—and strange to say, that the Eliza Francis then some two hundred yards from the bar, instead of putting back, continued to come on, and grounded within a few yards of the Pedler. It was ebb tide, and as the Francis draws but little water, she was soon got off, without damage:—not so with the Pedler; she remained on the bar 'till Wednesday, when through the kindness of Captain John Pope of the U. S. Brig Dolphin, she was relieved from her perilous condition without having sustained any material injury.

Our Annual Election took place on Tuesday last,—there was not as much excitement as we had anticipated—considerable anxiety was however, manifested, as to the qualifications of some of those who were in nomination; as it is supposed by many that the duty of preparing the constitution will devolve on the legislature. We are not of this opinion;—we feel quite confident, that the people will, by their votes on the 27th inst: determine for a convention.

Two young gentlemen of our town, of respectable attainments, for the first time, entered the field as candidates for the legislature:—their friends used every exertion to elect them—but the older heads thought it advisable that they should not be. They must not be discouraged—if their aim is, to be of service to their country, they will continue to prepare themselves for the service.

We learn, that on Tuesday last at New Georgia, quite a fray took place between some dozen or more of the Congoes by the 'Poms" and a number of the inhabitant, (Ebos) of that place. We are not in possession of the facts, but we believe from what we have heard, that the Congoes were the aggressors; be that as it may, they were the conquerors. They fought with sticks and clubs, and some of both parties it is said, are well bruised—none of them seriously injured.

ANNEXATION. We present our readers in this colony with the following very pleasing intelligence:

"Married in Alexandria on evening last, July 25th, by the Rev. Jos. Guest, Dr. J. W. Lugenbeel, physician to the Colony of Liberia, to Miss Martha Alice Abercrombie of the former place."

We must be permitted to offer the Doctor our editorial congratulations on this happy result of his visit to America.—*Africa's Luminary.*

We extract with pleasure the above notice, nevertheless, we consider ourself ill used by the Doctor, in not allowing us the pleasure of partaking with him, on the occasion, a slice of cake. We will not complain, however, but earnestly wish for him and his Lady all possible happiness, feeling confident that he will follow the Divine command; "Be fruitful and multiply."

NAVAL.

October 3. Arrived the French Brig of War "Comete"——from the windward—left the next day.

Oct. 4. The United States Brig "Dolphin" Commander John Pope, from a cruise to the leeward coast—all well.

Oct. 5. The French Schooner of War——from leeward—left on the 8th for the windward.

Oct. 7. The French Schooner of War "Hirondelle" from the windward—left the next day.

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE U. STAES BRIG DOLPHIN.

The United States Brig Dolphin arrived at this place from a cruse to the leeward on the 1st inst. Officers and crew all well. The following is a list of her officers:—

John Pope *commander.*
Danied F. Dulany *First Lieutenant,*
Lutner B. Avery *Second Lieut.*
Aoner Read, *Master.*
John T. Mason, *Doctor.*
John O'Means, *Acting Purser.*
William F. Spicer, *Passed Midshipman.*
C. Parker Jones, *Midshipman.*
A. Vanden Huvin *Captains Clerk.*
All well bound to the windward.

NOTICE.

NEW GOODS, Flour. Pork, Beef, Tobacco and Blue Baffs, for sale. American and foreign dry goods, both staple and fancy, varied by and with every modern improvement, in price quality and fashion. The same may be said of lots of bonnets and shoes, &c. &c. &c., too tedious to mention. The above named assortment was purchased for cash, and therefore will be only sold for cash or produce down on the nail on the lairest terms.

EDWARD J. ROYE.

Monrovia June 10th 1846.

RECRIMINATION.

IT proceeds rather from revenge than malice, when we hear a man affirm that all the world are knaves. For, before a man draws this conclusion of the world, the world has usually anticipated him, and concluded all this of him who makes the observation. Such men may be compared to the enthusiastic *prophet*, who, on being asked by a friend how he came to be clapped up into Bedlam, replied "I and the world happened to have a slight difference in opinion; the world said *I* was mad, and I said the world was mad: I was *outvoted*, and here I am."—*Cabinet of Extracts.*

SELECTED EXTRACTS.

ALLIGATOR OIL.—A letter from St. Augustine dated April 12th, says:—

"I suppose you may not have heard that we have discovered the utility of alligators. An alligator is found to be as valuable in this way as a spermaceti whale. An expedition has left this place for the river of St John's, and the dark tributary stream of black Creek, swarming with these hideous creatures, with the view of killing them to obtain their oil.

"The oil of the alligator is said to be better for lamps than even whale oil, and it is extracted from the animal in considerable quantity and without any great difficulty. For this discovery we are indebted to the indians, who have been in the habit, for how long a time I know not, of extracting the oil of the alligator and using it for various purposes. It makes a fine transparant fluid and burns admirably.

"You know how many of these enormous animals are shot out of wantonness from the decks of the steamboats that plough our waters. I expect hereafter to hear of laws passed for their protection. Every time an alligator of eighteen feet long is shot in the long grass of the river banks, or while he is swimming, a barrel or half a barrel of oil is wasted. This should not be. We must allow them to be killed only at the proper season, when they are fattest, and not permit their destruction at the season when they lay their eggs.

"The alligator is a formidable looking creature, it is true, but he is generally harmless. His office is to prowl in the sluggish waters of this southern region, pick up what he can, and digest it into excellent oil for the illumination of our houses. Alligators will hereafter esteemed as useful animals as pigs—perhaps more so, for their keeping costs nothing. The danger is that, now that the world has discovered what they are good for, their race will be exterminated."—*Evening Post.*

Electioneering Anecdote.—A good story is told of a Mississippi candidate for Congress, showing; we suppose, that as in war, "all is fair in politics, as Maj. Noah in fact contends. The story is of two opposing rivals for Congressional honours, at present canvassing the same district. One of them—the one of whom the joke is particularly told—is said to be a perfect "wheel-horse" in the way of stump-speaking, throwing in the "big licks," telling "long yarns," &c.

The other is represented as a gentleman of great refinement, and completely fascinating every one with the suavity of his manners and the friendliness and familiarty of his address; in fact, in individual electioneering, he is "hard to beat." At this game he was rather getting ahead of his stump-speaking rival travelling all over the district, and stopping everybody he met and having a long friendly chat. His opponent became aware of all that was going on, and being convinced that he could not stand the silent and secret electioneering of his friend resolved on the following way of checking his influence.

While riding along one day ahead of his rival about a quarter of a mile, he met a tall, verdant-looking son of the soil, leading an ox, and accosted him thus:—'Good morning, friend; about a quarter of a mile back you will meet with a middle-sized, middle-aged man, riding a bald-faced, sorrel horse. I wish you to avoid speaking to him, and to give him the road, *He is very crazy, and imagines that he is really a candidate for Congress*, and if you talk to or question him at all on the subject, *he becomes perfectly furious, and even dangerous.* I have him in charge, and do hope; my friend that you will yield him the road, and have no conversation with him, whatever." In due time the countryman met with the "middle-sized man," and, as the latter was about addressing him with the greatest politeness imaginable, he *scampered off into the bushes, leaving ox and all like a quarter horse.*—*N. P. Herald.*

Grog by the yard.—A grog dealer in Staggersville, in order to avoid the license laws, retails liquor by the yard, in long tin tubes, instead of the glass! It is calculated that a yard and a half will lay a man in the gutter.—*Brother Johnathan.*

A DOMESTIC HINT.—Some body—that voluminous author, writes thus—'The best way with women is to keep them *well loved* all the time. Woman can never be satisfied unless she is loved half to death. Keep her mouth stopped with kisses, and she cannot scold.'—Now we do not pretend to any personal experience in these matters, but it certainly occurs to us, for the disease of scolding, this prescription is perfect sugar coated pill, and children of all ages will cry for them.—*The Norwick News.*

A GUANO MUMMY.—In the recent excavation at Ichaboe, a second mummy was found, which was brought to England. The body is that of a full grown man enclosed in a coffin which is yet perfectly entire, as also the trowsers and shirt of the deceased the former of duck and the latter of cotton, both of which on being tried, retained all the strength of the new fabric. The body itself, says an account in a London paper seems as if it were tanned leather; the flesh has become in a great measure absorbed with all the softer animal tissues; but the muscular developement remains firm, and the veins and tendons of the extremities are curiously shown stretched over the bones. The teeth are still white and sound; and the hair still curls on the head. The color of the body is a dark brown and the whole exhibition is an interesting one. It is supposed to have been the mate of a ship, buried more than a century ago as some records prove.

NOVEL READING.—"So long as the slightest shade of uncertainty rests upon a question we are not fond of dogmatizing; but there is at least, one deliverance from works of fiction, in the safety and soundness of which we feel altogether confident. Did we hear of any one acquaintance who had now hidden his conclusive adieu to them all, we should not have the slightest apprehension, lest either the moral or intellectual of his nature should at all suffer by it. Did we hear of him on the other hand had much and greedily addicted to the perusal of them we should tremble for the deterioration of both." *Dr. Chalmer.*

From the Living Age.

TWO SUNDAYS IN JERUSALEM

Jerusalem, June 3d, 1844.

DEAR SIR,—*I* can truly say that I never passed the great festivals of Whitsuntide and Trinity with higher pleasure than in the Holy City. None, I am sure, could behold unmoved the congregation wending their way to the little church; and when there, it is delightful to remark the extreme order and devotion with which the service is conducted. *The* singing is solemn, and the responses fervent. Collected from the East and West, the North and South, both Jew and Gentiles, descendants of Abraham after the flesh, and his children by faith, are there seen, side by side, worshipping the God of their fathers, and adorning Him of whom Moses and the prophets wrote. Whitsunday was rendered doubly interesting from the confirmation of three converted Israelites—one female and two males. One of the latter is a remarkably fine-looking Jew, with a most thoughtful countenance, whose stability has stood a severe test during a trying persecution. He retains his oriental costume, and was of course obliged to remove his turban during the imposition of hands. This is scarcely ever done, since in these countries, after the command of Moses, "they take their shoes from off their feet, when the ground on which they stand is holy." He has lately opened a small depot for Hebrew and German Bibles and prayer-books, and has met with most unexpected success. Yesterday (Trinity Sunday) *I* witnessed the ordination of two deacons, who have been for a while at Salet as missionaries to the Jews. They are devoted and zealous men, and moreover, as I learn, passed a most satisfactory examination for orders, which lasted three days. I need hardly say that the greatest solemnity pervaded the whole service: and the feeling was deepened at the recollection that from this spot, more than 1800 years ago, our blessed Lord sent forth his missionaries to preach to "the lost sheep of the house of Israel." Mr. Veitch, the chaplain, preached a most appropriate sermon from the last two verses in St. Matthew—which supplied matter alike belonging to *Trinity* Sunday and to the impressive service in which we were engaged. I thought these particulars might not be without interest to the readers of the Christian Observer. It has really been a most refreshing season here. Every morning, at seven, there is service in Hebrew, and every afternoon in English; and on Sunday afternoon in German. In haste, believe me, dear sir, truly yours,

VIATOR.

A NOVEL QUESTION—A novel question has grown out of the election for Clerk of the County Court of Mobile county, which may lead to much litigation hereafter.—The case as we understand it, is in substance, as follows:—Mr. E. Rust was elected at the late election, by a very small majority over the late incumbent, and obtained from the Sheriff of the county a certificate of his election, duly authenticated. Mr. Thompson, the late incumbent, notified the Judge of the County Court that he contested the election; and the Judge refuses to approve Mr. Rust's bond, because he has not *prima facie* evidence of Mr. Rust's election. The Judge of the Circuit Court is absent from the State, and he, according to the construction given to the act of 1840, by our Supreme Court, in the case of Womack v Holloway, exercises sole supervision of the election in its present stage. The late incumbent is barred from transacting any official business, and the country, therefore has no legal officer. We are not very learned in the law, but it is clear to our mind, that the best evidence of an election is a Sheriff's certificate. Up to the granting of a certificate of election, a Sheriff is certainly the principal supervisor of the election: when the authority passes out of him it vests in the Judge of the Circuit Court, in case of a contested election, as this election is; and the only duty of a County Court Judge, as it seems to us, is, upon presentation of a Sheriff's certificate, where bonds are necessary, either to accept or reject them. Judge Cuthbert, however, does not appear to enterlain this opinion, and the result is, the legal functions of the County Court of Mobile are at an end for the present.—*Tuscaloosa Flag.*

MORE ON BANKS.—The locofoco legislature of 1836, chartered a monster state bank, with a capital of two millions of dollars. Mr. Felch, a bank commissioner, recommended the creation of this bank. Mr. Greeniy, as a member of the legislature, voted throughout for the bill chartering it. The bill passed, but the bantling luckily proved still born. And now, two of the fathers of this two million monster, are the anti-bank candidates for Governor! What a humbug is locolocoism!—*Detroit Advertiser.*

BATH FOR THE POOR.

A MEETING has been held at the Mansion house and an association has been formed to establish baths and wash-houses for the poor of London; with the Bishop of London for president, a lord mayor and a Rothschild among the trustees. It is therefore tolerably certain that the project will be realized in a tangible shape, and personal cleanliness will be placed within the reach of the poor. Such establishments have already been provided in Liverpool, and steps have been taken in other large towns. Should they succeed,—that is, should they prove to be self-supporting in point of cost, and should they really be used by the poor as well as other classes,—they will probably extend with great rapidity, and may eventually become parochial institutions. For the lowest possible charge, the bather will have the use of a private bath and of hot and cold water at pleasure; and the washer of clothes will have the use of a private bath and of hot and cold water at pleasure, and the washer of clothes will have hot water and a place for drying, for six hours, for a penny! We presume that there is no intention of ultimately retaining these places for the exclusive use of "the poor;" cleanliness is a virtue that might be usefully extended to other classes not strictly within the category; and there would be an advantage even to the poor in their sharing a public convenience of the kind with other classes—it would redeem it from all aspect of a charity. If it could be self-supporting at a low charge, the public bath and wash-house might be open to every class—the middle-class bather, the trading laundress, the housewife—all. Meanwhile, the importation; of cleanliness into the region of "the Great Unwashed" is likely to work a great social and political change; dirt and cleanliness are two of the most tangible shapes of Evil and Good, a discrimination of which is the real source of self-control. The cleanly man must have tastes, hopes, and dislikes, that preserve him from debasements to which the dirty man is prone; and there is no police so efficient as the making every man his own policeman.—*Spectator*

THE subscription, we see, for supplying the poorer classes with baths and wash-houses goes on bravely. It has taken too firm a ground to be injured by the doubts which have been suggested. The main objections are two. *It* is said that the poor will not use the wash-houses, because they will be ashamed to expose their scanty and bad clothing. That sentiment may deter many from a real benefit; but the intolerable evils of home-washing, and the oppressive sense of them felt by the sufferers, will urge most to seek relief at any cost of feeling. The other objection is that the project is no cure for that hunger which is the insister grievance of the poor: a pseudo Chinese writer in the *Times* this morning sneers at those who give the poor "not water" when they ask for bread. It is very desirable that the poor should have bread; but the supply of bread-stuffs, so far as it can be regulated by active interference is involved in questions of great national policy, which cannot be determined merely at the will of a committee of private gentlemen; whereas "not water" and room for washing need wait on no delays of statecraft. Shall we then arrest the remedy of this positive evil until all are cured? Before we hesitate to make one affliction the less, it must be shown that energy or money is actually diverted from higher enterprises.—*Spectator.*

DIED,

In this Town, on the 24th ult., Mr. Charles Washington, after a severe illness of about four days. Mr. W. was a member of the Baptist Church in this place. We have all reason to believe that after all his sufferings here, he is gone to reap his reward at God's right had. He died singing in the triumph of faith.—*Comm.*

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF MONROVIA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct 1. Bremen brig——,——master from the windward.

" 6. Col. sloop Star, Atkins master, from the leeward: Passenger, from Cape Palmas, Mr. John Banks.

" " American barque Montgomery,——master, from New York.

" 11. Col. Cutter Eliza Frances, Howard master, from the leeward.

" " Col. schooner Pedler, G. E. Carroll master, from the leeward.

" 15. H. M. C. M. Schooner Hiondelle, ——Commander, from the windward.

" " American schooner Boston, Ludington master, from Grand Bassa.

" " American Brig Smithfield, William Duff master, from Providence I. Island

" " Col. sloop Nathan Bangs, G. Ammons master, from the leeward.

" " Col. sloop Perseverance, Jones master, from Grand Bassa.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 6. Col. sloop Perseverance, Jones master, for the leeward.

" 8. Bremen brig——,——master, for the leeward: Passengers, to Cape Palmas, Rev. J. B. Benham and lady, and Mrs. Ann Wilkins.

" " American schooner Boston, Ludington master, for the leeward.

" 9. French brig——,——master for the leeward.

" 14. U. S. Brig Dolphin, John Pope Esq. commander, for Porto Praya.

" 15. American barque Montgomery,——master, for the leeward.

Maryland Historical Society

The Maryland State Colonization Society Papers

XII. Newspapers
B. Liberia Herald

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