duties to the dead, stooped reverently down and covered the face of the corpse. Whether it was that the mob had, by this time, recovered from their astonishment, or that the stony countenance had been what withheld them, no sooner had the daughter performed this act of filial love, than the rabble all at once, appeared to recover from their consternation, and a voice from their midst gave utterance to their rage, by crying out.

"He only counterfeits death. Down with the unbelieving Jews. No mercy to the scum of Israel.

That ribald challenge found an instant echo in the bosom of the listeners; and with a hungry howl, like jackals scenting a prey, the mob rushed forward.

Miraiam' at the first sound of the speaker's voice, had sprung before her father's corpse. She saw, in the faces of the mob, that death would soon be her portion also, and she resolved to perish in the effort to preserve her father's remains from insult The thought of her lover, even in that awful moment, was present to her mind, in a wild wish that he could have been there to succor her.

"Back," she said, waving her arm as the mob rushed on, "have ye no mercy for the dead. I am a Christian. Oh! then spare my father."

"Thou liest," said one who seemed the leader of the rabble, and whose eyes glistened as he saw the rich jewelry on her person. "Thou a Christian—thou, a child of that impious dog! Ha! ha!—believe her not, comrades. Come on."

The crowd, which had been checked by her words and manner, seeing their leader at these words lay hands on the maiden; rushed on again. Miriam sprang back, at the same moment, flinging herself on the body of her father, when suddenly she saw a troop of horse, headed by a cavalier, wheel into the lane from its outlet.

"Hold, you villains—stand back there," came an authoritative voice, "The first man than touches this maiden dies!" said the cavalier, checking his horse in full career as he reached the corpse.

At this sudden a pariion the mob stood aghast: they looked at their own number and then at that of the horsemen; and finding themselves outnumbered sullenly hung back. Only than leader ventured to speak, but he, too, let go his hold on Miriam.

"They are Jews, Sir Don, and our lawful prey.;'

'Jews! you knave," said the cavalier as Miriam, recognizing his voice, sprang into the arms of her lover, who had alighted the moment he checked his steed. "I will certify this maiden to be a Christian; for I heard her say so myself just as we wheeled the corner. See here," and with the words, he drew from her bosom, and held aloft, by the chain to which it was attached, the jeweled cross that himself had given her.—"Now back, ye rabble, or I will order my horsemen to charge into your midst."

His words were too authoritative, aided by his display f force, to be disputed, and the mob were fain to hasten back to the house and content themselves with its plunder. With this, the cavalier had no disposition to interfere, as he knew that neither his force, nor that of the whole municipality, could withstand the populace there. He, therefore, ordered his followers to take up the dead body of Miriam's father, and lifting into his saddle her now senseless form, he gallopped, with his troop, away.

Our story is told· It only remains to explain, in conclusion, that Salvado was no longer a poor scholar, but a grandee of Spain, having come into possession of a title and large estate by the death of a distant relative The instant he heard of the risings against the Jews, fearing for Mirian, he had hastened to her side, though his relative's affairs were yet unsettled· Arriving at the time of the riot, and finding he could not reach the house in front, he bethought him of the entrance in the rear —how opportunely the reader has seen.

The father of Mirian had a decent burial, and, in due time, she became the wife of Salvado, having first acknowledged herself to be a Christian. Some of the proudest families of Spain are descended from the DAUGHTER OF ISRAEL.

COMMUNICATION.

For the Herald.

United States Frigate "United States "bearing the broad Pennant of Commodore George C. Read; Captain Joseph Smoot Commander.

Monrovia Harbor Sept. 17th 1846.

SIR:—In compliance with your request I give you a hasty sketch of our cruize from your interesting Town of Monrovia, to the leeward as far as Cabenda, a Portuguese settlement; notorious, I am informed, for its extensive commerce in slaves.

We left your harbor at fifteen minutes past six P. M. on July 17th after completing our supply of wood and water, for our leeward cruize. And sailed along the coast generally, in sight of land, with moderate head breezes, and favorable weather corresponding with the season here. and arrived at Cape Palmas, on the 22d of the same month, where we remained until the 25th, procuring a little fresh beef and vegetables for the crew; as I was not on shore there I can not pretend to give you any description of the place. I was informed, however, by some of the oficers who were on shore, that here the colonists were doing very well, and were also very sanguine of their ultimate success in civilizing the country and increasing the emigration to their colony from the state of Maryland.

The country in the interior is said to be fertile and well timbered; but of the resources of this portion of your territory, you and your readers are capable of imparting more information to me than I am to you.

We left Cape Palmas on the 25th July and continued down to Acra, which we reached on the 29th of July, and only remained there a part of two days. I was on shore there, consequently, for a very short time; and was struck with the number of people, who appeared to be running about the town, and apparently not engaged in any business, or lounging about their houses apparently having nothing to do. Their fruits here are very fine, but I saw no great indications of the cultivation of the soil in the vicinity of the town. But from the number of well trodden paths I saw running into the interior I imagined that there must be considerable trading from the interior of the country of Acra with their products, and the Beaves, the best I saw on the coast, were purchased here by the Purser, and a considerable quantity of Kids, Pigs, Poultry and Eggs, together with Pine Apples, Soursops, were purchased by the various messes of the ship. The country must abound in black monkeys, as the natives brought many of the robes made of their skins, and the skins separately, to sell on board the Frigate. They also brought the grey monkey skin but not so many of them as they did of the black monkey skins.

The Town appeared to contain many hundred houses built on very irregular streets and with apparently no design in its plan; the streets forming a kind of perplexing labyrinth as far as I could see from the short distance I was able to penetrate. The people are all dissolute and strongly addicted to get every cent of money by extortion that they can Our very short stay here prevented us from getting a very distinct idea of their occupations or resources. The location of the Town is rather pretty, and the country, as is usual along the western coast of Africa—mountainous and hilly, with many valleys intersecting them. Left Acra on the 30th of July. We move to off Elmina, and anchored off Cape Coast Castle for a short time. At Cape Castle, there are three towns, English, Dutch, and Danish. We saw but little of either of those places. They are all owing fully situated on a plain standing on and defended from the surf by an elevated and perpendicular rampart of rock. They have all Forts from which the national flags flaunt gayly to the wind. The English town has a melancholy memento, attached to it as being the receptacle and——— ———of one of the neat and single hearted of the Poetesses of our day. She married the Governor of the English possessions and followed his fortunes to this country; but died in consequence of having taken an over dose of Prussid acid which she had been accustomed to use in minute quantities for a spasmodic disease to which she was liable. We continued on still going to the leeward, until August 7th, when we made Princess Island, and anchored near the shore; here we took in water, and hauled the seine some day or two catching a considerable quantity of very excellent fish. We remained there until the 11th of August, and sent our clothes ashore to be washed, and ironed. They were returned on board in a condition of cleanliness very little improved, if not in fact in many cases deteriorated and done up in a style that would have made a Broadway dandy exhale into a vapour, which, indeed, the clothes appeared to be contemplating, as they were nearly damp enough to wring the water out of them. There was a general condemnation of the——— ———of the fair sex of the famous Princess Island, and many a prayer for their future reward for the very great improvement they had made in the appearance of our wardrobe, by carefully washing all the starch out and putting none in our shirt collars or bosoms, but liberally varieg'ating them with specimens of their tattooing. And my fair laundresses, the great care that I saw bestowed on our linen, hastily dragging them through the water and then throwing them hither skelered in every direction without any regard to the colour of the soil upon which the garment reposed whether it was a verdant grass or a dirty beach; and many a memento was left with us of the skill of the water nymphs of Princess Island in the abnutary art.

The scenery of this Island is the boldest and most picturesque we have seen any where in our cruize. The mountains rise from some distance above their bases in a single pinnacle running up into air to a great hight like some huge tower of solid rock hewed out by nature to commemorate some wonderful feat of her volcanic action, or like a pillar made by the hands of men to mark the spot where lived the lord of the town that crows the neighboring mountain, now looking like the ruins of one of the old German Castle a heap of ruins, yet retaining the shape of its former rotundity and magnitude for many feet above the hight it occupies, and covered with a drapery like the Castles of old England of Joy. Tower and monument alike.

Madame Parriera has a number of her slaves settled here at this spot; but she herself lives in a different part of the Island, in the town of St. Augustine, where she has established a Catholic Chapel, and has Priests for the conversion of the natives, and the religious education of her slaves, whose efforts to improve their morals, I should not suppose had been very efficient judging from specimens I saw on the Island at this settlement. The water is very abundant and good here, and is easily obtained from different streams which run through the many valleys that intersect the mountains at that part of the Island. The surf generally runs high at all other places on the coast, when there is any thing of a swell on the sea, but here we had no high surfs, and found no difficulty in forcing our ship's boats on the gently declining strand used for landing the boats.

There is an old fort here built by the Portuguese, which has some old honey combed swivels laid under the port holes, and I saw three Portuguese coloured soldiers, who looked as honey combed and rusted as the old swivels, and equally as dangerous to any adventurous face that might attack it. It is a lonely spot in all its uncultivated wilderness, and if touched by the hand of civilization and refinement would be the Paradise of the western African ocean; as it is now, in its natural beauties the Queen of the seas.

We left there the 12th of August and run down to the mouth of the Gaboon River, where we again came to anchor off the mouth of it, some distance from it; a missionary and his wife, settled in the native town, came on board the Frigate having been brought close along side from the river by the U. S. Brig Dolphin. We remained here only a short time anchored at a considerable distance from the shore, and of this place, I know nothing except, that like the whole of the western coast of Africa it is fully near the coast and mountainous in the interior; we saw the effect of this river on the colour of the sea extending for miles, and making its——

From thence we went to the termination of our leeward cruize this time; and about from 1500 to 1900 miles from Monrovia, we arrived there after a tedious cruize on the 21 day of Sept. We stopped there only for a few days finding no provisions scarcely, in the whole place. We saw several large buildings said to be slave factories, and I doubted whether the great pretended scarcity was not rather a ruse among the slave dealers: for there are many roads running into the interior that had the appearance of being much travelled. More slaves are said to be sent from this Port to Brazil than any other on the western coast of Africa. The Town of Cabenda is built on the declivity of a hill, and on the plain which crowns the summit of it. The hill is circular and irregular terraces forming flat surfaces for the erection of their buildings and for the formations of their yards.

Their houses are built principally of Bamboo. Posts latticed with thin bamboo, leaving small interstices for the air to circulate freely, and the rain is prevented from the outside by the porch or verandah that surrounds the house, and is covered by the same roof that covers the house. The natives here of both sexes are very dissolute and immoral in their actions. They have a manufactory, or several of them worked by their slaves in which they fabricate neat mats from the Palm leaves of various colors, which are quite neat.

In our cruize the entire crew enjoyed excellent health, and we have lost on our trip out, and while on the coast two men, one from accidentally falling from the fore Royal yard, and the other from a disease so common to every country. We have had no serious cases of disease incidental to the coast of Africa. This is to be accounted for by the attention paid to ventilating of all the lower decks of the ship by means of wind sails, which act as ventilators keeping the lower decks as cool and as pure as the upper decks, and the vigilance of the officers in having every part of the ship neat and clean as a new pin, every nuisance is removed as soon as discovered and the crew are fed on good salt provisions when we are at sea, and when we are in port they have good fresh provisions and plenty of vegetables furnished them; these are the causes why they have suffered so little on their cruize; and during their remaining in port no man is permitted if possible to be on shore after sun down; and in no contingency that can be avoided is he allowed to stay on shore of a night. I believe that it is the miasma of the shore generated during the night, proceeding from the same causes that produce the billous diseases of the United states.

A SUB: OF THE FRIGATE.

Office of the Liberia Herald.
Monrovia Sept. 30th, 1846.

The undersigned takes this method of calling the attention of the subscribers to their accounts with the "Herald."—It is hoped that they will not wait to be personally called on, for their several amounts.

Agents in Africa and in the United States will please bear in mind that we are patiently waiting for remittances from them.

JOHN N. LEWIS,
Gen: Agent and Treasurer.

NOTICE.

The subscriber wishing to adjust his affairs requests all persons to whom he is indebted to present him with the amount of their claims, and he also earnestly requests those who are indebted to him to pay him forthwith that he may be enabled to pay his creditors.

H. TEAGE.

Monrovia
Sept. 29th 1846.

LIBERIA HERALD.

MONROVIA, LIBERIA. OCTOBER 16 1846

IT is rumored that, the British government have sent out instructions to their Naval Commanders, to take immediate possession of Cape Mount;—and that troops are now being embarked at Sierra Leone or at some other British port for that purpose. The reason assigned for this determination of Her Majesty's Government, is, that the Chiefs of Cape Mount, in violation of their treaty stipulations, permit the slave trade, *still*, to be carried on in their dominions.

Although we are as anxious as any people can possibly be, for the abolition of the accursed traffick in slaves; and would willingly tax ourselves, to assist in puting it down,—nevertheless, we cannot give our heartey concurrence to the plan now contemplated, for its suppression at that place. If the British Government take possession there, we need no longer hope, to have it form a part of the territory of Liberia—we have been sanguine, that at no distant day, we would be enabled, by fair negotiation with the chiefs of the country, to have it under the authority of our laws;—and the fact is too well known, that at whatever place we have the right to exercise our authority, the traffick in slaves *cannot* exist. The acquisition of the territory of Cape Mount to the British Crown, cannot in our opinion be an object of much importance to that power, as the resources of the country, are the same as those of any of the countries lying between Sierra Leone and Liberia. But the adoption of any plan, that will place this territory beyond our reach will materially cripple our operations, and confine the limits of Liberia to a space too limited in extent, for the exercise of that salutary influence which we fondly hoped to introduce among the tribes surrounding us. If the British Government have the right to take possession of Cape Mount or any other country adjoining to Liberia, for a violation of treaty stipulations in regard to the slave tade—will not that Government, if the Government of Liberia pledges itself that the slave trade shall no longer be continued in such place or places, act with that benevolence and magnanimity which ought always to characterize a great and powerful nation, make the violators of the treaties accountable to the Government of Liberia, instead of taking forcible possession of their countries, at the hazard of sheding of blood? We are supposing, that the main object of the British Government is, to destroy the slave trade, and not for the acquisition of territory,—and we further suppose, that the violation of the treaties gives the complaining party a right to the territories, of those, who refuse to comply with their treaty obligations.

We are opposed to the Africans being deprived of their lands, without a fair equivalent is paid to them, for it, and in no instance, after purchasing their lands have we ordered them to remove from it, on the contrary they have invariably been urged to remain and adopt civilized customs.

We are particularly interested about the territory of Grand Cape Mount. Twenty years ago we sent missionaries there to instruct the natives in the truths of the Gospel—they were well received and hospitably entertained—a peice of land was granted to them;—a friendly intercourse was kept up between them and the colonists, and many of their children are now living in the colony, understanding and following our customs. For more than ten years, scores of our enterprising citizens lived among them, and carried on an extensive commerce, which benefitted both parties—and but for the savage war that has raged there for more than ten years, and which has nearly depopulated the country large numbers of our citizens, would now be residing there.

Within the last week, we have had several indications of the passing off, of the rainy season, in the low muttering of thunder, and the piercing intrusion of lightning, through our windows and bed curtains. We are poor complaining mortals, and know not when we are well off. At one time, we complain for the want of rain, and when we have it, we murmer because it is too plentiful. For the last four months, we have been grumbling, most unmercifully, because of the continual rain. It is said, that in no one year, in the last ten years, have we had as much rain as in this year. The interior traders have, in consequence, been prevented from coming down with bullocks, which will account for the present scarcity of fresh beef.

On Monday last the Schooner "Pedler" and the Cutter "Eliza Frances" in attempting to come into the river, grounded on the bar;—the Pedler grounded first

Maryland Historical Society

The Maryland State Colonization Society Papers

XII. Newspapers
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