penting, flew back and followed in her train, —*The Good Genius that turned every thing into Gold.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Liberia Herald.

Messrs Editors:—Sirs, permit me to give you a few extracts from my Journal, which I hope will be agreeable to your readers. I have thought for some time, that it would be gratifying to our friends in remote parts of the world, to hear of our prosperity, and our needs also. And though many of us, neither spare ourselves, nor our money to assist ourselves; yet, the number thus willing appear to be insufficient to meet our demands. In the whole of Liberia, we have twelve Baptist Churches duly organised and established. Six of them are in Monsterrado County; and the other six are in the counties of Grand Bassa and Sinoe, and Cape Palmas. All the churches, except one in the County of Grand Bassa, have Pastors watching over them. But in Monsterrado County, not an Ordained Minister at present resides there.

This will show the necessity of my visit to the Churches in that county, without further explanation. After a consultation with the Superintendent of the affairs of the B. F. M. S, B. C. it was thought advisable, under present circumstances, to visit the churches as often as possible. Accordingly, I set out on a tour on the 13th of June, on foot by way of the beach. It was comparatively good traveling for the rainy season; yet, the distance, and frequent showers of rain encountered, rendered travelling disagreeable and greatly fatiguing,

We arrived at Marshall, Junk, on the 15th, attended to some important matters of the church, held a two days' meeting, and passed on to Monrovia, which we reached on the 20th. On the 21st, preached to our brethren.—Friday 22nd, held a consultation with the Deacons and Licensed Ministers; when it was thought best that I should remain at Monrovia until after the Sabbath. I paid as many pastoral visits as I could, and preached Sabbath day. It was further conluded at the consultation that I might commence the most inportant duties needed in the church at Millsburg; accordingly, I started up the St. Paul's on the 26th:—to announce my arrival. I preached at N. Georgia the same night, and informed them of the object of my visit; they appeared to be much gratified, especially when they were informed that I would return, and put to rights the affairs of the church. On the 27th preached at Virginia, and announced in like manner the object of my visit. On the 28th reached Louisanna; preached there on the 29th, and 30th; held a two days' meeting at Millsburg, in which the church manifested much interest, by regular and timely attendance on the meeting. One person had been received as a candidate for baptism, but died before I reached there. Other important business I attended to during the time of the meeting;—left the brethren comforted. Saturday afternoon, the 30th, left for Louisianna, in a very heavy shower of rain, which prevented our having meeting there till sabbath morning, the first of July. A very interesting time sabbath morning, —after morning preaching, we repaired to the water side, near brother Seamour Jackson's house, where I solemnly immersed seven persons in the presence of the assembly. It was truly a time of solemnity and rejoicing—and what added yet more to the impressiveness of the scene, six out of the seven, were Congoes, recaptives of the "Pon's." In the after noon, I preached, and delivered the usual address and charge, and gave the right hand of fellowship to those just baptised:—and administered the sacrement to the church, and to a goodly number of the brethren and sisters, who had come from Millsburg. I observed during my discourse that the brethren enjoyed it like hungry men at a feast. In meeting around the Lord's Table, to partake of his broken body and shed blood, it was truly a melting time. Here our joys were mingled with tears; and deep feelings manifested by all. In singing the hymn after supper, the brethren and sisters left their seats in an orderly manner, and gave each other the hand of sweet fellowship, in token of perfect union. At this place also, one of the candidates for baptism died before I reached the place. In view of the destitute state of all the churches, in Monsterrado County, will not some of our brethren come over and help us? After the afternoon services, brother Richardson went to Virginia, and preached there at night; but I remained at Louisianna till Monday morning, 2nd of July, when I left. and joined brother Richardson at Virginia, from there we went to New Georgia, where we settled some very important church matters. Left all well. Returned to Virginia and had a two days' meeting according to previous arrangment, the meeting was well attended throughout, not only by our brethren, but by other order of christians: here I had none to baptize; but dedicated four children to God, after our order, administered the sacrement of the Lord's supper to a large number of our brethren and sisters, the number being increased by the coming of some of our brethren from Millsburg and Louisiana. This was truly a high day to the disciples of Jesus; and the exercises were enjoyed as a feast of fat things to them. Left this church after the A. M. service, according to previous arrangement, to attend services of the church at New Georgia, and among other things preached the funeral sermon of our beloved sister Morrell. Had a very heavy shower of rain, between Virginia and New Georgia. Left New Georgia Monday morning the 9th. quite a pleasant morning. Saturday 14th commened a meeting at Monrovia; I preached Saturday morning from Mic. 6. ch—& 8th vs. In the after noon, Rev. H. W. Ellis from Matt 28. 19—20 vs: and Rev. B. R. Wilson in the evening, from the second chapter, of Paul's Epistle to the Eph. and latter clause of the 15th vs. We had full and anxious congregations; and may be called a union meeting. For the brethren of each denomination, took their respective turns, in preaching, exhortation prayer &c. Preaching Sabbath morning by brother Richardson, after which, the whole assembly from the church repaired to the banks of the river, where, had already assembled a large number of spectators, and on board of boats to witness the baptizing of the candidates. It is some what strange, Mr. Editor that tho' persons speak so contemptably of true baptism, yet, they will leave their favorite walks to witness the beautiful and impressive scene. Good behavior and attention at the water. The spirits of the brethren and sisters, appeared much revived. Baptizing over; &c. met for the afternoon services, and never in all the days of my life. have I preached to a larger, and more respectable, and attentive audience. After preaching, I delivered the usual address to the church, and charge to the candidates, or the persons just baptized, and gave the right hand of fellowship in behalf of the church. At seven o'clock, the church met to commemorate the death and suffering of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ: and I do not remember of ever enjoying such a season. To see, between one, and two hundred sit around the sacrimental board at one time, and nearly all, in mournful grief and tears; what! but an adamant could fail to be moved? The old and experienced part of the church said such a time had not been witnessed within the last 20 years. And indeed, such was the state of deep feeling, and indication of good results from the meeting—that a meeting commenced the next day, Monday and was protracted till Tuesday night.

DISCOVERIES.

All the churches in the county of Monsterrado, need a good undershepherd. A spiritual guide, one to preach not-himself, but Christ crucified, one who will learn and study the scriptures. A good school teacher is needed at all our stations, save two. Though three places are occupied in Monsterrado county: some stations are unavoidably unoccupied for want of suitable teachers. Supply the stations of our mission, in the above particulars, with suitable persons, and they will thrive like the lillies of the valley. No schools at our station at Monrovia: none at Louisiana; none at Millsburg. I further discover, that it would not only require a good man, to command respect and attention at Monrovia, but he should be sufficiently informed, to lead the members of his congregation, to instruct them, and when he enters the pulpit, the church can feel assured, that the minister is able to "rightly divide the word &c"

And, further, as our conversation, taste, judgement, views, choice of things, are in a very great degree, regulated by the amount of information we possess; so I find at Monrovia: that their general information puts it out of the power of any one less informed than themselves, to instruct them. Among the best informed in our Republic are members of the church at Monrovia; now many of the members of both sex, are persons of extensive reading, to such, the old sermon from the new text can neither instruct, nor comfort. Weight of character in order to be useful in matters of discipline. How can an individual, correct, rebuke, reprove, in righteousness," "if he is not upright himself?" He should fully understand the doctrine, he imparts to others steadfast in the faith: not moving according to circumstances but according to truth. With the hope that the God of churches, & missions may supply every station, and bless all the churches.

I subscribe myself a fellow companion in tribulation.

A. P. DAVIS.

Monrovia July 20th 1849.

For the Liberia Herald.

Messrs Editors:—Sirs, you will indulge me with a short space in your columns to repeat in part what has already been said: but we deem it not out of place to repeat it, and repeat it,—and then repeat it *again*. On the 6th, day of March last, the good French steamer "Espadon" Captain A. Villemaine, received our army on board, all cap apis for the campaign a gainst the illustrious Chiefs of the New Sesters country. While the columns were being formed to embark, every bystander's eye beamed with joy and seemed to say go and prosper and may the God of Heaven be with you. —By half past 5 of the clock that day all was on board, and we sailed, and in less than two days had possesed ourselves of that land which hitherto had been deemed impregnable. We had a jolly set of boys, all life ready and willing to obey their *officers*, in which every true hearted Liberian takes great pleasure. It is my candid opinion; that if the French government had tried for a half century, they had not found a gentleman better adapted to the enterprize, nay; if they had prolonged the search to 2 3-4 of a century, the final conclusion would have been thus.

Forty ages behold us, Captain Villemaine and officers are yet without *rivals*.

Are there any who having a knowledge of the campaign, so base as to dispute my remarks? I *trow not*. With what fatherly care did Captain Villemane and officers watch over the army so verry comfortably situated on board of his ship. The undivided attention of his Surgeon, and Assist Surgeon to our sick not afar off but approached them with hasty steps of *affection*, a proof of a sound conviction, that we were all made *by the same God*. Thrice blessed *Liberians* stop and catch the sound *of these words*. "*One God made us all.*"

In a word they knew and respected us as men. Not all the Galvanic Batteries in the world can shock from our minds the name of Captain Villemaine and officers of the Espadon. Nor if the sweet sounds of the celebrated Paganini's Violin were coupled could effect any more, but on the contrary would but serve to sooth us more deeply in favor of Captain V. and officers, and their good ship the "*Espadon*." Not let their names be written in letters of gold, and succeeding generations will repeat the story; and if we are faithful, not puffed up, Heaven, will assist them in "speaking the speech as we pronounced it, trippingly on the tounge." For the air is so magnificent that they cannot saw it. The reader will bear in mind that the magananimous conduct of Captain Villemaine and officers did not cease on our leaving ship board, with a view to taking up our abode in the tented field, nay, it glared with equal brilliancy there for he was at anchor off every point that danger seemed to threaten.

We are more than pleased to see that both England and France are bent on driving from our shore each and every brigand, whose sole object is to enrich themselves with the blood of Africa's sons. Their very purposes are murkey their countenances desperately *wicked*. They effect a serenity in their hellish smiles which might appal the Devil were they out of his *craft*. What a sorry set of "soidisant" Dons a mere puff of eolus *blasts*.

Should the "Espadon" call at Monrovia "Enpassen" from the southward, we will hail her return with cheerful and grateful hearts, and shall ever wish her success.

I am truly Yours

N. M. HICKS.

For the Liberia Herald.

Messrs Editors.—Sirs permit me to reply to an article that appeared in the "Herald" of June 29th Signed "*Solicitor*." The writer of the piece in question, seems to be much chagrined at the "*Quoted Paragraph*" found in "Africa's Luminary" of June 13th and in order to express his indignation thereat, he has poured forth his collected bile unsparingly—intending the filthy mass for "*Observer*." This *malice aforethought*, was certainly uncalled for, and deserves animadversion. If "Solicitor" is so unenviably obtuse, or so wantonly mischievous, as not to understand, or wilfully misinterpet the "*first effort*" that he might thereby be employed in ejecting such impudent and ungentlemanly gabble in a public Jounal: all that may be said to him is:—Go on thou *magpie*, as thou canst peep knowingly in a marrow bone, and when thou hast furnished thy peculiar propensity to superabundance —then, stop! "Observer" will here, inform the public that in no part of the article written by him, does he wish, or did he intend, any sentence, clause, phrase, or word, to be construed into an expression of contempt, detraction, or insult towards the Rev. J. W. R. his family, or any thing with which he is connected; but *vice versa*. This will no doubt suffice.

But why "Solicitor," should make himself a stipendiary press, is not known: unless indeed, it be to make a display of his charlatanry in a foul puff upon one who desires no dealings *whatever* with such a buffoon. The expressions "*casting pearls before swine*" and "*to its vomit*," are out of place, and means nothings if intended to apply to "*Observer*" as *he* was much delighted with the Rev's—discourse, and was edified thereby: but on the contrary, if we may judge of *swine* by their dirty and mean practices, and habits; then, "*Solicitor*" fills the measure of a *Hog* completely, as his calumnious *debut* was unprovoked, and of the lowest and most degraded kind,—remarkably characteristic of the *beast!* "*A pigmy will be a pigmy still though perched on Alps!*"

"Solicitor" quotes from scripture "speak evil of no man, especially ministers," &c.: what he means by this quotation is not known, unless it be to condemn himself; for nought is said by "Observer"- that can be considered derogatory to *any* man, by persons of sense. "Solicitor" of course excepted.

This our ass, clothed in a lion's skin. will remember that scripture likewise says of characters like himself. "But these as natural brute beasts, made to be taken and destroyed, speak evil of the things that they understand not; and shall utterly perish in their own corruption;" &c. and again;

"A double minded man is unstable in all his ways," such a one as will appear friendly to your face, and when you turn from him, will bite at you like a viper, though he be biting a file! No excuse can shield such fool hardiness. "Solicitor" says, "THEN, why in your description speak so tauntingly of the '*first effort*' and thereby intimating that there were no simplicity evinced in the discourse." The poverty of this "Hero's pretensions are really to be pitied. It is advisable that he would look again at the article of "Observer" especially that portion of it, which he has quoted for *Hypercriticism*; and see if he cannot there find an acknowledgement of the Rev. J. W. R's worth: it is there said, that the discourse, was very pleasing, and *delightful*,—"not more *delightful*, because it was the *first effort*, we heard him make, than for its "*Pertinent simplicity!*" Again, after quoting the Paragraph concerning the storm, and persons going *in* and *out* of the church at the time; he asks "What conclusion shall we draw from this quaint sentence," &c. This question will be divested of some of its singularity, when upon reflection it is remembered that "Solicitor," asks it! The "*quaint sentence*" only admits of the conclusion intended, and that is;—persons who were in the church at the time of the storm, and who lived near by probably, went home to see if their chattels were secure from the weather,—and also to get umbrellas' for the purpose of accompanying their families home with, after the church services were over; as they certainly made their appearance at the church again, in a short time; and with umbrellas too!

If it had not been for these attempts to roar, this creature might have passed for a lion; as he would not have been noticed; but in attenpting to play the whole farce, he *brayed*, instead of *roaring*, and thus the *long ears* of the *Peculiar animal* were discovered!

Thus the premises of "Solicitor" being neither sea, nor dry-land, the fabric he has attempted to rear, has sunk, together with the builder; and it is advisable that hereafter he would either build something that will stand long enough to be looked at; or else not go to the expense and trouble, of making an attempt to build anything.

In conclusion, it may be necessary to say, that this reply to "Solicitor," would not have been made, had not the wisest of men said "*Answer a fool according to his folly lest he be wise in his own conceit.*"

With this cursory glance. I now take leave o "Solicitor," *forever*: and leave him to revel among his kindred spirits,—*the swine!*

Yours with *Peculiar* considerations:

OBSERVER!

August 15th 1849.

LIBERIA HERALD:

MONROVIA LIBERIA, AUGUST 31, 1849

Acquisition of Territory.

It will be gratifying to our readers to learn that within the last month or two several important tracts of territory,—including the political jurisdiction of the same, have been ceded by the aboriginal Kings and Chiefs, to this government. The entire territories of Grand Cape Mount, Sugaree and Manna, on the north west, and the territory of Grand Cess on the south east, are now integral parts of the Republic of Liberia. The aborigines of those tracts have incorporated themselves with us, and are subject to, and entitled in common to all the benefits and protection of the government and laws of this Republic.

This intelligence is indeed gratifying, as, in the first place it places under the immediate and uncontrovertable jurisdiction of the Republic—with the single exception of a small tract of country in the Kroo district, which the Republic, as yet, has only a pre-emption right —all the intermediate points of coast lying between this place and our extreme jurisdiction on the south east.

Secondly the Liberian Authorities will be able to abolish speedily from among the tribes occupying those tracts, the barbarous customs, which for centuries, have been so distructive to human life, and which have so debased the natives, that they are now but little removed from the brute creation. Now the whole power and influence of the government may be successfully exerted in introducing among them the blessings of civilization and christianity.

Thirdly; these and other cessions, which the authorities, we are credibly informed, expect soon to obtain, will enable the government to carry out, in a few years, another great and vastly important object;—that of dotting as far as possible; this western border with civilized and christian communities, to the end of effectually abolishing the slave trade. And in forming settlements, no time should be lost. The question of the propriety of withdrawing the British squadron from this coast, is now under serious consideration in England, and as far as we are able to judge, public opinion in Great Britian, seems to favor it. If so, and the squadron be withdrawn; the traffic will be revived, and vigorously prosecuted at every point where slavers can gain access. It is therefore, fondly hoped that no impediment will be thrown in the way of the Republic, acquiring all the territory lying between the She Bar River and Cape Palmas—which includes the principal haunts of the slavers, and the districts where the slave trade is still successfully being carried on. And may we not also entertain the hope that our friends abroad, especially in the U. S will aid us in this great effort?—We feel that we may.—We therefore, in behalf of our fellow citizens, earnestly solicit pecuniary assistance from the friends of humanity in every country.

Resignation.

Daniel B. Warner has resigned the office of Secretary of State.

For four weeks we have had dry weather—not enough rain has fallen to moisten the earth, which is very unusual for this season of the year. The consequence is, that the growth of vegetables is much retarded, and the rice that had not ripened will be materially injured. We hope that there may be but a very few farms of "late rice."

Rice is now coming in plentifully, and within a fortnight's time has fallen in price, twenty five cents on the bushel.

Military Appointments.

The President has made the following appointments.

James B. Mc Gill to be Lieutenant Colonel of the first Regiment, in place of Jacob W. Prout deceased

Francis Payne to be Major of the first Regiment, in place of Dixon B. Brown, deceased

Nugent M. Hicks, to be Brigade Inspector, with the rank of Major.

On the evening of the 1st, inst: the Hon. D. B. Warner delivered an interesting and appropriate address, before the members of the Liberia Lyceum, on the life and character of the late Rev. Elijah Johnson The Hall of the Lyceum was well filled with ladies and gentlemen who had come together on the occasion.

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)

1849

NEW SERIES NO I