - let us know how she comes on when you write.

Your most Esteemed Friend

E. Ayres.

The Boat shakes so I cannot write.

Three Steam Boats in sight.
Office of the Md. St. Coln. Society,
Baltimore, December 31st, 1835.

To

Messrs. C. Howard       } Managers of the State Coln. fund.
C. C. Harper            }
Peter Hoffman

Gentlemen:

In reply to Mr. Howard's note requesting from the State Society an account of its operations during the past year, and the present condition and prospects of the Colony of Maryland in Liberia, I have the honor to enclose you a Copy of the 4th Annual report of the Board of Managers, in which the information that is requested will be found at length.

I cannot suffer the occasion to pass, without expressing my conviction that the policy of Maryland in regard to her colored population has been the true one; and that the plan of independent State action, which she pursues, and in which the State Society has endeavored to cooperate, is the one which is best adapted to allay jealousies - to prevent foreign influence of any kind; to put down abolition and its effects within their borders, and to keep the subject of Slavery, what it ought to be, one exclusively of State concernment and control. In this way too, will the wishes of the true friends of freedom and the colored race be best promoted.

In the correspondence of the State Society there is daily increasing evidence of the high appreciation which the policy
of Maryland is gaining, in other States, both North and South, and the wise and judicious prosecution of it is all that is to now necessary render her example worthy of being followed by all the other slave-holding States of the Union. With the subject constantly before you, you have been able to form a proper estimate of the value and importance of the course adopted by the State Society, in cooperation with the Legislation of the State, and the results of which are exhibited in the accompanying report.

I have the honor to be

Gentlemen,

Your obedient humble Servt.
Clear Spring, June 7th, 1836.

Dear Jessup,

I now address you from Dr. Wards where we arrived last night about half past Eight without accident. I am truly thankful to see the change in your poor Aunt. She was much affected when she found you had gone without speaking to her, and when she passed Nancy’s and saw her at the window, she was in great agony. She continued so until we had got out of town, or indeed, until we passed Ellicott Mills, when she became more reconciled. We had a female on the same seat in the car, who was quite sociable and was very agreeable to your Aunt. She stood the ride very well, and at more dinner at Frederick than she had done for two months at one time. She was a good deal fatigued when we got here, but she slept very well last night, and today she appears quite cheerful and looks better. I am very much rejoiced at her amendment and hope she will be able to stand the journey through equally well.

I will thank you to send the articles we were speaking of by way of the Rail Road. I suppose it will be best to put the clothes in a little box and direct it to Charles Wilson & Co., Frederick. Dr. James Ward, Clear Spring, to the Care of Charles Wilson & Co., Frederick. They will always
forward anything to James with care.

I want to go on as soon as I can. - the journey is long and tedious, and I can not but look to it with anxiety. I regret exceedingly not getting that letter from Philadelphia a little sooner - to loose so much as will there by entirely sunk is a sad reflection. If I could have got that machine once under way it would have sold for its value, and in that case I should have left Baltimore with great satisfaction. I have always felt myself entirely misplaced while there but your poor Aunt, nothing short of the situation in which I was placed could have got her consent to have left Balt. It is now done, and I pray God, may it will be conducive to her happiness.

I shall be forever truly thankfull to you and Harriet for your kindness to her & myself - it was only under a case of absolute necessity that I would have troubled you as much as I have done - I do not know what Providence ordains for me in future; my daily prayer is, that I may be able to get some kind of an establishment for your poor Aunt before I am separated from her; but the present prospect looks very unpromising for that end; but God's will be done.

If you can send the two books from Mrs. Storey, one volume of Domestic Encyclopedia, and one vol. Scot's New testament with the clothes, I shall
be glad. Please to write to me and give me something of the wonderment when it was known that we had left, but I do not wish your Aunt to see that - please to write to her likewise.

I hardly think I shall stay here untill you hear from your father. It would be a gratification to hear from him before we start, but I think I cannot consent to wait so long. I will write to you again before we start from this place.

Give my best wishes to Mrs. Ward and kiss poor little puss for me and believe me. Give your Aunts love to all not forgetting poor Leah. When you write let us know how she is.

I am most sincerely your friend

& Humble Servt.

E. Ayres.

Mr. J. Ward, Esq.
Clear Spring, June 16th, 1836.

Dear Sir,

The Box of Clothes you were so good as to send, came safely to hand in half an hour after my letter went to the Office. The goods sold for quite as much as I expected. There is our debt which I forgot to mention to you, which if your Father should send on money I should be very glad if you want pay, because it was borrowed money and of a stranger that is $5 to Mr. Grant the watchmaker in Market opposite Hanover. God only knows whether I shall ever be able to pay. It seems all like a dream & sometimes I am almost determined to return and scuffle until I do pay - but how is that to be done?

We had intended to start last Monday but towards evening it looked so much like rain that we deferred it untill the next day. That night your Aunt was taken with the creep and has been confined since untill yesterday. She was anxious to start this evening but I would not venture. The Stages have been very full for several days. If nothing further happens we shall start
from this by the first stage we can get in, after
to-night. We start here about 3 Oc, and ride all
night. I dread it very much. Dr. Ward recommended
cupping along the spine of your Aunt and it has
had a very good effect, her stomach is better
than it has been for some time, though she is
weak. Dr. W's prospects here are very good indeed.
He is taking the practice fast, and he is as good
a practitioner as I, known in Maryland and
besides that, he is the most polished Gentleman
ub tiwcm except one a Cabinet Maker.
Eliza Beld has a lonely time of it.

Your Aunt sends her love to H. & little
Chips and with hers give mine always
to our poor little Harriet Stone. Next
time you write let us know how she
takes our departure. I suppose though
she has forgotten us by this time.

Give my love to Harriet & Chip and
believe me ever your most
affectionate friend

E. Ayres.
Wheeling, June 21st, 1856.

Dear Sir,

We were put to some difficulty in getting our passage from Clear Spring the stages were so full. On Saturday night we got in at 9 Oc. in the evening and got to Cumberland to breakfast at 11 A. M.

We arrived here yesterday at 2 P. M. Your Aunt has stood the journey through two nights and two days in the Stage. She has a bad cold, but otherwise pretty well. We start in a few minutes on the Ohio. I will write to you from Louisville.

Respectfully yours,

E. Ayres.

Mr. J. Ward, Esq.
Hopkinsville, July 9th 1836.

My Dear Sir,

I wrote you from Cincinnati, which letter, I suppose you have received before this time. We landed at that place and took a stroll through the City for an hour or two, your Aunt recruited a good deal after we got on the Steam Boat. We had several Baltimorean ladies on board, though we had never known them before, they were all soon acquainted, and we had a most agreeable passage down the beautiful River; and when we arrived at the mouth of the Cumberland, your Aunt had become so much attached to them, that the parting was almost as painful as the one at Baltimore.

After leaving Cincinnati on Thursday evening we had a pleasant run to Louisville, where we arrived on Saturday about 12 o'clock & there we changed our boat for a larger one. On Sunday morning started to go through the Canal which extends below the falls in the River something over a mile in length. At the mouth of the canal our Boat grounded and we did not get through until Monday morning, detaining us 25 hours - through the day on Monday, which was the 7th day from Wheeling, we have had a delightful run.

The river here, not like those of the E. Shore bounded by marshy quagmires, but resembling a Canal cut through the forest land, which indeed is the case; occasionally passing
between high bounding cliffs, and then level plains
occupied by villages where we saw the Steam Engines
puffing and snorting at us as we passed labouring with
the weight of a Saw on millstones. I think we must have
passed not less than one hundred Steam boats on the Stock
between Wheeling and Louisville. On tuesday morning
we found ourselves aground on a sandbar when we
were detained for twenty three hours. While lying here
we were passed every few minutes by a boat either
bound up or down and shouting at us; but we would
sometimes have a chance to return the compliment by
seeing them stick in their turn. At the mouth of the
Cumberland there is an island formed in
the River, where the Government has made a dam across
one of the channels in order to deepen the other.
It is not made high enough so that the greatest good done
by the expenditure is it has enabled a good Jackson
man, who was a bankrupt to pay his debts, and to realize
some forty thousand beside. We had to stop at this place
while the Capt. went to sound for the channel, before
he returned 26/16/2626 one boat then in sight had passed
others
us, upwards bound, and six were sticking fast on the
flats which had arrived in that short space of time.
not
The boat could be got through that night, so we took
a skiff and went up to Smithland, leaving our agreeable company behind, all bound to St. Louis on the Mississippi. We stayed all night at Smithland and took the Stage next day for this place, where we arrived between eleven and twelve o'clock at night, after a rough and tiresome journey. While lying at Smithland (sleep we did not) it appeared to me, there was not fifteen minutes at any one time through the night that we did not hear the puffing of a Steam Boat in passing. In a day's run of the Ohio you will pass more vessels than you would on the Delaware and Chesapeake put together, and notwithstanding the busy scene, all the wharfs and Store houses are filled with produce waiting for a passage down the river. The great difficulty in navigating the river from this time to the time of the fall rains will be a means of turning this immense quantity of produce to Baltimore when the Rail Road is completed.

Getting into town so late, we did not go to your father's that night. While at tea, the Landlord asked your Aunt if she was not a sister of Mr. Ward, he knew her from her resemblance to him. Early in the morning he went and told your father. Our arrival was entirely a surprise, but we have met with a very cordial reception from every member of the family. Word was sent to Mr. Green's and next day he brought Arietta and the children
into town; when the carriage drove up she flung open the
door, jumped out and run into the house where she first
saw me, she run with extended arms, caught me round
the neck and continued kissing until her eyes fell on
her Aunt when she left me and sprang upon her and
blubbered almost as much as when she left us in Pearl
St. She very soon took your Aunts Cap off and put it
A la mode Hopkinsville by which you will understand
that the Ladies here are of the Sexies in natural History
with those we have left behind. Your Mother, Sir
is a tall corpulent and very handsome woman. She
is an easy good natured and very clever woman both
your Aunt and myself are much pleased with her.

Arietta and Lucrezia are each about as tall as Susan
Ward. Lucrezia is the handsomest. She is quite handsome,
is pretty well read and a very pleasing young Lady. You
and Harriet would be much pleased with her. Oscar is
as fine a boy as I have seen lately - the other children have
just been taken with the measles and are this day beginning
to mend. I see there has been a large sum paid over for
French claims, if it were possible for me to get that
due from Pearce it would enable me to do something
here, but this is not the place for any one to come unless
he has hands to work or money to speculate. I know not
what I shall be able to do. If you can come at any information
concerning that claim I will be much obliged to you. Please to let
me know the result. Give my love to Harriet and kiss little Puss twenty times for me. Your Aunt will write to Harriet in a few days.

Yours very affectionately

E. Ayres.

Mr. J. Ward,

Baltimore, Md.
Hopkinsville, Sept. 2nd, 1836.

My Dear Sir,

I have been a long time anxiously looking for a letter from you, having written not less than four to you since my departure from Balt., and not having received a line, save a postscript to one of your Aunt's letters. I am very desirous to hear how things stand in what Balt. What was done by Kyle; and with the Machine at Canton &c, &c. I am particularly desirous of hearing from the expedition of Gould to Africa. I suppose he has returned before this time, and I should like to know how he succeeded. As to any prospect for me to do a business of any kind here, never was a poor Devil more entirely disappointed. The land holders raise tobacco and the citizens, of the village are all merchants, so called. There are two Blacksmiths & three Saddlers who form the mechanical part of the Community. The land is of good quality, but nothing will bear the expense transportation, and of course nothing is raised for exportation. Flour is $6 per bll. and has been $9 owing to the the want of mills to grind. Hams & Middlinger 10cts. with the exception of House rent and fire wood, living is much cheaper in Baltimore than in this place. Your father's circumstances are very different from what you had imagined them, and
as to this country, I had never formed so erroneous an opinion of any place or any thing in my life.

I am perfectly unsettled in my prospects. Your poor poor Aunt is more distracted than ever - it throws a complete pyralasys over every effort I could otherwise make. God only knows how I am to do. Your Aunt got a fall soon after our arrival here which hurt her very much. She has got so she went out to Church last Sunday week for the first time since her fall. She is tolerably well in health - your Father's family & Arietta's are all well.

Dr. Glass is now in New York and expects to return through Balt. and if so will call upon you. I had thought of getting him to fetch out my things which are with you and told him I should probably have a commission for him there. But the entire uncertainty of my future situation renders it improper to send for the things untill some thing can be done, or at least untill I know what to do with them. If the Dr. should call upon you and stay long enough, we shall be pleased to receive letters from all our friends.

Your Aunt joins me in love to Harriet & Emma. She longs to see them much & to hear from them is next to seeing them. Give my respects to all friends.

Your Most Obt.

E. Ayres.
We earnestly beg that you will all strive together with brotherly love to promote the common good.

Write fully by every conveyance. Our Consul at port pray Cape De Verd has promised to forward your despatches and our Cruisers will always do the same.

Wishing you health and happiness

We are yours truly

P.S. Tell the people who have written for their wives and families that a vessel will probably be sent out this fall & we will endeavour to attend to all their requests...
Memorandum of Articles for a Cargo

Isle of Loss - 12000 Cargo will give 100 to 130 Negroes

50 or 60 Hdw. Tobacco, new long leafed & Sweet

15 or 20 Puncheon common sum

500 P cloth in blue Diffs, Romals & checks flow

50 Bbl Pork - 20 flour - 20 Boxes candles

50 Boxes Soap 30 Doz

1 Pipe Tin 1 Pipe Brandy, 2 Quarter casks Sherry

1 Chest Tea, 2 Chests Sugar Savannah

1 M feet oars 14 to 20 feet 5 B Tar

5 Bl. Pitch Some Lumber

50 to 100 P of Silk Bandanas, blue and Yellow

India of under 6$

Would wish a boat so 4 clear of the Stern

Sheet light to a part Fuller Suppose this

will amount so some 10 to 12000$ Jas. Car.