to protect them from the attack of rain. He farther | cut her throat. strengthened his position by a deep ditch around the Thus perished one of the noblest of the Vey's. whole fortification.

the man was a service - why

and carrying this place by storm fetes of equal prac. acability.

big guns, they erected a sufficient number of "small him the bag at his request to keep the money in. towns" at convenient distances to encircle the whole enclosure, determined to prevent his egress and started First of December. This day destined to be memhim into submission. Having finished their "towns" orable in the history of Liberia, was observed with the they sent off and bought a "war"-that is procured & usual display. large number of mercenaries, stipulating that each one should pay himself in the event of a breaking up with whatever he should be able to steal. Although the "lion" was thus completely hemmed in, he was able to hold out a long time. His foresight had provided a large store of provisions, and his walls enclosed an unfailing spring of excellent water.

abrupt close, when the latter discovered among his enemies the son of his ancient friend King "Kiamo." Amurah immediately called him, and the following conversation ensued-

Amurah .- Kiamo, is your father dead? Kiamo. Yes.

Amurah.-Who be king in him place? Kiamo .- Me be king.

Amurah .- What you come do here?

Kiamo .- I come for make dis war set. All country spoil for dis war palayer.

Amurah .- How dis war go set ? Kiamo-You must stop fight

Amurah .- Me one fight? You no see all dem people dem gun? me one fight?

Kiamo .- You one no fight-no more spose you stop fight-war can done.

fowl -no I cant stop fight.

Kiamo - Spore you stop, dem stop too. Amurah .- Who say 80,

Kiumo .- 1e 'ay so-

Amurah .- Spose I stop what dey can do wid me. Here Manah and all the headmen united in assuring him protection and honorable treatment if he would lie down his arms. He requested a day to consider the matter, when he retired from the wall and they to their "towns."

The next day Amurah called them to the walls and after obtaining from them solemn assurance of protec. tion of his property his followers and him elf, he opened the gates and they marched in. As soon as they had entered Manah dispatched a messenger to his royal Father, King Shakah, informing him they had possession of the town and requesting to know if he should carry the "lion" to Kendamah. The King sent this laconic answer .- If you think it would be safe. Manah saw at once, the pleasure of his father, and his own feelings were strictly accordant with his father's, as he had long regarded Amurah a dangerous rival, who might one day prove an insuperable obstacle in his way to the "horsetail."

Having pledged to Amurah the most solemn assurhis treacherous and bloody purpose. This he at length found in the haughty and indomitable spirit of his intended victim. They had not been long in possession before Amurah penetrated their design and in the sullenness of his character had resolved to meet his fate with calmness. As he was one morning reclining in his hammock, one of Mannah's slaves (tute:ed for the business) approached and stood near him Indignant at the unusual farmiliarity of such a character he demanded what he wanted-bid him begone and emptied the vial of his wrath, by adding "you stink" the highest degree of indignity in the estimation of an african. The insolent varlet maintaining his position. Amurah said, I know what you want-your master sent you-he wants to kill me. He did not take my town-I let him in-1 had plenty rice and water and could have fought much longer. But he said if I let him in he would make prace and now he wants to kill me. The slave went off. In a few moments a rush was made upon him where he lay. He now saw his hour was come. He offered no resistance, but said he had only one request to make-that being a Musselman he wished time for devotion. For once the savages delayed for a few moments to murder a fallen enemy. As soon as the last word of his prayer fell from his lips, they threw him to the ground tied him and cut his throat.

Amurah's mother hearing an unusual bustle enquir. ed for her son. Some of the fiends took her by the hand and said they would lead her where he was,

the walls attained the intended height. A covering was moment & she beliefd him westering in his blood. They then thrown over them projecting on each side so as threw her upon the body yet quivering with life and

Amurah was a noble fellow. Powerful and influen-Here Amurah retired, and whenever his assailants tial in the country he was dreaded by all the chiefs and would venture "to close" his barricade his "big guns" headmen. He was also very rich and possessed among and musketry from the portholes and embrasures would other valuables a large amount of silver plate. In the chide their rashness, and teach them that Amurah "be days of his prosperity he has given us many a "incss" in man" and was not to be played with "all same he be silver basins of unwonted massiveness, each of the capacity of a peck. It was of him we purchased a thou-This fortification was the walls of Babylon to his sand dollars contained in a bag, marked with the name cowardly assailants, and they regarded scaling the moon of a vessel subsequently captured with slaves, and of which our friend John Dean Lake made such a flourish before a committee of the british house of commons: But what they wanted courage to do manfully, they which money, a part at least, we paid to John Dean Lake achieved by expedient. Beyond the reach of Amurah's for goods purchased of him, at the same time giving

At 5 A. M. a gun from central fort announced the approach of day-at 8 another from the same place proclaimed the ascent of the flags. At 10 the military formed in front of government house, whence they moved off escorting the Governor, civil officers and citizens generally to the Methodist Church.

The address on the occasion was delivered by Rev. After some months of delay, the enemy sent a flag of F. Burns of the M. E. Church, To say that we were truce, and requested a parley. Amurah consented, and delighted with the performance, would be but poor appearing upon the walls held a conference, Condi- praise. Although it had rath recommen a both ends that tions were submitted by "Prince Manah" the comman is (being less allegorical) rather prolix, the subject was der-in-chief which the haughty spirit of Amurah rejected | well sustained throughout, There were some few indignantly, and the conference was about coming to an | chronological, and other minor errors, but not of sufficient importance to impair its general correctness and integrity, The matter of the address could not tail to reach the heart of every man of color, and awaken emotions at once melancholy and pleasing. The speaker briefly noticed the origin of African slavery, and correctly assigned it to Eropean enpidity and religious fanaticism after the discovery of America, but failed as we think in attempting to point out any features common to the ancient system of feudalism and vassaloge in Europe and African slavery in the new world. They were based upon principles altogether different-springing from ditferent motives and directed to different objects.

The speakers style was excellent. There was no noisy ranting, no uproarous blustering-no labouring after hombastic phrases which darken sentiment while they lengthen the sentence. There were some touches of genuine cloquence. We refer especially to his notice Amurah -- Me stop fight for dem kill me all same I be of the first meeting at Weshington of the founders of Osages, now pastor of a church in this State. African Colonization, Chaste, silent, and harmonions it was the spontaneous flow of nature under deeply wrought feeling. It was decidedly the lest address ever delivered on the ceasion.

> ment house. At one P. M. the national salute was stant rage for liquor at the bar. fired and the day closed with the usual festivities.

We are informed by Capt Whittington of the barque "Corgo" that the treaty between great Britain and the United States has been miffied, and that the war steamer "Kite" which passed this a few days ago bears despatches to the british cruisers on the coast, with instructions in pursuance of the provisions of said treaty. These instructions it is said will insure to vessels hereafter visited by boarding Officers a little more courtesy-will secure baracoons even when tenanted by slaves from violence except on british territoryand trading vessels whether colonial or foreign, from being doggedly ordered off from a place simply because a slaver may have shought fit to establish a baracoon there. We may now look for the American squadron.

His Excellency Governor Roberts has just returned from las semi-annual visit to the leeward settlements. Dr. Johnson is also up. We would advertise those ance of protection and safety, it required some days of who may wish to place their children in the seminary anxious and solicitous planning to furnish a pretext for under the charge of this gentleman, of the opportunity of a rersonal interview.

SELECTED EXTRACTS.

AN OLD MEASURE. The Rev. Thomas Doolittle, a godly, faithful you to stop. Whiskey will have the mastery minister of the seventeenth century, having finished prayer, looked round upon the congregation, and

Turning to one of the members of his church, who sat in the gallery, he asked him this question | that would have his brethren warned not to comealoud, "Brother do you repent of coming to

came; I only repent that I did not come sooner." The minister then turned to the oppposite gallery, and addressed himself to an aged member place about a year since, and as I had a part in it, for the windward. in the same manner, "Brother, do you repent of and telt much interested, I went into the cabin and coming to Christ?"

my youth upwards." He then looked down upon the young man, whose attention was fully engaged, and fixing his eyes upon him, said, "Young man are you willing to come to Christ?"

This unexpected address from the pulpit, exciting the observation of all the people, so affected him, that he sat down and concealed his face. person who sat next him encouraged him to rise and answer the question.

willing to come to Christ?"

With a tremulous voice, he replied, "Yes, sir." "But when, sir?" added the minister in a solemn and loud tone.

He mildly answered, "Now, sir." "Then stay," said he, "and learn the word of God, which you will find in 2d Corinthians 6: 2-Behold now is the accepted time; behold now is the day of quietude during a whole life time, in the vainp ursalvation."

By this sermon he was greatly affected, and came into the vestry, after the service, bathed in tears. The reluctance to stay, which he had discovered, was occasioned by the strict injunctions of his father, who threatened that if he went to hear the fanatics, he would turn him out of doors. Having now heard the Gospel, and being unable to conceal the feelings of his mind, he was afraid to meet his father. The minister sat down and wrote an affectionate letter to him, which had so good an effect, that both father and mother came to hear for themselves. They were both brought to a knowledge of the truth; and together with their son, were joyfully received into Christian commun- means

Lime and Ashes .- The American Farmer says, that the means most treely used by a farmer Maryland, in the system which has communicated to a poor and exhausted estate, life and activity and crops, fat hogs and cattle, a good garden, vines, and truit trees bending under their heavy burdens, has them to pay well; but after trial and comparison of outlay and result, he found lime to be, in the "long run," the most economical. The race between them was something like that between the hare and the tortoise-the ashes got the start of the lime a long way, but the lime, like the tortoise, made up in lastingness, for want of quickness at the jump; and finally he has in a great measure given up the use of ashes for that of lime. On one lot of stiff whiteoak land which would not have yielded as much per acre as the team consumed while ploughing it, there was a luxuriant crop of Indian corn growing, after a good crop of wheat last year, with no help but 100 bushels of oyster-shell lime to the acre; spread in y. autumn before the land was fallowed for wheat.

It would seem, however, that this same farmer has no great reason to find fault with ashes; for a single lot of five acres of land, which cost h m \$20 an acre, and on which \$20 an acre of ashes had been spread, and which, when he took it in hand, employment. The latter agreed to employ him would not have yielded a bushel to the acre, had paid him back his \$20 purchase money, his \$20 for ashes, and both of them three times over

YOU ARE A LOST CAT.

The author of the following is a venerable and highly respected clergyman, who has spent some fifteen or twenty years as a missionary among the

Now my hand is in, I will send you a short dialogue between a Temperate Drinker-a Total Abstinance man-and a confirmed Drunkard. Scene -on board a steamboat, between St. Louis and Quincy. The drunkard about seventy years of age, The address over, the procession returned to govern- and respectable to all appearance, except his con-

> Temperate Dinker. I will give my children what they will drink, and drink myself whenever I need it, and always intend to do so, yet I can govern myself, and hope my children can.

Total Abstinence. What is the use of your children drinking even temperately! Does it do them any good? My children have all signed the pledge and so far kept it. And now if they continue to keep it, I am sure they will never die drunkards. Can you say the same of your children?

Temperate Drinker. As to that, I am not ob'i red to answer you. We live in a free country. We are at liberty to speak or let it alone. And the same is true of drinking. I take it, I am at liberty to drink temperately, if I choose

The confirmed drunkard now came up, and hearing this last sentence, begins thus: "You drink temperately! I tell you you are a lost cat. Look at me, an old man. I was once a temperate drinker. See what I am now. Once I was prosperous. When I was young I thought myself as good as any. Henry Clay would not have despised to take me by the hand and say, How do you do, Mr. D. I had property, I might have been possessed of a large estate in Illinois; --my wife loved me, my children honored me : my neighbors respected me. But see now, how low, how mean: I am despised by all, and I despise myself. My wife who was worth master, from the windward. 11. British barque Congo. worlds to me, will dread to see me coming. Look at me; what has done it? That poison that you are going to take so very temperately. Now I warn

Temperate Drinker. But I have reason. Confirmed Drunkard. Reason!! You cannot observing a young man who had just been put into reason. There is no reasoning with it. Look at one of the pews, very uneasy in his situation, me; I have no power to reason with it. I am a adopted the following singular expedient to detain lost man. Now, you are a stranger to me. I speak as a friend, I warn as a friend.

Total Abstinence. You are like the rich man Confirmed Drunkard, Yes, that would send Lazarus. But I come myself, and warn you not to come "No sir," he replied, "I never was happy till I to my place. I am gone. I have no power over myseif, I am lost,

Mr. Editor: The above is a true story. It took penned it down, and now send it for insertion in your "No sir," said he, "I have known the Lord from lact teiling Herald, if you think it may be of any.

Yours, respectfully, W. F. VVILL.

Drinkers, temperate friends and all, take warning by this awful admonition .- N' Y. Tem. Her.

THE PASSION FOR GENTILITY. Moralists, whose efforts are directed to the elucidation of the causes of those vices and follies which affect society, and whose main object is the improvement of our social Bassa, The minister repeated, "Young man are you condition, seem, in a great measure, to be blind to what should justly be considered as the basis of a master, for the windward.

vasi deal of the evils they deplore and hope to amends namely, the passion for gentility-of aspiring not only to live in a style decidedly beyond the means for its support, but affecting to despise every thing, in nature and art, which it is not fashionable to admire; thus often sacrificing health and mental suit of an imaginary good. It is time that this species of folly and fanaticism should be the theme of special animadversion. The desire for shining in a sphere above our own, is like an epidemic disease; and people who labor under it mistake show for splendor, and splendor for happiness; and while their pulses throb with the fever of vanity, they think no sacrifice too great for obtaining a momentary gratification of its insatiable thirst. The fever rages with equal force through all grades and clases of society, sweeping before it every worthy feelling & every solid virtue. It is an undeniable fact, that much of the pecuniary embarrassment in our country proceeds from the ambition to live and dress beyond our

Could we but look into many domestic circles, with all their outward show of finery, what scenes of misery would present themselves to our view, all originating in the senseless rage for gentility, or the silly ambition of figuring in what is termed a higher station than that to which they belong, which desproductiveness, great crops of corn and wheat, root troys all idea of right and wrong; rendering vice and folly, if gilded by fashion, the objects of preference, nay, or the highest and first regard! But it is been the free use of oyster-shell lime! He com- not by extravagant dressing, and other profligate menced, as others have done, with ashes; and found expenditures of money alone, that much mischief is done; there is a baneful influence arising from the practice of contemning all things that are not deemed within the pale of fashion. The dread of doing that which is not strictly tashionable is a disease of almost universal influence. And divines and moralists may preach till they are hoarse before they will be able to amend or correct the evils they lament, until this all-prevailing mania be cured.

Let us hope that the means now so generally in progress for jurthering and promoting a rational education-for calling things by their right names, as our forefathers did, -will in time assist in modifying so contemptible a folly as the passion for gentili-

DRINKING RUM LIKE THE PULE OF THREE .- A laboring man, who was in the habit of indulging occasionally too freely in the use of strong drink, applied not long since to one of our townsmen for for several months, on condition that he would abstain from drinking ardent spirits entirely during the time, -but should he yield to temptation, he was to forfeit his wages. The laborer professed his willingness to accept the proposal on the condition stated, when his employer expressed some fear that he would in an evil hour lorget his resolution, The laborer replied that he was confident that he could keep to his engagemen, -for said he, drinking rum is like the Rule of Three, MORE REQUIRES MORE AND LESS REQUIRES LESS."- Watch over.

MARRIED.

In this town, on the 31 inst. by D. Moore Esq. Mr. Erskin to Miss Eliza Matthews. both of this place.

DIED At Caldwell, on the 26 ultimo, Mrs. Harrison, after a long and lingering illness. Mrs. H. was a member of

the M. E. Church in that place. In this town, on the 17th ultimo, Mrs. Thompson after a short but severe illness. Mrs. T. was a member of the Baptist Church in this place. In this town, on the 2d inst. Mr. Bantom.

In this town on the 7th inst. Mrs. Gray lately from New Orleans. In this town, on the 12th inst. Mrs. Phillips after a short but painfui illness.

In this town, on the 19th inst. David Smith.

PORT OF MONROVIA.

MARINE LIST.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 28. Colonial Cutter Joseph J. Roberts, Hunt master, from the leeward. Dec. 2. Colonial schooner Pedlar, Smith master.

from the windward. " 7. Colonial sloop Nathan Bangs, Howard master. from the leeward. 8. Colonial slown Gabriel. Ammons

Whittington master, from Bristol. 13. Colonial Cutter Termagant, Cooper master, from the leeward. Colonial schooner Providence, Moore James master. from the leeward. 14. Colonial sloop Alpha,____ from Grand Bassa, built and owned by Messers S. Herring and W. A. Gardener, at Grand Passa. British schooner Active, Wood master, from Liverpoo!. " 18. Colonial Cutter J. J. Robert, Hunt master from the windward. 20. Colonial sloop Hope, Chase master, from the leeward. 4 21. Colonial Cutter Termagant, Cooper master.

from Grand Cape Mount. " 21. Colonial stoop Gabriel, G. Ammons master. from the windward. " 22. Colonial sloop Nathan Bangs, Howard master, from the leeward,

DEPARTURES.

the windward.

Nov. 24. Colonial sloop Gabriei, Ammons master Dec. 5. Colonial schooner Pedlar, Smith master, for the windward.

.. .. 3). American brig, -- Daily master, for the leeward. 6. Colonial Cutter J. J. Roberts, Hunt master, for the windward. 12. Colonial sloop Nathan Bangs, J. Howard master, for the leeward: passengers, to Grand Bassa, Mr. Tucker and lady. " Colonial sloop Gabriel, Ammons master to

26. British barque Congo, Whittington mas' er, for the leeward: passenger to Scitra Kroo Edv and Brown via Grand Bassa. 18. Colonial sloop Alpha, master, for Grand

" 21. Colonial schooner Providence, Moore James

Maryland Historical Society

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