ART. XVI. The high contracting parties agree to insure the immediate freedom of all the slaves who shall be found on board vessels detained and condemned in virtue of the stipulations of the present treaty.

the man was a marriar - my

ART. XVII. The high contracting parties a- house is small gree to invite the maritime powers of Europe, great for it.' which have not yet concluded treaties for the abolition of the slave trade to accede to the present treaty.

ART. XVIII. The acts or instruments anenxed to the present treaty, & which it is mutually agreed to consider as forming an integral part thereof, are the following.

A. Forms of warrants of authorization, and of orders for the guidance of the cruisers of each nation, in the searches and detentions to be made in virtue of the present treaty.

B. Instructions for the cruisers of the naval forces employed in virtue of the present treaty, for the suppresssion of the slave trade.

ART. XIX. The present treaty, consisting of nineteen articles, shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at London at the expiration of two months from this date, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present treaty, in English and French, and have thereunto affixed the

seal of their arms. Done at London, the 20th day of December, in the year of our Lord, 1841.

ABERDEEN, KOLLER, ST. AULAIRE, SCHLEINITZ, BRUNOW.

From the Christian Observer.

LORD BACON.

It will be interesting to the reader to look over the following scattered anecdotes relating to an extraordinary man, "over whose mighty mind and corrupt heart the Christian lingers with sorrow, the moralist with wonder, and the world at large with regret-a man whom it is now difficult to praise, yet whom, but for some lamentable weaknesses, it would

have been almost as difficult not to idolize." Lloyd says that 'he was a courtier from his cradle to the grave, sucking in experience with his milk, being inured to policy as early as to his grammar. When a boy, Queen Elizabeth took much notice of him, admired his ingenious answers, and, alluding to the post held by his father, used to style him familiarly her young Lord Keeper. She once inquired the age of the gifted boy, to which he replied readily, that 'he was two years younger than her majes-

ty's happy reign.' It was remarked by the famous Earl of Salisbury, | it's 'worn out' doors every day." that Raleigh was a good orator, thought a bad writer -Northampton a good writer, though a bad oratorbut that Bacon excelled in both. Howell, who must have often listened to his oratory, speaks of him as the eloquentest that was born in this isle.

His information on all sujects was astonishing. 'I have heard him,' says Osborne, in his Advice to his Son, entertain a country Lord in the proper terms relating to hawks and dogs; and at another time out-cant a London chirurgeon.' Of money, he said, it was, like manure, of no use till it was spread.

How extraordinary and how humiliating to human nature must have been that scene, when the great philosopher stood a cringing suppliant to his peers, prostrating himself and sins,' craving pardon of God and his fellows, and promising to amend that life, a row. which, apparently, but for such exposure, would have been transmitted to posterity as proud and taultless as his genius. When he delivered the great seal to the four peers who had been commis- | alone." sioned to receive it, 'it was the king's favor,' he said, that gave me this; and it is through my own fault that he has taken it away.' When the instrument was delivered to James, he muttered some words respecting his difficuly in selecting a successor-'As to my lawyers,' he said, 'they are all knaves.'

Bacon was apparently little distressed by his fall. Gondomar, the Spanish Ambassador, happening to encounter him immediately after that event, with | ing tight boots. Besides, I have a theory of my equal bad taste and bad feeling, wished him, ironically, a merry Easter! 'And to you, signor,' replied Bacon, 'I wish a merry Pass-over!' The reply not only comprehended a wish that the ambassador were well out of the kingdom, but alluded to his supposed Jewish origin, the greatest insult which could have been offered to a Spaniard.

The degradation of this wonderful genius, while it distressed the good and gratified the evil, could even ; afford merriment to the wretch punsters of the age. Alluding alike to his misconduct and his poverty, his new titles of Verulam and St. Albans were easily converted into Very-lame and St. Allbones.

Wilson describes Lord Bacon as of a middling stature, his 'presence grave and comely;' but adds that he early wore the appearance of old age. A brey says 'he had a delicate, lively, hazel eye. Dr. Harvey told me it was like the eye of a viper.' The same writer relates one or two characteristic anecdotes of this extraordinary man. He was once watching some fishermen from the garden at York House, and offered them a certain sum for the results of their draught, which they refused, considering it Insufficient. On drawing up their net, they found I there is immediately a red hot landscape, and I have | ination every three months. Bacon told them they had better have accepted his offer. The men replied that they had hoped for better success. 'Hope,' said his lordship, 'is a good breakfast, but a bad supper.'

When the Bishop of London cut down some fine trees at the Episcopal Palace at Fulham, Bacon told him that he was a good expounder of dark places.

When some person hinted to him that it was time to look about him, 'Sir,' was the reply, 'I do not look day." about me-I look above me.'

Queen Elizabeth, when on a visit to Lord Bacon at Redgrave, happened to make an observation on the small size of his house—'Madam,' he replied, 'my house is small; but it is you who have made me too

King James, says Howell, once asked his opinion of a French Ambassador who had recently arrived, Bacon replied that he thought him a tall, well-looking man. 'But what do you think of his head-piece?' asked the king. 'Sir,' said Bacon, 'tall men are like houses of four or five stories, wherein, commonly, the uppermost room is worst furnished.' I do not know whether this was the French Ambassador, who told Lord Bacon, on his first introduction, that he had always compared him to an angel, of whom he had heard and read much, but had never seen. Bacon replied modestly, that 'if the charity of others compared him to an angel, his own infirmities told him that he was a man.' If Bacon can at all be compared to an angel, it must certainly be a fallen one.

Aubrey informs us, on the authority of Thomas Hobbes, that Bacon owed his death to his indiscreet eagerness in pursuing a philosophical experiment. He happened to be taking the air in his coach near Highgate, when an idea came into his head that fles! might be preserved in snow as well as in salt. The snow at the time lying thick on the ground, he resolved to make the experiment; but 'staid so long in doing it,' that he was seized with a shivering fit, and was obliged to be carried to Lord Arundel's house at Highgate. Unfortunately he was placed in a damp bed, by which his disorder was so much aggravated that he died in a few days.

EXCERPTS. A full, round, hearty cachinnation after dinner promotes digestion. Then read.

settlement. "I'll look over your bill," said the gen- please the amount and extent of depredation comtleman. "Very good," said the tailor, "but pray, mitted by colonists or natives-whether the authoridon't over look it."

"What?" "Sucking cider out of this barrel." How supperior is nature to art! A part of na- think proper to make. ture's jet black eyes, when properly brought to afocus, have always received our admiration; but an artificial black eye is abominable.

A CALCULATION .- "There were three hours and a half lost by you this morning," said a superintendent to a tardy teacher. "I was only half an hour too late," he replied. "True, but there were seven scholars waiting for you."

The latest expression for "caper sauce" is Elssler impudence." "Bob, your hat is worn out." "My hat worn out! How's that-it's new, you dunce." "Don't care-

To make every handsome woman follow - you, be sure to keep before her. HEIGHT OF FOLLY-Telling an editor to "keep

cool" who has to burn exchange papers to keep Water is an element employed to make steam and cook vegetables. Formely used as a beverage, by

A POLITE DUN.-The editor of the Amoskeag Representative says he has just printed a very neat blank receipt, which he invites his delinquent patrons to call and examine.

A negro, fellow the other day got himself into trouble by marrying two wives. A great many white men do the same by marrying one. "I was terribly put out about it," as the fellow

remarked who was kicked down stairs for making We like this kind of advice-"Be extremely careful to mind two things in this beautiful world-first, your own business-secondly, let other people's

"You are a queer chicken," said the hen to a hawk which she had hatched a mong her brood .- "I know I am," said the hawk, "but that is no reason why

I should be hen-peckked."-[N. Y. Mercury. HINT FOR DANDIES.

Some sensible individual talks thus; -I am not to you, we remain Dear Sir. yet forty, but I am old enough to have left off wearown on this subject. I don't think small, straight, sharp-toed, squeezed up feet are handsome. They are not what Nature intended .- The fore part of the foot should be wide. The pedestal constructed to bear the magnificent, upright form of man should have breadth sufficient for the purpose. The foot of a Roman or a Greek had more room to perform its constant and laborious avocation. There is in the

modern foot or shoe a savour of Chinese stupidity "MATHEMATICAL WIND."

The late Professor Vince, one morning, (several trees having been blown down the night previous) meeting a friend in the walks of St. John's College, Cambridge, was accosted with, "How d'ye do, sir quite a blustering wind this."-"Yes," answered Vince, "it is a rare mathematical wind." "Mathematical wind!" exclaimed the other; "how so?" "Why," replied Vince, "it has extracted a great many

A PERFECT ARTIST, EVEN IN HIS OWN DESPITE. A warm partisan of-was eulogising his friend in most unmeasured terms, and wound up with the

following praise: that it only contained two or three small fish. Lord seen him break several windows, every fracture in The charge for board is three dollars per month, which was a striking profile portrait!" Remedies.—For sea sickness, stay at home.

For drunkenness, drink cold water. To keep out of jail, get out of debt and keep pupils at cost.

Peculiar Advantages .- In an advertisement eulogizing the peculiar advantages of an hospital in London, it is stated that there are 340 beds, and F. Island, July 2d 1842.

post mortem examinations are held nearly every

COMMUNICATIONS.

The following letter was handed to us by His Excellency, for insertion in the "Herald."-ED.

GOVERNOR J. J. ROBERTS.

Sir:-The officers and crew of the Vandalia have raised by subscription the sum of seventy-eight dollars and twenty-five cents, (\$78 25,) for the penefit of the men, who were wounded while returning a salute to this ship. One of them having unfortunately since died, it is the wish of the subscribers that the whole may be appropriated to the use of the survivor, and should he die also, then that at shall go to his family; as we understand that the other has left no near relation.

It is desired that you will take charge of the money, and see it properly disposed of.

I am very respectfully &c.

DANL. S. GREEN. In behalf of the subscribers. U. States Sloop Vandalia, off Monrovia. August 24th 1842.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE. Monrovia September 1st, 1842.

Sir:-I have just received information, that re- nection." ports unfavourable to the colony—with regard to the conduct of the colonists-at the time of the unfortunate wreck of your vessel (the Niger) has reached the United States.

In justice to myself and a large portion of the community-without any wish to screen those whose "Look on me and weep," as the onion said to the that you will do me the favour to state in plain and A tailor presented his account to a gentleman for with your difficulties at that time-State if you "Dick, what are you doing there?" "Imbibing | them, rendered you such assistance and protection the liquid contained in this ligenous cylinder."- as required for the better security of your property &c. &c. with any further suggestion you may

Yours respectfully, J. J. ROBERTS Governor. To Capt. JAMES L. MERRETT.

Monrovia September Ist, 1842. To GOVERNOR J. J. ROBERTS.

Sir:-I am very sorry that any reports unfavourable to this colony should have been circulated. I do not at this time recollect the amount of my tell whether the depredations were committed by natives or colonists or the amount of depredation committed by either party-neither do I now recollect many circumstances connected with my affairs

at the time of the "Niger's" loss. The colonists who were indicted for having stolen part of the property from the "N ger" were acquitted consequently I must suppose they were not guilty. As regards the protection and assistance I received from the authorities, I believe they render-

ed me every assistance in their power. From many of the colonists I received the most energetic assistance in saving a portion of my cargo, and also in many kindnesses received afterwards

> I am Sir, your obdt. sevt. JAMES L. MERRETT. Com. of brig Nestor.

GOVERNOR ROBERTS. Cape Mesurado.

DEAR SIR :- Captain Merrett has reported to us your great attention and kindness at the period of the unfortunate loss of our barque Niger. May we request your acceptance of a couple of chceses, and two jars of tripe which we understand are esteemed in your colony, and with many thanks

Yours very truly.

RICHARD AND WILLIAM KING. Bristol, 14th, May 1842.

For the Liberia Herald.

LADIES LIBERIA HIGH SCHOOL, FACTORY ISLAND.

Dr. Johnson respectfully informs the citizens of Liberia, that this institution is now open for the reception of pupils. Its general plan being designed to secure to the public the most efficient means of education at a moderate expense, arrangements have been made for the pupils to board with the principal in the school house, which is very !arge, and well adapted to the purpose. A small farm is attached to the school, which will be furnished with stock, team, and the implements of improved agri- the coast-and that is the collection of the greatest posculture, and by these means, with little labour, the pupils may produce nearly all the provisions necessary for the use of the school.

The course of instruction will be chiefly confined to the branches of a thorough english education. weeks each, commencing on the first Tuesdays of "Sir, art is so innate in him that if he poke the fire | January and July, and there will be a public exam-

> payable in advance, in provisions, or cash, and while neighbors whose opinions and object are so widely dif these terms are continued, tuition will be without any charge. School books will be furnished to the

> > W. JOHNSON, Principal.

LIBERIA BIERALD.

SEPT. 21, 1842.

with much pleasure We have received and read "Gurley's Mission to England." It contains much valua. ble information, and shows what we have long known and recently explicitly stated, to wit, a deplorable ignorance on the part of English philanthropists of our true character and position. The good people of Eng. land regard these settlements American colonies; and they required Mr. Gurley to apprize them of the "fact that with the government the Colonization Society" and of course the colonies, "had no direct connection."

We stated in an article not long since, that any appli. cation by the Society to foreign governments to concede to us territorial or national rights would be nugatory\_ rendered so-first by the position of the Society, and secondly by the frigid neutrality which the United States government has maintained towards us. The result of Mr. G's. interview with that eminent statesman and philanthropist lord John Russell, fully justifies our asser. tion. We quote Mr. Gurley's words. "He" lord John Russell "indicated that in regard to the limits of territory it would be desirable that some proposition should come from the United States Government, al though I fully explained to him the fact, that with the government the Colonization Society had no direct con-

The British Government does not, that we have e. ver heard, claim any territory nearer us on the north than Sierra-Leone, nor on the south to the windward of Cape Palmas. It could scarcely be required to concede to us that, to which it never laid claim, and therefore we conduct may have entitled them to censure-I beg | are at liberty to regard the requisition as looking to stip. ulations not to purchase within certain limits, and to a open language, all the circumstances connected guaranty from disturbance by British traders and adven. turers. Such an arrangement is not only desirable, but absolutely indispensable to our future peace and exten. ties, as soon as your situation was made known to sion. We however, entertain no fears from the English people on this score. Our confidence in their magna. nimity and philanthropy is too strong to allow us to indulge for a single moment the idea, that they would for the sake of a few acres of land, or for the commerce which the possession of them would afford, adopt any course that would injure a few miserable outcasts, seek. ing an asylum from oppression on these distant shores. In the stipulations and guaranty alluded to, there are no important principles involved which they would be re. quired to abandon. It might however involve a small sacrifice; but it would be such a sacrifice as a lofty magnanimity delights to make on the altar of besceching losses, but they were considerable; neither can I humanity. Our condition is one of no ordinary charac. ter. We are a foundling upon the great common of the world. Our past history and present condition, and our last hope should be every where proclaimed, and we are in favour of pouring the tale of our woes in the ears of all who will listen to us; and so sure as commisseration and sympathy yet linger in the human breast, will we obtain all we can reasonably expect. But who is to make known our wants? This is a subject on which there is a diversity of opinion, but with all due deference to those who differ from us, we think none can be so eloquent as those who are personally concern-

But while we entertain no apprehension of being im. moderately compressed in our territorial limits, by the action of the British government, we are not free from fear of annoyance and vexatious disputes on account of the conduct, of some of its subjects. Nor from British subjects alone may disputes hereafter arise un. less measures are taken by their respective governments to prevent them. Some American traders and recently we believe the Fre ich are adopting a course, which must at no distant day become the source of serious misun. derstanding between them and us. We allude to their pretended purchase of land in our vicinity for the purpose of trading. In some instances the land thus claimed are parts of tracts ceded to the colony by the Kings and Chiefs in solemn palaver, & in every instance to which we refer, in the intermediate distance between the set. tlements. They set up the same kind of claim to these tracts which a regularly organized community would. They claim the privlege not only of controlling all who come within in their "dominion" but of excluding all who in their opinion would prejudice their interest. What is their object? Not to raise the debased charac. ter of the natives-not to teach them the arts and habits of civilized life preparatory to their absorption in a civilized and christian community-not to enlighten their minds, and gradually draw them away from their vices and degrading superstitions. This in their opin. ion would defeat the only object that brought them to sible quantity of produce, in the shortest possible time and at the lowest possible rate; and in accordance with this, the motto generally is—the more ignorant the natives the better for us. Hence as a general thing (for The year is divided into two terms of twenty-four | there are some honorable exceptions) there is no class of men to whom they are more averse than missions.

ries and teachers. It must be evident at the very first glance that with ferent from ours-opinions and object which cannot fail to lead to the adoption of conflicting measures, we cannot long remain on terms of friendship. On this subject however we are not left to the uncertainty of conjecture or inference. We know from what has past, that the meanest and basest arts have been resorted to,

Maryland Historical Society

The Maryland State Colonization Society Papers

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