We trust we shall not be again remiss in registering the outlines, at least, of every voyage of our noble ship, which performs her trips with such despatch and to the comfort and satisfaction of all; that is saying a great deal—*satisfaction* with a sea voyage is one of the rare things of the world. But nevertheless, it is true—that, thus far, every cabin passenger has expressed entire satisfaction with the ship's accommodations, furnishing, findings and treatment on board; and those who have made repeated voyages and are capable of judging of such matters, unanimously give the M. C. Stevens the preference above all, and every other vessel they have sailed in. We trust her reputation will be maintained, certainly we shall do all in our power to keep it *at par*.

VOYAGE TO LIBERIA—Continued.

Volunteers for the New Settlement—Arrival at Monrovia.

As said in our last, we left Cape Mount on the evening of the 22nd January; we left there some eighty of our two hundred emigrants, and there also we left the hearts of some eighty more: for never were any poor wanderers for a home more fascinated with a place, than were our emigrants with Cape Mount. Of those whom we did leave there, several had been manumitted on condition of going to Liberia, and they embarked not with the view of permanent settlement, but to gain their freedom and determined on remaining on board the ship and returning to the United States. But when they had spent a few hours on shore, they changed their minds and decided on permanent settlement. We found it very difficult to persuade many who were destined for Monrovia to remain on board till we reached that place, so much were they charmed with Robertsport and the surrounding country. This was particularly the case with those intended for the interior settlement, of which it will be necessary to speak, as that formed one of the main features of the voyage.

Those familiar with the operations of the Colonization Society for the past two years, will remember, that an interior settlement had been decided upon, to test its salubrity, in comparison with that of the coast towns. The Rev. Mr. Seys, so well known, from his long connexion with the African Missionary and Colonization Societies, was appointed by the Board of Directors to visit Liberia, and select some suitable point in the interior, within the influence of its Government, and prepare for the accommodation of a certain number of unacclimated emigrants. He left the United States in May, in the ship Elvira Owen, and it was expected that he would be ready to receive emigrants, at the point selected, by the arrival of our expedition. After leaving port, among sundry resolutions of the executive committee of the American Colonization Society, transmitted to us, we found one, authorizing us to select a certain number of suitable persons from among the emigrants for the new settlement. This was very good so far as the *authority* went, but the time had gone by, in which these people were to be *selected from* or penned up, or disposed of in any way. They had all been told that, when once in Liberia they would

be free, and their first idea of freedom seemed to be, to go just where they pleased—and a very natural idea too. With the view of carrying out the wishes of the Society, we made it our business to study the people on board, their characters, capacities, habits, hopes, associations, &c. We found most of them with large family connexions, at least the better part, those whom we might hope to persuade to a good thing, or who were fitted to form the nucleus of an isolated settlement. And for a time, we had little hope of being able to separate different members of any family, particularly to remove from it the young and healthy males, who alone would answer the purpose. Fortunately, Mr. Rives of Albemarle County, Va. had given two of the principal men of the family from his neighborhood, letters of introduction to us: without this, most likely we should have failed in inducing any sufficient number of suitable persons to engage in the desired enterprise. As it was, we gained the confidence of these men, Doughlass and Walker who might be termed the heads of this family. Doughlass had for years acted as the overseer, agent, and in fact general advising friend of his master, and was a man of no common order: unfortunately, however, without even the rudiments of education. After many and earnest consultations, Doughlass agreed to go if it would be safe for his wife and children and if another woman could also be induced to go with her. Walker consented that his boys and others of their associates, over whom he had great influence, should go, Doughlass being leader. Another man of the same family, Barrett, concluded to go with his wife and two children, also a very gentlemanly and pious old man by the name of Garner. But it was not until the morning after we left Cape Mount, that the business was concluded and the party willing to give in their names and bind themselves to the contract. The conviction that all was *fair* and *true* in the Society's dealings with them, was only produced by a visit to Cape Mount, and witnessing how the people were there taken care of. The settling of this business was a great relief to us: its failure would have involved great useless expenditure and disappointed the anxious wishes and expectations of many friends.

This matter off our minds and Cape Mesurado but a few hours distant, we soon became absorbed in the past. The first voyage we ever made to Liberia became most prominent in our recollections. It was twenty-five years since, in the little schooner Orion, with a small band of emigrants. As strange as it may seem, we then visited Africa for health. We had been for years an invalid, had spent two seasons in the West Indies—had come to the conclusion that we could not live, certainly not enjoy life, out of the tropics, and finding no place where we could more likely be useful, than in Liberia, determined upon making that our home for a season, or, as we then thought for life, which promised not to be of long duration. It may therefore be reasonably supposed, that the mere prospect of again visiting this scene of our early or long past labors, was a period of the deepest interest to us, that it stirred us up from the inmost: but we will not sentimentalize. We must however, both now and all along, speak of Liberia, of men and things, comparatively;

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