The man was a series and a large

MONROVIA, LIBERIA, VOL. XII.

(WEST-AFRICA)

3, 1843.

NO. 6.

THE LIBERIA HERALD

IS PUBLISHED MONTHLY IN MONROVIA. LEVI D. JAMES-PRINTER. TERMS-ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS a year pay

able in advance. All communications relating to the Herald must be addressed to H. Teage, Monrovia. All communications for insertion must be post paid. Colonial subscribers will pay to H. Teage, Monrovia, Louis Sheridan, Esq. Basa Cove, Judge Hanson,

Subscribers in America will order the paper through, and pay to the following

AGENTS FOR THE LIBERIA HERALD.

Rev. John B. Pinney, Gen. Agt. Philadelphia, Rev. W. MyLNE, W. De LACY Est. Win. CRANE, " Rev. J. M. ALLEN, Rev. S. H. CONE, Dr. A. PROUDFIT,

Richmond, Virginia. Norfolk, Baltimore, Md. Philadelphia, New York.

LIBRELA HIERALD.

CALCUTTA.

(From Malcom's Travels.)

The multiform vehicles, for which Calcutta is fafroms, stood before the doors, or rolled away torough the trees, followed by turbaned servants in flowing muslin. Ladies and children, with nurses and bearers, lounged along the smooth paths, and it was difficult to realize that this beautiful climate should prove so insidious. The general observation, how. ever, is, that death owes more victims to high living. indolence, exposure at night, fatigue in shooting excursions, &c., than to the positive effects of climate. Indeed, some affirm India to be as salubrious as England, and the aspect of some who have beem long in the country would seem to countenance the

A farther advance brings an indistinct view of the fort and the fine buildings of the Chouringy suburb, Il presented in one great curve, which is seen reinquished for a more minute and inquisitive contemplation of "the course." This is a broad road on the bank of the river, passing round the esplanate and fort, to which the English residents drive every evening at simset. As every clerk in the city keeps his buggy or palankeen carriage, the crowd of vehicles rivals that at Hyde Park. The sight is even more imposing. Most of the higher classes use stately landaus, or open barouches; and the ladies are without bonnets. Crowds of gentlemen, are on horseback. Indian side-runners give a princely air to the slow procession. The shipping of every nation, the clear horizon, the noble fort, the city front, the pleasure-boats, the beautiful ghauts. co. make it a scene which always pleases; and the citizens repair thither from day to day, and from year to year, without weariness or catiety.

On passing Garden Reach, the river becomes covered with boats, of every conceivable form, from which a dozen different languages meet the ear. multitude of vessels lie at anchor; steam-engines pour from their towering chimneys volumes of smoke; beautiful ghauts slope into the water; palankeens, tonjons, buggies, coaches, phaetons, gares, caranches, and hackaries, line the shore, and before us spreads out the great city, containing, with its

suburbs, almost a million of souls. All who die in or beside the river, and even those whose dead bodies are committed to it, being deemed certain of future bliss, multitudes are brought to die upon the banks, or are laid at low water on the mud, whence the return of the tide washes them away. These and the half-consumed relies from the funeral pile, in every variety of revolting aspect, are continually floating by. Government boats ply ahove the city to sink these bodies; but many escape, and we daily saw them float by, white vultures stood apon them, contending for the horrid banquet.

There being no wharves or docks, you are rowed to a ghant in a dingey, and landed aimid Hindus performing their oblutions and reciting their pravers. No sooner does your boat touch the shore, than a host of hearers contend for you with loud jabber, and those whom you resist least, actually hear you off in their arms through the mud, and you find yourself at once in one of those strange conveyances, a palankeen. Away you hie, flat on your back, at the rate of nearly five miles an hour, a chatty boy bearing aloft a huge palm-leaf umbrella to keep off the sun, whom no assurances that you do not want him will drive away, but who expects only a pice or two for his pains. The bearers grunt at every step, like southern negroes when cleaving wood, and though they do it as a sort of chorus, it keeps your unaccustomed feelings discomposed.

Arrived at the house, you find it secluded within a high brick wall, and guarded at the gate by a durwan, or porter, who lives there in a lodge, less to prevent ingress, than to see that servants and others carry nothing away improperly. The door is sheltered by a porch, called here veranda, so constructed as to shelter carriages-a precaution equally necessary for the rains and the sun. The best houses are of two stories, the upper being occupied by the family, and the lower used for dining and store rooms. On every side are contrivances to mitigate heat and extending from pillar to pillar, as low as a man's head. The remaining space is furnished with mats, (tatties,) which reach to the floor, when the sun is on that side, but at other times are rolled up. When these are kept wet, ther diffuse a most agreeable

coolness. The moment you sit down, whether in a mansion,

office, or shop, a servant commences nulling the punka, under which you may happen to be. The floor is of brick and mortar, covered with mais, the walls of the purest white, and the ceilings of great height. Both sexes, and all orders, dress in white coftons. The rooms are kept dark, and in the hottest part of the day, shut up with glass. In short, every thing betrays a struggle to keep cool Another great contest seems to be against ants. You perceive various articles of turniture placed upon little dishes of ater or quick-lime, without

which precaution every thing is overrun. Whit ants are most formidable; for from these it is impossible wholly to guard. They attack every thing, even the beams in the horses. A chest of clothes, lying on the floor a day or two on'v, may be hand entirely ruined. A mere pin hale appears in your dust and fragments!

The number of servants, and their snowy drapery, row huge turbans, stubby mustachios, bire feet, and oringing servicity, erm a caller femore is the never scene. Partly from the infl cace of case, but more from indolent habits, low pay, and the indal ence of former masters, when firtunes were casty made, they are appointed to services so minutely divided as to render a great number necessary. The tollowing list, given me by a lady low in India, red only illustrates this peculiarny, but shows he wante opportunities private Christians possess of dome good to natives even beneath their own root. genteel frindy, not wealthy, must have the following domestics:-

Kansuma-1 head servant, butler, or stowert; Ku-mut-gar-table-servent; Vinsale'r- len d'nives washes plates, and carries the lattern; Bobageecook; Surdar-head bearer, cleans for ature, Sec.; Bearer-celeans slees, and does common errands, (If a palankeen is kem, there must be at least eight. of these,) pulis pun'a; Abdar-cools and takes care of water; Meata-mon sweever; Metranetemale sweeper; Amir- mly's maid, or murse; Durwan-ga e-keeper; Molley-gardener; Dirgey -taylor; Dobey-washerma ; Guree-willu-coachman; Syce-groom, one to every hore, who always runs with him; Grass-cutter-cuts and brings grass daily, one to each morse; Guy-walla-keeper of the cow or goats; Hurkaru-eriant lov or missenger; Sircar-accountant, or secretary; Chuprosse-carries letters, and does the more trus y errands; Chokedar-watchman; Cooley- rrus burdens, brings home marketing, &c.; Bheestie-to bring water. Of gardeners, maids, table-servants, norses, &c., there of course must often be several. It generally necessary to have part of these Mussolmans, and part Haddis; for one will not bring some dishes to the table, and the other will not touch candlestick, &c. If a child makes a litter on the door, the ayah will not clean it, but calls the met-

A walk into the native fown, produces novel sights on every side. The houses, for the most part ar mere havels, with mind floors and mud walls, scarcely high enough to stand up in, and covered with thatch. The streets are narrow, crooked, and dirty; and on every egreeted wall, cow dung, mixed with chaff, and site to thin cakes, is stuck up to dry for fuel. I an should are often but six or circle feet square, and seldem twice this size, wholly man in front, without any consider, but the mat on the floor, part of which is occupied by the vender, sittir cross-leaved, and the rost serves to exhibit his goods. Mechanics have a some ar arrangement.

Bar ers sit in the open street on a mat, and the patient, squatting on his boos, has not only his beard, but part of his head, shaved, leaving the boir to grow on you his crown. In the tanks and ponds are dobies simpping their clothes with all their might upon a bench or a stone. Little braminy bulls, with, their humided shoulders, wark among the crowd thursting their noses into the basicets or re. eran, or peas, with little resistance, except they stay to repeat the mouthful.* Bullicks, loaded with panniers, pass slowly by. Palanteens come bustling along, the bearers shouting at the people to clear the way. Pedlers and bucksters after their reaseless cries. Religious mendicants, with long hair marted with cow dring, and with taces and arms smeared with Ganges mud, walk about almost naked, with an air of the utmost impudence and pride, demanding rather than begging gifts. Often they carry a thick triangular plate of brass, and, striking it at intervals with a heavy stick, send the thrill announcement of their approach far and near. Now and then comes rushing along the buggy of some English merchant, whose syce, running before, drives the pedestrians out of the way; or some villanous-looking carancle drags by, shut up close with red cloth, containing native ladies, who contrive thus

No Englishmen are seen on foot, except the very poorest, as it is deemed ungenteel; nor native women, except of the lowest castes. Costumes and complexions, of every vatiety, move about without attracting attention-Hindus, Mussulmans, Armenians, Greeks, Persians, Parsees, Arabs, Jews, Burmans, Chinese, &c. &c.; bheesties, with leather water-sacks, slung dripping on their backs, carry their precious burden to the rich man's yard, hawk it along the street, announcing their approach by drumming on their brass measure. Snake-charexclude dust. Venetian blinds enclose the veranda, mers, jugglers, and blind musicians, gather their

to "take the air."

*These are individuals turned loose when young, as offerings to an idol, which are thenceforth regarded as sacred. Though no one looks after them, their privileg. ed mode of life keeps them in good order; and, mixing so much among crowds, from which they meet no ill treatment, makes them perfectly gentle.

little crowds. Processions are almost always abroad in honor of some idol, or in fulfilment of some promise; making all possible clamor with voices, drums, cymbals, and trumpets. Women carry their children astride on their hips. Wretched carriages, drawn by more wretched ponies, jingle along, bearing those who have long walks and moderate means. Women crowd about the wells, carrying water on their hips in brass jars. Children run about saik naked, or with a thin plate of silver or brass, not larger than a tea-cup, hung in front by a cord round the hips. Mudholes, neglected tanks, decaying carcasses, and stagnant ditches, unite with fumes of garlic, rancid oil, and human filth, to load the air with villanous sinells. The tout ensemble of sights, sounds, and smells, is so uttery unlike any thing in any other part of the world, that weeks elapse before precious quarto-you open it, and behold a mass of the sensation of strangeness wears away.

My residence with Mr. Pearce on the circular , which is a principal thoroughtare, afforded conand apportunity of observing native character and A spectacle of frequent recurrence was the

relations. Music and many torches dignity the The girl is often carried in a palankeen, ne bridegroom on horseback, held by a friend. Simplimes the little things are borne in a highlydenimented litter, as in the engraving. It is always feeting to think that if the poor little boy die, his petrothed is condemned to perpetual widowhood Many of these, as might be expected, become abanioned characters.

RELIGIOUS.

From the Baptist Banner.

RECEIVING MEMBERS TO THE CHURCH. There is no scene on earth so full of thrilling interest as that presented by a Church of Christ resembled to hear young converts relate what God has done for them, or a request for admission to its bosom. The convert leels that a surprising change has come over his soul. He lately saw hunself a lost sinner, sinking into perdition There seemed no way of escape, till, like a wretch undone, he threw himself into the arms of Jesus Carist, where he found such peace and joy that he was overwhelmed with greatful astonishment and from that happy moment he resolved to give his whole being to his Saviour H. desires to confess Carist before men, and take the oath of consecration, by "being buried as a household of faith, a family of God, bound with him in baptism, -that like as Christ was raised from the dead by the glorious Father, so he may walk in a new life." Knowing, too, to fellowship and sympathy on the full confidence that "as many as have been baptized into Jesus Christ have put on Christ," he is willing to assume that large responsibility, trusting that the same grace which has begun a good work in him, will carry it on until the day of Jesus.

Actuated by feelings like these, the convert comes before the Church to tell the simple his- | Who can help loving even the earthly model of surprise, and he asks:

Why was I made to hear thy voice. And oner while there's room; With husands make a wretched choice. And rather starve than come?

'Twas the same love that spread the feast. That sweetly forced us in: ... Else we had still refused to taste. And perished in our sin.

He lays open each part of his spiritual history. with undisguised simplicity, knowing that he is surrounded by friends who sympathize in all his joys and sorrows, his hopes and fears. The church, in whose presence he stands face to face. is to decide on the request of admission to their fellowship and watch-care, their privileges and trials. And this question they are to decide, not according to the respectability or the intelligence of the applicant, but the simple question for them to decide is, "Has this person passed from death unto life? Has he truly repented of sin, fled to Christ as a refuge, received Him as his

must compare the account which the candidate standing, two at the head, and two at the foot of gives of himself with the tests of conversion laid the grave, bending over, as if to meet and hang word it is because there is no light in them" rose bushes,' said I, as the tears started in my iences of all christians coincide, each member of and father set out soon after she was laid the the church will hear his own spiritual history, Those two at the head she planted in th to a great extent, recited over again, for "as in herself, and we took them up and set the water face answereth to face, so the heart of man and call them mother's bushes? to man? Love to Christ, to his ordinances, to "And what do you remember at the christians, as such, love of public and social wor- mother, my boys? ship, and delight in secret prayer, and a new dis- what in particular? covery of truth in the scriptures, are features never was a day, since it can remain.

which more or less strongly mark the experience of every true convert. The church, too, must inquire strictly into the past and present moral character and life of the candidate who seeks ite fellowship; for although the vilest of the vile may be, and often are truly converted, yet a previous bad character should always be deemed a sufficient cause for caution, careful inquiry, and delay. But this we do insist on, that where satisfactory evi ence is given, of a genuin change wrought by the spirit of God, the young cet-

vert should be received into the fold of Christ. A christian church is thus the true ear lily model and representative of the kingcom of heaven above. It is a model of a heavenicherch, because, like that above, all its men here we believed to be "born of God," "lively stones built up a spiritual house to offer spiritual sacrifices " They all become members by giving evidence of procession of young children, affianced by that character, and in no other way. Thus the true modle -the theory of a christian church is that of heaven itself-The difference is, the "keys" of the one are kept by fainble, and lut partially sanctified men, those of the other by the Searcher of hearts, the Judge of quick and dead. A true christian church on earth is the moule of the church of glorified spirits above, also because all its members become so by their own tree intelligent act. They came themselves--they were not brought by others. They voluntarily assumed the oath of allegiance; "when they were baptized in o Christ they put on Christ."___ They consecrated themselves to Goo frem the impulse of their own affections. This act the parent could not perform for the child, nor the child for the parent. The church below, like that above, is composed of volunteers alone, and thus the prophet's words in relation to the gory of a spiritual church on earth are fulfilled : "One shall say, I am the Lord's; and another shall call himself by the name of Jacob; and mother shall subscribe with his hand unto the Lord, and surname himself by the name of Isra 1 "

How close and strong are the bonds of christian fellowship, and mutual love! how lively the sense of responsibility, the daily personal interest, the godly jealousy, which this receition of members creates and keeps arive! The Church together by the strongest bond which earthly relationship can know. Every one is admitted of every other.-What a sacred relation! The church of Christ !- The greenest spot in earth's dreary pilgrimage!

11 love thy church O. God! Her walls before thee stand, Dear ne the apple falmer exc. And graven on hysband."

tory of his own heart-what it was, and what by | heaven, in which Jesus has promised to be ?-ing i grace it now is. He tells of pride and folly once | where all the pledges of his dving love are given, reigning-now subdued; of new objects of love | where mutual sympathy glows? It should not which he once hated-of new objects of pursuit | be forgotten that vigilance, lador, and self denial, -new purposes of life. Wondrous change! As | are required to keep the Church pure. That he surveys it, his soul is filled with rapturous | labor devolves on every member, for all who enjoys its blessings should cheerfully particip te in all its cares and burdens. The purity of the Church, in doctrine, in practice, in reputation, I should be the most scrupulously guarded No member, however young, however obscure, can be exempt from obligation to perform this duty The discipline of the Church should be thoroughly attended to, in the spirit of love Each mei ber is bound by solemn covenant to be on active, consistent, devoted christian, and has a right to expect the same of every other member. If one member sees another going astray, or losing the savor of devoted piety, it is his duty to endeavor at once, by counsel, by warning, by appropriate entreaty, and reproof, to bring him back But this is a topic which we must defer to another time.

> From the Baptist Advocate. EARLY IMPRESSIONS.

"A short time since, just at sunset, I went," protector, and been regenerated by the spirit of says Mr. Todd, "to the grave of a dear sister of mine. Her two little boys wint with me Whin In deciding this important point, the church we arrived there, I saw four little rose bushes down in the scriptures. "To the law and to the over the grave That is her grave-our motestimony: if they speak not according to this ther's grave,' said one of the boys And those As there are essential points in which the exper- eyes. 'Those,' said the eldest, 'brother and I

Maryland Historical Society

The Maryland State Colonization Society Papers

Newspapers B. Liberia Herald

February 1842(XI,4)--February 18,1857(n.s. VII,4)