friends fell together. A youthful conscript, severely wounded in the terrible battle of Eylau, was carried to the hospital amongst hundreds of his fellows. Many days afterwards, a little dog had found its way, no one knew how, into the place, and amongst the wounded, the dying, and the dead, had searched out his early friend. The fainting boy was found by the attendants with the dog beside him licking his hands. The youth soon breathed his last, and a kind comrade took charge of the dog; but the animal would take no food, pined away, and shortly died. And a thousand other examples might be given of an affection in this creature unaltered by changes of fortune, and enduring to the last."

Who has not heard of the unforunate pilgrim of Helvellyn, and of his faithful dog—faithful even in death—immortalized alike by the Bard Chivalry and Laurel-honoring Laureate? We entirely concur with Mr. Youatt in his opinion, that while poverty may drive from a cold hearth many a companion of our happier hours, it was never known to diminish the love of one canine attendant.—*The Examiner.*

ZSCHOKKE.—"Not far from the river shore on the slope of the hills which shut in the valley of the *Aar*, stands, amongst other country houses, the villa of a man who, though a native German has now for many years become, by adoption, a Swiss, and who is one of the very few who have not only entered thoroughly into the life, spirit, and institutions of their adopted country, but have, by writing, speech, and action done brave battle in her cause, at numerous and trying emergencies. In that vine-covered house upon the hill, surrounded by its beautiful gardens, lives Heinrich Zschokke, whose numerous and well-known writings have excited so much sympathy and admiration in Germany as well as Switzerland. His Swiss History has been a valuable book for the people of Switzerland; and his Autobiography proves how much interest he took, and how various, active, and useful were the parts he played at various times on the political arena. At present he lives in retirement at this villa, with the receipt of his writings. In having attained through literature the means for such outlay he does indeed stand alone among the greater number of German authors; but Zschokke's works are not of an ordinary kind and some of them have brought him a high remuneration, as for example his History of the Bavarian People and their Princes. He is also now known as the author of the Hours of Devotion, which, from its wide circulation, must considerably have improved his pecuniary circumstances. The tall and dignified old man, whose blue eyes still retain their lively and benevolent expression, received me with friendly hospitality into his family circle. He lives like a patriarch, surrounded by sons and grandsons; and walking in his garden beneath the shadow of trees planted and reared by himself, he conversed with me of his former active life. Many of his sons are in the service of the State of Aargau; one of them is married to Zschokke's adopted daughter, the father of whom it was whose fate suggested to Zschokke his tale Alamontade, the Galley-Slave. This beautiful young woman who with her children, was on a visit at the house of Zschokke during my stay, added not a little to the charm of the aged patiarch's family circle. From the recent disturbances of Switzerland Zschokke appears to have held himself entirely aloof, being naturally disinclined at the age of seventy-six, to mingle again with the wild discord and fierce strife of political parties. His deep enthusiasm for the cause of the people, for which he formerly made such active exertions, remains unchanged; yet many of the warmest desires of modern times may excite in him no responsive emotion and even in the for which he formerly labored so assiduously he now works only in words, whose influence is incapable of producing much effect on the rapid course of political affairs. From this vallia the old statesman, author, teacher and reformer, looks far over the blooming valley of the *Aar*, stretched out before him like a garden and little can he be wondered at if he desires no change from in peaceful enjoyment amid there lovely scenes, surrounded and blessed by his large and happy family, and seeing the canton of which he is a citizen prosperous, enlightened, and independent, and his own house the point of attraction to many a passing traveller, coming to offer his tribute of admiring veneration."—*Switzerland in 1847.*

THE DIFFERENCE.

The French Revolution of 1798 was in a considerable degree a rising against the corruption of the Church, as well as of the State. A licentious and worldly minded clergy had brought Religion itself into contempt. Neither philosophers or people made any distinction between the altar and the unworthy priest that ministered at the altar. It was proclaimed and sincerely believed, (as sincerely we mean, as any such falsehood could be believed,) that there was no God, and that the soul was mortal as the body. "Sprinkle me with perfumes, crown me with flowers," said Mirabeau as he lay upon his dying bed, "that I may thus enter upon *eternal sleep.*"

Such was the sentiment of the Revolutionists of '93, the "Age of Reason" had come—superstition, which was to them but another name for religion, was no longer to rest like a heavy darkness upon the earth—man was to be free from all authority, even that of his God.

We do not feel bound to launch out into invectives against the errors of these men. For after all they were *men*, and their actions are to be accounted for on principles which have a reference to men, and not to fiends alone. The people of France had been ground down to the dust by a profligate nobility, and when they rose with one wild spring of rage, the stains of earth were upon their souls.

The excesses of that period were not a "*righteous*" retribution, as some have termed them—but they were a *natural* retribution.

We did not intend, when we begun, however, to go at length into this subject—we merely wished to refer particularly to one single fact, containing in itself the essence of long homilies upon the difference between the French of 1798 and 1848. It is told in the *Democratic Pacifique*: On taking the Tuileries the people found a magnificent image of Christ in sculpture. The people stopped and saluted it. "My friend," cried a pupil of the Polytechnic School, "*this is the Master of us all!*" The people took the Christ, and bore it solemnly to the Church of St. Roch. "Citizens, off with your hats. Salute Christ!" said the people; and everybody inclined respectfully towards it. Herein lies one great difference between the two revolutions. In 1798, the people took a young girl and paraded her through the streets of Paris, as the Goddess of Reason; in 1848, they bend respectfully in the wild enthusiasm of the moment, before a statue of the great Teacher of the brotherhood of man. May not fifty years have wrought an equally great change in other respects in the French character? Let us hope so, until we can hope no longer. To prophesy evil of those who are contending for liberty, does not become the sons of America.—*The Saturday Evening Post.*

LIBERIA HERALD.

MONROVIA, LIBERIA, SEPTEMBER 29, 1848.

Slave canoes captured.

On the night of the 9th, inst., our Marshall, Col: Hicks, captured two large slave canoes, two casks of rum, fourteen neptunes, and a few other articles of trade. These canoes were manned with Crewmen and were on their way to Little Cape Mount, for the purchase of slaves. It was not the intention of these marauders to land on our beach, but being much wearied, and in want of food, they approached within hailing distance, and requested the Crewmen to bring them something to eat. They were invited to come on shore, to refresh themselves,—take a short rest, and they would be in a good condition to prosecute their journey. After much entreaty, and assurances that no danger was to be apprehended, the canoes were landed, the property received in Crewtown and the slavers made comfortable in a house to themselves. As soon as matters were thus arranged, Johnson, the head Crewman, despatched one of his men to Col: Yates with the intelligence, and an urgent solicitation that immediate measures be taken to capture the slavers. Col: Yates did not hesitate to take the proper course, and very soon afterwards, he was, with the Marshall and five other gentlemen on the path to Crewtown—the canoes and merchandize, were easily secured; but we regret to say, that notwithstanding every precaution was used in approaching the town, the slavers succeeded in making their escape—they broke through the back part of the matted house, and were soon hid in the forest on Cape Messurado.

Canoes are frequently, journeying from New Cessters and Trade Town to Little Cape Mount, for the purchase of slaves—and the authorities have made several attempts to capture them, and bring to punishment the chiefs in that neighbourhood for commencancing the traffick—but have not succeeded in sustaining the charge against any of them.

The Spaniard at New Cessters, tho' he denies having any thing to do with the traffick in slaves, is in opinion, as deeply engaged in it now, as he ever was. He is very cautious in his movements: and unless spies are kept constantly in the neighbourhood of his establishment, the fact will never be established against him. He is living in our territory and introduces into it large quantities of merchandize, which pays no duties—and he should be driven from the country. We hope that the Executive will give this matter his serious consideration, and as soon as the weather will permit, send an expedition into that region.

Last month an officer was despatched by the authorities of Grand Bassa, to the Spaniard's establishment to arrest a couple of dissolute women who have been living there a considerable length of time—the officer made application to the King of the country for a safe conduct, which was immediately granted—and the officer went direct to the Spaniard's house; he was courteously received and entertained, and the persons named in his warrant were arrested. The Spaniard conversed freely with the officer, and told him, that he was in daily expectation of the arrival of the vessel to take him and his effects to Brazil.

VERY little Palm Oil can be purchased. The Africans are busily engaged in gathering their crops of rice. Should there be a cessation of rain, the oil trade will be pretty fair about the latter part of next month.

Vessel Lost.

The sloop "Black Hat," Whitfield master, owned by Mr. Thomas Hunter of this place, while off New Cesters, parted her chain and went on shore. The vessel and cargo entirely lost.

Slavers Captured.

One of H. B. Majesty's cruisers, in the early part of this month, captured three slave vessels, off the river Gallenas, and sent them into Sierra Leone for adjudication. One of these vessels had on board a cargo of four hundred slaves; and sufficient evidence was at hand to warrant the condemnation of the other two.

THE vessel purchased by the Vice President for Government, has been repaired, and is now being rigged, and will soon be ready for service. She passed over the bar in fine style, on the morning of the 15th, inst: under the direction of our fellowtownsman, Captain Reed Cooper. She is a launch vessel, and may prove profitable to the government, if properly managed. Should the monopoly law be carried out, we would suggest, that she be used for the accommodation, instead of chartering foreign vessels for the purpose. It would be a great saving to the government if this plan could be adopted; and we are not aware of any objection to her being thus employed.

Trade Town.

This beautiful country is about to be the theatre of a long and bloody war. Already the torch has been lighted, and many lives destroyed. Flor, a brother of Prince Boyer, the acknowledged sovereign of the country has taken up arms against his king, and is making extensive preparations to dethrone him. Will Buckler, of Grand Corah, a celebrated wartior, and next in succession to his king, has been solicited by Flor, to assist him. Buckler has consented to do so, and will march to his aid as soon as the king's consent is obtained. Prince Boyer is a brave man, and will resist to the last.

According to the official returns of the Collector of Customs, for the County of Grand Bassa, there was exported from that county, in the last quarter, 600 lbs. Ginger, 2266 lbs. arrow-root, and 1372 lbs. coffee,—(the value of these articles is $ 714 66.)

We invite the attention of our readers to the communication from Rev. William H. Payne, missionary of the M. E. Church, residing at Grand Cape Mount. We are under many obligations to Mr. Payne for so kindly accedding to our request, for a history of the causes which gave rise to the murder of Prince George Cain.

We are confident, that peace will not be of long duration in that country, and that property will be very insecure. The Headmen, may for the present, favor the murdering of George Cain, but when they find that his absence from the administration of the affairs of the country, brings them no material advantage, they will be as ready to prefer charges against Mamorah, the murderer of Cain, as they are now to countenance him.

Elder John Day, Superintendent of the mission, of the Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, has employed Mr. John P. Richardson to teach a school a New Georgia. The school has been in operation but a few weeks, and numbers now more than sixty scholars. Mr. R. is a licensed preacher in the Providence Baptist Church at this place.

Sinoe.

The schooner "Susannah" arrived on the 25th, inst: bringing the latest intelligence from the County of Sinoe. We gather from the letters of our correspondents, the following information.

The 25th, of July was celebrated at Greenville, with considerable display. A national salute was fired, the civil officers and citizens marched in procession to the M. E. Church, where a very appropriate and interesting address was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Priest.

A good dinner was served up in fine style, and in the evening a joyful company assembled to pay their compliments to the occasion.

The immigrants ex the "Col: Howard" were doing well, they had had slight attacks of the African fever,—the greater part of them were clearing their lands, and making preparations to build their houses.

A man by the name of Washum, one of the immigrants by the "Col: Howard," was been shot by an African, on the *Blue Barre* side, about three miles from the town of Greenville—he died ten days afterwards. The murderer was tried at the *Superior Court*, Judge *Murray* presiding, and found guilty of murder in the first degree—HE WAS EXECUTED. The murderer to the last declared that he took Washum for a baboon. Washum was hunting and had laid himself in a secluded place, to escape the notice of a flock of partridges. *Many* of the citizens believe the shooting to have been as the African said.

☞"Aman has just arrived at Madrid, whose body bullets cannot enter. He proposes being publicly shot at by the soldiers of the garrison; and if this be not permitted, he will shoot himself by means of a machine which will let off several muskets at the same time. This strange fellow is said to have invented a garment of a tissue which will resist any bullet."

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Liberia Herald.

Messrs Editors:—Though we must die as inspiration decrees, and as water spilt upon the ground which cannot be gathered, yet it is impossible for a human being to contemplate the rapid extinction of life without concern. To perish in a moment—to be hurried instantaneously and without preparation into the presence of the Supreme Judge, are subjects, the awful consequences of which, the heathen mind has never considered. Indeed to die has something in it inexpressibly awful and solemn. Such were the thoughts which agitated my mind at listening to a recital of the manner in which the late Prince George Cain was murdered. Reclining in a Hammock—reposing from the fatigue of a journey from his town down towards the beach—unconscious of the plan laid to take away his life, suddenly a crowd gathers around him, and instantly (so to speak) a spear and knife put a period to his existence.

The circumstances which led to this act, so appalling to the feelings of humanity, I give, as far as my gathered information in relation to them, will warrant. I am informed by the principle head men of this country, that his assumption of too much power was the cause of his murder, an act which had caused many a king in his country to share a fate similar to that of Prince Cain.

He is said to have entered into an agreement with the English relative to the abolition of the slave trade in the Cape Mount Country, without having previously consulted the Chiefs and Head Men. And that after such an agreement or treaty was effected, and a stipulation entered into on the part of the English, to pay them a certain amount of money annually, the first instalment was embezzled by him.

That such a treaty being effected, they were deprived of the gain arising from selling slaves, and being conscious of no other sources to which they could apply for patronage, but Monrovia and the trading establishments of its citizens here, the only means they could devise to render these supports permanent, would be to redeem the long lost confidence and patronage of the citizens of Monrovia; by encouraging the establishment of their factories in this country, and throwing no obstacles in the way of their traders.

That their purposes in these respects were thwarted and their hopes nearly blasted; in that he, without having consulted any of them, enacted a law, laying a prohibition upon any American trading in this country unless he paid the sum of fifty dollars; which sum in two instances, was paid to, and devoted by him to his private use.

These, as far as I can learn, are the principle circumstances which led to his murder. From conversation I have had with some of the principle men of this country, I learn that Prince Cain's murder is, with a few exceptions, generally approved; though every day brings reports relative to war, which will probably occasion. The natives at the present are favorably disposed towards the Americans, and assure them and their property security; yet so uncertain is every thing connected with a residence among natives, and especially in such stirring times as these, when the interior of the country is agitated with broils and contusion, together with the daily report of war. I, as an individual, could not feel myself secure with any considerable amount of stock on hand. I lament the death of Prince Cain from the fact that he relished a taste for civilized life, which, seemingly, could not be wiped away by the customs of his country. He could seldom be seen without being dressed with civilize attire—shoes, pants &c: and his principal conversation with civilized persons would be in relation to the usages and customs of civilized countries. His limited acquaintance with, and taste for civilize life, led him in every instance, to give sanction to any and every measure that had the appearance of civilization. Hence we see his willingness to have a Missionary established in his country to teach the children, and his agreement was to protect such an establishment. It is no more than justice to him to remark that up to the time he was killed, the purposes of the mission enjoyed his highest sanction. He contributed to its operations as much as his various callings would allow, by attending services and using his influence to induce his wives, servants, children and others to attend also. And I am informed that when he was murdered, he had in his possession a large bell, which his interest in the prosperity of the mission had prompted him to make me a present of. I am credibly informed also that previous to his death, Prince Cain had contemplated a visit to Monrovia, to seek an interview with the authorities relative to the formation of an alliance with that government; and it was my purpose to have some

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

NEW SERIES NO 1