it, to lead to disputes and collisions among nations most injurious, if not fatal, to that harmonious co-operation for the common object, which is so absolutely essential to success. It must not be lost sight of how large a share of these evils must be inflicted on those who are engaged in our own lawful commerce, if such a search be applied to them.

"Now, if we were bound by a rigid principle to do this, these arguments must be rejected, as not affecting a case of conscience; but in this case we are not trying the value of a rigid principle. The principle would be intelligible which dictated the absolute interdiction of all commerce with every place from which a single slave was exported; or, further still, with every place from which a slave trade was carried on, such as Cuba and Brazil; or if it dictated a prohibition to send goods where there was a probability that they might by exchanged for slaves. But this arbitrary and uncertain limitation, so little capable of being referred to strict principle, and yet so injurious to lawful commerce, can only rest on the ground of its expediency, of its tendency to attain or promote the the object; must submit to be tried by that test and so tried will be found wanting. It is no doubt galling to a zealous and gallant officer, engaged, in the service of his country and humanity, in watching anxiously a well-known slaver's haunt, to see foreign vessels, still more, vessels bearing his own country's flag, passing inwards and supplying those, though innocent in themselves, which are the medium of so atrocious traffic; it is not surprising under such circumstances that feeling should have arisen which appears in Doctor Madden's report, and in the evidence of several, especially the naval, witnesses. It is a feeling natural and honorable in itself, and we hope that the English merchant, animated, as he is by the same feelings of horror for the slave trade, will endeavor to extend the influence of these feelings through the whole circle of this transactions. But we cannot recommend that a provision so difficut to be carried out, so vexatious, and yet so inefficacious for its object, should be made the subject of legislation."

What answer shall be given to this reasoning? It cannot be answered it is conclusive. While slaves can be bought in Africa and sold in some other part of the world, legislation cannot keep British commerce, or American commerce, from furnishing facilities for the slave trade. No one, we presume, thinks of establishing and enforcing an absolute commercial non-intercourse between Africa and all the rest of the world. Of course, then, a stop must be put to the *selling of slaves in Africa*, or to the buying of slaves in Brazil and in all other countries; or the trade will go on, and in defiance of all possible legislative enactments, will derive facilities from the general commerce of the world.

We conclude, therefore, that, in a certain sense the harsh assertion of he London editor is true. The employment of British capital in furnishing facilities for the slave trade is *not* abolished; and what is more, it never can be abolished by the course of policy on which the British government has hitherto relied. For the sake of Africa, and of humanity, we rejoice to see that some of her thinking men are at last adopting sounder views.

MARY EAST, THE FEMALE HUSBAND,

About the year 1736, a young fellow courted one Mary East, and for him she conceived the greatest liking; but he, going upon the highway, was tried for robbery and cast, but was afterwards transported: this so affected our heroine, that she resolved ever to remain single. In the same neighbourhood lived another young woman, who had likewise met with many crosses in love, and had determined on the like resolution; being intimate, they communicated their minds to each other; and determined to live together ever after. After consulting on the best method of proceeding, they agreed that one should put on mans apparel, and that they would live as man and wife in some part were they were not known: the difficulty was who was to be the *man*, which was soon decided, by the toss-up of a ha'penny, and the friend of Mary East, who was then about sixteen years of age, and her partner seventeen. The sum they were then possessed of together was about 30*l*.; with this they set out, and Mary, after puchasing a man,s habit, assumed the name of James How, by which we will for awhile distinguish her. In the progress of their journey, they happened to light on a little public-house at Epping, which was to let; they took it, and lived in it for some time; about this period a quarrel happened between James How and a young gentleman James entered an action against him, and obtained damages of 500*l*. which was paid him Possessed of this sum, they sought out for a place in a better situation, and took a public-house in Limehouse-hole, where they lived many years as man and wife, saving money, in good credit and esteem: they afterwards left this, and removed to the White Horse at Poplar, which they bought, and after that several more houses.

About the year 1750, one Mrs. Bentley, who lived on Garlick-hill, and was acquainted with James in her younger days, knowing in what good circumstances she lived, and of her being a woman, thought this a good scheme to build a project on, and accordingly sent to her for £10 at the same time intimating that if she would not send it, she would discover her sex James, fearful of this, complied with her demand, and sent the money. It rested here for a considerable time, during which James lived with his supposed wife in good credit, and had served all the parish-offices in Poplar, excepting constable and churchwarden, from the former of which she was excused by a lameness in her hand, occasioned by the quarrel mentioned; the other she was to have the next year, if this discovery had not happened: she had been several times foreman of juries; though her effeminacy indeed was remarked by most. At Christmas 1755, Mrs. Bentley sent again with the same demand for £10. and with the like threatening obtained it: flushed with success, and not yet contented, she within a fortnight after sent again for the like sum, which James at that time happened not to have in the house: however, still fearful and cautious of a discovery; she sent her £5. The supposed wife of James How now died, and the same conscionable Mrs. Bentley, now thought of some scheme to enlarge her demand; for this purpose she got two fellows to execute her plan, the one a mulatto, who was to pass for one of Justice Fielding's gang, the other to be equipped with a short pocket staff, and to act as constable. In these characters they came to the White Horse, and inquired for Mr. How, who answered to the name; they told her that they came from Justice Fielding to take her into custoby for a robbery committed by her thirty four years ago, and moreover that she was a woman. Terrified to the greatest degree on occount of her sex, though conscious of her innocence in regard to the robbery' an intimate acquaintance, one Mr. Williams, a pawnbroker, happening to be passing by, she called to him and told him the business these two men came about, and withal added this declaraton to Mr. Williams,—"I am really a woman, but innocent of their charge." On this sincere confession, he told her she should not be carried to Fielding, but go before her own bench of justices; that he would just step home put on a clean shirt, and be back in five minutes. At his departure, the two fellows threatened James How, but at the same time told her, that if she would give them £100. they would trouble her no more: if not, she would be hanged in sixteen days and they should have £40. a-piece for hanging her. Notwithstanding these threatnings she would not give them the money, waiting with impatience till the return of Mr. Williams: on her denial, they immediately forced her out, and took her near the fields, still using the same threats; adding with imprecations, "Had you not better give us the £100. than be hanged?" After awhile they got her through the fields, and brought her to Garlick Hill to the house of the identical Mrs. Bentley, where with threats they got her to give a draft on Mr. Williams to Bentley, payable in a short time; which when they had obtained, they sent her about her business. Williams came back punctual to his promise, and was surprised to find her gone: he immediately went to the bench of justices to see if she was there, and not finding her, went to Sir John Fielding's; and not succeeding, came back, when James soon after returned; when she related to him all that had passed. The discovery was now puplic. On Monday July 14, 1766, Mrs. Bentley came to Mr. Williams with the draft, to know if he would pay it, being due the Wednesday after: he told her if she came with it when due, he should know better what to say; in the mean time, he applied to the bench of justices for advice, and Wednesday being come, they sent a constable with others to be in the house. Mrs. Bentley punctually came for the payment of the draft, bringing with her the mulatto man, both of whom were taken into custody, and carried to the bench of justies sitting at the Angel in whitechapel, where Mr. Williams attended with James How, dressed in the proper habit of her sex, now again under her real name of Mary Eas. The alteration of her dress from that of a man to that of a woman appeared so great, that, together with her awkward behaviour in her new-assumed habit, it caused great diversion.

In the course of their examination Mrs. Bentley denied sending for the £100; the mulatto declared likewise, if she had not sent him for it he should never have gone, In short, they so contradicted each other, that they discovered the whole villainy of their designs. In regard to the ten pounds which Bentley had before obtained, she in her defence urged that Mary East had sent it to her. After the strongest proof of their extortion and assault, they were denied any bail and both commited to Clerkewell Bridewell, to be tried for the offence: the other man made off, and was not afterwards heard of. At the following session, the mulatto, whose name was William Barwick, was tried for defrauding the female husband of money, and was convicted, when he was sentenced to four years imprisonment, and to stand four times in the pillory.

During the whole time of their living together as man and wife, which was thirty-four years, they were held in good credit and esteem, having, during this time, traded for many thousand pounds, and been to day punctual in their payments; they had also by honest means saved up between £4000. and £5000. it is remarkable that it has never been observed that they dressed a joint of meat in their whole lives, nor ever had any meetings or the like at their house. They never kept either maid or boy; but Mary East, the late James How, always used to draw beer, serve, fetch in and carry out pots herself, so consistent were they in each particular.

REDEEMING THE TIME.

Can time lost be redeemed? Alas no. It has gone to join the years beyond the flood. It never will,—it never can return. It is gone, and gone forever; with all the golden opportunities which it brought for securing the great objects of life, and preparing for immortality. And what an awful reflection will this be to the giddy follower of pleasure, on a dying bed! "Oh time," exclaimed an agonized youth, "it is fit that thou should'st strike thy murderer to the heart." When the value of time comes to be fully known, and the folly of misspending it is seen in its true light, then and not till then, will the full meaning of that fearful word *remorse*, be felt.

But though time past cannot be redeemed, nor its lost opportunities recross the great gulf which they have passed, it is yet possible to be "wise redeeming the time." Yes, reader, you may yet, if you will, redeem time from idleness, to spend in the improvement of the mind. You may redeem time from the listless and pernicious company, from idle chit-chat, from that too which leads to detraction and scandal, to devote to the service of the God in whose hand your life and breath is, and whose are all your ways. You who waste the precious moments of your existance in frivolity and pleasure, among the thoughtless and the gay, can now have no just conception of the amount of time which you might redeem, the noble purposes to which it might be devoted, nor the superior pleasure which it might afford you.

What is the time-waster but a murderer—a suicide! If he does not shed blood, he renders its pulsations useless, aye, more than useless. If he does not shorten the span of human life, he renders it a curse. If he rushes not unbidden into the presence of his Judge, "with all his imperfections on his head,' he treasures up wrath against the day of wrath! What then can be a surer mark of wisdom than to redeem time.—*Christian Watchman.*

GOOD—BETTER—BEST: *or three ways of making a happy world. Philadelphia: American Sunday School Union,*

This book points out three ways of doing good, and they are designated by the three degrees of comparison in the title-page. The plan of the writer is, to unfold in a series of conversations, these there ways of making our fellow beings happy. We should perform a very ungracious task by telling what these three ways are; but this we can do, we can assure all, and the young especially, that if they will obtain the book, and commence reading it, they will find themselves led along in the most delightful manner, from scene to scene, and from picture, to picture till they will see clearly what these three ways are, and then we hope they will no longer hesitate in making their choice between them. Our excellent friend, Mr. Tappan the sweet poet of Boston, will hand them the book with pleasure if they will call on him at No. 5 Cornhill.

NOTICE.

The subscribers having been engaged for several years in the transaction of a *general wholesale commission business*, hereby offer their services to the public in that capacity.

Our business comprehending the leading articles of Drugs and Dye stuffs, Palm Oil, Ivory, Hides, Gum Copal, Peppers, Ebony, Gold Dust, and other kinds of *African produce*,—we flatter ourselves that with our knowledge of the different markets for these articles, we can present sufficient inducements to shippers to avail of our services.

Reasonable advances in money, or purchases of goods on order, will be made on all consignments when requested;—the consignees always being in possession of Bill-Lading of the articles shipped, which will be required to be made over to them in the form usual in such cases.

☞ *No traffic in spirituous liquors.*

TWOMBLY & LAMSON,
15 and 16,
Commercial Wharf.

Boston, Mass. U. S. A.
July 21st, 1845.

LIBERIA HERALD.

MONROVIA, LIBERIA, DECR. 28th, 1845.

There is every probability that the ensuing season will be one of uncommon scarcity. In consequence of the early rains the natives were unable to burn off their farms, and what little rice was made is nearly all bought up to supply the slave factories at prices which the colonists cannot afford to give. Our people have at last been taught a lesson which they have been too slow to learn—the precariousness of subsistence while they depend either on foreigners or natives for their supplies. This circumstance has given an impetus to the agricultural interest, and we may safely say that at no former period of the colony's history has there been so much doing in the farming way as at present.

On the 8 of December the Roanoake arrived with a reenforcement of missionaries and teachers attached to the mission of the M. E. Church. One of the gentle. the Rev. Mr. Benham is the Superintendant of the Mission. We trust their lives and health may be spared for usefulness in these dark corners of the world.

In this vessel there were 190 immigrants emancipated by the will of the late Mr. Hoe of Prince George county Virginia, for the express purpose of being sent to Liberia. We do not recollect having seen a more robust and healthy looking set of people, and we trust they will be an acquisition to the colony. By the activity of Gover nor Roberts the most of them are already on their final location up the river.

On the 16th December the barque Pons, of Philadelphia with seven hundred and fifty slaves, a prize the U S. S. Yorktown commander Bell, anchored in our harbour. When captured she had nine hundred and thirteen! Her compliment was *fourteen hundred*, but she was so closely watched by the H. B. M. Vessel the Cygnet that the Captain put to sea with nine hundred and thirteen, although the remaining five hundred were on the beach ready to be shipped. Shortly after she cleared the land the Yorktown foll in with her and hoisted English colors; the Pons ran up American colors. The Yorktown's boat preparing to board her she suspected all was not right and lowerd the American flag and hoisted Portuguese. The Yorktown's boat proceeded on board and finding no papers she of course became a lawful prize. Part of her crew was taken on board of the Yorktown; the Captain and few of the hands were left on board of her and she was sent up here to deliver the slaves up to the U. S. Agent. Only 14 days elapsed from the time of her capture until she reached this place, and in that time so closely was the hold packed one hundred and fifty died. Humanity shudders at the idea of 500 more being packed in the same space.

They were landed on Tuesday, when nearly the whole population collected on the beach to witness the sight. The colonists with the exception of a very few had never witnessed such a spectacle before. The slaves were much emaciated, and so debilitated that many of them found difficulty in getting out of the boats. Such a spectacle of misery and wretchedness inflicted by a lawless and ferocious cupidity so excited our people that it became unsafe for the Captain of the slaver (who had came to look on) to remain at the beach. Eight slaves died in harbour the day before they were landed and the bodies were thrown overboard. The prize master says as soon as a slave became helpless through debility or sickness those nearest would throttle him in order that his body removed they would have more room. They were all, men and women with the exception of two or three called headmen, landed in a state of perfect nudity!!

Doctor Lugenbell the U. S. Agent has put them all out with different persons who have taken them as apprentices. Those under age will be apprenticed under the apprintice act of the colony, and adults will be bound for seven years. The Methodist Mission has 80 boys 20 girls which with the mission has been long a desideratum.

The Pons belongs to Philadelphia. She was sold by her captain at the Cape Verd Island conditioned to be delivered on the coast. The mate and her American crew took her to Cabenda and remained on board until she was ready to take in her slaves when they went as shore with her papers.

H. B. M. Ship Penelope lately, captured a steam ship fitted up for the slave trade. She was sent to St. Helena and condemned. There were 4 Americans on board which the Commodore brought with him and sent them down here in the Lily, Captain Newton to be delivered up to an American man of war. There being none here he took them back and they will remain on board of the vessel of the commanding officer on this station until some U. S. Vessel arrives.

H. B. M. Brig Lilly Captain Newton captured a barque at Cape Mount a few days ago. Her slaves were all ready and would have been shipped from Cape Mount in a few days if she had not been taken.

The difference between the date on the head of the paper, & that on the editorial head, requires explanation. Owing to severe domestic calamity we have not been able to give any attention to the paper for 8 or 9 weeks and consequently it has not been published regularly. In order to *fetch it up* we had concluded to date this paper for the last friday in December and by close attention to make up the lost numbers by additional issues, but the first side was struck off before we were called on for editorial. We however pledge ourself for back numbers.

H. T.

The Flag Ship of the African Squadron bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Skinner arrived on the 17th inst.——days from Port Prayo. Officers and crew all well.

A, W. A.

MARINE LIST.

FORT OF MONROVIA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 18. U. S. Ship Jamestown, Cunningham commanding from the windward.

" 21 Am. ship Madonna, Lawlin master, from Cape Mount: passengers, Mrs. M. E. McGill, Mrs. C. C. Jones, and Mrs. R. Canot.

" 23. French barque Amelia, Knudler master from the windward.

" " Dutch brig Mercur,———master, from the windward.

" 28. Col. sloop Nathan Bangs, Ammens mater from the leeward.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 14 American ship Madonna, Lawlin master, for Cape Mount: passengers, Rev. F Burns and son, Mr. Urias McGill and Mrs M E McGill.

" " Am brig Robert, Brown master, for Sierra Leone.

" 22 U. S. Ship Jamestown, Cunningham commanding for the windward.

" " Dutch brig ———master, for the windward.

" 27 Am. ship Madonna, Lawlin master, for the leeward: passengers, Rev. Mr. Bushell and lady an Mrs. R. Moore.

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)

1845

NEW SERIES NO I