our interests, are all interwoven with the maintenance of peace, but the great social problem which these men, who are aiming to govern millions by a stroke of the pen, is of too intricate and complex a character at once to be solved.

The difficult question of human labor, the real and only source of wealth, and its more equal distribution is the great argument to the height of which they propose to direct all their efforts. They may cut their gordeon knot, but the sure process of the developed industry founded upon peace and security far exceeds the ephemeral power of any provisional government. "However absolute or well disposed to make a government," said Mr. Burke, more than half a century ago, upon a similar occasion, "requires no great prudence to settle the seat of power--to teach obedience and the work is done. But the formation of a free government is to temper together the opponents of liberty and oppression, which requires much thought and deep reflection—a sagacious, powerful and combining mind."

The French are but in the first stage of transition. They must not only teach, but they must secure obedience from the masses, before the regular edifice which is to crown their hopes can be raised. If the foundations are laid in peace, the French people may erect a proud monument, to consecrate throughout all ages the glory and liberty of a gallant people. But if the elements of war insinuate their fatal agency into the fabric, the whole will assuredly crumble into dust, and perish.

The provisional government became constituted by an usurpation, or rather by the free choice of the mob. But, however that may be, eleven members established a supreme authority at the Hotel D'Ville. Royalty and peerage have been swept away in a few brief hours; but hunger, gaunt hunger, and one hundred thousand mouths, yawning around the seat of gorernment, and something was to be done immediately to appease the multitudes. A gigantic system of out-door relief was conceived and immediately executed. Formidable legions of National Guards were then formed at a stipend per day. These have been packed off to the frontiers. The compact between the employers and the employed was broken, and in a short time a decree was passed limiting the hours of labor.

The journals were also to be prepitiated. Accordingly, the stamp duty was removed, but these and numerous other decrees will not satisfy the [illegible], nor does the taxing of one large class who [illegible] regard by industry, in order that another [illegible] may carry a musket on the frontier in the garb [illegible] National Guard, tend to carry out, to its legiti[illegible], the old received Jacobin doctrine of lib[illegible] quality and fraternity.

[illegible] another decree has gone forth that a new [illegible]onal Assembly is to be called on the 20th of [illegible]ril, when the Provisional Government will re[illegible] its power into the hands of the definitive government. Universal suffrage, and vote by ballot are to secure liberty, equality and fraternity to France. [illegible] The good work people of Paris will have the vast majority in the new Assembly. [illegible] more or less profitable occupations, will try their hands as statesmen. Shipping, in the meantime, and commerce is at a stand. The funds have fallen enormously. Considerable failures are announced. Clubs are in the course of formation to advise or overawe the government. Strikes among the workmen are becoming more numerous. Daily operatives demand an increase of wages, [illegible] have expelled large bodies of the English workmen for their rivalry in the construction of railways

PARIS, March 9—Our latest advices from Paris represent the city as tranquil, but the financial crisis still continues unabated, and some eminent houses are spoken of as being in difficulties, but no further failures have been announced. The funds have fallen considerably. On the 8th the Three per cent. funds opened at 50 francs, and after having been done at 46 francs, closed at 47 francs whilst the Five per. cents opened at 85 francs, done at 74f. and closed at 75f. There was no tumult or agitation. All was sad and gloomy. Men came and offered their securities for money only, at whatever price they could get, but scarcely a buyer could be found.

We have just received a telegraphic despatch from Folkstone stating that the French government had stopped the payment of the Treasury Bonds, which they have hitherto been in the habit of discounting. It is understood that the Provisional Government has abandoned the idea of removing Cavignac from the Governorship of Algeria in order to place the War Department under his care. It is now fixed that Gen. Lamorice is to be the Minister of War.

Our latest foreign news is not much in amount, but is important. The account of the revolution in Paris reached Vienna on the 1st instant, and produced a most profound impression. The consternation which prevailed there, says an article in the National, cannot be described. The five per cents. fell from 95f. to 82f.

The intelligence from Italy received in Vienna was anything but satisfactory. The Arch Bishop of Paris, accompanied by two vicars general, presented himself to the Provisional Government on Tuesday, and gave in his adhesion to the new order of things in the name of the entire clergy of the Diocese. M. Duchere has been appointed under Secretary of State of the Ministry of France.

Numerous diplomatic appointments are announced, among which are M. Cidevant, to Constantinople; M. de Faces, to the United States; M. de Beaumont Vasse, to Denmark; M. Cidevant Moskdna to Spain.

The coming elections in France excite great attention. The Govenment, aware of the serious importance of this matter, were preparing for the crisis. Eight hundred mercantile firms, connected with the Paris Bourse, waited on the Preisional Government to ask further delay of a month on bills due on the 29th ult, which by the desire of Government had already been extended to the 10th inst. It not being accorded them, they were said to have threatened to dismiss their clerks and workmen, and commenced their determination not to satisfy their engagements. Three per cent closed in the Paris Bourse on the 9th at 52f.—five per cents at 73f.

On the 10th the papers say the the Duke d'Aumale and Prince de Joinville arrived off that port and made communications with Admiral Baudin who through telegraph, applied to government for instructions. The admrial, it was said, had been authorised to place a vessel at the disposal of the Prince to carry them wherever they pleased.

French Miscellaneous *News*—M. Arago the Republican Minister of Marine, sent for the French Admirals in Paris. They all attended. He then addressed them and asked them if there were any of them willing to serve the Republic. They replied all. He then said he requested men of courage and steadiness,—that he knew them all to be so,--and he was ready to appoint to the command of the fleet of the Republic and ony they might choose.

He therefore appointed in accordance with their recommendation, Admiral Boudin who left Paris for Toulon, to take command and to sail for Algiers. His instruction are take possession of any ships he may find in the port of Algies, or intergrals of the French Republic.

The Chateau of Neuville has been sacked and burnt to the ground.

LIBERIA HERALD.

MONROVIA, LIBERIA, JUNE 30, 1848.

The Vice President has thought proper to purchase the Hamburg schooner "Herold," for the Republic. We are indeed much in want of the use of a vessel, and it is to be regretted that we have not more than one, well armed and equiped to protect our coast, and clear it of slavers. When the purchase was first mentioned to us, we unhesitatingly applauded the measure, and thought the Vice President could not have done a better deed. Since then, however, we have, in thought at least, seen some reason to change our mind, and to regard the purchase with regret. It would be highly impolitic and indiscreet to state our reasons here, and therefore, we for the present only put down our opinion.—Whatever the issue may be—whether the vessel prove a blessing or a curse to our little community, no blame can be attached to the Vice President, for he no doubt, acted with counsel, and on the best calculation which he could make at the time. The vessel is said to be well built, and is of the burthen of one hundred and twenty tons.

In our last, we noticed the election of Elder Drayton to the Pastorate of the Baptist Church in this place, and we now propose to say a few words on a subject connected with it.

That the laborer is worthy of his hire, is a maxim of Holy Writ, and a maxim acted upon with all professions, but the clerical. If the gospel ministry be of any importance, it should be supported, and supported too by those who desire it, whenever and wherever they are able. For this purpose it is always expected that sincere and conscientious christians will make some sacrifice. We hope therefore, that the church will make some provision for the support of Elder Drayton, that he may give himself wholly to the work to which he is called.

That the church is competent to give him an adequate support, there is no doubt. And if any one is disposed to cavil, he has only to enter the church on a Sabbath day, and look upon the respectable congregation assembled. Very few churches in America except in those pompous edifices in the Atlantic cities, exhibit a greater amount and display of elegance in dress, than is to be seen in our church on the Sabbath; and is not a shame that where there are so much superfluity--so much indulged in, that can be dispensed with without the least discomfort:—the minister who deals out the bread of life and guides to the portals of bliss, should be refused a miserable pittance to feed his body. Let the church go to work and prove her love to God, and her respect for herself by amply sustaining her pastor.

The rains have fairly commenced, as the *showers* on the 10th, 11th, and 12th, inst., testified. It did not *rain*, but poured down like a water-fall.

Some of our farmers are already eating new rice.

We have lately had a large increase to our population by immigration from America; and if reports are to be credited, and we have no doubt they are, a still larger accession may be shortly expected. Let them come --they cannot come too fast, provided they be of the right stamp. Men, and women too, to be sure—of sense and perseverance—who have calculated on some difficulty and trial in settling a new country—who will not be dismayed by small things—who will suffer, yet go forward, these are the emmigrants we want. They may come as fast as they please, Liberia is large enough for them.

We are paying enormous prices to the Native Chiefs for land, if the price paid by Captain Owen, of H. B. M. Ship Eden, is to be assumed as a standard. In a proclamation issued by that officer at Fernandopo, on the 25th December, 1847, we find the following:———

"In obedience to the orders of His Royal Highness, the Lord High Admiral, I directed the first operations of clearing the land on this point, (Point Willian) to be commenced on the *first* of November last, and on the *tenth* and *twelfth* following, purchased from the native chiefs and from the tenants of one *small* part of that ground which I now desired to occupy, the full right of property and possession, for which *Iron* was paid to the amount of *three bars*."

It must be recollected that this purchase included the whole settlement of Clarance, its suburbs, &c., &c. This is the way to do it. We paid two thousand dollars for New Cestas.

The slave trade is still going at New Cess, and the Spanish occupants of the place show no disposition to evacuate. What is to be done, we know not. We trust that he would either leave or change the nature of his business. It is rather to be regretted that any such assurances were made, as led the British to withdraw the force they had there, until we were ready to enforce compliance with the President's order, to desist from the purchase of slaves. And this we fear cannot be done shortly, as the season is now so far advanced. However, this may be only conjecture with us, as we are altogether ignorant of what may be concocting in the higher quarters. If it can be done, it should be, and that without delay. For if we are able to break up that establishment and yet suffer it to remain, and the fact should transpire, we will most certainly be accused of winking at the slave trade Yet to say we are not able to remove a few slavers is humiliating.

Hard Times, Hard Times!

This is the general cry throughout the town. The reply prompt and invariable is--hard times! As an evidence of the hardness and dullness of times, let it be borne in mind, that here has been erected this season a greater number of houses than in any previous season, since the settlement was formed, and of these the fine stone store of Messers Payne and Yates, stands conspicuous. This is a fine building and has a more commanding appearance than any in the business part of the town. Until our neighbors stop building they ought in modesty to stop complaining.

Robberry.

We are doomed to the hardest luck. Loss after loss follows rapidly in turn. Our store on the water side was entered on the evening of the third inst., and a large quantity of goods abstracted. The hardes part of the matter is, the most of the goods stolen were goods left with us on commission. No trace of the thief has yet been found.

It is sincerely to be regretted that the School established by the Southern Baptist Board at Louisiana, should have been discontinued. The people there highly appreciated the favor, and were making arrangements to erect a permanent building, which might answer the double purpose of a school-house and place of worship. They say the children were improving, and their hopes were raised that permanent good would be effected. Although we go upon the principle that no people is entitled to aid until they have put forth their utmost effort, yet we do not hesitate to say the people at Louisiana are entitled to the sympathy of the Board. They are poor and cannot support a school. It is to be hoped some missionary society will send a school there. The teacher has been transferred to Virginia. It is highly probable the respected Superintendant of the mission has reasons for his course, with which we are altogether unacquainted, and it is also highly probable that were we in his place, and in possession of those reasons we would have acted as he has done. We merely state the single fact of the want of a teacher at Louisana, without entering at all into the why and wherefore of the case.

OFFICERS OF U. S. SHIP DECATUR.

Commander,--Edward Byrne,

Lieutenants,—Wm. H. Ball; Edward C. Bowers; Napeleon Collens.

Purser,--J. Geo. Harris.

Surgeon—Wm. S. Bishop.

Master--Beverly Randolph.

Midshipmen—Totten, Bryant, Wells, Rainey, and Lovell.

Com Clerk—John Curry, Jr.

Boatswain----Hingerty. *Gunner*—Ballard. *Carpenter*—Jones. *Sailmaker*--Bradford. *Purcer's Clerk*, G. Waitney.

The Decatur sailed on Saturday 10th inst, for Port Praya, after having cruised for two months along the coast between New Cess and Sherbro. She goes to windward for the purpose of getting additional supplies of provision from the Naval Stores, of the Cape de Verde Islands. All well.

The only death on board since she arrived on this coast, was that of Charles Brown, a Petty Officer, who died about the time of her arrival here, and was intered in the burrial ground of Monrovia. He was a colored man who had served in the Navy of the U. States for many years, having participated in the successful battles of the U. S. Frigate Constitution with the English Frigates *Gurriere* and *Java*. It has been truly said, "He came to Africa in the service of his country, and his bones repose in the native soil of his ancestors,

COMMUNICATIONS.

HON. HILARY TEAGE, Esqr:

My dear sir:—You have lived to see Liberia an independent commonwealth, and you are one among the few prominent citizents on whom the duty devolves of guiding your young Republic to maturity. I have no fear of your experiment, believing that yourself and other prominent men will feel your responsibility—will watch with unsleeping vigilence, the working of the political machine which you have erected.

Supposing the rest of your lives is devoted to your country; what more worthy objects on earth can engage your attention, promoting industry, directing the labour of the new emigrants, and those whose energies have been paralysed by slavery, will require no little of your attention. The Governor and some of your principal men ought several times a year to visit the agricultural settlements, give advice in relation to improvements, crops, stock, &c., and encourage industry, without which, your goverment will prove a shadow.

Raising your provisions, must be a prominent object with you, indeed it is indispensable to your success. You may safely calculate that emigration will annually increase, provided you can supply the necessary provisions. This is a matter of the highest importance, which no doubt you fully appreciate.

The encouragement of agricultural industry at this time, I deem of vital importance, second only to good common schools.

I have full confidence in your legislatures, and doubt not that they will pass such laws as will be best adapted to the condition of the people; and if they should commit great errors, the intelligence of the people will apply the proper corrective at the ballot box. If demigods sould get hold of the reigns of government, a labouring community will not long sustain them. The character of your emigrants will improve every year: you may expect many enterprising free colored men. The ministers and religious men of the South, have been engaged for the last three years, in giving religious instruction to the slaves, which will have a happy influence in preparing them for citizenship in Liberia. The emigrantion to this country of Norwegians and Dutch, is making a great change in the value of slave property at the South; these emigrants live cheaper than the slave, spreading themselves over the valley of the Mississippi, are content with small wages, and are most faithful labourers. Their numbers will increase at least to a hundred thousand a year: and every year their labor will be more and more preferred to that of slaves. Emigration to Liberia will hereafter be as great as will be desirable. You have a great work to do in building up a commonwealth, if you succeed, you and your colleagues will immortalise yourselves as benefactors of your race. With wise measures pursued harmoniously, and with the blessings of God, your success is certain, and millions will rise up patriots who declared Liberia independent. And now then, I trust you are expressing your grateful thanks to God, for having brought the colony from its feeble beginning to independence. I hope you will remember those who have devoted their energies and sacrificed their lives in your service. Among those is Governor Buchannan. I doubt whether many of the citizens know how much the colony is indebted to Gov: B. In 1838, the confidence of the American People, in the A. C. S. had become so much impaired, that the receipts was less than 11000 dollars $4000 of which was required to meet the expenses of the office at Washington, the balance was not enough to pay the interest accruing on the debts of the Society: not one emigrant, nor one dollar in cash or stores had been sent to the colony that year, and many believed that the colony would be abandoned to its fate. I too had watched the progress of the colony with deep interest—had spent a year in the slave region to satisfy myself of the ability of the colored men to govern themselves, by a free inttitution. Satisfied on this point I proceeded to consult the friends of the cause in N. York and Philadelphia, learning the true cause of the embarrasments of the Society. I believed it could be revived, and the colony sustained, if a suitable agent could be found to repair to the colony. Thomas Buchanan was applied to: His answer was—It would, be put in a position to sustain me, I will go: measures were imediately adopted to unite the colonies, and remodel the American Colonization Society. Buchanan was appointed Governor, myself made general Agent of the Society, gave me a good opportunity of knowing the value of his important labours. He was extensively and favorably known in this country—well acquainted with the causes of the failure of the Society, rendered great service in reunnitaing and encouring the disaffected friends of the cause; and as governor, you well know that by his wise measures, he inspired the colonists with renewed hopes, and cheered them on to renewed expectations. Before his death, the debts amounting to over $70,000 in this country and Africa, were settled. His official despatches from the colony were of great value in diffusing correct and cheering information, and thereby increasing our receipts. The unfortunate controversy in which he was drawn into, in the colony, made him enemies for the time. I trust however that all unkind feelings towards him have been forgotten, and that now a monument (if no more than a pile of rocks,) will be erected to his memory:—The man honored, beloved and surrounded by elevated friends in his own country, who freely gave up all for the sake of Liberia, ought not to be forgotton. I pray you

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)

1848

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