last abiding place of the last monarch of the middle ages, "a large, handsome, half-timber house, with one story projecting over the other," remained, for upwards of three centuries unchanged, an interesting relic alike of the architecture of its period as of the remarkable epoch which it perpetrated. But in the year 1836, although undecayed, uninjured, and defying the ravages of time, this venerable fabric was razed to the ground, to the regret of all who hold sacred such historical memorials, and hallow the relics which link bygone ages with the present time. Its site, with the appellation of an adjoining thoroughfare to which it formed an angle, and which still retains the name of "Blue Boar lane," together with the description and delineation of its picturesque appearance, are now all that connects King Richard with this interesting memorial of his last days at Leicester.

Not so, however, the bedstead. That appendage to the inn, although three hundred and fifty years have elapsed since it was used by the sovereign, is still in existence, and in the most perfect state of preservation. Richly and curiously carved in oak with fleur de-lis profusely scattered over it, its panels inlaid with black, brown, and white woods, the styles consisting of Saracenic figures in high relief, it proves, from the sigularity of its construction, the true purpose for which it was designed, every portion of it but the body being fabricated to take to pieces and put up at will; so that for travelling it speedily became transformed into a huge chest, although ingeniously framed for the twofold purpose which led to its preservation. This relic insignificant in itself, is the only know memorial connected with the personal history of Richard III. —*Caroline Halstead's Richard III.—Living Age.*

LIBERIA HERALD.

MONROVIA, LIBERIA, NOVEMBER 5 1847.

Religious.

In our last, we put down as the fruits of the present revival and reformation, nine candidates for baptism in this town. It is with unspeakable pleasure and gratitude to God, that we are now enabled to report fifteen more in this place, making in all twenty four who, on the ensuing Sabbath will put on Christ by baptism. On last Sabbath, our Methodist brethren immersed five professing believers in the Messurado. We were privileged to be present at the scene—which afforded matter for both rejoicing and regret—rejoicing at the progress of principles which we so dearly cherish—regret that there was a manifestation of levity during a ceremony, so clearly prescribed in the book of God. We trust no baptist will be guilty of such unreasonable merriment. The burial of a conscientious believer with Christ in baptism, is an act too solemn—the sealed opinion and the motive of the administrator, notwithstanding, to engender mirth in the mind of an intelligent and Bible Christion. Especially should baptism receive it with gratitude, and encourage it, and hail it as the dawn of the day, in which there shall be one Baptism as there is but one Lord and one Faith.

On Wednesday evening last the Church assembled in conference, to hear the experience of those who had made application for baptism. Three Americans had been received. The Moderator by way of encouraging others, said "We have done as Thou hast commanded, and yet there is room." When, lo! to the astonishment of all in the large assemblage, "Jumbo" came pressing his way through the crowd, seated himself by the side of the moderator. "Jumbo" is one of the Africans by the "Pons"—he is an apprentice, and his master was then in the house and is a member of the church. His opinion was asked of "Jumbo's" state and religious character. He stated that he was at first sceptical as to "Jumbo;" that he regarded him more phrenzied than religiously affected, but that subsequently the man's deep seriousness, continued earnestness, humility and consistency had forced that opinion from him—that a manifest change had been wrought in Jumbo—so great a change as filled him with astonishment. Jumbo came forward not only unsolicited by any one, but without the knowledge of his guardians. He related his experience which convinced all who heard him, that the Spirit which "bloweth whereseever it listeth," has been working on his soul. He was received and numbered among the people of God. The extraordinary manner in which he came forward, suggested the propriety of changing his name, which his friends agreed to, and henceforth he will be known as *John the Baptist.* It is proper, however, to remark that he will not be first of the company by the "Pons" that is baptised. A young woman of that company was immersed last Sabbath by Rev. Mr. Benham, of the M. E. Church. It is singular and also worthy of remark, that when the offer was made in church to sprinkle her, she resolutely refused to submit, and said "I want to go big water" pointing to the river. The work is still going on, At New Virginia, the station of brother F. S. James, saints are enjoying a season of refreshing, and sinners are enquiring the way to Zion. We received an encouraging letter from him a few days ago, giving an account of the state of things there, and requesting us to go up and help; but our time is so wholly occupied here and New Georgia, we are unable to go. We regret much that we are not able to give more of our time to the work, but we are consoled when we recollect that the same authority which imposes the duty to preach the gospel, makes it a duty to provide for a family.

Trade.

Letters from the leeward are very disencouraging in regard to Oil. Nothing is doing at present.

Slave Trade.

We learn from some Kroomen who have been some time residing at the Gallenas, that the slavers have resorted to the expedient of shipping their slaves at night, and that recently they have sent off two cargoes while the cruisers have been lying there.

We are happy to say that there is a probability that the anticipated difficulties at Little Bassa, will be avoided. The natives of that place are beginning to understand each other, and will probably terminate their quarrels without open hostilities.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, it is provided by the 6th section of the Act of the Legislature, passed January 1847, entitled "An Act making provisions for a Convention" That in case "there shall be a majority of votes in favor of adopting the Constitution," which may be drafted by said Convention, "the Governor shall immediately on ascertaining the fact, declare the same by proclamation, to be the law of the land."

And, whereas, it appears by official returns, that the polls were opened in the various towns and villages of this Republic, on the 27th ultimo, and that the citizens, by a large majority, have adopted the Constitution submitted to them by said Convention, as the future goverment of this Republic, —Therefore:—

I Joseph J. Roberts, Governor of Liberia, do hereby proclaim that, from the date of these presents, the said Constitution shall be the Supreme Law of the land; And that all laws, ordinances and regulations, repugnant thereto shall cease. And it is also enjoined and required that all officers, both civil and military shall conform to the same.

Given under my hand at Monrovia, The Second Day of October A. D. One Thousand, Eight Hundred and Forty Seven, and of the Independence Of the Republic, the First.

J. J. ROBERTS.

By the Governor,

J. N. LEWIS,

Colonial Secretary

SELECTED EXTRACTS

ADVICE TO YOUNG UNMARRIED LADIES.

If you have blue eyes, you need not languish.

If black eyes, you need not leer.

If you have pretty feet, there is no necessity to wear short petticoats.

If you are doubtful as to that point there can be no harm in letting them be long.

If you have good teeth do not laugh.

If you have bad ones, do not laugh less than the occasion may justify.

If you have pretty hands and arms, there can be no objection to your playing on the lute, if you play well.

If they are disposed to be clumsy, work tapestry.

If you have a bad voice rather speak in a low tone.

If you dance well, dance but seldom.

If you dance ill, never dance at all.

If you sing well, make no previous excuses.

If you sing indifferently, hesitate not a moment when you are asked; for few people are judges of singing, but every one is sensible of a desire to please.

If in conversation you think a person wrong rather hint a difference of opinion than offer a contradiction.

If you discover a person to be telling an absolute falsehood, unless it is particularly injurious, let it pass in silence; for it is not worth your while to make any one your enemy, by proving him or her a liar.

Never touch the sore place in any one's character; for be assured, whoever you are, that you have a sore place in your own; and a young woman is a flower that may be blasted in a moment.

It is always in your power to make a friend by smiles—what a folly then to make enemies by frowns.

When you have an opportunity to praise do it with all your heart.

When you are forced to blame, appear at least to do it with reluctance.

Make it a rule to please all, and never appear insensible to any desire of pleasing or obeying you, however awkwardly it may be executed.

If you are disposed to be pettish or insolent, it is better to exercise your ill-homours on your dog, your cat, or your femme de chambre, than on your friends.

If you would preserve beauty, rise early,

If you preserve esteem, be gentle.

If you would obtain power be condescending.

If you would live happy, endeavour to promote the happiness of others.

EMPLOYMENT FOR POOR EMIGRANTS.—A Farmer residing near Morristown New Jersay, has hired thirty-five of the able bodied poor Germans who were in the New York Alms House. They wer overjoyed to get work. The men receive $6 per month, and the women $2'50, the farmer agreeing to provide for their children. There are some hundred more in the Alms House anxious for work on the same terms. Farming is now the most profitable of all occupations, and a man who can buy or lease a farm near the city and get able bodied hands at six dollars per month, can make an independent fortune in a few years. A gentleman of Revenswood, L I suggests that the city should purchase a large tract of will land, say from 1000 to 5000 acres in Western New York, erect saw and grist mills, and plain buildings for the convenience of the paupers, and set the men at work tilling the land, and of the mechanical pursuits necessary to provide for their own wants, and the women to be engaged in "spinning and knitting," weaving, &c. To this we would add a proposition to pay each of them in proportion to his labor, and thus give them the means of earning an independence.

Unless something is done to provide work for the poor daily arriving here, our own working people will all be reduced to poverty. During Saturday alone, *eleven hundred and twenty-six* passengers arrived at this port, many of them in distress, and this in winter! We may look for multitudes next summer. Well, we have plenty of land, and if means can only be devised for getting work for them upon the land, the country will be greatly benefitted by this influx of population.—*The American Sun.*

IMPORTANT FROM THE ARMY.

WASHINGTON, Feb 21, 1847.

Tampico dates of the 6th have been received at New Orleans, with intelligence of the loss of the ship Ondiaka, about 30 miles south of Tampico, having on board the volunteers under Col. DeKussy. The troops and crew got safely on shore, and have since arrived at Tampico, except the Captain of the ship. It is not known that he left the ship at all. It is said, but not believed, that part of the volunteers fell into the hands of the Mexicans. On hearing of the loss of the Ondiaka, the steamer Undine, with the 8th company of the 3d artillery on board, was dispatched from Tampico to render assistance. The Undine had not returned but it was rumored that this company were cut off by a body of eight hundred of the enemy's cavalry, and another rumor is that the Mexicans attacked the volunteers after landing, and that this led to a dispersal of our forces and a forced march to Tampico. These rumors are doubted, but they came through three different channels. Two ships were off Tampico with sixty troops on board. A report had been received at Tampico by a Commercial house, of a fierce encounter in the North West between the Mexicans and a portion of Kearney's command, supposed to be Missourians under Col. Price. Many are represented to have been killed on both sides, but the Americans were victorious and took possession of the city of Chihuahua. Rumors had reached Tampico, understood to have come from the squadron, that Commissioners had been sent from Mexico to arrange the difficulties between the two Governments. Letters received at New Orleans also memtion a battle near Chihuahua, and partially confirming the news received, which is entitled to more credit than Mexican news hitherto put in circulation. Gen. Patterson is of opinion that the only fight of consequence must have been in the pass leading to the city, and that the loss sustained by us was very light. It was supposed that Gen. Scott would not be ready to leave Tampico in two or three weeks. Information has been received that a malignant fever is prevailing in the Hospital at Tampico, from which our soldiers are suffering.—It is pronounced by physicians a mild type of the *yellow fever* and is attributed to the inordinate use of fruit. Gen Patterson issued orders in regard to the exorbitant demands of the Mexicans for rents and dues, when all come down to a reasonable value. The Gen. has information that there was much neglect on the part of the officers and crew of the Ondiaka, and shall keep them in custody until the matter is investigated. Ooders were received at Tampico on the 6th instant, supposed from Gen. Scott, to get all the wagons in readiness. The Quarter Master was very busy, and the wagons at hand were sufficient to transport the baggage and provisions of the entire force at Tampico, who are evidently preparing for a long march—*Ibid.*

NEW GOODS!

The least that I can say is, that my stock is large in the total, being very near half the Bark Montgomery's tonnage. But small in the various varieties. It is therefore, useless to attempt to articulate the assortments of staple and fancy Dry goods, the new fashions of both Europe and America, Groceries, Hardware, provisions, drugs, medicines, and dye stuffs. And that minutia of things which pertain to ladies tastes. Let all imagine that they can get almost any thing at Roye's new store, on the fairest terms. Any and every thing will be sold for cash down, or the products which will bear exportation. Store in Rev. B. R. Wilson's stone store house on Broad St.

EDWARD J. ROYE

Oct. 23d, 1847.
Monrovia.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have formed a connexion in Merchantile business under the firm of Samuel F. McGill & Brother.

SAMUEL F. MCGILL,
R. S. MCGILL.

Cape Palmas January 9th 1847.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

ARTICLES,	PER	FROM	TO
Bacon,	Lb.	8	10
Beads, pound,	"	25	28
Beef, cargo No. 1,	Bl	16 00	17 00
Blue Baffs,	Ps.	2 50	3 00
Bricks,	1000	10 00	12 00
Butter,	Firkin	30	35
Boards,	1000ft	30 00	
Candles Sperm,	Lb	45	40 00
Cheese,	"	none	50
Corn meal,	Bbl	5 00	18
Checks domestic,	Ps	12	
Cotton unbleached,	Bale	12	14
Cotton bleached,	"	10 00	15
Calicoes, assorted,	Ps	8	15 00
Camwood,	Ton	60 00	
Flour superfine	Bbl	10 00	
Flints Gun,	100	1 00	12 00
Guns,	Box	70 00	1 50
Iron, bars,	Cwt	none	75 00
Lead, pig,	"	none	50 00
Lard,	Keg,	15	
Lime,	Bushel,	50	16
Molasses	Gallon	45	
Mackerel	Bbl	8 00	50
Nails	Keg	8 00	1 00
Oil peint	Gallon	one	00
Oil palm	"	33 1-3	
Pork	Bbl	15 00	34
Pots iron	Cwt.	8 00	18 00
Powder	Bbl.	15 00	10 00
Padlocks	Dozen	none	16 00
Porter	"	none	
Pipes gumbo	Box	none	
Prints various	Yard,	12 . 2	
Rounauls	Ps.	1 00	
Salt	Ton	none	1 25
Sugar loaf	Lb.	18	
Sugar brown	"	12	
Shoes	Box	none	
Slippers	"	none	
Soap	"	8	
Shad	"	none	
Satin stripe	Ps.	3 00	
Tobacco	1000lbs.	none	
Washhand bowls	Dozen	2 00	
Wine claret,	"	4 00	10 00
Wine hock	"	8 00	
Wine champaign	"	15 00	10 00
			20 00

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF MONROVIA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 22. Hamburg brig Laurence, H. Ewald super, cargo from leeward

" 24. H. M. C, M. Schooner of war Hirondelle, E Belligeice commander from Grand Bassa: sailed 26th for same place.

" 28. H. B. M. Brig ——, —— commander from the leeward: sailed same day for windward.

DEPARTUES.

" 22. Lib. sloop Nathan Bangs, Ammons master, for the leeward.

" 23 Hamburg brig Sylphide, J. Sidles sepercar, go for windward.

" 25 Lib. sloop Independence, Barbour master, for the leeward.

" 25. Lib. schcooner Teaser Summer master, for leeward.

" 31. Hamburgh brig Laurence, —— master, for leeward.

Maryland Historical Society

The Maryland State Colonization Society Papers

XII. Newspapers
B. Liberia Herald

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