LIETRIA HIMRALDO

MONROVIA LIBERIA, AUGUST 26th, 1847.

The Twenty Fourth.

The devn of this day was announced to the inhabitants by the thundering of a cannon from Central Fort. At sunrise the staff intended to bear the testimony of fe. male patriotism and ardor in the cause of Liberia's independence rose and towered proudly in the air, ready to reecive the stripes and the star, which, in the language cfone of Liberia's sons, "after ages of wandering, has at length found its orbit." A little afterward, the unusual activity and bustle in the streets-the rattling of drums, and the Huzzahs of boys testified how heartily all classes and descriptions of people entered into the business for which the day had been set apart. All business was suspended and all appeared animated by a common sentiment

sioned and Non-commissioned officers of the first regi. ment assembled at the Court Mouse, and at the same hour Capain Mc Gill's company of Light Infantry, and Cap ain Barbour's of State Fencibles, formed i. Boad Street. By this time the people were pouring from all quarters in the direction of Government square and the Government Mouse and piazzas were alread crowded to overfl wing with ladies. At 11 the companies excorning the Goveror and other officiers marched up, and formed a line in front of Governmen Mouse, and soon afterward a message was sent to the Jadies that His Excellency was ready to receive them. The committee appointed by the ladies to represent them on the occasion, consisting of Mrs. S. E. Lewis Mire. M. L. Hunier, Mrs R. Johnson, Mrs. C. Hazel, Mrs. E. M. Teage, Mrs. C. Ellis, and Mrs. W. 1 The descended, bearing the flug, and advanced towards the Governor, who met them a few paces in front of the troops. As soon as the ladies appeared issuing from the door, the line presented arms. Mrs. Lewis presented the fing, accompanied by a neat patriotic apacen. At the conclusion of the speech, three cheers went up from the troops, and the assembled multitude, which made the welkin ring, while the waving of hate in the streets, and Hanckerciefs from the piazzas and windows, restified now heartily every one was pleased. The Governor received the flag with his accustomed gallantry, unfurled i, and handed it to the standard bearer, who, on the present occasion, was Captain F Payne of he Monrovia Maii ia. He then replied in scourge of the whole country, and Bo-Porah was but the best speech, we ever neard him make. He briefly another nume for Depot, for victims from the various adverted to the past history of the colony-noticed the tribes. They were Ishmaelites in the fact, that their rapidity with which it had advanced and its present po. | hand was against, and to successfully, all other men. sition! acknowl aged he pride he felt as representative Then there were harmonoy in council, and unity and of the Republic of Liberta, in receiving the flag at the promptitude in action. Boson resolved-ordered, and his kehalf, and on behalf of his fellow soldiers it will never | chieftians have set up kings, and warriors have gone guards took the centre of the line.

The flag is made of silk. On one side in the blue field, it bears the Motto of the Republic in large letters, thur!-over the star "The leve of liberty"-under it "Brought us here." On the other side, is "Republic of Liberia." The staff is of rose wood, with a gilt head lation to that, the love of that, which is the root of all evil. in form of a spear.

At half past 11, the troops marched up to Central Fort and formed on the right of the flag staff. The staff is about 30 feet high, and erected on the most elevated spot in the centre of the town. The flag was then detached from the spear, and bent on to the halliards. At 12 the first gun of the national salute sent forth its thunder, when the fing rapidly ascended to its place, and floated on the breeze. At the same moment a responnive gun was heard from signal hill, and the Aag displayed there. A salute of Twenty One guns was then fired-every alternate gun being from signal hill.

As room as the salute was over this flag was lowered. and one of Bunting, raised in its place. The flag was then attached to the spear-took its place in the line, and the whole marched off and halted in front of the Government House. After a halt of a few minutes, the Propriate the whole honor of victory.-Victory however. When they arrived they found the Church already filled honor during the fight, were found to have the position to overflowing. The flag of the Republic was stationed of greater safety in retreat. on the right of the altar, near Mr. E. Johnson, the Marchall of the day: the left was occupied by a flag and Banner of Mr. James' school. These also bore appro inclination to fight, measured the advancing page, so as priate mottoes. The exercises in Church were conducted in the following order. First, singing. Second, Prayer of supplication, by Rev. Mr. Ellis, of the Presbyterian Church. Third, singing. Fourth, Reading of the dec- The renagados were not much disposed for talk, but hurlaration of Independence by Hon. J. B. Gripon .- Fifth, ried past with, Dem 'Merica man all be debil. singing. Sixth, oration by Rev. J. S. Payne, of the M. E. Church. Seventh, singing. Eighth, Prayer of thanksgiving by H. Teage of the Baptist Church.-Williams .

will now merely say, it is a production highly creditable to Liberia, and honorable to the young man who brough it out; and we will all do well to listen to its advice, and act upon its suggestions.

The services in Church ever, the line was again formed and marched to government house, when the

companies were dismissed. At 2 P M., a number of genilemen sat down to dinner at Colonel Hicks'. Considering the great dearth of all foreign edibles, the dinner was a good one; and if any thing were wanting in the way of table supply, it was more than made good by the determination on all hands to be pleased About 4, the party retired to gossip and prepure for an envening's enertainment, which the indefatigable Mr. Cary, was getting up in the Governor's new building. At half past seven, about ninety persons .-- gentlemen and ladies sat down to supper. Many patriotic toas's were given, and many gallant sentiments were offered, but, be it remembered, they were drank in the very best and purest water, At 9 o'clock A. M., the Governor with the Commis- which Monrovia affords. The amusements of the even ing were increased by a band of music; and after the tables were removed, the gueste entertainedt hemselves it conversation until one in the morning, when they retired well pleased no doubt, each with himself, and every other. We should not emit to mention that there were other entertainments on that day, but we can mention the particulars, only of those at which we had the good fortune to be present.

In concluding, we feel bold to assert that nothing could exceed the good order, decorum and regularity of the proceedings of the day. Every thing was conducted in the most admirable order. It was a day which will be long remembered. During the ceremony of presenting the flag, many eyes were suffused with tears. And indeed who that rembered the past could forbear to weep? Who that looked back to America and membered what he saw and felt there, could be otherwise than agitated! It is indeed a great undertaking; but that Almighty Being who hath conducted us thus far, can and will conduct us to the goal at which we aim.

Recently the supply of fresh beef has been abundant. It is to be found every day in the marker; and occasionally the supply exceeds the demand; besides supplying chips of war and merchant vessels.

One Good Turn Deserves Another.

In the life time of old "Boson," the Kondaha were the hands of the ladies of Motrovia; assured them on his men marched Now they are divided--many petty be disgraced by cowardice or treachery; and that it to merchandize. The Goraha have taken advantage of as a testimony of their patriotism to rising generations. sors with the same spoon, out of which they were once Three lusty cheers announced the conclusion of the forced to swallow so many bitter draughts. Yes the ceremony—the ladies retired, and the flag with the Gorahs are beating the Kondahs, and are preparing to push their way to Bo-Porah.

Expects to be King.

We had occasion a few days ago to send a rather sharp message to a native somewhere up the river, in re-He returned as answer: Wait little bit, King Brumly done die now, and da want for make me king .- I beg you wait tell dis palaver set.

Quite Liberal.

When the natives made the last and most formidable attack on this settlement, on the morning of December 1st, 1822, the soldiery received permission from their Kings, to plunder all private houses for their own benefit, and to put to death every 'Merica man and boy you ketch: but they were forbidden under the heaviest pen. alties to interfere with the public stores and dem comen. These were for the especial benefit of the kings and chiefs;-who remained during the encounter, at a res. pectable distance-at least beyond the reach of shot-for the purpose perhaps, of allowing the soldiers to aptroops marched off escorting the Governor-other offi. | declared for the Americans, whom the natives declared cers, and a number of citizens to the Methodist Church. | were devils, and the kings who had the place of less

The Deys' had invited the Basa to share in the Battle and the Booty. The latter having no very strong to be in just at the death. They met the retreating Deys just at False-Cape, and enquired whar de money?

Independence.

Ninth, Doxology. Tenth, Benediction by Rev. A. D. shall be independent, at least so far as supplies are concerned. We have now been nearly four months with. Ily wounded; the third sprang at him, and who are not so particularly anxious about In regard to the cration, as it will be published, we can considerable supply from either Europe or Amc. I was saluted on the head with a stunning blow leaving their carcases in Mexico.

rica. We are not exactly in the condition of an Ame. rican Editor, who said he had not seen a half dolla for so long a time, it made his head ache dreadfully trying to think how it looked. We should like a little good flour, ham, &c., &c., because we have not forgotten the taste; but we can't get them. Still we weigh as much, and talk as much, yea, and eat as much as we did when vessels came in here constantly; and perhaps of more wholesome food. To be honest, we are no anxious that vessels should bring provisions -- for the simple reason that we should be dooined to see others more favoured than we, lay in ample stores, while we could purchase only the supply of a day. But we have Rice, Casrado and Potatoes, and while these last, we will never get under the table, and when the present supply fails, we will plant another. Tis no use; we are determined to live out our days; -and that cheer.

SELECTED EXTRACTS.

INFANT CRITICS: THE BOY AND TRIAN GLE-THE DEAD FLY.

One day some visitors requested I would call out a class of the children to be examined. Having done so, I asked the visitors in what they, would wish the children to be examined; at the same time stating that they might hear the children examined in Natural History, Scriptural History, Arithmetic, Spelling, Geography, or Geometry. They choose the latter, and I proceeded to examine the children accordingly; beginning with straight lines. Having continued this examination for about half an hour, we proceeded to enter into particulars respecting triangles; and having discoursed on the difference between is oceles triangles and scalene triangles I observed that an accute isoceles triangle had all its ang acute, and proceeded to observe that a right-angl scalene triangle had all its angles acute. The c drea immediately began to laugh, for which I was at a loss to account, and told them of the impropriety of laughing at me. One of the children immediately replied, "please, sir, do you know what we were laughing at?" I replied in the negative. "Then, sir," says the boy, "I will tell you. Please, sir, you have made a blunder." I, thinking I had not, proceeded | to defend myself, when the children replied, "Please, sir, you convict yourself." I replied, "How so!" "Why," save the children, "vou said a right-angled triangle had one right angle and that all its angles are acute. If it has one right angle, how can all its angles be acute. If " has one right angle, how can all its angles be acute!" I soon perceived the children were right, and that I was wrong. Here, then, the reader may perceive the fruits of teaching the children to think, inasmuch as it is shewn that the children of six years of age and under were able to refute their tutor. If children had been taught to think many years ago, error would have been much easier detected, and its baneful influence would not have had that effect upon society which at this day unfortunately we are obliged to wirness.

At another time I was lecturing the children in the shall be preserved among he archives of the Republic, | this state of things, and are feeding their former oppres. | gallery on the subject of cruelty to unimals; when one of the little children observed; "Please, sir, my big brother catches the poor flies and then sticks a pin through them, and makes them draw the pin along the table," This affords me an excellent opportunity of appealing to their feelings on the enormity of this offence, and among other things I observed that if the poor fly had been gifted with powers of speech like their own, it probably would have exclaimed, while dead, as follows:-"You naughty child, how can you think of torturing me so? Is there not room enough in the world for you and me? Did I ever do you any harm? Does it do you any good to put me in such pain? Why do you do it, you are big enough to know better? How would you like a man to run a piece of wire through your body, and make you draw things about? Would you not cry at the pain? Go, then, you wicked boy, and learn to leave off such cruel actions." Having finished, one of the children replied, "How can any thing speak if it is dead?" "Why," said I, "supposing it could speak. "You mean to say, sir, dying, instead of dead."

It will of course be understood that in this case purposely misused a word, and the children, being taught to think easily detected it.

Wolf Fight .- About a fortnight ago a young man named William Jackson, in one of the settlements, was returning from the woods, where he had spent part of the day shooting pigeons. When within about a mile of home he heard a crackling in the underwood behind him, and turning to learn the cause of the noise he beheld three enormous wolves coming directly toward him. Hesaw no chance of escaps, and determined to fight it out as his only hope of safety. He threw down his game, placed his back against a large tree, and silently awaited the attack of the ferocious animals. The wolves appreached and walk around him two or three times at a short distance, bu seeing no chance of attack behind, they advenced in front.

from the butt end of the piece, but the animal recovering seized the young man by he leg and both fell to the ground together in a deadly struggle, in which the wolf tore his antagonist severely in different parts of the body. Feeling umself growing weak from loss of blood, the youth with some difficulty drew a knife from his pocket, made one desperate plunge at the savage animal, and immediately fell exhausted and senseless at the foot of the tree, awfully mangled in the conflict and covered with blood.

When consciousness returned, the sight of his three enemies lying dead beside him. gwakened his wandering senses to the reali ty, and his almost miraculous escape from death. His knife he found sticking firmly to the handle in the heart of his latest toe. With great difficulty he reached home and alarmed his friends, who repaired to the spot with lights, and brought home the skins of the dead wolves as trophies of what we may justly call an extraordinary exploit. The hero of the fight, as we may call him has nearly recevered from his wounds, although he will bear to his grave the broad scars of his triumphant and deadly struggle with the three wolves. - Bytoron (Canada)

Office of the Liberia Herald.

Monrovia Sept. 30th, 1846. The undersigued 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 Treusurer

COPARTNET SHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have formed a connexion in Merchantile busi eva un ler the firm of Samuel F. Mc Gill & Brother. SAMITEL F. MC GILL,

R. S. MCGILL. Cape Palmes January 9th 1847.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

ARTICLES,	PEK	FROM	TO
Bacon	Lb.	8	10
Beads, pound,	5 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	25 5	33 1-
Beef, carge No. 1.	Bb	THE THE THE BOY SELECTION AS A	2 00
lue Batts,	Ps.	2 50	3 00
ricks,	1000	10 00 1	12 00
lutter,	Firkin	25	30
oarde,	1000ft	30 06 4	10 00
andles Sperm,	Lb.	45	50
heese,		12 1.3	A CONTRACTOR
orn meal,	Bbl	5 00	6 00
hecks domestic,	Po	12 1.2	14
otton unbleached,	Bale	10 00	18 1
otton bleached,		10 00	15 00
Calicoes, assorted, Camwood,	Pa	60 00	1.14
	Ton	10 00	10 00
Flour superfine '	Bbl 100		12 00
Guns,	Box	70 00	1 50
ron, bars,	Cwi		50 08
Lead, pig,		none	30 00
ard.	Kog,	15	16
ime.	Bushel.	50	
Molasses .	Gallon	45	50
Mackerel .	Bbl	8 00	1 00
Vails , .	Keg	8 00	00
Oil paint '	Gallon	1016	
il palm		33 1-3	3
ork ,	Bbi	15 00	18 0
Pots iron	Cwt.	8 00	10 0
Powder '	Bbl.	15 00	16 6
Padlocks '	Dozen	none	
Porter ,		none	16/45/21
Pipes gumbo	Box	nene	
Prints various	Yard,	12:2	
Romauls	Ps.	1 00	1 1
Salt	Ton	nune	1
Sugar loaf	Lb.	18	A STOCK OF THE
Sugar brown	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	12	
Shoes -	Box	rene	A TOTAL STREET, STREET
Slippers .		DORE	1000
Soap -			
Shad		3 00	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE
Tobacco -	100026s	LEADING THE RESIDENCE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PERSON NAMED IN CO., NAMED	100
Washhand bowls	Dozen		
Wine claret,	Dozen	4 00	I AU
Wine book		8 00	
Wine champaign		15 00	
			170
			20

Excuses for not Volunteering -The Tran-When they were within a few feet, he level- script, published at Worcester, Mass., says It would seem that Foreigners are determined we led his gun, and fired the two barrels in that the rheumatiz, mumps, and other consci-

Maryland Historical Society

The Maryland State Colonization Society Papers

XII. Newspapers B. Liberia Herald

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