dred slaves, mostly boys and girls, was landed in Liberia. Dr. Lugenbeel, at that time the U. S. Agent for recaptive Africans, not being furnished with the means to provide for their support, distributed them among the most reliable and benevolent of the colonists. Most of these Congoes who survived the severe treatment received on board the Pons, became industrious citizens of the Republic, and many of them Christians. Mr. Cowan states that he saw several of them in Sinou, "who had settled there and married Liberian women." He further says, "I passed their little farms, which showed that they cultivated their lands well, and had comfortable houses to live in."

We, too, had the gratification of seeing some of the people above referred to, at Sinou, besides many in other settlements; and being at that time a resident of Liberia, watched them from year to year, as under the kind judicious treatment of intelligent Christian colonists, they gradually emerged from gross barbarism to their present state of comparative enlightenment, and we felt most surely that whatever might be the future of Liberia, many of her citizens had not lived in vain.*

LETTER FROM REV. JOHN SEYS.

Monrovia, December 5, 1860.

REV. AND DEAR SIR: I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter by the Palmas, which though of a date anterior to communications received from the United States, via. England, I was thankful for, and am glad of a speedy opportunity to reply to it by the brig Somers, of Boston.

I have written to you several times since the arrival of the first prize with recaptured slaves brought into this port in August last, and kept you advised of the state of affairs in our midst. Long before this date you have doubtless received the information, that about 2,600 liberated Africans, captured by our most vigilant and efficient squadron on this coast, have been brought to Liberia, and delivered to me. This is entirely independent of the Key West Africans, as we are wont to call them, sent out by your Society in the three fine ships chartered for the purpose.

You may imagine the state of excitement caused among us by the influx of so great a number of native Africans so entirely unprovided for. In the absence of special instructions from the United States Government, and the want of sufficient material to clothe them all, I have been most awkwardly situated, and it has required no small amount of effort, so to

I am glad to be able to say, however, that every day convinces me that Liberia is the home for these recaptured Africans, and the evidences which I receive continually of the rapid improvement of the lately imported Congoes, as they are scattered about among the people of Liberia, are very pleasing and satisfactory. Let me cull a few which may interest you.

Among the applications for the recaptives of the Cora, the firm of Payne, Yates & Co., made a very respectful application for ten, more or less, some boys and some men, to be connected with their very useful and well managed saw mill, at Junk. Their request was granted. It is only five

*Since our paper went to press the requisite appropriation has been made.—Ed. Jour.

or six weeks since they received these Africans, and I was informed by the second member of the firm, (our late much esteemed Vice President,) that one of the young Congoes, quite a youth, has already learned sufficient of the business as to be able to take the place at the engine, of a man who had been receiving \$4 a month wages. The place is one requiring much vigilance in the application of stopping off the steam at certain junctures, and so steady, so punctual and reliable is the Congo lad, that the Liberian's services are no longer required.

The people of Careysburg received 222 of the recaptives by the Cora. Among them John H. Paxton, Esq., took several boys. One of them is now sawing by means of pit-saws—can take a log, elevate it, line it off, and saw it up in boards or plank according to order.

So also with the females. I receive from several directions the most pleasing accounts of the improvement of these in the use of the needle and general housework. They are not dull either, in acquiring a knowledge of letters. As I am yet without any definite instructions as to how far I am to go in providing for these people, I hesitate about the formation of schools. Meantime hundreds of the young people attend Sunday School and are taught at home by their present guardians, and show quite a tact for letters. I have furnished some books, and hope the kind friends in America will provide a larger supply. So soon as I feel authorized,

schools shall be established in every settlement.

I cannot enlarge. The Captain of the Somers has called, cleared, received his papers, and I must close.

Wishing you and the noble Society you represent, all possible success in your great work. I am, with the utmost respect

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN SEYS.

Rev. R. R. Gurley, Cor. Sec. A. C. S.

We lay before our readers an Address to the citizens of Liberia, recently issued by a member of our Board of Managers. As the plan herein proposed has been favored with the approval of quite a number of the friends of Liberia, including several whose letters are not published, and especially as many of them have written to Liberia advocating the measure, we trust that her citizens will be induced to organize a Society for the proposed object, and in view of such action, earnestly invite contributions in aid of it. There are doubtless many, if we could only reach them, who, like our friend, Mr. Page, would gladly avail themselves of an opportunity to contribute from their stock of sugar mills or farming implements, and to such we would say, that their donations, however small, would be most acceptable—they can be presented at any time through the Agent of this Society, who will acknowledge their receipt in this Journal or the African Repository, and secure their being forwarded free of expense to Liberia, by the Ship Mary C. Stevens.

To His Excellency, PRESIDENT BENSON,

Hon. J. J. ROBERTS AND OTHERS,

Citizens of Liberia:

Baltimore, February 6th, 1861.

DEAR SIRS,—Permit me respectfully to solicit your approval of, and cooperation in carrying out a measure which it is believed will, if adopted

Maryland Historical Society

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