your children to school until they are twenty-one, without books or money, and the schools are the best governed of any I ever saw.

I bought over $1,000 worth of goods in Baltimore, and they are making very good sale here. I have been around and been introduced to the President, and to the Doctors and Lawyers of the town, and found them very respectable people, and was greeted with a hearty welcome. I met Mr. Seys here, and we were overjoyed to meet each other. Rev. M. M. Clark got here a few days before me. He had a Camp-Meeting at my place in Washington county. We hardly knew how to express ourselves when we met. I expect to commence my house next week, as I intend to build a brick one, with a store-room on one end of it. I think it as pleasant in this part of the town, as any place in America. I find it cool enough, and sleep under cover at night. It is now the rainy season here, and the sun shines beautiful every day—it showers some every night. I believe it is warmer in America now than it is here. We have beef market here twice a week, and I see very good looking pork in market, and plenty of fresh fish. I see corn here as high as my head and in silk, and there is abundance of sweet potatoes of the very best kind. I saw a very fine deer killed here yesterday. Mr. Seys, Mr. Clark, and myself, are going up the river in a few days, to look at the country, but still I expect to build my dwelling in town and carry on the farm in the country, so as I can give my children a thorough education. The cattle are very small here, but I have seen some very nice looking cattle, and sheep and goats in abundance. I am told there are plenty of horses out in the interior, but I have not seen any yet.

As regards those drivers, I have not seen any yet, but I am told they are not any larger than our ants in America. I have not seen a man since I came here, that would go to America and live again. As regards myself, you know I had as good a farm as any man in Washington County, but I would not go back under the present laws, and live there, for ten farms. Our health, yet, is all very good, but still we expect to have the fever. My family all answer they do not want to go back to America.

Please have this letter published, so as my friends can see it.

Yours, P. HERRING.

[From the Commission.]

AFRICA.—We have letters from Liberia of the 9th of June and 3d of July, and from Corisco to the 21st of May. Mr. Blyden writes about having more applicants for admission to the Alexander High school than he could possibly receive, and inquires if the means for the enlargement of the school cannot be had. Mr. Erskine mentions that a school for native children had been commenced by one of the female members of his church. Mr. James, in his letter of July 3d, refers to his having just returned from a visit to Harrisburg. The number of children in the boarding school at that place is 22, besides uncle Simon's two sons. Mr. Melville's health was not good. Mr. James' school at Monrovia numbers 50 scholars. Some of the higher class, it was expected, would enter the Alexander High school in August. The church at Monrovia numbers 54 members. Several had been removed by death, and several had moved away and been dismissed to other churches. At the last communion three new members were received. The Sabbath School was in a flourishing condition.

MARYLAND
COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

CONDUCTED BY JAMES HALL, GENERAL AGENT OF THE MARYLAND STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

New Series. BALTIMORE, NOVEMBER, 1860. Vol. 10.—No. 18.

VOYAGE I OF THE SHIP M. C. STEVENS.

THIS Ship cleared on the 2d inst. for her ninth voyage to Liberia. She was deeply laden with an assorted cargo; much of which was shipped by the American Colonization Society, for the support of the fifteen hundred recaptured Africans, landed in Liberia, from the "Erie" and "Storm King." We cannot, however, refrain from remarking, that on this, as on every voyage, there was an increase of shipments to individual merchants or other residents in Liberia, by their agents here, to whom remittances had been made in drafts or Liberian produce. This is one of the practically good results anticipated from a regular intercourse.

The Ship took eighty steerage passengers, most of whom were from the free States. One family came from the town of Jacksonville, Illinois, which is the residence of the republican Governor elect of that State, and only thirty miles from Springfield. The head of this family was quite an intelligent man, and his emigrating at this time is an evidence that the colored population of Illinois have little hope of equality under the new regime—we have promise of a much larger emigration from that vicinity next Spring.

Among other steerage passengers were the three native African boys who were landed in New York, in August last, from the slave brig Wm R. Kibby, and so long detained in Eldridge Street Jail. They are bright, intelligent, and healthy looking boys, all under ten years of age, and, as they are to be apprenticed under the direction of the United States Agent for recaptive Africans; we trust Mr. Seys will be able to place them where they will have such good training as may fit them years hence for missionary life in their own native home. Hundreds of recaptives thus trained in Sierra Leone are now praising God in the interior of Africa. We insert elsewhere an extract from a New York paper, giving an interesting account of a visit to these boys while in jail.

The Ship also took out nine cabin passengers, Rev. C. C. Hoffman, lady, child and servant, and Miss Marrian, of the Protestant Episcopal Mission at Cape Palmas, Dr. James Hall and family, of Baltimore, Dr. Elbeck, of Bassa, and Mr. R. S. Jones, of Sinou.

Maryland Historical Society

The Maryland State Colonization Society Papers

XII. Newspapers
A. Maryland Colonization Journal

2. June 1841 (n.s. I, 1)--May 1861 (n.s. X, 24)

1860