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MONROVIA, LIBERIA,

## HARA II.

PUBLISHED BY)

PUBLICUM BONUM PRIVATO EST PRAEFERENDUM

(HILARY TEAGE EDITOR AND PROFRIETOR.

(WEST-AFRICA)

AUGUST 31, 1843. NO. 7.

THE LIBERIA HERALD IS PUBLISHED MONTHLY IN MONROVIA. LEVI D. JAMES-PRINTER.

VOL. XII.

TERMS-ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS a year payable 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.

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## LIBBRIA HINRALD.

From the Sierra Leone Watchman. CUSTOMS AND MANNERS IN AFRICA.

of Freetown. The scenery between the two grow on trees similar to our apples, peaches, some European dress thrown from the arms, &c. a prospect little inferior to that of the Bananas. | the cotton tree is never used by the natives. | clothes upon them except on the Sabbath ing two miles inland, which gives us salt water | tent. on two sides of us, and affords a most refreshing sea-breeze. Across the bay, the mountains lift | hog, dog and cat. Of the feathered tribe we seed a man in the chapel with a up their heads as a resting-place for the clouds. | have geese, ducks, turkies, hens, and doves. | "country cloth" From the south to the east and north east, and The horse is not a native of this colony. Most There are, perhas, 12 or 15 framed or stone nearly to the north, are lofty mountains present- of the horses used in the colony are brought houses in this place—the best one of which locing at once a prospect both grand and sublime. from the Gambia. They are inferior in size and | cupy—the government house excepted. The As far as I have seen it, the country is uneven | in many other respects to our American horses. | rest are what are called "country houses." and even mountainous. York, I think, is a fair They, however, bear a very large price. The country house is from fitteen to twenty feet sample of what I have seen, but I understand cows here are about two-thirds the size of our square. They are built by planting posts in the that on both sides of the colony, the face of American cows Their color is generally a pale ground about five or six inches diameter, some the country is very even and level. The soil | red. Their horns are larger-less crooked and | three feet a part, except when they intend doors, is generally gravelly. On the bank of the river | wider spread than ours. They yield but a very | and then they are a little wider. On the top of climate is very uneven. During the dry soa- one penny (about two cents) for a common four inches in diameter for plates. The top of son the thermometer stands from 80 to 82 de- | wine-glass full. Here it is half-penny (about one | the posts are cut out, croched or swallow-tailed, grees, and during the rains about 76 deg. The cent. The natives never use it. The skeep are a- for them to lie in. There are generally six or rains commence the beginning of May, and end | bout the size of our sheep, but have hair like the | seven feet left in front for a piazza, and then a the last of October In May we have show- goat. The goat is about the size of the sheep, partition is run across the other way, cutting off ers, but they are not very frequent. In June, and is seldom kept for its milk. The hog and | bedroom about eight feet wide. Thus, if the are the most rainy months. Then seldom a day | bout the same as ours. Dogs and cats are not | take off a piazza six feet wide and a bedroom the season commences the beginning of November, following are a part; snakes, lizards, centi- plates you please to call them), a beam, a round and ends the last of April. It is one continued | pedes, rats, termites, (two kinds, called by the | stick four or five inches in diameter, is thrown always cool.

The productions of this town, (and this town toes. will fairly represent the whole colony,) are The inhabitants of York are composed of old fixed two posts, eight or ten feet apart, extendyams, cassada, corn, rice, sweet potatoes, beans, disbanded soldiers, liberated Africans, and Cre- ing upward as far as they wish the roof to go. cocoa, arrow-root, ginger, pine-apples, oranges, oles. The soldiers number between sixty and The upper ends of these posts are cut out for the limes, guavas, bananas, plantains, cotton etc., seventy. The great mass of the inhabitants | reception of the ridge pole. The rafters extend etc., etc. The yam is a very good substitute for are Africans, liberated from slave ships, and from the plates to this short ridge pole, making the potatoe. When I first came here I was not | they are from many different nations, but prin- | a roof all aroud. The rafters are poles two or at all partial to it, but now I prefer it even to | cipally from the A-kus, (pro. Arkoos), I-bos, | two and a half inches in diameter, and are about the potatoe. It is evidently more nutritious. Mendians (or Kossous, as they are called here), two feet apart on the plates, but coming nearer It is cultivated in hills like our potatoe. One and Paw-paws. You will find here almost together on the ridge pole. To these rafters, seed produces but one yam, though one large every variety of character. The prevailing sins parallel with the plates, are fastened "ribs," seed yam can be cut so as to make five or six of the whole people are licentiousness, indo- which are poles an inch or less in diameter. detence and illustration of our common faith; and pieces or seeds. It has but one vine, and that lence, drunkenness, dishonesty, etc., in which They are placed about six or eight inches apart, runs up a pole, somewhat resembling a hop or the old soldiers are as schoolmasters to the rest. and are fastened with what they call "ropes," bean vine. Yams vary in size frome one to five Idolatry prevails to some extent, but I am unaor six pounds. The cassada has very nearly a ble to tell how far. Their language is a monspiral root. Its size varies from one to three or grel English, and is about as unintelligible to more inches in diameter. It is eaten raw, but an Englishman or an American as the Dutch or more frequently roasted. It is grated by the Greek. It seems to be made up of a few Ennatives on tin graters and then made into balls glish words; many corrupt English and native about six inches in diameter; in this state it is words thrown into a construction about as discalled Foofoo. The stalk of the cassada is from similar from the English manner as possible. three-quarters of an inch to an inch in diameter, shall not be able to discribe very accurately the and five or six feet in height. It is cultivated dress of this people, for there is a great variety stick, about an inch or an inch and a half in di-

cept the ear is somewhat shorter, and the stalk ed with, but more frequently the latter. I ought wove in around this stick. They put one end cultivated to some extent by the Cossa or Mendi called here the Krooman dress, which is simply side the other post. The next one they put and who prefer rice to any other kind of food middle. The dress of many of the school boys carrying it inside the stick and outside the Sweet potatoes are the same as in America. is a hat and shirt. Often have I seen them, other post. Thus alternately all the way up. is a very nutritious bulbous root, somewhat re- hats, to prevent them from getting wet, and run made of boards, and the windows are simply sembling artichoke in its shape. When growing for home. Another form of dress is the "coun- board shutters. In a house there are generally them nearly in the centre like the leaves of our the right arm. Sometimes it is doubled togeth- the house is "wartled," as it is called, and the pond lilies. Cocoa does not generally exceed in er and fastened around the loins, extending size a common tea-cup. Arrow-root is also of a downward about half way from the knees to the bulbous root. There is a preparation of the ankles. Sometimes the "country cloth" is dissame name, made from this root, nearly in the pensed with, leaving the simple Krooman dress. same way that we make starch from potatoes, Another form of dress (if dress it can be called), with which you are well acquainted. Ginger I consists of a belt about the loins, to which is atam not able to tell you much about, as I do not tached in front a strip of cloth four or five inchrecollect ever seeing it grow. The pine-upple es wide, which passes between the legs over the grows on a stalk two or three feet high, sur- belt behind. This dress is called by the natives Youk, my present residence, is a pleasant rounded by a multitude of narrow prickly leaves Ta-toon ja, and is their common working dress. village, containing from 3000 to 4000 inhabi- two or three feet high starting from the very. The women are very fond of having their arms tants, situated between 20 and 30 miles south | roots of the stalk. Oranges, limes, and guavas and breasts naked Often have I seen a handplaces is grand beyond description. There is retc. The guava is the fruit from which the and hanging from the waist-all above hung one continued range of mountains which are lit- guava jelly is made. It is, I think, superior to entirely naked. A very common dress for the erally "Aps piled on Alps" Here a cape the apple for making pies, etc. The banana and woman is the "country cloth," or a peice of reaches out her iron-bound head into the sea in plantain are of the same genus. They grow on blue cotton wrapped around them under their proud defiance of her waves, and there a bay a soft stalk 15 or 20 feet high, and eight or ten arm, or more commonly around their waists. rushes in and washes the very foot of the moun- inches in diameter. The leaves are six or eight. This is the least clothing I have ever seen on a tain. The scenery here is beautiful, not to say feet long, and twelve or eighteen inches wide. married woman. Girls of twelve or fourteen grand and sublime. On the west, the ocean The fruit grows in bunches weighing from ten | years of age are often seen with a dress very stretches as the eye can reach. On the to twenty pounds. The stem of the fruit grows | similar to the "Ta-toon ja" of the men, only south-west, about 12 miles distant, are the Ban- from the extreme top of the stalk. The leaves | the belt is a belt of beads, and the strip of cloth and Islands, which are composed of mountains start out just below it and extend some feet is narrow, and sometimes is so long as nearly to of different sizes, and at the rainy season of the above it. One stalk never bears but one bunch tous the ground behind. This is a sign that year, they present a most splendid appearance. of fruit. After the fruit becomes ripe the stalk | the individual is not betrothed. It is very com-When it does not rain we can see the trees and | dies, and it starts a new from the roots. Cot- | com to see children of both sexes of ten and houses with the naked eye from our residence. ton grows either on trees, which are gene- eight years old and under, in a state of perfect A little further to the east is Cape Shilling, | rally eight or ten feet in diameter, or on bushes | nudity. It is very seldom that you will see lit-(more properly a promontory), which presents | from two to six feet in height. The cotton of the children of a year old and younger with On the south is a beautiful narrow bay, extend- The bush is cultivated to a very limited ex is due from me to say that on the Sabhath I

have a congregation of several hundred, all of We have here the horse, cow, sheep, goat, | whom are "well dressed" Sometimes, though

it is sometimes loamy. The temperature of the small quantity of milk. At Freetown, milk is these posts are laid other round sticks, three or they become more frequent. July and August dog are very much inferior to ours—the cat a- | groundwork of a house is twenty feet square, passes but more or less rain falls, and some- very numerous. Geese and turkeys are not na- other way eight feet wide, and there will be a times for two or three weeks together the sun | tives, they are brought from England. Ducks | room twelve by fourteen feet left. I stop to desis hardly seen. In September the rains abate. and doves are about the size of ours; hens about | cribe this here, because these partitions have to In October there is but little rain, and that falls | two-thirds the size. Of the the reptiles, insects, | be made at the same time and in the same way in the night, attended with tornados. The dry etc., that have come within my observation, the as the wall. After the plates are placed (if succession of cloudless days. The nights are people here bug-a-bugs), ants (two kinds), scor- across the middle of this framework, supported pions, spiders, cockroaches, flies and musqui- by two thrown across the other way. Upon this beam, at equal distance from the centre, are which are simply vines which grow in great abundance in the bush. This framework of a roof is covered with grass. The grass is from four to six feet long, and is fastened to the ribs of the roof by the before mentioned ropes.

A village of these grass-covered houses from an eminence, or from a distance, has the appearance of a vast number of haystacks. The walls are finished in the following manner. A straight by taking slips of the stalk some eight or ten from the European style down to almost entire ameter, is placed half way between the two

inches long, and burying one end in the ground. nudity. A very common dress for the men posts; sticks long enough to reach from one posts It takes a year for it to become fit for eating. The here is a shirt and pantaloons, with the former to the other, about three-quarters of an inch in African corn varies but little from our corn, ex- over the latter. Sometimes the former is dispens- diameter, called by the natives "Wartles," are much larger and higher. Rice does not seem to to say that an indispensable part of dress for the wartle inside of one post, bend around outbe the spontaneous production of the soil, but is men, unless they wear pantaloons, is what is side of the said stick, and bring the other end inpeople, whose country is a great rice country, a handkerchief or peice of cloth tied about the the end of the wartle outside the post, the post Beans are inferior. They are smaller in size. when it rains at the time of their coming out of In this way it is filled up all the way round, The vines grow to an enormous length. Cocoa school, deposit their shirts in the top of their doors and windows excepted. The doors are it has something the appearance of rhubarb. try cloth," which is about as large as a sheet, three doors (one front, one back, and one into The leaves are heart-formed, the stem joining and is thown over the left shoulder, and under the bedroom), and four or five windows. After windows and doors hung, it is then plastered inside and out with clay This morter is mixed with the feet and put on with the hands. After the plastering gets dry it has to be rubbed, as it is called; that is, it has to be done over with a preparation of black clay and cow dung. The walls are now finished. The next thing to attend to, is the floor. This is made by digging up the ground, over which the house stands, and mixing with it clay and water. When at a certain moisture it is levelled and beat down hard. The floor, when finished, is smooth and hard, and, being spread over with clean white sand, has indeed the appearance of neatness. Lought to say that the front that is in front of the piazza. is wartled and plastered only three feet highall above is left open.

In the native villages, the houses are often of a circular form, the eaves projecting over so as to make a piazza all round; the general furniture of the piazza, as it may be called, is a hammock hung up in one end, in which the lord of the domicil often swings himself and smoke his pipe, a perfect personification of in-

dolence and heedlessness.

On one side of the room, as you enter the dwelling, you will see a sofn; but you must not associate with it the idea of a New York sofa. Far from it. The African sofa is a frame work of wood, about the size and height of a sofa, on which is laid an African mattrass, or a mat, and sometimes a country cloth. It serves both for a seat and a bed. On another side of the room you will see a table, and then some three or four or half a dozen benches, or sometimes, not often chairs scattered in different directions, complete the furniture of the room. In the middle of the room you will see three or four sticks of wood, with the ends put together, for the purpose of making a fire to keep the inmates warm at the rainy season of the year, when the thermometer stands at 75 degrees. The smoke borne upward, finds its way out through the grass-covered roof

DR. CHALMER'S OPINION OF THE ENGLISH BAPTISTS .--Amidst the obloquy cast upon our denomination by those whom bigotry, prejudice or ignorance has led astray, it is consoling to ourselves to reflect that many "not of us," adorning the denominations to which they respectfully belong, have had sufficient manliness of soul and picty of heart to appreciate the conscientious scruples of the Baptists, and to give them their due meed of praise. One now no more, the glory of Aberdeen, and the enhancer of his country's literary fame, has done honor to the freedom of his mind and the feelings of his heart, by vindicating our views from the aspersions of men mere rash than wise-more prejudiced than free. Nor have the literary attainments of the illustrious Chalmers: great as they confessedly are, conferred upon himself so much honor, as has the liberality of sentiment for which he is distinguished. In his work on the Romans, immediately after an elaborate and candid attempt to prove the propriety of infant sprinkling, he thus speaks of those whose views on this point he had just before opposed :--

"Let it never be forgotten of the particular Baptists of England, that they form the denomination of Fuller, and Carey, and Ryland, and Hall, and Foster; that they originated among the greatest of all missionary enterprises; that they have enriched the Christian literature of our country with authorship of the most exalted piety as well as of the first talent, and the first eloquence; that they have waged a noble and successful war with the hydra of Antinomianism; that perhaps there is not a more intellectual community of ministers in our island, or who have put forth to their number a greater amount of mental power and mental activity in the understanding who, by their zeal and fidelity and pastoral labor among the congregations which they have reared, have done more to swell the lists of genuine discipleship in the walks of private society -and thus both to uphold and to extend the living Christianity of our nation."--Montreal Register.

POVERTY .- Poverty is often a torch light, which kindles up an intellectual flame to brighten and beautify the whole world; while the glitter of gold blinds the vision of millions to their best interest, and finally leaves them in hopeless ignorance and

Maryland Historical Society

The Maryland State Colonization Society Papers

XII. Newspapers B. Liberia Herald

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