LIBERIA HERALD.

NEW SERIES.

(FOR OUR COUNTRY.)

VOL. I. MONROVIA, LIBERIA, (WEST AFRICA.) SEEMBERTP, 18th 1850. NO. 4.

LIBERIA HERALD

Published Semi-Monthly.

The Liberia Herald is published in Monrovia on the first and third Wednesdays in each month, at Two Dollars *per annum*, payable in advance.

The rates of advertising in the Liberia Herald, are,—

For a single square, one insertion, $ " 75c.
For half a square, one insertion, $ " 50c.
For each subsequent insertion, $ " 25c.

Five lines or less, constitute half a square, and ten lines a square. If an advertisement exceeds a square the price will be in exact proportion.

Marriages and obituary notices are charged 50 cents for one insertion. Payments in all cases, in advance.

Voluntary correspondence, containing interesting or important news, solicited from any part of the Republic.

No notice will be taken of anonymous communications, nor will rejected communications be returned.

All communications must be addressed to "Liberia Herald."

The under signed tenders his thanks to his friends and the public generally, & begs to say that he continues to furnish dinners, breakfasts, lodging &c at his "Hotel" which was opened 8 years ago at the solicitations of Naval Officers, and many others who are in the habit of visiting Monrovia. And all who have been accommodated left satisfied; our charges being as reasonable as any one else.

Monrovia Augt 18th, 1850.

N. *M.* HICKS

HARRISS & HENRY.

Has on hand, and offer for sale at prices cheaper than elsewhere *for cash*,—the following articles —Dishes, Plates, Bowls, Pitchers, Mugs and Basins!

Superior bleached and unbleached cottons,
" White, and colored muslins,
" French, English, and American calicoes
" English, and American linens,
" Irish linens and umbrellas,
" *Cassimeres* and clothe,
" Checks, vestings, linings, &c, &c, &c.

Pilot bread. Butter, Lard, Flour;—Leaf, crushed, and brown sugars: Mackeral Nos. 1, 2, & 3; Herrings Nos. 1 & 2: Bacon, hams and shoulders; Pork and beef—sperm and tallow candles; superior and common segars; chewing, smoking and leaf tobacco;—table salt;—Boots, shoes and hats:—tea, coffee and chocolate, with numerous other articles comprising a *general assortment* for a dry goods and grocery store.

Please call at Southwest corner of Broadway and Carlew Streets.

Monrovia, Sept. 9th, 1850. i. 4. t.

BENJ'N COATES. WALTER BROWN

COATES & BROWN,

Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

No 139 1-2 Market street, North side, between Third and Fourth streets, PHILADELPHIA.

NOTICE.

I am directed to notify the citizens of Montserrado County, and they are hereby notified, that an election will be held in the several towns and villages, in the county aforesaid, on the first Tuesday in November next, to fill the vacancy in the Senate, occasioned by the resignation of Hon. H. Teage.

W. J. ROBERTS,
High Sheriff

Monrovia September 14th 1850.

LIBERIA HERALD.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled.

The undersigned, for himself and others associated, respectfully begs leave to present to the consideration of Congress the following propositions, to which they have given much reflection:

First. The suppression of the African Slave Trade.

Second. The carrying of the mails between the United States and the Republic of Liberia

Third. To extend and regulate trade between the United States and Liberia.

The Independence of the Republic of Liberia has been acknowledge by the greatest powers of Europe. It is an off shoot from our own country, and is peopled by emigrants from all the States of this Union. It already embraces within the action of its government and laws many of the natives and several of the Kings and Princes of the west coast of Africa, who seek its protection, trust in its beneficence, and offer their allegiance as citizens.

When the Republic of Liberia shall have completed the purchase of the Gallinas, for which negotiations are now in progress, the sea-coast will embrace upwards of seven hundred miles.

The first settlement from this country was made in 1821; and the infant Colony, under incredible embarrassments, against the combinations and efforts of an inhuman and mercenary spirit, and the earlier and almost indomitable prejudice and hostility of native tribes, has gradually and peacefully extended its borders; received, protected, and educated emigrants from the United States, and many of the natives; has triumphed over all obstacles, and now presents to the world a free, vigorous and permanent commonwealth.

Its destiny may be predicted.

Its extension on that heretofore desecrated coast; its ultimate influence over all that great division of the globe; the suppression of the slave trade, not only within the present limits of the Republic, but shortly from Sierra Leone to Cape Palmas, and eventually from the entire coast; the great and increasing emigration from this country to the fertile regions of the Republic; the diffusion of knowledge and civilization, of christianity, of the arts and sciences, and of extended and heretofore unknown commerce, indicate that destiny.

Its forests, its minerals, its soil, its climate, and the already various and extensive productions of the necessaries and luxuries of life, form so many unfailing sources for our commerce.

The undersigned and his associates, looking to the preceding high public objects, and also to their private objects of pecuniary results, propose to build four steam-ships, which shall combine, in a higher degree than has yet been attained, the necessary qualities of speed, strength, space and ventilation, each of which to be commanded by a Lieutenant of the United States Navy.

Each ship shall not be of less than *four thousand tons*, and warranted to be of superior quality in all respects, to any steam-ships now afloat, or in progress of construction, for war purposes, or for the proposed service, and capable of going from New York to Liverpool in eight days.

Each ship to make not less than *four* trips per annum, leaving New Orleans, Norfolk, Baltimore, and New York, or such other ports as may be reasonably indicated by the United States.

The Government of the United States shall have the power to take any and all of said ships, when required for war purposes, by paying the cost of construction, and a commission of ten per centum, and at all times the right to place on board of each ship *two* guns of heavy calibre, and the men necessary to serve them, and also to send out on board of any of said vessels any agent or agents of the Government to Liberia, free from cost for transportation or subsistence.

The undersigned and his associates estimate the cost of such ships, as heretofore named, at nine hundred thousand dollars each, and they ask the United States to advance to them *two-thirds* of the money in five per cent. stocks, to be repaid into the Treasury, with interest, in equal annual instalments, during the existence of the contract; which contract they propose shall continue for *twenty years*, renewable at the pleasure of the Government.

The sum of six hundred thousand dollars to be advanced in five per cent. stocks, from time to time, on each ship, as it shall progress in construction, and the Government to hold a lien upon each ship to secure the advance.

Two of said ships shall be finished and ready for sea on or before the the *first* day of *October*, 1852, and the two others on or before the *first* day of *October*, 1854; so that an opportunity may be given to ascertain the efficiency of the *two* first constructed, and make such improvements as will best comply with their obligations to the Government.

Each ship shall be in readiness to convey the mails to and from Liberia, and shall provide passage and subsistence for such mail agent as the Post Office Department shall appoint.

In consideration of the above-named services, and the creation of this powerful addition to the effective marine for public and national purposes, ready whenever the emergency shall arise to require its entire employment by the government, and for affording facilities for cheap and rapid emigration to Liberia, the undersigned and his associates shall be paid the sum of dollars for each and every trip to and from Liberia during said term of contract.

In further consideration of the mutual public benefits to the citizens of both countries, they ask to be permitted to introduce into the ports of the United States the products of the Republic of Liberia free of duty: provided, that the productions of this country be admitted into Liberia in like manner.

And on the further consideration that the American Colonization Society shall have the right and authority to send on each of said four ships, on each and every voyage they may respectively make, not exceeding four thousand emigrants, being free persons of color, from the United States to Liberia, on prepayment of ten dollars for each emigrant over twelve years of age, and of five dollars for each emigrant under twelve years of age, which also includes the transportation of the baggage, and the daily supply of sailors' rations, and to convey and bring back free from cost such agents, as they from time to time choose to send.

The public benefits to be derived from this enterprise, it is believed, are alike practical, philanthropic, and obvious; and its advantages to the emigrants may be ascertained from the fact, that the cost per head under the most untiring and favorable efforts of the American Colonization Society, is *thirty* dollars for adults, and half-price for children.

The undersigned and his associates believe that small ships, either steamers or sail vessels, cannot be successfully employed in the transportation of emigrants at so low a price. But the rapidity of the voyage, and the number to be transported, will enable them to reduce the cost of passage by a saving of subsistence during the voyage.

Small steamers could not carry the necessary fuel to make any speed in a voyage of over four thousand miles, and consequently they would not be efficient in the suppression of the slave trade.

Hence, therefore, the above projection of service is considered effective for all practical purposes; the suppression of the slave trade by the continued presence of such vessels; the encouragement and protection of our commerce, and the much desired object of quick, cheap, safe, and commodious transportation, which must necessarily lead to numerous emigration.

JOSEPH BRYAN,

of Alabama, for himself and his associates.

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)

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