the general spread of the glorious news of salvation by Jesus Christ, the Savior of the world. Before I further proceed, permit me to offer an apology to you for making these inquiries, now sir, as it is generally thought that editors and news papers know a little of every thing that is going on in the civilized world, and that they take cognizance of all that is done, and conceives it to be their most imperative duty to Herald the same when necessary for general information, is I hope sufficient reason for the present inquiry, do you conceive it to be the most imperative duty of the christian missionary to stand off from worldy affairs; or to be engaged in those matters which has a tendency to lower the gospel standard; which will have a very deleterious effect upon that cause; namely the Redeemer's, the best of all causes. Now sir, the grand reason that I assign for thus troubling you is this, I see the missionary fields lett unoccupied. Notwithstanding it is so very inviting to all the true heralds of salvation. While you will see missionaries whose duty and heavenly calling it is to hold up the glorious light of salvation to a lost and perishing world; immersed in merchandizing. Now Mr. Herald as it is well known that your judgement about matters and things of the kind, what they by becoming merchants subject themselves to when their interests makes urgent demands? It seems to be a general thing now of days to find the most efficient merchant, a missionary. All that seems to be necessary is, first to be sure and procure a missionary situation and you are a made merchant at once. Oh! what a shame: Oh! what a shame. When thousands of precious souls, for whom Christ spilt his most precious blood; are posting their way down to eternal night.

While the Missionaries are contending for that meat which perishes in the use thereof, I make bold to assert that there are more native converts by far, to be found in the families of the colonist of Liberia than can be found in all the Liberia missionary stations, Cape Palm s not taken in the account, as we do not know, what is doing there: our churches are crowded with native converts that were raised in the families of our good christian folks.—If this should be questioned by any one, here or else where, just let them visit the different families in the Republic, and count the native converts brought up by the christian people of this commonwealth, and then let the account those, if any at the missionary stations then they will see at once that the missionary is done little or nothing for the salvation of Africa's lost sons and daughters, not that good can not be done by the missionary system, but let there be proper means, and suitable men;—men, that love souls, not then they love, money then, and until then, let there be much good done for souls that are more precious than gold or silver, don't let any one adhere to those fine, and beautiful sounding letters that are sent to America &c. &c. come and see. I will now close these remarks for the present, by begging a place in your present number for what has been seen. Believe me sir, to be Your most Obt Servt.

WM. PROVIDENCE

October 25th 1851

For the Liberia Herald.

"ONE LORD, ONE FAITH, ONE BAPTISM."

The fulfilment of the Scriptures are being verified every day. On last Lord's day our Methodist brethren, with solemnity, moved off from their house of worship to the Messurado River, for the purpose of baptising, according to the apostolic mode, four persons, who had made a profession of faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, who felt it to be their duty to be buried with their Lord by baptism. I believe M. H. that the day is not distant, when all true christian will meet each other on one common platform, and when the watchman upon the walls of Zion will see eye to eye, and when there shall not be a jarring note in the assembly of the saints, but all will unite their efforts to fight their one common enemy.

Mr. Herald you will confer a favor to give this a place in you present number and oblige your most obt, servant.

J. T. RICHARDSON.

October 27th 1851.

For the Liberia Herald.

Mr. Herald.

It seems I committed a great wrong in sending for your paper the proceedings of the last Court of Quarter Sessions—at least, so far as reference was made to N. M Hick's insolvency. A writer above the name of "Gonzago," came out in your last number, calling my note to you "a dirty piece," and saying a great many things which to many of you readers, are incomprehensible—altogether, we must view his communication as being the greatest production of Billingsgate slang that ever appeared in your paper. We did not know that you permitted such stuff in your columns. No one can be at a loss to know who "Gonzago" is, there is not another person in all Liberia who could write such nonsence for publication. It was the production of the insolvent. But the offence charged upon me is, that I said he was guilty of swindling transactions. If he thought it necessary to come out against me at all—why did he not defend himself from the charge? He has not dared to attempt a defence. Instead of being called a swindler a word of six letters would more truly indicate his true character. I reiterate the charge then made—that by his confessions in open Court he has for the last seven years, been systematically at work swindling every body he could; and by not vindicating his character, the charge remains to all intents and purposes true; Gonzago says "he knows me well, we have been too intimate &c. &c.—and that I am soured because he did not consult with me." I think he is in the wrong about knowing me--he has entirely mistaken me, or his insinuations are not understood by me—but it is well for my purpose that he has thus unfolded himself he shows himself in his proper character, that of an ungreatful and unprincipled creature. He intended his nonsence for the man who have always stood his friend, and by his own admission to number of persons "when others would not satisfy his necessary wants, no, not even those he called his family connections."—The person he would now abuse and slander, has been obliged to account for thousands of dollars he expended of property confided to his charge, and now, the only return he is to receive, is abuse and villification. If the man had a consience or the least spark of honesty about him, he would show some contrition for the manner he has gilled those who tried to support him: and for his base ingratitude, if he does not meet with deserved punishment in this life, he may rest assured that a heavy reckoning will be required of him at the bar, before which all our actions will be scrutinised. It would have been well if he had long ere this, consulted with others, if he had, likely, there might be some favorable parts in his case. I do not think, he has shown any good sense in such an observation. I would like to know what kind of intimacy could exist between him and me—surely not such as exists between men of honor. If I have, in the absence of approved society, contented myself with the company of a buffoon, well I plead guilty and I fear many others will make the same confession.

But I have held caucus meetings to talk about Mr. Hick's affairs,—every body knows the man is insolently presumptious but I ask every body what affairs can he have to make it necessary for a caucus meeting. He is very much mistaken if he thinks I have been to any such meeting and, if he will let me know who told him so, I will soon prove that such was never the case. I don't believe any one told him that such was the case.

I wish it understood that I do not hold it any disgrace for a man to surrender his effects for the payments of his debts. In many cases it is an honorable course. The law justly comes forward to the relief of a struggling honest man when he has been unfortunate in his business—he surrenders his books and papers, and from them his creditors learn how he has expended his funds such a man is honorably acquitted from fraudulent attempts; and he readily meets with friends, who will assist him to venture out anew. Such is not the case in Mr. Hick's business, can he show how he has disbursed the large sums of money he has got from his creditors? No! nothing of the kind and tho' the subject of his swindlings are the theme of every body, he meets the charges with insolence and a kind of boasting indifference. He must not lay "the flattering unction to his soul" that his estate will pay one thousand dollars, such is now ascertained not to be the case—if it pays seven hundred dollars it is the utmost. I did not intend to have referred to Mr. H's affairs after the scketch of the proceedings of court, but as he is ready to fight about that, he must take all that follows. It is thought by some that he has one lot too many in the schedule he has sworn to, if such be really the case, another topic may engage the attention of the next court, that will hold him rather hard. I would advise the trustee to examine and see if, there is a deed for the lot in rear of the dwelling before he sells it. In my next; I will give you the names of the creditors—the items set forth in their accounts—the many articles procured for vessels of war and naval officers, for which payments have not been made—and of the description of persons all such things were obtained—indeed one can hardly conceive what was the doings of this man with others' property.

Yours.

SIMON PURE.

Monrovia.
Oct: 1851.

LIBERIA HERALD.

MONROVIA, NOVEMBER 5th 1851.

By the return of the Liberia Packet, Capt Howe from the leeward Counties, we have received advices from the counties of Grand Bassa and Sinoe. The immigrants in these counties have all nearly passed through the acclimating process—and they are well contented. The majority have drawn, and improved their lands.

The rice farms in Grand Bassa yielded bountifully We regret such is not the case in Sinoe; and the inhabitants, the past season have severely felt the want of breadstuffs. We hope the people of this otherwise, flourishing county, will in future give more of their attention to the cultivation of the staple of life The visitor from other counties, on landing at Sinoe will be astonished at the rapid improvements continually going on in the town of Greenville. Indeed scarcely a week passes, but one or more houses are commenced to be built.

The Legislature

The time is fast approaching for the meeting of the Legislature. The first Monday in December the session will commence; and it is the duty of the people of Liberia to come together,—to discuss subjects—to review the state of their country; and to frame such petitions as are important for the consideration of that body. The fact of their being a Legislature of Liberia whose duty it is to make laws, does not necessarily imply, that, that body should be acquainted with all the wants of the country. The members of the Legislature, tho' they may give more of their time to the state of the country, than others, have in a great measure a right to look to their constituents for their opinion and recommendation When the people fail, thus to enlighten their representatives—or to instruct them as to their wishes, they have no right to complain if they do not do all they wish, or expected they would have done. It is a wrong idea to suppose that legislators should know every thing; and more so *now*, when it appears that the only qualification for a seat in that body, is when one has a flippancy of speech: and can go hand in hand with all sorts of characters. We know that great importance is attached by many, to the qualifications of the President; and when matters not easily comprehended by the legislators are on the carpet, they are certain to have things done right by him or through his influence. We respectfully ask of all, is this the kind of independence the people of Liberia bargained for? Is their interests secure when the legislators of the country find themselves incompetent to perform the duties of their office? We admit that there are a few members in the Legislature of pure minds and inclined to do what is right—but is there a sufficiency of this kind to overule he narrow opinions of the other class? It is a matter of considerable doubt in our mind if such is the case; and hence we fearfully pen these lines.

Liberia is yet in her infancy, and for years to come will require judicious management to keep her in proper trim, the idea is most simple, to suppose, that our acknowledgment by civilivzed powers takes from us all responsibility—such indeed, is far from being the case The moment the people of Liberia threw off their tutelage, and assumed an independent position, and became one of the family of nations, they took upon themselves new duties and weightier respensibilities. The Government of Liberia are not only responsible to their constituents for an improper administration of affairs; but they are responsible to the nations of the world—and hence the great necessity, that our rulers should be men of sound discretion, able to discriminate between right and wrong: and to understand the relations which exist between this government and the government of other nations

The immigrants by the Liberia Packet are going through there acclimation finely. Nearly all of them, have had a touch of the fever; and they are now convalescent. From the opinion of others, we think their will not be a death out of the company.

The immigrants by the "Alida" from New Orleans we are sorry to say, are far from being healthy. Our readers may remember, that they were landed here under very unfavorable circumstances. Fifty eight of the company of that vessel had the small pox while on board, and tho' none landed here, actually had the disease, it was the opinion of all, that it was brought on shore in their baggage, or pent up in them

Cape Palmas.

We have recently received intelligence from Cape Palmas, and we are pleased to hear, that affairs are going on smoothly under the administration of S. F. McGill, M. D. who is at present the Acting Governor.

It may not be premature to say, that intimations have reached us, that at an early day, the people of that interesting colony will be asking to be admitted into the Liberian Republic. Every Liberian long since knew in the natural course of things, such would inevitably be the course that people would be led to pursue, and no doubt, they are prepared to listen favorably to the petition whenever it comes, if the principles upon which the arrangements are sought to be made be honorable and in consonance with the present organization of our government At another time we intend to make further remark in connection with the subject.

NOTICE.

This is to give notice that the undersigns hath obtained from the Probate Court of Mont. Co. in the Republic of Liberia, letters of administration on the general estate of Uriah Tyner, late of Grand Bassa Co deceased, all persons having claims against the said estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouches thereof to the undersigns, on or before the 26th, day of Nov. next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefits of the said estate, those indebted are hereby warned to liquidate their liability—said estate. All persons who may have collected lease's,—sale's, monies accruing from precepts in or out of the lot or lots of the said Tyner's Estate, are hereby cited and admonished to account for the same, on or before the 26 day of Nov. next, they otherwise will be proceeded against according to law. The estate will be closed forthwith. Saturday the 23rd day of Nov. next at 10 O'clock A, M, in front of the Court House at Monrovia will be sold, one valuable town lot No 198. on Ashmun St. North side adjoining Major Hicks, and Judge Yates, opposite H. W. Dennis Esqr, residence, lot No 324, on Water St. right low water mark Messurado river, eligible erection for a store or warehouse. All the right and titles therein of the said estate, terms, cash on the delivery of deeds therefor, perchasers to pay for papers, for further particulars concerning the said estate esquire of J. B. Phillips Esqr Law Office attic storry Hine's Building.

Given under our hands this 3rd, day Nov, 1851.

ANN EARLEY, Administrtrix,
J. B PHILLIPS Administrator.

THE BATTLE OF LIFE.

We have often been impressed by the deep significance of the phrase which Dickens has given as a title to one of his Christmas stories, "The Battle of Life." It is full of solemn meanings. All our hours, from the cradle to the grave, are but a series of antagonisms—Hunger, fatigue, sickness, temptation, sin, remorse, sorrow—these are the strong powers with which we must wage continual war. Foes beset us from without and from within, and make life one long and earnest battle. But there are victories to be won on the field, more glorious than those which crimsoned Marathon and Waterloo. Evil habits may be subdued—fiery passions brought under the control of principle—temptations resisted—self denial cheerfully sustained, and life itself consecrated to high and holy purposes. To triumph over the infirmities of a perverted nature, and render life, once deformed by passion and stained by sin, beautiful with love made manifest in deeds of beneficence, is worthier, our ambition than all the blood-wrought heroisms that ever linked a name to a world's remembrance. Every day witnesseth triumphs such as these—yet fame proclaims them not. What matters it? In the serene depths of these all-conquering spirits, God's peace abides, and harmonies so heard, such as the angels make when they welcome the victorious soul from the conflicts of this, to the raptures of the heavenly world.—*Exchange*

"LLOYDS"

"Lloyds"--a word often met in English newspapers--is a great company of underwriters, whose agents are located all over the commercial world. It is expected of the agents of Lloyds that they ascertain the workmanship of all vessels when upon the stocks—the injuries they receive in the course of their voyages—the nature of the repairs put upon them—their sailing properties, &c. &c. and transmit all the particulars to the company in England

The accuracy and vigilance of these agents have been matter of surprise to American and other ship masters; for it is said that the condition and properties of U. S. ships are as acurately understood in London as in Boston or New York. A Yankee shipmaster, making application at Lloyds for insurance upon his vessel, observed the clerk officer referred at once to what proved to be a great alphabetical register, in which were recorded the names and other memoranda regarding thousands and thousands of vessels, arranged under all the classes peculiar to that establishment, from "A 1. red letter," down to the lowest insurable class. In due time the Yankee was informed that his insurance would be so and so, (naming the terms;) that although once worthy to stand as "A. 1." his vessel had worked into lower classes; that when she ran aground at such a place, she received greater damage than the owners were perhaps aware; and that the repairs put upon her when she was got off were not adequate to the injury she received &c. &c. The surprise of the Yankee captain, in the language of romance writers, was easier imagined than described. He found they knew more of his vessel than he did himself.

NAVAL.

October 16th. La. Govt schooner Lark, R. Coker Esqr. Lieut Commanding for Grand Bassa and Trade Town. She returned to port on the 24 inst.

Arrived, Oct 25th. U. S. Sloop Germantown, 9 days from St. Helena, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Lavalette. On the 29th, she sailed for Porto Praya.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVALS.

October 16th La. cutter Eliza Frances, Howard, from the leeward with Palm Oil, to U. A. McGill & Bro. 10th, La. cutter Expedition, Page, from the leeward with Palm Oil, to D. B. Warner. 22d English brig antine Ellen Jenkenson, J. Weale, 43 days from Liverpool 22nd La. Schooner George R. McGill U. A. McGill from the leeward, with a cargo of Palm Oil to U. A. McGill & Bro. 23th La. Cutter Perseverance, Curd, from the leeward, with Palm Oil and consigned to E. J. Roye. 27th Hamburg schooner Constance, F. F. Hebers 40 days from Hamburg.

DEPARTURES

October 16.—La. Cutter Perseverance, Curd, for Grand Bassa. 18th. American brig Ohio J. Ingalls, for the leeward coast. 20th. American brig Liberia Packet, J. L. Howe, for Baltimore, U. States with a cargo of Palm Oil camwood, and other African produce. 22nd, La. Cutter Eliza Frances, Howard for the leeward. 22d La. Cutter Liberia, Wilson, for the leeward. 27th La. Sloop John E. Taylor, Williams, for the leeward. 29th La. Cutter Experiment Page, for the windward 31. La. Cutter Marshall.

Maryland Historical Society

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XII. Newspapers
B. Liberia Herald

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