NOTICE!!

The undersigned having come to this place for the express purpose of testing the practicability of the culture of cotton, as well as to encourage such persons as may deem it of sufficient interest to try the experiment; begs leave by this notice to inform the people in all the settlements in the Republic of Liberia, that he will award as a premium, the sum of fifty dollars to the person who produces the finest five acre plot of cotton; and that he further pledges himself to pay the most liberal price for the proceeds of the same.

Any persons who wish to embark in this enterprize; who have not the means to effect this object, who can give satisfactory reference as to their knowledge of the culture of cotton, will be assisted with means, to carry it out by making it known to Messrs Payne and Yates.

JAMES K. STRAW.

Monrovia Feby:—1851.

"For the Liberia Herald"

From our Bassa Correspondent.

(Concluded)

In our last number we gave an account of the encampment at Fishtown to the 26th ult. We shall now attempt to close the narrative by noticing, briefly, the progress of the "New Settlement" and the subsequent movements of the natives and Fishmen. We then introduced to our readers their highnesses' King Governor, ——Governor Jack and Gentleman Jumbo, in company with two Young Bassa Princes. We shall now give the result of their interview with Pres. Roberts.

The Bassas modestly requested Jumbo, the principal speaker, in their vernacular, to ask President Roberts "If the country people had caged the Americans to drive Grando away?"—for it appears the Grando had cunningly fabricated this tale to incite the natives to open hostilities against us and thus be revenged—Jumbo hesitated but mumbling, confessed that the fact was disclosed—as some of the Americans present understood Bassa—reluctantly complied.

On being answered in the negative the Bassas appeared much elated, and informed his Excellency that the Bissa Chiefs had been persuaded that they would have been caged for a season, had they ventured to appear in his presence. For they had been advised that Grando had accused them of pressing him to assume a hostile attitude and that, he plead in justification of himself his dependence on the native sovereigns of the country, and though the Fishmen arrogated unto themselves princely prerogatives "on the Beach," yet in fact they were denisons in succumbation to the Bissas'.

Softly John and most of the Bassa Chiefs had previously sent President Roberts many assurances of their friendship but Zo was silent, and report says that he is disposed to hostility.

It appears from what we can ascertain from Gentlemen natives that the Bassa Chiefs, and the Fishmen held a Council together, & Zo advised them to wage war against the Americans, and storm the Fishtown Garrison. Whereupon Softly John constantly responded. Why has Grando deserted his town without fireing a gun? Why does he call upon us when he is flying, and his own fortified against invasion, to prejudice our lives and country to regain a place that he has foolishly abandoned? He then assured them that he prefered peace and plenty, to war and famine and that they could go to war if they chose, but that he intended to go home and attend to his farm.

Since which time Grando has been skulking about the country asking help and sympathy.

Every thing has been going on smoothly and quietly at the "New Settlement," the town has been laid out and the volunteers have drawn their lots. And now we flatter ourselves that it will become one of the most thrifty commercial towns in Liberia, as it possesses in a high degree many commercial advantages. It is situated in a beautiful little bay where the landing is considerably protected by a natural brake-water which may be greatly improved by art, and made one of the best harbours of Liberia.

It occupies a central position in the heart of the Palm Oil and Cam-wood Country, and in this respect enjoys a decided advantage over any other settlement.

Trade is getting brisk again. Large quantities of Palm Oil are daily coming into the different villages.

The farmers of Bexley are putting in large quantities of arrowroot this season.

There are also an numerous patches of Rice just springing up enlivening the prospect and cheering the heart of the husbandman—

BEXLEY

April 25th, 1851

To Correspondents.—Bel Republican has been received, and will appear in our next number.—L. H.

LIBERIA HERALD.

MONROVIA, MAY 21st, 1851.

We are indebted to friends across the water, and we beg they will accept our thanks, for a goodly supply of American newspapers, by the brig "Sea Mew" from New York.

Congress adjourned without establishing the *ebony* line of steamers—the enterprise however, is pretty generally advocated by the American Press; and we learn from a private source that the "bill" introduced by the Naval Committee of the House, is a very popular one and will doubtless be adopted at the next session of Congress. The House of Representatives passed the Senate "bill" of last Session, authorising the Secretary of the Treasury to reimburse the expense incurred for medical attendance, six months support &c, &c., of the recaptives landed here from the Slav Ship "Pons." We believed that this justice would be done, —And we believe further, that justice will now be done to all concerned.

A bill is pending before the Legislature of the State of New York; to incorporate the New York State Colonization Society, and to appropriate $10,000 a year, for five years, to aid its funds. Good.

Other State Legislatures are taking up the subject of colonization with a right good will.

The Fugitive Slave Law is doing its office in the free States, Massachusetts has surrendered ten or fifteen, New York, eight or ten, and Pennsylvania as many more fugitive slaves. The law, however, is very unpopular in all the Northern, and many of the Western States of the Union. Great excitement prevailed in Boston, not long since, in consequence of the arrest and subsequent rescue, from the U. S. Marshal, of one Shadrach or Sherwood—claimed as a fugitive slave. He was hurried off to Canada by his friends, and safely reached the domain of Her Britannic Majesty.—Others of the proscribed class are seeking refuge there. Better come to Liberia. Should Canada be annexed to the United States, you will have to run for it again.

Drowned—Last Saturday night, Mr. Daniel Moton, of the Virginia settlement, was drowned in the St. Paul, river. It appears that, in company with several other persons, he was returning home, from this place, late at night,—where he had been with a load of vegitable—and in the darkness his canoe became entangled other among rocks or logs, and was capsized.

A few weeks since Mr George Taylor, of this town, in attempting to swim across a narrow stream at Grand Coroe, was drowned.

Missionary Operations—We have noticed in one of two American papers, complaints of the paucity of religious information in the columns of the "Liberia Herald." We beg to say this is no fault of ours. The "Liberia Herald" is a secular paper—totally free from sectarianism, and its columns are open to all religious communications. We therefore invite Missionary correspondence which we will publish with much pleasure.

Landing goods contrary to law.—We forbear, at present, to name the parties—but information has been communicated to the Authorities here, that the Captain Supercargo of the schooner—— not long since landed a quantity of merchandize, at a certain point on our coast, in violation of the "Navigation Commerce and Revenue Laws," of this Republic. The proper officer of the Government, has the matter in hand, and taking measures to collect the facts in the case. We are glad of it,—the commercial regulations of the Government have long enough been trampled upon by foreigners.

If people will dance they must pay the piper.

Barque Baltimore.—This fine vessel stood in our harbour on the 19th inst, and communicated with Gen. Lewis, the Agent of the American Colonization Society. She had on board 127 immegrants from Savannah to be landed at Sinoe. She had been out from Savannah 33 days. Captain Cooper represented the health of the immegrants as being good.

Brig "Sea Mew"—J. G. Attridge, Master, arrived in our harbour on the evening of the 18th, inst. bringing 15 immigrants under the auspices of the New York Colonization Society. This vessel called in at Sierra Leone, and remained there some fifteen days; the immigrants were frequently visited by some of the inhabitants of the place, and every persuasion was made to influence them to remain there, and not to come to Liberia. We pity the ignorance of the colored people living in Sierra Leone—they should know, that men of intelligence coming from the U. S. know full well, that in Liberia only, can their race enjoy the privilege they are seeking after. Sierra Leone, at present, is not the place for American immigrants; nor do we believe that any one of inteligence there, would advise such to remain.

We copy the following precious bit of intelligence from the "Spectator" March 8th 1851. It is an extract from a book written by one Captain Forbes, R. N.—and entitled, we believe, "Dahomey and the Dahomans."

Truly, at the present day, romance or works of fiction are extensively circulated, and greedily devoured by a certain class of readers. And There seems to be no want of authors to supply food for such appetites. But we seldom find even such books wit out some speciousness to recommend the story there told. Captain Forbes', however, has wholly overshot the mark: And, we are bold to assert, if all what he has written respecting "Dahomey and the Dahomans" are as fabulous as the story he tells of Liberia, no correct information has been gained by his "two visits to the King of Dahomey and a residence at his Capital."

But hear what he says about Liberia,—Liberians keep you temper!!—

"The Liberian people are doubtless held up as an example to the general state of the African, but I prefer not instancing that state further than to prove I have not over looked it. For in Liberia there is as much, if not more, domestic slavery—that is, the buying and selling of God's image—as in the parent state of America, over which flaunts the flag of Liberty? It is difficult to see the necessity or the justice of the Negro who escapes from slavery on one side, crossing the Atlantic to enslave his sable prototype on the other; yet such is the case: and so long as it lasts, notwithstanding the attractive reports that emanate from this new republic, it cannot be held as an example of future good, but if possible, should be remodelled, even if at the expense of internal revolution or even total annihilation. I doubt if many benevolent christians in the Country are aware, that the Model Republic is in reality a new name and form for slavery in enslaved Africa, and, until the system be altered, totally undeserving of the high support and liberal charity it receives from the benevolence of Englishmen."

Now, who could believe that any man in his senses, especially one who had visited Liberia, we understand that Captian Forbes was once here for a short time—would write such a passage as the above. The sapient Captian, while penning it, we doubt not, as well he might, blushed scarlet. Even the system of receiving pawns, as practiced—according to Captain Forbes'—by Englishmen on the Gold Coast, is forbidden by law in Liberia, and as far as we know, and have any reason to believe, is strictly observed. But "the buying and selling of God's image" in Liberia!! The whole thing is too ridiculous to be treated seriously; and deserves no further notice from us, than a flat contradiction,—which we here unhesitatingly record.

LIFE IN NORTH CAROLINE.—Rev. Wm S Balch of this City has just been down in North Carolina preaching, and has written home to the 'Christian Messenger' some notes of his travels. The following is his account of his first days' wheeling through the heart of the State, after leaving the Railroad at Goldsborough:

"After breakfast I started in an open buggy for Kinston; I saw by the map it lay in the line to this place. Nobody at Goldsboro', nor the Conductor or Superintendent of the Railroad, who was along, could tell the distance, nor the way to get here. So I had to start at a hazard, with a "boy," which means here a slave, and a small miserable looking house. Goldsboro has little Court House, and a dozen or two dwellings and slave-huts, scattered among the pine trees in the wildest imaginable confusion. A little way out I saw a small, dingy building, the "boy" said it was a school house. We passed on, and such a road, and such a country, and such houses, and such people, and such a day! Oh! heavens! I did not expect to see all this in the "sunny and chivalrous South." These scattered plantations, with a few wrethled log huts, dropped down in the edge of the woods, all open, and dirty, and comfortless cabins! Ireland! why Irish mud-hovels are palaces of comfort compared with many of them, for they are dry and warm. Their thick walls and thatched roofs protect the starved inmates from the chill night and drenching rains.—These do neither. But these are negroes! No, not all of them; for I saw some whites in as wretched plight as I ever saw in Ireland or Italy—one family a few miles out from Goldsboro,' which for destitution surpassed any thing I ever beheld or dreamed of in my life. The "boy" stopped to water his horse. For an excuse I stopped to the door to borrow a cup for some drink. Two flaxen haired boys, about the door, one, it might be five, the other three, with what were shirts *once*, hanging on their shoulders, and stringing in rags down to their hips, constituted all their clothing, and the day was chill and wet. Inside was an infant, 8 or 9 months old, dressed as the others, & lying on the nasty floor. On the bench of a loom, standing near the fire was sitting the tall figure, or rather shadow, of a woman. She left her loom and went to the dresser and took down the only tea-cup, and handed to me. I regarded her pale cadaverous visage, as she lifted her sunken eyes to me, for an instant, with a shudder of horror, as when one sees unexpectedly a human skeleton stand up before him; and I shrunk from her with similar feelings. I could not speak. I took the cup from her attenuated fingers, and went to the well—a hole dug in the ground, six or eight feet deep, with no stick or stone to curb it, except above the ground. As I returned it, I noticed a young woman sitting in the corner of the fire-place, close down to the fire as if shaking with the ague. Such a picture of destitution and misery I did not see in Kerry, Clare or Galway. The nearest approach to it I saw in Tivoli near Rome.

I have not time to describe other scenes, but mud, on though-holes of shallow mud; from one to two rode long, ford small streams, meeting once in a long distance, some pale, sickly ragged, [illegible] looking man, and now and then a negro, some on the backs of small, poor horses, which are harnessed in old carts botched up of round pine sticks, on which are single barrels of pitch. In some cases I met similar carts with a single ox harnessed in—not cows as are seen in Germany. In a few cases I saw man on horseback; but met but two carriages, and the stage, with one passenger in it, in all day, and a journey of 84 miles."

NAVAL.

May 7th.—Arrived Her Majesty's brig Penguin, Captain——from Sierra Leone via: Gallinas and Cape Mount. She sailed on the 9th, for the leeward.

" 23.—Lib: Govt: schooner Lark, R. Cooper, Esq. Commanding for the leeward.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVED.

April 19—American barque Liberia Packet G. L. Howe, from Cape Palmas;—Passengers S. F. Mc Gill M. D. and son and Mr W. E. Cornish, and Mrs. Sarah Russwurm, and daughter, and Miss Agness Thompson.

" 24th—American brig Alida, Wm. Faile, with 47 emigrants from Sinoe;—this vessel sailed from New Orleans, with 183 immigrants.

" 25th—American barque Gem, R. E Lawlin, 35 days from N. York. Passengers, Rev Robert Belton and Lady, Missionaries, under the patronage of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, Gaboon Mission.

" 26th—Schooner Parvey Henry, from the leeward, with Palm Oil, to U. A. McGill & Bro.

" 27—Cutter Perseverance, Curd, from the leeward, with Palm Oil, to D. B. Warner.

" "—Cutter Liberia, Fernando, from Sinoe, with Palm Oil to U. A. Megill and Bro.

" 29th—Cutter Eliza Frances, Howard, from Sinoe with Tobacco, to U. A. Megill and Bro.

" "—Spanish Schooner, Estrema, Deseado.—Gageteno, 60 days from Cadez: sailed same day for the windward.

May 1st—English barque Clydeside, J. White, from Grand Bassa.

" 2nd—Cutter Expeditious, Page, from the leeward, with Palm Oil, to D. B. Warner.

" " English brig Firefly, J. Moore, from Grand Bassa.

" 6.—English barque Venus, in the offing, T. O. Odgers, from the leeward.

" 6—American barque Liberia Packet. G. L. Howe, from the leeward via Grand Basea.

" 14—French brig Abeille Capt. Guevell, of Havre, France from Cape Mount.

" 12.—Cutter Eliza Frances. Howard, from the leeward, with Palm Oil to U. A. McGill & Bro.

"—11.—English Schooner Monarch,—Edwards, days from Bristol

"—14—Sloop John E Taylor, Williams, from the leeward, with Palm Oil, to Payne & Yates.

", 11—Cutter Perseverance, Curd, from the leeward, with Palm Oil to D B. Warner.

". 15—English brigantine Ellen Jenkerson, John Bliss, from Grand Bassa, Passenger, Mrs Mary Washington, & girl.

" 18.—American brig Sea Mew, John G Attridge. 76 days from New York, via Sierra Leone with 15 immigrants, Passenger from Sierra Leone, Rev Mr. Rambo.

" 16—American barque Baltimore, Capt. Cooper passed the Cape bound for Sinoe with 127 immigrants for that place.

" 20—Cutter Expeditious, Page, from the windward with rice, and camwood to D. B. Warner.

" 20—Hamburg schooner Constanges F Henert, from Sinoe.

DEPARTURES.

April 17:—Schooner George R. Mc Gill, U. A. Mc Gill for the leeward.

" 19.—Cutter Expeditious, Page, for the leeward.

" 24.—American barque Liberia Packet J. L Howe, for Grand Bassa. Passengers, Mrs. M. Weaver, two children, and servent girl,—Mrs. Harland, and Master Thomas Day.

" 14.—Cutter Susannah, Carroll, for Grand Bassa.

" 24—Hamburg schooner Berther Kochr, W. F. Sellir, for Grand Bassa.

" 25.—American brig Lowder. J. R. Brown, for Gaboon via, Cape Palmas, Passengers Doct. S. F. Mc Gill and son.

May 3.—Cutter Eliza Francis, Howard for Sinoe.

" 6.—American barque Gem, R. E. Lawlin, for Grand Bassa.

" 7—English brig Firefly J. Moore, for Liverpool England, with full cargo of Palm Oil.

" 8—Cutter Expeditious, Page, for the windward.

" 11—American brig Alida Wm Faile, for St. Thomas, W. I. Islands.

" 10—English barque, Clydeside, J. White for Grand Bass.

" 15—Cutter Frances, Howard, for the leeward.

" 11—English Schooner Monarch, Edwards, for the leeward.

" 17—English brig Alpine, Ellen Jenkenson, J. Bliss, or Liverpool England with 200 tons o. Palm Oil.

" 11—Sloop John E. Taylor, Williams, for the leeward.

" 24—Cutter, Eliza Frances, Howard for the leeward.

Maryland Historical Society

The Maryland State Colonization Society Papers

XII. Newspapers
B. Liberia Herald

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