the value of the slave at the time when emancipated; that any free negro or mulatto entering Kentucky, with the intention of remaining, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and be imprisoned in the penttentiary for a period of not less than six years; that any free negro or mulatto not a resident of the State, entering it for any purpose whatever, shall likewise be deemed guilty of felony, and be imprisoned for not less than one nor more than five years; such convicts, after serving out one-fourth their term of sentence, may be discharged upon giving good security to leave the Commonwealth within ten days; a return to the State, after a discharge under the foregoing provisions is made punishable with imprisonment for life; free negroes or mulattoes who leave Kentucky to go to a non-slaveholding State, will be deemed to have forfeited their residence in the former, excepting those employed on board steamboats; that free negroes or mulattoes who shall keep a disorderly house, or be without the means of earning an honest support, shall upon conviction for misdemeanor be sold into servitude for not less than two nor more than ten years; that free negroes or mulattoes above the age of twenty-one may make choice of an owner, by declaring such choice in open court, separate and apart from the person so selected, and who upon complying with certain provisions become the owner of such slave for life.—Balt. American, Jan. 30, 1861.

DIED.—On the 15th of January, at the Episcopal Mission, Cavalla, West Coast of Africa, Miss Hermine C. Relf. granddaughter of the late Hon. Jesse Bledsoe, at the age of twenty-six years.

Miss Relf was one of that glorious army of martyrs who have gone to carry the gospel of peace to the uttermost ends of the earth; and with a self-sacrifice not known under any other banner, are laying down their lives without the hope of reward or preferment in this world, that the 'poor may have His gospel preached unto them." Feeling an imperative call for the missionary work, and knowing there was few who would brave the rigors of the African coast, as almost certain death met those who attempted it, she did not hesitate at the call of duty; and although a friendless girl, she committed herself to the stormy ocean and to the deadly malaria of that fatal coast, secure in the protection of that power in whose service she was engaged, and with entire reliance on His sovereign will. She has fallen at her post, and has gone to "join that innumerable choir and church of the first born" whose anthems of praise continually arise, and where

"Sickness and sorrow, pain and death, Are felt and feared no more."

Departure of Emigrants for Hayti.—The brig Mary A. Jones, Capt. Lavander, sails to day for Hayti, having been chartered by the agent of the Haytien government, to carry emigrants to that country. On this occasion she carries forty colored emigrants, who go out at the expense of the Haytien government, with a view of planting a colony for the raising of cotton. Nineteen of them, comprising four families, are refugees from Charleston, S. C., who came on from New York yesterday. Among them is Capt Graddick, a well known pilot of Charleston, who left behind some property which he could not dispose of. He is accompanied by his wife and her mother, who is eighty-five years old. Mr. W. E. Berry, another of the Charleston emigrants, a carpenter by trade, is a man of much intelligence. The other emigrants comprise one family each from Boston, Connecticut and Rhode Island, besides single persons. Nearly all have lived

at the South, and are acquainted with raising cotton. Besides these, six white passengers go out for health or business, and three colored passengers with the intention of settling. One of the last named, William Thomas, of Boston, is a good carpenter. Several gentlemen and ladies will go down the harbor with the vessel, and religious services will be held while on the way.

It will be remembered that sixty emigrants were sent out a few weeks ago. The Mary A. Jones is expected to go out with still another colony immediately after her return from this voyage—Boston Traveller, Feb. 27.

HAYTI.

One of the most triumphant results of commerce in the slaves of Africa is the establishment of a free and enlightened government in St. Domingo. With the unsatisfactory status of the colored people among us now, and the little prospect opening to the large numbers who may be expected from the Slave States, it is with pleasure we notice the progress of the Haytien Emigration enterprise.

The republic of Hayti offers great inducements to the industrious man of color, looking for a land where he may be considered as an equal, where all avenues of labor and skill are opened to him, and where he may educate his children free from the crushing influences of caste which surround him here. It is a land so beautiful as to make Columbus declare it was the original Garden of Eden; so fertile as to fairly realize what Douglas Jerrold said of Australia, "If you tickle it with a straw, it will laugh with harvest;" so rich in the auriferous earth which has crazed so many, as to have been for a hundred years the most prolific source from whence Spain derived her greatest supplies; it possesses a delightful climate, produces all tropical and temperate cereals and fruits, has forests of the most valuable timber, a commanding geographical position, an abundance of fine harbors, within twelve days' easy sail of our Northern ports, and those of easy accessibility. It is natural that Hayti, in the possession of a nation of self-emancipated slaves, should be looked to by the colored people as a welcome place of refuge, for in addition to these material advantages there the black man is soldier, legislator, lawyer, citizen; his is the controlling race; and neither social prejudices, nor historical memories press cruelly upon him, but each and all tend to elevate his self-respect and pride of race.

The present Executive of Hayti understands the wants of the country. The past history of the island has not been favorable to the development of energy and industry, though it has courage and independence. The island will sustain a population of at least 15,000,000. Its present population is only 800,000. To induce emigration, for the purpose of securing this industry and energy, for the purpose of aiding those of their race in the United States who may wish to leave, the Republic of Hayti has established an agency in this country which is located at Boston, Massachusetts. This bureau has appointed agents to visit the settlements of colored people in the Northern States and Canada, and has also published a "Guide Book to Hayti," containing valuable information for intending

The offers to emigrate are, a free passage, a free homestead, of over fifteen acres, for each head of the family, and over six acres for a single man, eight days board after landing, work if not able to go upon the land, perfect religious toleration, exemption from military duty, citizenship after a years' residence, and endowment for schools and churches.

Maryland Historical Society

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