ever, was light work, compared to the saw-pit, the anvil or the axe. Thankful was I in being able to serve, or to tinker any thing for the King, who had done so much for the mission. The supplies of food were abundant, when it is remembered how small were the returns even which could be made.

As I have more to write in the very short time allowed before this post leaves, I must conclude this. If spared, I shall resume the pen before next month's post. I might, however, add, that I was truly grateful, on my arrival here, to find that under the superintendence of Mr. McKenzie and the native teacher, the wants of the stations had been most efficiently attended to, and progress made, especially in the school conducted by my two daughters, whom I am happy to see unwearied in their endeavors to instruct the young. At present, the scarcity of food is severely felt, compelling many to wander abroad in quest of the needful to keep soul and body together. We have a number of hopeful candidates-but more hereafter. Mr. Ashton and family arrived here two weeks before myself. Many other causes for thankfulness have I found after more than a year's absence, to our Divine Protector. Mrs. McKenzie is more enfeebled than when I left her, having had much care and anxiety. I have not to acknowledge your kind and sympathizing letters. The last was of June, which I received on my way homeward.

I was much disappointed, on arriving at Bamanguato, to hear that no intelligence had been received from the Makololo brethren. We, however, entertain good hopes that all has gone well with them.

Mrs. Moffatt unites in kindest regards to yourself and Directors.

Affectionately yours,

ROBERT MOFFATT.

LETTER FROM E. P. ROGERS.

FREETOWN, SIERRA LEONE, W. A., Dec. 3, 1860.

MR. EDITOR:—I am happy to inform you that we reached this place on the morning of the 1st of December, all in good health and spirits. God gave us a safe and prosperous voyage; blessed be his name. We experienced no rude winds or rough seas, and made the passage (which is usually forty days and upwards) in twenty-six days and twenty hours. Our bark proved to be one of admirable sailing qualities, and came over the water with the speed of a bird. On the day of our arrival, we visited Freetown, and found hundreds of free and happy black men. The soldiers, guards, and officers of every description are mostly black men; what a glorious sight! I visited the barracks, situated on a beautiful hill overlooking the town; it was full of valiant-looking soldiers; there was a larger number than usual, as several companies on their way to some other part of the Queen's dominions, had been brought a few days before from a disabled ship. The best of order prevailed.

I was also at the market, which is large and commodious. It was a pleasing sight; the sellers, who were principally women, were seated on the ground offering for sale hundreds of different kinds of produce, such as are only found in tropical climates.

The people were mostly jabbering a mixture of English and African

Inguages hard to be understood.

The English currency only is used here. They would not touch our Yankee money in the market, which we offered for some little articles which we desired to purchase. The people seemed happy and orderly

Most of the produce is brought to market on the heads of the people—heasts of burden are but little used. I saw a few horned cattle and horses, but the heads of the people are the principal vehicles for home transportation. I saw one man with a live hog of a hundred and fifty pound weight upon his head, on his way to market. To us, this mode of transporting swine was something of a novelty.

Yesterday was Sabbath. In the morning, the captain and all the passengers went to one of the Baptist chapels. We heard an excellent sermon from a learned native, who was both earnest and eloquent. Their singing had not all the smoothness of the most approved style with us. In their dress, they were remarkably neat; many of the ladies were turbans on their heads, tied in that neat and peculiar style which none but African women fully understand; others were very richly dressed after the most approved English style. Some of them, like the ladies at home, managed so as to fill a large space in creation, but by what method I cannot say.

We spent a few hours at the house of one Mr. McFoy, a rich native. His parlors are very large and pleasent; the floors are smooth and white. A few heavy rosewood chairs and tables, and rich wares compose the furniture. They have a great many young people about them from four years old and upwards, who have been given them by the natives to bring up. Mrs. McFoy is a large, fine-looking, portly lady, modest in her manners, and agreeable in all her ways. When she returned from church yesterday morning, she looked like a princess; she wore a habit of purple silk or velvet, and a skirt of thin rich material of gay colors flounced completely to the waist, while two of her little maids with clean calico dresses and gay turbans, followed with a satchel of books. I am told that she is kind to the children committed to her care.

Freetown is well built. The ground is high and the town is overlooked by mountains, and on that account must be much more healthy than many parts of Africa. A fine land breeze is constantly enjoyed upon hill-tops during the day.

The houses are built of wood, brick and stone, in English style.

Freetown has a fine harbor, and on that account has the advantage of Monrovia. The streets are regular, and made hard and smooth with a sort of red gravel You cannot imagine what pleasure it gives me to be in such a place as this, in the land of my fathers. Here the black man is free indeed, happy and prosperous upon the soil that gave him birth. Here he has all the blessings of civilized life, and may literally sit under his own vine and fig-tree, with none to molest or to make him afraid.

I am more fully convinced than ever, that the most effectual way to redeem Africa is, to plant Christian colonies upon her soil, and set the natives an example in industry and piety worthy of imitation; we must not only tell them of the advantages of civilized life, but we must give them an ocular demonstration of the same. This is what the English have done and are still doing in Sierra Leone, and I see with my own eyes the blessings which the colony has freely dispensed.

E. P. ROGERS.

FREE NEGRO LAW OF KENTUCKY.—The free negro law passed by the last General Assembly of Kentucky, and which will go into effect on the lst of January, 1861, provides that hereafter no slave shall be emancipated unless ample security be given for the removal of such from the State within ninety days after the approval of the bond, breach of which covenant is to be followed by a suit against the hond for a sum not less than

Maryland Historical Society

The Maryland State Colonization Society Papers

A. Maryland Colonization Journal

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