By the President of the Republic of Liberia.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, a treaty of friendship and commerce between the Republic of Liberia and Her Britanic Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, was concluded and signed by their plenipotentiaries at London on the 21st. day of November, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty Eight: which treaty being word for word as follows:

HER Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Republic of Liberia, being desirous to conclude a Treaty of Peace and Friendship, and to regulate thereby the commercial intercourse between the dominions and subjects of Her Majesty and the territories and citizens of the Republic; Her Majesty has for this purpose named as Her Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

The Right Honourable Henry John Viscount Palmerston, Baron Temple, a Peer of Ireland, a Member of Her Britannic Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, a Member of Parliament, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, and Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and the Right Honourable Henry Labouchere, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, a Member of Parliament, and President of the Committee of Privy Council for Affairs of Trade and Foreign Plantations;

And the Republic of Liberia having, by resolutions of the Legislature, bearing date the 4th of February, 1848, authorized and empowered Joseph Jenkins Roberts, the President of the Republic, to conclude such Treaty on behalf of the Republic;

The Plenipotentiaries of Her Majesty, and the said President of the Republic, after having communicated to each other their respective powers, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:

ARTICLE I

There shall be perpetual Peace and Friendship between Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Her heirs and successors, and the Republic of Liberia, and between their respective subjects and citizens.

ARTICLE II.

There shall be reciprocal freedom of commerce between the British dominions and the Republic of Liberia The subjects of Her Britannic Majesty may reside in, and trade to, any part of the territories of the Republic to which any other foreigners are or shall be admitted. They shall enjoy full protection for their persons and properties; they shall be allowed to buy from and to sell to whom they like, without being restrained or prejudiced by any monopoly, contract, or exclusive privilege of sale or purchase whatever; and they shall moreover enjoy all other rights and privileges which are or may be granted to any other foreigners, subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation. The citizens of the Republic of Liberia shall, in return, enjoy similar protection and privileges in the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty.

ARTICLE III.

No tonnage, import, or other duties or charges, shall be levied in the Republic of Liberia on British vessels, or on goods imported or exported in British vessels, beyond what are or may be levied on national vessels, or on the like goods imported or exported in nationalvessels; and in like manner, no tonnage, import, orother duties or charges, shall be levied in the British dominions on vessels of the Republic, or on goods imported or exported in those vessels, beyond what are or may be levied on national vessels, or on the like goods imported or exported in national vessels.

ARTICLE IV.

Merchandize or goods coming from the British dominions in any vessel, or imported in British vessels from any country, shall not be prohibited by the Republic of Liberaia, nor be subject to higher duties than are levied on the same kinds of merchandize or goods coming from any other foreign country, or imported in any other vessels.

All articles the produce of the Republic may be exported therefrom by British subjects, and British vessels, on as favourable terms as by the subjects and vessels of any other foreign country.

ARTICLE V.

It being the intention of the Government of the Republic of Liberia to trade in certain articles of import, with a view to raising a revenue by selling them at a fixed advance upon the cost price, it is hereby agreed that in no case shall private merchants be absolutely prohibited from importing any of such articles, or any article in which the Government of the Republic may at any time see fit to trade; nor shall such articles, or any article in which the government of the Republic may at any time see fit to trade, be subject to a duty of a greater amount than the amount of the advance upon the cost price at which the Government may from time to time be bound to sell the same.

In case the Government of the Republic shall at any time fix the price of any article of native produce, with a view to such article being taken in payment for any articles in which the Government may trade, such article of native produce shall be received into the Treasury at the same fixed price, in payment of taxes, from all persons trading with the Republic

ARTICLE VI.

The protection of the Government of the Republic shall be afforded to all British vessels, their officers and crews. If any such vessels should be wrecked on the coast of the Republic, the local authorities shall succour them, and shall secure them from plunder, and shall cause all articles saved from the wreck to be restored to their lawful owners. The amount of salvage dues in such cases shall be regulated, in the event of dispute, by arbitrators chosen by both parties.

ARTICLE VII

It being the intention of the two Contracting Parties to bind themselves by the present Treaty to treat each other on the footing of the most favoured nation, it is hereby agreed between them, that any favour, privilege, or immunity whatever, in matters of commerce and navigation, which either Contracting Party has actually granted, or may hereafter grant, to the subjects or citizens of any other State, shall be extended to the subjects or citizens of the other Contracting Party, gratuitously, if the concession in favour of that other State shall have been gratuitous, or in return for a compensation as nearly as possible of proportionate value and effect, to be adjusted by mutual agreement, if the concession shall have been conditional.

ARTICLE VIII.

Each Contracting Party may appoint Consuls for the protection of trade, to reside in the dominions of the other; but no such Consul shall enter upon the exercise of his functions until he shall have been approved and admitted, in the usual form, by the Government of the country to which he is sent.

ARTICLE IX.

Slavery and the Slave Trade being perpetually abolished in the Republic of Liberia, the Republic engages that a law shall be passed; declaring it to be piracy for any Liberian citizen or vessel to be engaged or concerned in the Slave Trade.

The Republic engages to permit any British vessel of war which may be furnished with special Instructions under the Treaties between Great Britain and Foreign Powers for the prevention of the Slave Trade, to visit any vessels sailing under the Liberia flag, which may, on reasonable grounds, be suspected of being engaged in the Slave Trade; and if, by the result of the visit, it should appear to the officer in command of such British vessel of war that the suspicions which led thereto are well grounded, the vessel shall be sent without delay to a Liberian port, and shall be delivered up to the Liberian authorities to be proceeded against according to the laws of the Republic.

ARTICLE X.

The Republic of Liberia further engages to permit any British vessel of war which may be furnished with special Instructions as afore said, to visit, on the coast within the jurisdiction of the Republic, or in the ports of the same, any vessel which may be suspected of being engaged in the Slave Trade, and which shall be found sailing under any flag whatever, or without any flag; and if the suspicions which led to the visit should appear to the officer in commaad of such British vessel of war to be well grounded, to detain such vessel, in order to send it as soon as possible before the competent court for adjudication.

Duly constituted ports of entry in the Republic of Liberia shall be excepted from the operation of the stipulations of the present Article; and no vessel shall be visited by a British cruizer within the limits of such ports, except on permission specially granted by the local authorities

ARTICLE XI

The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London within the space of twelve months from the date hereof.

In witness whereof the Plenipotentiaries of Her Britannic Majesty, and the President of the Republic of Liberia, have signed the same, and have affixed thereto their respective seals.

Done at London, the twenty-first day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

(L.S.) PALMERSTON.
(L.S.) H LABOUCHERE.
(L.S.) J. J ROBERTS.

And whereas the said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at London on the 1st day of August 1849, by Thos: Hodgkin Agent for this Republic, and the Right Honourable Viscount Palmerston &c. &c. &c.

Now therefore be it known that I Joseph J. Roberts President of the Republic of Liberia have caused the said treaty to be made public, to the end that the same and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfiled with good faith by the Republic and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the Republic to be affixed Done at the Town of Monrovia this 25th day of September A D. 1849, and of the Independence of the Republic the Third.

By the President.

J. J. ROBERTS.

J. N. Lewis,
Secretary of State *Adinterim.*

LIBERIA HERALD

MONROVIA LIBERIA, SEPTEMBER 28, 1849

The College.

In our last, we referred to the contemplated college, intended to be established in Liberia, by our friends in the U. States. We did not then advance any opinion as to the results likely to flow from an institution of that kind, indeed, to have done so, would have been in us an act of supererogation. And we are not willing to be charged with doing more than duty requires of us.

The people of Liberia will no doubt have a proper esumation of the importance of a well established college, where the youths will have the advantages of procuring a suitable education, to fit them to discharge honorably the several stations they may be called upon to occupy in the government, or in other places of trust and responsibility; and it should be the height of our ambition to encourage every effort that may be made to have the education of our youths perfected upon the soil of Liberia—in the government which they are expected to support, and to assist in rearing to an exalted position. This is our opinion, which we freely advance, and will always maintain.

It would be premature in us to hazard a suggestion as to the mode an institution of the kind, ought to be conducted—in fact we are so little acquainted with the government of educational establishments, as to be utterly unable to make a single recommendation; but we will wait with becoming patience to observe the plans of our patrons. It will not be out of place, we hope, to throw out a suggestion as to the location of the college. We presume it will be for the general benefit of the people of Liberia, if so, its location should be at, or as near as possible to a central point, where it would be equally convenient for the people of any of the counties. Objections may be raised to the situation of the establishment being somewhat remote from the most populous parts; but this ought not to be. We are not informed that it is customary for such institutions to be in a town, or in close proximity to one; indeed, if we remember correctly, the contrary is usually the case. We have no prejudices to gratify; our sole aim is to have the institution so located and managed, as to gain for it the good will of every person in Liberia—to have it known as the property of the people, with proper restrictions and regulations. And in furtherance of our plan, we would have it placed under the immediate control of the government,—this would be attaching to it an importance which it might not otherwise obtain; and would be the surest guarantee that the objects contemplated by its worthy patrons would be fully carried out.

It is rumored, that it is more than probable that Grand Cape Mount will again be the theatre of a long and devastating war. It is said that Mamorah the murderer of the late Prince Cain, who had sought refuge with some of the interior tribes from the vengeance of the brother of the murdered Prince, is raising a large force to usurp the sovereignty of the country. If this be true our government ought to adopt measures to prevent such a catastrophe—as it has obtained political jurisdition over the country, and consequently should not permit it to be disturbed by wars. Virtually our government is responsible for the good behaviour of the turbulent chiefs in that district of country.

Our readers will perceive that "Alpha" is somewhat displeased with us for referring to his communication in our last number. We were not aware in doing so, that we pursued an unusual course, and until we are better infomed, nothing that Alpha has said on the subject will prevent us making such observations on communications sent to our office, as we may think proper.

On our second page, our readers will find our treaty with England.

Captain Dunlop, Commandindg the British Naval forces on the northern station, has succeeded in an arrangement with the chiefs of the Gallenas for the abolition of the slave trade in their dominion. They have delivered to Captain Dunlop all the Spaniards who were engaged in the traffic, some 42 in number, and they have been sent to Sierra Leone. The chiefs also agreed to give up the slaves belonging to the Spaniards, numbering some two thousand, but at our last advices they had not been delivered.

We hope there may be no more trading in slaves in that neighborhood, but we are fearful that it may again be revived. Very little confidence is to be placed on treaty stipulations with the African for the abolition of the slave trade.

Naval

On the 16th inst: the U. S. Ship Decatur Commander Edward Byrne, arrived from a cruise on the leeward coast.

The Decatur left on the 21st: for Porto Praya. All well.

H. Majesty's Steam sloop Teazer, arrived on the 16th inst: from Sierra Leone. Sailed for the Gallenas on the 18th.

Liberia Packet.

The Liberia Packet arrived from Baltimore on the 18th ult: after a passage of 49 days. Passgers Rev. Mr. Bastian, Sup: Miss: of the M. E. Church, Rev. R. R. Gurley, H. Teage, and Mrs. Russwurm; and twenty immigrants for this place and Cape Palmas. We are pleased to say that the latter are of the right sort, and promise an accession to our intellectual and industrial strength. Mr. Gurley, meeting with many with whom he was personally acquainted, and others with whom he formerly held friendly correspondence, was received with the cordiality, which old acquaintance and, faithful service inspire. He returns in the Packet. Sincerely do we hope he may be spared to go back to his country in the fulness of health, and be enabled to lift up his voice in Africa's cause. Possessed of an honest and benevolent heart—a buoyant, enthusiastic spirit, a clear and discriminating judgment, and an manly eloquence, we know of no one, of whose active services more can be augured than of his. We are happy to tell our readers that our old friend D. Hall, in the Col: Office, is well and active; and in spite of all the complaints alledged against him, is giving himself more trouble and anxiety to accomodate the people here, in their multiform requests and orders than we would to accommodate each other. We testify what we have seen. But more anon.

Pursuant to notice given to the inhabitants of this, and the upper settlements, the people met on Monday the 24th of September, in the M. E Church in this place, to receive Rev. Mr. Gurley, and to listen to such remarks as he might think proper to make, touching the present condition and future prospects of the Republic.

Rev. Mr. Bastian opened the proceedings, by an appropriate and affecting prayer. The meeting was then organized by the appointment of Mr. S. Benedict Chairman, and Mr. H. Teage Secretary.

The Chairman as soon as he had taken the chair announced the purpose of the meeting, and invited Mr. Gurley to proceed.

The Rev. gentleman arose, under strong emotions, and glanced rapidly at the past history of the colony—paid an eloquent and affecting tribute to the memory of Ashmun and Cary, and Johnson, and their worthy coadjutors—contrasted the present condition of the place, with what it was when, twenty five years ago he stood beside Ashmun on this hill, and conferred with him as to the best manner to preserve from total extinction, the spark which christian heroism and liberality had kindled here, and declared that the result compared with the means, was to him a source, not only of gratification, but of astonishment. He then proceeded to suggest some improvement; and urged with great earnestness the attention of the people to education, and concluded by declaring his firm conviction that the tree of liberty and religion is fixed in a congenial soil—that it is destined to extend its boughs until it shall throw a refreshing shade over the length andbreadth of Africa.

The Rev. gentleman then took his seat, when the following resolutions presented by President Roberts, and seconded by Colonel Yates, were unanimously adopted.

Resolved—,that the thanks of this meeting be, and they are hereby tendered to Rev. Mr. Gurley for the kind and able manner in which he has addessed us on this occasion—for the frankness with which he has explained the objects of his present visit to Liberia, and for the assurance of his deep interest in the future welfare and prosperity of this infant Republic.

Resolved—that we are deeply sensible of the many obligations we are under to Rev. Mr. Gurley for past services in the cause of Colonization—for the deep interest he has always manifested in behalf of our oppressed race—and especially for his devotedness, through a period of more than a quarter of

Maryland Historical Society

The Maryland State Colonization Society Papers

XII. Newspapers
B. Liberia Herald

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