dition, and in all questions involving war or peace, as well in those likely to lead to these issues, the voice of the colony should be the supreme arbitor.

ACCIDENTS.

The last month has been fruitful in accidents. Messrs Payne and Yates lost their fine boat *The Spy*, she went on shore near the Bar and was litterally crushed by the surf. A few days afterward at the same place, Mr. Mc Gill's boat—*Here she goes*, was totally wrecked, after losing an anchor and chain at Digby.

Only a few days afterward a Krooman was mortally wounded by an old gun, which had been loaded some months, and which the Krooman by repeated attempts had not been able to fire. The Krooman survived only one day.

The day after the accident last mentioned occurred, a Fishman was drowned by the upsetting of a boat in the harbour.

The English schooner Dynamyne, Captain Day, just 30 days from Liverpool, struck on a sunken rock, off Rock Cess, and went down in about five fathoms water, about 4 hours afterward. The Captain and crew took to their boats with the nautical instruments and a small stock of clothing, and reached the shore. The natives fell upon them, robbed them of all they had with them, stripping the clothes from their persons. The accident occurred on the 13th ult.

On the evening of the 25th ult. the eastern end of the Presbyterian Church fell in.

Journal of an African Cruiser. This little work is now before us. We have hastily scanned its pages, and think that it is on the whole, as fair and candid a statement of things on the coast as we have lately seen. Of course, we refer to that part of it which refers to places and things with which we are acquainted. The journalist appears to have been free from prejudice for or against the colony, and therefore has put down things as they are and not as fancy would have them. We are pleased with the visits of men of sense and observation; and we have nothing to fear from their testimony. However the statements of truth may occasionally exhibit some of us in a rather ridiculous light, still when all the circumstances of our case are considered, the laugh at our violations of the canon of American and European social and professional etiquette, will not be very loud. There are, however, some inaccuracies which we know the author will allow us to correct.

In chapter fifth the author says, "It being sunday, we attended the Methodist Church, Mr. Teage, Editor of the Liberia Herald, preached, * * * * on occasion of admitting three men and a woman to church-membership, &c. &c. The author is mistaken here, it was at the *Baptist Church*.

In chapter nineteenth, he says, "Mr. Teage formerly editor of the Liberia Herald, and preacher in the Baptist Church, where his services were most emphatically gratuitous; for he not only ministers without a stipend, but supplied the place of worshipthe sacred edifice being his own private property." Mr Teage is *still* editor of the Liberia *Herald—still* in the measure of his ability—*ministers* in the Baptist Church, where his services *are* emphatically gratuitous, for he *ministers* without a stipend; but he *does* not supply a place of worship, *nor is* the sacred edifice his own private property.

Rating these minor inaccuries, the statements, so far as Liberia is concerned, give a fair and correct account of matters and things with us.

We have been informed that nearly all the rice made this year in the Dey Country, and much of what was raised on Bushrod Island, goes northward where it finds a ready market with the slavers.

By the American papers, we learn that fire has been making awful havoc in various parts of America. New York has again been the scene of a dreadful conflagration—property to the amount of $6,000,000 is said to have been consumed by one fire. In Quebec, between 1500 and 2000 houses were destroyed in June, and a number of lives lost. Loss variously estimated—from $1 600,000 to $3.000,000.

Mexico has again suffered from earthquakes. In May last, a town called Valle de Ri Blanco, in Guanajuato, was intirely swaitowed up, leaving only a large cavern where it stood. Upwards of 60 persons were buried with the city.

The famous *Patuxent* is at length in the toils. The suspicious circumstances which led to her seizure by the Yorktown, will be found in the following extract of a letter from Captain Bell, to Governor Roberts: With us in Africa, there is no doubt as to the character of the vessel and her intended cargo. Whether the very strong and glaring circumstances will be sufficient in American courts to condemn her, we are not prepared to say; as the slave interest has a very strong party there. The case however, will at the least open the eyes of the friends of humanity to the defects not to say absurdity of some parts of the law which affords a loop hole for every miscreant of common sense to escape.

"You have no doubt heard ere this time, of our having captured the American schooner Patuxent, N. T Davis Master. The number of water casks on board when I boarded here, led me to believe there was something wrong about her, and on a further examination at Cape Mount, I found she had African rice, and water casks sufficient for a supply of 40 days for 300 slaves—besides enough of other provisions, (as well as water,) for a much increased crew. She also has in the hold deck plank cut just to fit from one bulk head to the other; with the assistance of her Kroomen alone, a slave deck could have been laid in less than four hours, without saw or axe. She has been in the slave dealers employ ever since her arrival on the coast * * When she sailed from N. York, she brought out to Gallenas Camillo, (who had charge of the Atalanta) and two others, named Manuel and Miguel—also four Kroomen belonging to the Atalanta's crew. She after wards carried Cannot from Cape Mount and Mannel from Gallenas to Sierra Leone, where having made their purchases, she brought them with their goods to Cape Mount."

COMMUNICATION.

Having been informed that despatches of a highly important character, respecting the future position of these colonies, in regard to their independency, have been received from the board of Directors of the American Colonization Society: I have therefore, concluded to discontinue, at least for the present, my communication entitled, "A thought on the present as well as the future destiny of Liberia." It is hoped, however, that the hints suggested in that article, which appeared in the last number of this paper, will claim the attention and consideration of every intelligent and reflecting citizen of this commonwealth. The subject to which it refers, however lightly some may be disposed to treat it, is one of vital importance to the future prosperity of these colonies, and claims yea, imperitively demands a calm and dispassionate investigation, by every citizen of this commonwealth. And I trust there is not an enlightened member of this commonwealth, so reckless and regardless of his own interest, indentified as they certainly are, with the interests of Liberia, as to remain altogether indifferent, to what is passing around him; folding his arms, and not willing to engage with his fellow citizens in a work of so much moment and interest. Fellow citizens the present crisis imperiously demands the united efforts of every good citizen:—therefore awake from your lethargy, obey your country's call—enter heartily into the work before you, and by your advice and counsel, assist in piloting our little ship of state safely through the impending storm, that seems to be gathering around us. I am persuaded that the future hopes and prosperity of Liberia depend much, very much upon the action that may be taken by the people of these colonies, in regard to the question now before them; it is a theme equal to the capacities of the most gigantic minds, and should not be treated lightly. In your investigations, you should be actuated by a truly patriotic, free and independent spirit, guarding well the interest of Liberia. And should a change of position be resolved upon—such a change should be to preserve—it should be to rectify and remedy, if possible the almost insurmountable barriers, which have been thrown in our way by the enemies of Liberia, who envy her prosperity. It would not be amiss to follow the examples of the American fathers of 76, so far as political caution and guarded circumspection is concerned. A moral, rather than a complexional timidity was the ruling principle by which they were actuated in all their national deliberations. They acted under a strong impression of the imbecility, ignorance and full blisy of mankind; and he who had made them infallible, rewarded them for having in their conduct attended to their nature. Let us therefore, imitate their conduct, if we wish similar results. Construct or add if you please; but, remember to preserve inviolate what you have. Then standing "erect, self poised" on the firm basis of Liberia's constitution, we will be enabled to gaze, admire, and adore the providential hand that planted us here, and fostered means by which we have been haply, though mysteriously sustained to the present period.

A. W. A.

SELECTED EXTRACTS.

THE LOWEL OFFERING.

A LETTER FROM MISS MARTINEAU.

Your interest in this Lowel book can scarcely equal mine; for I have seen the factory girls in their Lyceum, and have gone over the cotton mills at Waltham, and made myself familiar on the spot with factory life in New England; so that in reading the "Offering," I saw again in my memory the street of houses built by the earnings of the girls, themselves trooping to the mill, with their healthy countenances, and their neat dress and quiet manners, resembling those of the tradesman class of our country. My visit to Lowell was merely for one day, in company with Mr Emerson's partly,—he (the pride and boast of New England as an author and philosopher) being engaged by the Lowell factory people to lecture to them, in a winter course of historical biography. Of course the lectures were delivered in the evening, after the mills were closed. The girls were then working seventy hours a week, yet, as I looked at the large audience (and I attended more to them than the lecture) I saw no sign of weariness among any of them. There they sat, row behind row, in their own Lyceum—a large hall, wainscoted with mahogany, the platform carpeted, well lighted, provided with a handsome table, desk, and seat, and adorned with portraits of a few worthies; and as they thus sat listening to their lecturer, all wakeful and interested, all well-dressed and lady-like, I could not but feel my heart swell at the thought of what such a sight would be with us. The difference is not in rank, for these young people were all daughters of parents who earn their bread with their own hands. It is not in the amount of wages, however usual that supposition is, for they were then earning from one to three dollars a week, besides their food; the children one dollar (4s 3d;) the second-rate workers two dollars, and the best three; the cost of their dress and necessary comforts being much above what the same class expend in this country. It is not in the amount of toil; for, as I have said, they worked seventy clear hours per week. The difference was in their superior culture. Their minds are kept fresh, and strong, and free by knowledge and power of thought; and this is the reason why they are not worn and depressed under their labors. They begin with a poorer chance for health than our people, for the health of the New England women generally is not good, owing to circumstances of climate and other influences; but among the 3800 women and girls in the Lowell mills when I was there, the average of health was not lower than elsewhere; and the disease which was most mischievous was the same that proves most fatal over the whole country—consumption; while there were no complaints peculiar to mill life. At Waltham, where I saw the mills, and conversed with the people, I had an opportunity of observing the invigorating effects of MIND in a life of labor. Twice the wages and half the toil would not have made the girls I saw happy and healthy without that cultivation of mind which afforded them perpetual support, entertainment and motive for activity. They were not highly educated but they pleasure in books and lectures, in correspondence with home; and had their minds so open to fresh ideas, as to be drawn off from thoughts of themselves and their own concerns. When at work they were amused with thinking over the last book they had read, or with planning the account they should write home of the last Sunday's sermon, or with singing over to themselves the song they meant to practise in the evening; and when evening came, nothing was heard of tired limbs and eagerness for bed, but, if it was summer, they sallied out, the moment tea was over, for a walk, and, if it was winter, to the lecture-room, or to the ball-room for a dance, or they got an hour's practice at the piano, or wrote home, or shut themselves up with a new book. It was during the hours of work in the mill that the papers in the "Offering" were meditated, and it was after work in the evenings that they were penned. There is, however, in the case of these girls, a stronger support, a more elastic spring of vigour and cheerfulness, than even an active and cultivated understanding. The institution of factory labor has brought ease of heart to many; and to many occasion for noble and generous deeds. The ease of heart is given to those who were before suffering in silent poverty, from the deficiency of profitable employment for women, which is even greater in America than with us. It used to be understood there that all women were maintained by the men of their families; but the young men of New England are apt to troop off into the West, to settle in new lands, leaving sisters at home. Some few return to fetch a wife, but the greater number do not, and thus a vast over proportion of young women remains; and to a multitude of these the opening of factories was a most welcome event, affording means of honorable maintenance, in exchange for pining poverty at home. As for the noble deeds, it makes one's heart glow to stand in these mills, and hear of the domestic history of some who are working before one's eyes unconscious of being observed or of being the object of any admiration. If one of the sons of a New England farmer shows a love for books and thought, the ambition of an affectionate sister is roused, and she thinks of the glory and honor to the whole family, and the blessing to him if he could have a college education. She ponders this till she tells her parents some day, of her wish to go to Lowell, and earn the means of sending her brother to college. The desire is yet more urgent if the brother has a pious mind, and a wish to enter the ministry. Many a clergyman in America has been prepared for his function by the devoted industry of sisters; and many a scholar and professional man dates his elevation in social rank and usefulness from his sister's, or even some affectionate aunt's entrance upon mill life, for his sake. Many girls, perceiving anxiety in their fathers' faces on account of the farm being incumbered, and age coming on without release from the debt, have gone to Lowell, and worked till the mortgage was paid off, and the little family property free. Such motives may well lighten and sweeten labor; and to such girls labor is light and sweet. Some, who have no such unite the surplus of their earnings to build dwellings for their own residence, six, eight, or twelve living together with the widowed mother, or elderly aunt of one of them to keep house for, and give countenance to the party. I saw a whole street of houses so built and owned at Waltham; pretty frame houses, with the broad piazza, and the green venetian blinds, that give such an air of coolness and pleasantness to American village and country abodes. There is the large airy eating-room, with a few prints hung up, the piano, at one end, and the united libraries of the girls, forming a good looking array of books, the rocking-chairs universal in America, the stove adorned in summer with flowers, and the long dining-table in the middle. The chambers do not answer our English ideas of comfort. There is there a strange absence of the wish for privacy; and more girls are accommodated in one room than we should see any reason for in such comfortable and pretty houses. In the mills the girls have quite the appearance of ladies. They sally forth in the morning, with their umbrellas in threatning weather, their calashes to keep their hair neat, gowns of print or gingham, with a perfect fit, worked collars or pelerines, and waistbands of ribbon. For Sundays and social evenings they have their silk gowns, and neat gloves and shoes. Yet through proper economy,—the economy of educated and thoughtful people,—they are able to lay by for such purposes as I have mentioned above. The deposits in the Lowell Savings' Bank were, in 1834, upwards of 114,000 dollars, the number of operatives being 5000, of whom 3800 were women and girls. I thank you for calling my attention back to this subject. It is one I have pleasure in recurring to.

There is nothing in America which necessitates the prosperity of manufacturers as agriculture, and there is nothing of good in their factory system which may not be emulated elsewhere—equaled elsewhere, when the people employed are so educated as to have the command of themselves and of their lot in life, which is always and everywhere controlled by mind, far more than by outward circumstances. I am &c. H. MARTINEAU.

From the Journal of an African Cruiser.

It is now fourteen months since our ship first visited Monrovia. Within that period there has been a very perceptible improvement in its condition. The houses are in better repair, the gardens under superior cultivation. There is an abundant supply of cattle, which have been purchased from the natives. More merchant vessels now make this their port, bringing goods hither, and creating a market for the commodities of live stock and vegetables, of the colonists. An increased amount of money is in circulation; and the inhabitants find that they can dispose of the products of their industry for something better than the cloth and tobacco, which they were formerly obliged to take in payment. The squadron of United States men of war, if it do no other good, will at least have an essential share in promoting the prosperity of Liberia.

After having seen much, and reflected upon the subject even to weariness, I write down my opinion, that Liberia is firmly planted, and is destined to increase and prosper. This it will do, though all further support from the United States be discontinued. A large part of the present population, it is true, are ignorant, and incompetent to place a just estimate of freedom, or even to comprehend what freedom really is. But they are generally improving in this respect; and there is already a sufficient intermixture of intelligent, enterprising and sagacious men, to give the proper tone to the colony, and insure its ultimate success. The great hope, however, is in the generation that will follow these original emigrants. Education is universally diffused among the children; and its advantages, now beginning to be very manifest, will, in a few years, place the destinies of this great enterprise in the hands of men born and bred in Africa. Then, and not till then, will the experiment of African colonization, and of the ability of the colonists for self support and government, have been fairly tried. My belief is firm in a valuable result.

Meantime, it would be wiser in the Colonization Society, and its more zealous members, to moderate their tone, and speak less strongly as to the advantages held out by Liberia. Unquestionably, it is a better country than America, for the colored race. But they will find it very far from a paradise. Men, who expect to become independent and respectable, can only achieve their objects here on the same terms as everywhere else. They must cultivate their minds, be willing to exert themselves, and not look for a too easy or too rapid rise of fortune. One thing is certain. People of color have here their fair position in the comparative scale of mankind. The white man, who visits Liberia, be he of what rank he may, and however imbued with the prejudice of hue, associates with the colonists on terms of equality. This would be impossible (speaking not of individuals, but of the general intercourse between the two races) in the United States. The colonist feels his advantage in this respect, and reckons it of greater weight in the balance than all the hardships to which he is obliged to submit, in an unwonted climate and a strange country. He is redeemed from ages of degradation, and rises to the erect stature of humanity. On this soil, sun parched though it be, he gives the laws; and the white man must obey them. In this point of view—as restoring to him his long lost birthright of equality—Liberia may indeed be called the black man's paradise.

It is difficult to lay too great stress on the above consideration. When the white man sets his foot on the shore of Africa, he finds it necessary to throw off his former prejudices. For my own part, I have dined at the tables of many colored men in Liberia, have entertained them on shipboard, worshipped with them at church; walked, rode, and associated with them, as equal with equal, if not as friend with friend. Were I to meet those men in my own town, and among my own relatives I would treat them kindly and hospitably, as they have treated me. My position would give me confidence to do so. But, in another city, where I might be known to few, should I follow the dictates of my head and heart, and there treat these colored men as brethren and equals, it would imply the exercise of greater moral courage than I have ever been conscious of possessing. This is sad; but it shows forcibly what the colored race have to struggle against in America, and how vast an advantage is gained by removing them to another soil

Maryland Historical Society

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XII. Newspapers
B. Liberia Herald

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