of your fish and flesh dealings. But do you think I like your treatment to me? —when true as gospel to no change, and went faithfully the whole ticket: having counted our forces, and wanted to "talk our part too,' especially while you and that beardy boy of yours, that courageous "Alpha" had been clubbing and beating the opposition head and heels—and were being banged with the broomsticks and pipestems of retaliation, especially after showing our gay to so a great friend, who even showed it to very head of the opposition; and though hard, was still fairer and softer towards him, and his, than the fighting of my proud victory feeling, hard-headed, hard-hearted and hardly brother "Alpha" who even yet swells with triumph, and would chase the very ghosts of the slain, beyond the regions of retaliation, when you add insult to refusal to duty, and call us "every body;" saying "every body", cannot be heard through "every bodies' sheet?"

Sir you are out of your head, if you think we do not know you. I know you well. You are two things at once, and ought to be so:—that is a great horn blower, and a some thing like a Scottish bag pipe. I know you must be filled with wind to sound, and send forth music: and when the great, the true, the small, if I must call him democratic whig musician is not home. That boys, and weaked minded fool goosed men must try their narrow strains. We could tell the difference were we awake at midnight. You sounding forth this day, June the 4th, is like the trump of resurrection, and your bag pipe like harpers, harping upon their harps, but he that filled you when you drove me off, was like a year old child with a papaw whistle, or a donkey with a cornstork fiddle.

I did not believe you either, when you grew all at once so verp religious - so full of charity as to call the gentlemen you had just been waring with "distinguished," and fell to kissing of them. You either acted cowardly—or you feared not to use the tyrant's wand; so common toward us, and deny us the liberty of speech. Whether we were long or short, rough or smooth, any thing original would have been better than those old world beaten, nine varied rate, stale mouldy and rusty things, that do so very often, no body could write longer, colder, or duller; and the world would know who was who, so as not to blame you any more than you are blamed - To deny us the liberty you take. know my languge is course and rough, and it is ours, it suits us, and not your: and you are wholly mistaken, if you think we up this way, do not in our own way, wish to "say our say;" we do not like this being accounted as voiceless, as heathens, as out casts, as transports —no, we do not, we are none of those, we are Liberians, friends to the present administration, and fearless friends,—friends to the Herald that has no right to muzzle us so long as we have a law to protect the liberty, and punish the licentiousness of the Press.

Yours &c.

St. PAUL'S RIVER.

Reply— We feel hurted. We are sadly out of humor—a dozen wa say as much, our friend and correspondent St: Paul's River" will understand us as having not clearly express our feeling. St: Paul's River charges us with partiality in our adminstration of the paper—that we had unceremoniously refused him his say—that we have been too religious—too full of charity—too ready to kissing our enemies, and that we acted cowardly, or feared not to use the tyrant's wand so common towards us, and deny us the liberty of speech.' While we thank Mr. "St: Paul's River"—(this is a long an odd name we wish it could be changed) for the credit he gives us: We beseech you patiently to be merciful unto us. We are proud to own you as our friend and the friends of the administration. We do not remember one instance when we forgot or neglect our cause.

It is true Mr St: Paul's River we did for reasons which we thought consistent, decline publishing your last say. We said to you that we thought it was not proper or manly to continue to belabor an enemy after he had been fairly "demolished," and we had hoped that you and our friends generally would have appreciated our motive. But it seems we done wrong—we will try to regain our standing with you, and our hardy friends up in your regions. Talk to them, and tell them we intended them no disrespect, that we are as strong minded as ever; and if an occasion offers we will be found at our post. We freely award to the hardy sons on the St. Paul's, all that is their due. They proved themselves strong friends for "no change," they done right. It is their duty as it is ours, to maintain a good government. Every day convinces us, of man's inconsistency "St. Paul's River," now that the election is over, and no opposing party above ground to battle with, he must need quarrel with us, like his friend "Alpha." And why are we thus so severely lectured and censured? Because forsooth "we preach peace and good will to man." All we ask is, to give us an enemy to fight, we speak of those who are always ready to complain, idle their time in talking politicks, and abusing the people' chosen officers, when if matters were in their hands confusion only would reign.

In conclusion, we pray our correspondent, in future, not to condemn us, before being sure that we have laid ourselves open for rebuke.

"HERALD"

To Correspondents.—"*Beta a Republican*" by "*Gunnar*" has been received, but too late for this number—it will appear in our next.—HERALD.

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 o 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 enteriprize; 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

We are happy in being able to state that there is now a pretty fair prospect of settling the difficulties, and terminating the war, for some time existing, between Prince Boyer, of Trade-Town, and Jim Flaw, of Trade-Town Point. A few weeks since, Hon: S. A. Benson; was Commissioned, by this Government, to proceed to Trade-Town, for the purpose of arranging their disputes, and reconciling the above parties.

The following is from Mr. Benson's report, addressed to the President,

"Sir:—On the 19th inst: (April), in company with Captain Straw, who was good enough to give me a passage on board his Cutter "Georgiana," I proceeded to Trade-Town; and on the 21st, I had an interview with King Boyer, and explained to him the object of my Mission. He proposed to call his Chiefs, during the after noon and evening, and lay the subject before them and early the next day give me the result of their deliberations Accordingly the following morning, as early as Court etiquet would allow, I called on King Boyer. He stated that there were several obstacles in the way of a reconciliation between him and Jim Flaw; and that he had strong objections to the cessation of hostilities—the principal one was that, he could not be satisfied so long as Black Will Flaw's ally, remained in the country. I told him that this, and other matters inispute would be amicably adjusted, no doubt, to the satisfaction of all concerned, but that you had directed me to say to him distinctly that hostilities, between him and Jim Flaw must cease from the time of my arrival at his place, and announcement of your determination to put an end to the war, therefore it was no use to talk further about continuing the war; the first aggression he now committed, would call down upon him the displeasure of the Government and would be punished severely. I informed him that I was then authorized to act as umpire between him and Jim Flaw; but if he were not prepared to enter upon an arrangement of the difficulties; I assured him you would appoint suitable persons to investigate, and settle the matters in dispute at any time when he and Flaw were ready to meet them. To this, he finally consented; and requested that he and Flaw might meet on board some vessel—the Government schooner Lark, if you had no objection—in the course of five or six weeks, when the whole cause of difference between them might be arranged

On the 26th I visited Jim Flaw, and communicated to him all that I had said to Boyer. I found Flaw both civil and intelligent;—by far Boyer's superior in these respects. He expressed much gratification, that you had interposed to settle the war: Though Boyer had not, and could not "beat" him in war, yet he was not disposed for war—and would readily yield to your orders, to save the difficulties settled by arbitrators, and pledged himself and all that he is worth, not to be guilty of any act of aggression against Boyer—but should be prepared to defend himself against any attack by Boyer—and sent word immediately to all his interior towns, to instruct his people not to interrupt any of Boyer's people, except in defence of their persons or property.

He told me, however, that I need put but little dependence in what Boyer had promised—that he was too much like Grando—the scoundrel of Fishtown—whose word could not be confided in; that as soon as I was gone, he expected Boyer would be at his old tricks, and depend upon lying himself clear. But if Boyer committed any aggression upon him or his people, he would either come himself, or send a canoe immediately to me with the intelligence.

With respect to Mr. Straw, he said he had determined to detain his oil, and to put his Kroomen in chains if they attempted to land at his place, to take it off—but in obedience to your orders, and due respect to the laws of the Republic, he would not interrupt Capt. Straw or his people." It appears that, some months ago, Captain Straw had employed on board his vessel a man belonging to Jim Flaw's town, and while lying off Trade-Town, the man was seized by some of Boyer's people and carried on shore. For this Jim Flaw wished to hold Captain Straw responsible.—Ed.

"I returned to Trade-Town, and had another interview with Boyer, before leaving for home. I told him Flaw's willingness to meet him, and have their difficulties arranged, and requested him to notify me when he would be ready to meet the Commissioners. He now told me plainly that hostilities between him and Jim Flaw would cease, but he would promise no man that he would not fight Black Will, let the consequences be what they might.

I told him that he might depend upon it, if he struck a blow against either Jim Flaw or Black Will, you would aid with troops to drive him out of the country and restore peace.—This was a quietus. Jim Flaw had told me that nothing but fear of being visited by a military force would restrain him—So it proved. He will send me word what time he will meet the Commissioners—and I hope you will allow the Lark to take them to Trade-Town."

LIBERIA HERALD.

MONROVIA, JUNE 18th, 1851.

Sinoe County.—We are gratified to learn that no new case of small pox has occurred among the immigrants, landed at Greenville, from the brig "Alida." Nearly the whole of them have had an attack of African fever; and, except four children that have died, are now convalescent. Their lands have been promptly assigned to them by the Society's Agent; and already they have entered upon their farms, and have made considerable improvements. One of the company, we learn, has constructed a pretty large size boat, propelled, ingeniously, by paddle wheels, to ply on the river between the various settlements. We sincerely hope that the enterprising proprietor will be suitably patronized—as the facility will doubtless, be the means of preventing many casualties, hitherto so common, by the upsetting of canoes, on the Sinoe river.

—The immigrants by the barque Baltimore, were all landed in good health, and in fine spirits. They are represented as being generally intelligent, and possessed, more or less, of considerable property, and upon the whole, considered a great acquisition to the county. One gentleman has a steam saw mill of twenty horse power. This looks like going a head. We could wish, however, he had selected a mill of less power and dimensions. The same difficulty, pretty much exists here that caused Mr. Jefferson to abandon his project of a saw mill "on a mountain high" near Monticello. We do not mean to say, however, that even this formidable difficulty may not be overcome.

—Mr. Murray, it appears, has received instructions from Mr. McLain, to take measures for forming a new settlement at Blue Barre, to be occupied by emigrants from Louisiana, under the auspices of the Louisiana State Colonization Society.

—A week or two since, two men belonging to Greenville, returning from an excursion in the Sinoe County, where they had been in quest of cassado sticks, missed their way, and after rambling in the forest for some time, came upon a little village in the Grand Boutaw territory, where they remained for the night. Early the following morning, they obtained a guide and started for home. They had not proceeded far before the guide, who was armed to the teeth, turned upon them, robbed them of their clothes &c, &c., beat and cruelly wounded one of them, a Mr Nisbet; the other escaped by taking to his heels. The fellow is known; and we trust will be apprehend and severely punished.

—A week or two ago, the sloop Skimper, owned by Mr. S. Narrington, Greenville, was driven on shore by stress of weather, at King Will's Town, Nanna Kroo. The sloop, it appears, was but little injured, and sanguine hopes were entertained of getting her off. At first the natives, apparently, were disposed to assist the crew in saving the property: their cupidity, however, prevailed—they pronounced it a God send, and seized the vessel and cargo. They must be taught better.

Gum Elastic.—We would call the attention of our merchants, and other citizens to the importance of encouraging the gathering of this article as an item of Liberian Commerce. We notice that the consumption of Gum Elastic has increased enormously in the United States, within the last few years, and the price has risen from 15 and 20 cents to 45 and 50 cents per pound. Now it is known that in some parts of Liberia the India Rubber tree is found in great numbers.

Rev Mr. Pinney, some years ago, on his excursion into the interior from Settra Kroo, says that he "found them numerous, and was told that they were to be found in great abundance in that part of the country." We believe such to be the case. Then why not invite the attention of the natives to this new branch of commerce for Liberia? We are satisfied that it would prove a profitable business to any enterprising man who will engage in it.

The gum may be gathered in any way, and sold in any form, if it be only pure from other substances. One way is to make an incision in the tree, insert a spout, and let the juice flow into a small vessel. A man goes round from one tree to another with a larger vessel once a day, or oftener, and collects the juice from as many trees as he may have taped; which he places into a larger vessel, and as it dries, works it into what form he pleases. A ball or cake is as good a form as that of a shoe; it may afterwards be dissolved and put into any other form for use. Another method of procuring gum elastic is to dig around the roots of the trees and find the gum that has exuded; which is called "virgin gum," but sells, we believe, at the same price as other gum. We think that some of our citizens might do well to start this business; and we do hope that some of them will soon give it a trial.

Grand Bassa County.—We learn that the health of the volunteers at the new settlement, Grand Bassa Point, continues good—and that they are busily engaged in clearing and planting their farms; and making preparations for the accommodation of new comers. In addition to the important commercial facilities the *Cove* affords:—The location is said to be an extremery healthy one. A week or two since, late at night, a fire broke out in a house occupied by Mr. John Page, and for some hours, spread with fearful rapidity—indeed so alarming was the progress of the flames that fears were entertained, by almost all the settlers, that the whole village would be destroyed. It was, however, arrested by great exertion; and five houses only were totally consumed.

—An exploring party, headed by Judge Benson, has just returned from an excursion to the mountain region, in search of a suitable location for a settlement to be formed under the auspices of the New Jersey Colonization Society. The country is represented as being fertile, well wooded and watered, and the inhabitants exceedingly friendly, and, in their general appearance and intelligence, quite superior to the natives near the coast. Judge Benson has selected, we are told, a commanding, and in every respect, beautiful site for the proposed town, some 30 or 40 miles in the rear of Bexley.

—The Grand Bassa Chiefs express great satisfaction at the expulsion of Grando, from Fishtown. The fellow is now wandering about the country, friendless and homeless: his own people discard him. Such is the reward of his misdoings.

—Will Buckler, of Grand Corrow, is again assuming a hostile attitude towards the people of Timbo. He must be taught to respect his obligations to his government—or to share the fate of Mr. Grando.

We heard it remarked the other day—"It is no disgrace to be poor,—No, but it is exceedingly inconvenient." was the prompt reply. And we regret to learn that the Building Committee of the M. E. Church, in this place, are now experiencing a little of this inconvenience; the walls of their new Church edifice were leveled off some weeks ago; and we hoped ere this to have seen the roof on. We are informed, however, that the Committee, for the want of funds, have been compelled, for the present to discontinue the work. We are sorrow, for a suitable place of worship is very much needed by the congregation; and we sincerely hope that the committee may soon be relieved from this pecuniary embarrassment, and that the work may be speedily resumed and completed. The committee are expecting, perhaps hoping, to receive some assistance from their methodist brethren in the United States. We trust they may not be disappointed. Such assistance would be most opportune. And who, of the Lord's Stewards, in America, will refuse a dollar—to aid in building up the cause of Christianity in benighted Africa?—We would say to the Committee be not discouraged—The work is the Lord's.

NAVAL.

June 16th.—Arrived U. S. Brig Perry Captain A. H. Foote, 9 days from St: Helena—all well. The Perry brings the gratifying intelligence that the Slave Trade is on its last legs on the South Coast. This result, in a great measure, has been produced by the visits of the Perry to that coast, and the indefatigable zeal of Capt. Foote, in co-operating with Her Majesty's Squadron: and preventing the prostitution of the American flag to cover the nefarious traffic. Deprive the slavers of the use of the "Stars and Stripes, and their trade is at an end. The Perry sails to day for Porto Praya.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVED.

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

" 11.—Schooner Patsey, Henry, from the leeward, with Palm Oil, to U. A. McGill & Bro.

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

" 15.—English barque Clydesdale, J. White, from Grand Bassa. Passenger, Capt, W. C. Tonkin.

" 16.—Cutter Susannah, Marshall, from Grand Bassa, with Palm Oil, to U. A. McGill & Bro.

" 17.—French brig Abeille Capt. Grieve, off Havra, from Cape Mount.

" 17.—English cutter Georgiana, Straw, from Grand Bassa.

DEPARTURES.

June 5th.—Cutter Eliza Francis Howard for the leeward.

" 16.—Cutter Perseverance, Curd to Marshall and little Bassa.

Maryland Historical Society

The Maryland State Colonization Society Papers

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