negroes until her arrival at Monrovia, where they are to be put ashore. and the slaves delivered to the United States agent for liberated Africans. Rev. John Seys, after which the vessel is to proceed to Norfolk, Va.

Master T. R. Eastman, as prize-master, Midshipman W. B. Hall, mate. and eleven seamen and three marines, forming the prize crew from this ship, were sent to the United States with the bark, parting with us at sea on the 27th of September. On her arrival on the Coast, she was boarded by the English steamer Spitfire, and her papers examined, but was not detained. She was also boarded by the steamer Mystic on the 17th of August. We arrived here yesterday, and found the Mystic in port. Her commander, Lieut. W. E. LeRoy, on hearing of her capture, immediately came on board, and identified Ruiz as the person whom he found in command of her when boarded by him; also stating that Ruiz told him, in a boastful manner, that his name was John Latham, and that he came on the Coast for slaves, and intended to take such away with him.

We brought with us the following persons, as prisoners, captured on board of her, viz: Loretto Rutz, since identified as Captain Latham; Jose Sanchez, Spaniard, supercargo; William Cammel, American; Guillermo Benelacqua, Spaniard; Bartolome Grau, Spaniard; Epepanlo LeCortas, Spaniard; Beneventura Elias, Spaniard; all of which joined her at Punta da Lenha; James King, American; David Seinstrom, German; James Brown, English; Charles Fick and Joseph Okenbrown, German; A. F. Nelson, American; Charles Moore and James Thompson, English; Peter Lawson, Swede; Peter Peterson and John Smith, German; all of which shipped at New York.

They have the freedom of the ship, with the exception of Ruiz, who is confined under charge of a sentry, and will probably be sent to the United States. The crew expressed great surprise, on being brought on board, at not finding us a steamer, saying that no sailing vessel on the coast could compete with the Cora in a "sailing match."

GOVERNOR MORGAN AND THE BARK CORA.

A point is sought to be made against Governor Morgan in certain quarters that he sold the bark Cora to the parties who afterward, as it proved, employed her in the slave trade-she being the vessel recently seized with a large cargo of Africans. Nothing could be more unjust than any imputation upon our governor in connection with this transaction. As soon after the sale as it was suspected that the vessel was to be converted to some illegal purpose, the sellers of the bark at once called the attention of the district attorney to her, and, so far as they were concerned, left nothing undone to prevent her being turned to any improper business. The following is a copy of the note dispatched to the district attorney on the instant .- New York World, December 11th, 1860.

NEW-YORK, May 9, 1860.

Hon. James I. Roosevelt, U. S. District Attorney.

Sir:-We sold on the 11th April last, the bark Cora, to John Latham, for 14,000 dollars, which sum was paid in the check of Marco & Baltzer; the successors of G. Van Boaz & Co. When purchased, we were informed she was intended for the Chili trade. To-day our carman informs us that she is lying at pier 54 East river, that her rig has been changed, and the water boatman told him, that an unusual quantity of water had been delivered on board of her.

While we have no reason to suspect any improper action on the part of her owners, and while the change of her rig may have been made from the most proper motives, as recent owners of the bark, we cannot allow even a rumor of her being hereafter employed unlawfully, without giving to you, sir, as the proper legal officer, notice of such rumors or suspicions. E. D. MORGAN & Co.

Very truly yours,

THE BONITA SLAVER-ACCOUNT OF HER SEIZURE.

As briefly stated yesterday, another slaver has been seized by our menof war on the African station. She is the Brig Bonita, of New York, and was taken off the Congo River by the United States Steam Frigate San Jacinto, which vessel has been in commission about seventeen months, having sailed from New York on the 26th of July, 1859. The San Jacinto left Kabenda, where she put in for water, on the 6th of October, and on the 10th, at 8 A. M. saw a brigantine without colors beating towards the North. Steam was immediately got up, extra sails put on, and a vigorous chase commenced. The stranger kept on her course gallantly, with all canvas loose. A gun from the frigate attracted the attention of those on board the Bonita, but was disregarded. A second shot, however, and the increasing speed of the pursuer induced the brig to heave to. Lieut. Foster, U. S. Navy, and Lieut. Broome, of the Marines, then put out for the brig and boarded her.

Considerable evasion was used to shift the responsibility of command, but that the game was up became evident in a moment—the crew of the slaver crying out faintly toward the hatch: "You've got 'em; they're down there." As fine a cargo of negroes as the most ambitious trader could desire was then introduced to the new comers. Males and females were all perfectly naked, but in good health and clean. They had only been out about twenty-four hours, and were fresh from Punta de Lenha, the chief slave depot on the station, where it is said there are no less than seventeen "factories" or exchanges, in which the negroes for sale are concentrated.

The captors of the prize were not a little astonished to find on board some of the crew of the Cora, who were put on shore at an isolated part of the coast. The San Jacinto kept alongside the Bonita, towing her all night; had the slave galleys set up, and next morning sent her to Monrovia to land 713 slaves, who are to be taken charge of by the United States Government Agent. The slaves, notwithstanding their number, were put on board the Bonita in the space of fifteen minutes. Having disposed of the prize the San Jacinto stood to the south, and met the Constellation, the officers of each ship conveying to one another the intelligence that "a haul had been made."

The parties on board the slaver made a desperate attempt to break the San Jacinto's propeller, by throwing overboard furniture and other materials likely to impede progress; the cabin had been made destitute of fittings to accomplish this treacherous design. Plenty of rice and all sorts of provisions were on board. The Bonita is a splendid brigantine of about 212 tons burthen. Her ownership has not transpired. She cleared from New York on the 16th of July, with papers for St. Thomas and a market, and took forty seven days to go to the coast; and steering direct from the last named port to Punta de Lenha, where she got the blacks.

The officers and crews of the United States ships on the station were well, and their location was the same as reported on Tuesday. The Bo-

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