of the head warriors were killed and three men were shot down dead in succession, in attempting to take off their bodies, during the heat of battle I never before witnessed such bravery in the natives—their number as I before said, seemed to have no end—they covered the ground from the first pawn, across to, this side of the immigrant houses built on the hill. We do not think that the killed and wounded can be less than forty to fifty. We could distinctly hear the cry and wailing of the wounded at the distance of a quarter of a mile.

We had only about sixty men in Bassa Cove during the engagement, and they were at three stations—one on the beach near John Dunn's—one on fort hill and the other at my farm. If it had not been for the cannons the fellows would have taken the town, for there could not have been less than one thousand of them, perhaps many, more they passed between fort station and my farm, and got well in town, the two stations being far apart; but I took a detachment of men, and a small cannon of mine, and drove them back.

Some two or three of our men are wounded. J. M. Horrace had a ball through his hat, which slightly touched his head, and knocked him down, but in a moment, he was again on his feet, rallying his men. Wesley Harland is shot in the head, and there are fears as to his recovery.

Thus Sir I have given you a full account of our proceedings since I last wrote to you and the present state of affairs.

We want help—men and ammunition, and that immediately. We have thousands against us backed by foreignors, and our men are exhausted from keeping guard night and day—and as they cannot work for their livelihood, a few of us have to support them. Such are the condition of affairs, that nothing less than severe punishment of all from here to Trade Town will change the aspect of things; and the sooner we can commence a campaign, the sooner will order be restored. Until then, disorder will reign triumphant. Unless we are reinforced, the Representatives from this County cannot leave. And as a campaign will not proceed till after the session of the Legislature, I hope you will send down some men to assist us; and measurably releive our men, as they cannot hold out much longer.

Before I close, it is proper to inform you that Grando occupies his barricaded town near the borders of Tobacconne, most of his time. He is continually going to and fro collecting force and compelling many to join him.

The killing of so many Fishmen by us this morning & especially, the great men—together with the large number of Bassas killed, will I think turn many of Grando's friends against him, for he certainly brought on this war without the approbation of three fourths of those who have joined him; and if Boyer had not joined him, they would have remained neutral.

We have concluded to get the George R. McGill to return to Monrovia with despatches; to prevent miscarriage, as have been the case.

Very Respectfully I have the honor
to be Yrs: Excellency's obt: Servt:
STEPHEN A. BENSON

LIBERIA HERALD.

MONROVIA, NOVEMBER 25th 1851.

We would apologize to our readers for the paucity of editorial in our present number, did we suppose it needful! In fact there is one subject that engrosses every other: and that is, the distressing condition of affairs in Grand Bassa county.

That interesting country now the theatre of a most bloody war, brought on by Grando, the Fishmen, at a time when he professed the greatest friendship for the people of Liberia, and while pretending due obedience to the laws, and authority of the government. Our readers will remember that Grando incorporated himself and people with the government and people of Liberia—that he became one of us, and subjected himself to our laws. We now find him at war with us, massacreing in offensive men women and children, and marshaling forces from all quarters, with the determination to attempt the entire destruction of the settlements in Grand Bassa.

Prince Boyer of Trade Town has joined Grando in his depredations he like Grando, are ameniable to our laws, and will we doubt not be held to strict accountability.

We cannot possibly imagine the kind of defence Grando and Boyer will set up, if they are ever arrested, for their murderous onslaught on our towns. We did not know, that they had any cause of complaint against the government or people of Liberia: and if they had, we are certain they did not make known their grievances

Our readers will find in our present number the several communications from Hon: Stephen A. Benson giving minute information of the difficulties now existing in Grand Bassa. We prefer giving his letters to the public, to writing ourselves, for then, they will have the opportunity of judging for themselves of the condition of affairs and be better calculated to propose plans for the restoration of peace; and for the punishment of the rebellious chiefs.

Our readers will also learn that the unprincipled foreign traders on our coast are deeply implicated in the massacreing of our fellow citizens; and for the continued hostilities in Grand Bassa.

On Sunday afternoon, the "George R. McGill" returned from Grand Bassa, with despatches to the President giving information of the attack made by Grando and his allies, on the town of Bassa Cove, and of the repulse of the assailants with considerable loss, in kill and wounded—and that men and ammunition were wanted. The President immediately assembled his advisors, and laid the despatches before them. The result of the consultation was, to despatch men and munitions of war, at once to Grand Bassa. The President fearing another attack on the settlement before re-inforcements could be ready to leave here, made application to Capt. Pearson commanding the U. S. Ship "Dale" then in our harbor, to take him to the scene of war; and represented to him that the presence of his ship in the harbor of Grand Bassa would, very probably have a tendency to influence the natives from another attack until the arrival of re-inforcements. Captain Pearson met the wishes of the President, and received him on board his ship the next morning at 7 1 2 o'clock.

About 12 of the clock seventy five men well armed and equipped were counted off into boats and sent on board the Government schr. "Lark" and by one of the clock the men were on board and the schooner were underweigh standing on her course to the leeward. We had the pleasure at 3 P. M. to know that both the "Dale" and the "Lark" had passed "King" Gray's point and doubt not, they were at anchor off Bassa the next morning.

We feel certain that the sight of the "Dale" and "Lark" and the security which will be given by the presence of the President, & the re-inforcement of seventy-five men will have a good effect in keeping up the spirits of our harrassed citizens and tend greatly to depress the courage of the savage foe

We will not apprehend another attack; even if intrigueing foreignors should double their fiendish plans, to instigate it.

The Lark took down a supply of munitions of war—and persons are engaged here, to prepare a large quantity, to be ready for delivering at any moment it may be required.

Our present number will be delayed beyond the day of its regular issuing, in the hope of receiving further intelligence from Grand Bassa. We hope our readers will appreciate the motives which induced us to this course The present distressed condition of that county weighs heavily upon the minds of every citizen; and however prone we are to the belief that our fellow citizens at the Cove may be able to sustain their position against the murderous onslaughts of the notorious Grando, and his allies; we are not without serious apprehensions. Grando has placed himself in a position from which he will not be able to extricate himself. This he knows full well, and he will use every stratagem for the complete distruction of that settlement. Boyer, of Trade Town, is equally aware of the unfavorable position he has placed himself, in combining with Grando against us. Is it not therefore reasonable to suppose they will persist in their attacks? Our hope is, they will be detered from openly continuing their warfare after the arrival of reinforcements—as they so were severely repulsed in their general attack last Saturday. What they may fail to do openly; they may accomplish by strategem. It must be remembered that Grando has acted most treacherously against the people and Government of Liberia—In many instances within the last ten years he has shown a total disregard to the tenor of his agreements and stipulations with the government and when he has been called to account for his want of faith, he has escaped chastisement by apparent plausible stories. In 1849, when our troops were returning from New-Cesters, and approaching his town, he erected at every conspicious point, a white flag in token of friendship. It would have been an easy matter to have driven him out of the country. He then renewed his professions of amicable relations. No intercourse in future can be held with him and Boyer. A war must be carried against them, which will continue until they are slain or driven to foreign parts.

It is, we think, the duty of the Government to lay interdict on the countries where they now are, or in which they exercise influence and adopt the most strenuous efforts to prohibit all intercourse with the shore between Grand Bassa and Grand Colah—An order for the immediate removal of all factories should at once be issued. The adoption of this course may produce the most desirable effects.

Immigrants. On the evening of the 21st inst, arrived the brig "Zeno" J. L. Sturtivant master, 52 days from New York, via Gambia and Sierra Leone, with 36 immigrants sent out by the New York Colonization Society, for Bassa Cove All well. This company is highly spoken of, and it is believed they will prove a great acquisition to that interesting county. They will sail for their destination to day.

Assembling of Kings.—The Kings, Chiefs and Headmen from Sugaree, Grand Cape Mount, Little Cape Mount, and the Dey countries, are now assembling in this City, in obedience to the summons of the President. The object of this general meeting, is to arrange difficulties that may be existing between any of the Chieftians; and thereby put an end to the petty wars which have for a long time existed among the Kings. All the Chiefs are now here, with the exception of Dwarloo Bey and Tom Gum, of Little Cape Mount; and they are hourly expected.

Recognition. We are happy to inform our readers that the President has received from his Excellency Chevalier Bunsen, His Prussian Majesty's Envoy extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, at the Court of St. James, a despatch containing a formal recognition of the Independence of Liberia by his government.

PROCLAMATION!!

Where as on the morning of the 5th inst a treacherous and cruel attack was made by a band of savages, headed by one Grando, a native of Piccanny Cess, on a settlement of this Republic, known as Fishtown, Grand Bassa Point, who sacked and burned said village, and barbarously murdered nine of its inhabitants; And whereas the said Grando, subsequently, on the morning of the 15th inst—having succeeded in inducing three or four of the Chiefs in that neighborhood to join him with a large force—made a desperate attack on the Township of Bassa Cove, but was happily repulsed; And whereas the said Grando, and the Chiefs of Tabacconee, New Cess, and Tradetown are still in arms, and rebelion against the authority of the Government; And whereas it is expedient—information having reached me that the said Chiefs are receiving supplies of munitions of war &c &c from vessels trading on that part of our coast—to interdect all trade and intercourse with the Chiefs and natives, or other persons, residing in the districts of Tabacconee, New Cess, and Tradetown, that is to say, between Grand Bassa Point on the North west and Tradetown Point on the South east:—

Therefore I Joseph J. Roberts, President of the Republic of Liberia, by virtue of authority in me vested, do hereby interdict and prohibit every species of intercouse whatever with any person or persons residing between the points above mentioned. Any master, supercargo, or other person, in charge of any vessel or cargo, who, having a knowledge of this edict, shall be found violating its provisions, shall be seized and with the vessel, taken into any port of this Republic for legal adjudication.

It is further ordered that all persons having trading factories between the points above named will remove, or cause the same to be removed on or before the 15th day of December next ensuing Any such owner or owners of factories requiring the assistance of the government to enable him or them to remove said factories, will apply to the Secretary of the Treasury who will supply the necessary aid.

Given at Monrovia this 24th
day of November A D 1851.
and of the Republic the 4th—
J J. ROBERTS.

By the President
J. H. CHAVERS
Acting Sec. of State.

The U. S. Ship "Dale" Commander Pearson arrived here from Grand Bassa on the evening of the 21th inst: with President Roberts. The President's arrival at Grand Bassa in the Dale, was very opportune. Grando and his allies had contemplated another attack on the town of Bassa Cove; but the presence of the President with the reinforcements by the "Lark," no doubt, had the effect of detering them from their course.

Commander Pearson is entitled to the thanks of the people for the prompt manner he met the wishes of the President; and for his readiness when at Grand Bassa to render all assistance in his power to the Government. The appearance of his Ship off that place had a very good effect.

The President does not apprehend another attack on Bassa Cove. The Fishmen on the landing of reinforcements, began to leave the country The President after visiting Grand Bassa and directing further measures for the security of the place, went on board the "Lark" and proceeded to Grand Colah and Manna—at these places a number of our people are residing: and to learn of their safety was the object of the President. They had not been molested; notwithstanding, it was thought advisable to remove them

The Legislature. On monday the first of December, the Legislature of Liberia will meet in session.

VANDALISM.—There was a fine painting of the battle of Marengo on a ceiling in one of the apartments of the palace of the Tuileries. When the Bourbons returned to France, the noble memorial of one of the noblest exploits was ordered to be expunged.

STUDY.—The first time I found myself a regular frequenter of a large library, it affected me with a painful feeling. I had come too suddenly upon the world of literature, and the contemplation of it made me wretched, for the mind expands but gradually to knowledge, as the eye does to light, and aches without seeing when brought too abruptly into the glare.

NAVAL.

Nov; 12 Arrived the U. S Ship "Dale" Commander Wm. Pearson—days from Cape Town, South Africa. *All well.* She sailed on the 17th for Grand Bassa, having on board as passenger, President Roberts The Dale returned from Grand Bassa on the 21st Passenger President Roberts. 22nd H. B. Majesty, Brig Spy, Lieut. Beresford commanding from the windward. The Dale sailed on the 25th for Port Prayer.

Nov. Arrived La: Govt: schooner "Lark" Reid Cooper Esqr: Commanding from Grand Cape Mount. She sailed on the 17th for Grand Bassa, with a detachment of seventy-five men, from the 1st Regiment, for the defence of Bassa Cove. Capt: John H. Paxton had charge of the detachment. The Lark took down a supply of provisions and munitions of war.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVALS.

November, 6th, La. schooner Patsey, Henry, from the leeward, with Palm Oil, to H W Dennis;—6th, English barque Ariel, Alexander Henderson, from Grand Bassa;—6th La: cutter Experiment, Page, from Grand Cape Mount, with rice, camwood and ivory to D. B. Warner;—7th La. cutter Perseverance, Curd, from Marshall, with lime to E. J. Roye;—7th English brig African Queen, A E. Stafford, 17 days from Bristol Eng via Sierra Leone;—9th, La sloop John E. Taylor, Williams, from the leeward, in ballast;—9th, La: cutter Elizer Frances Howard, from the leeward with Palm oil, to U. A. McGill & Bro.—10th La: cutter Liberia, Wilson, from the leeward with Palm Oil to U. A McGill & Bro —14th La schooner George R. McGill, G. Helms, from Grand Bassa, on an espress; to Govt. La: sloop John E Taylor, Williams, from Degbey, with rice to Payne & Yates; 14th La. cutter Nathan Bangs, Hunter, from Grand Cape Mount, with rice, camwood, and ivory to Thomas Hunter. 21. La. cutter Expeditious, Mc Gill, from Grand Bassa, via, Marshall, with camwood and Palm Oil to D. B. Warner—21st, British brigentine Ellen Jenkerson J. White, from Grand Bassa;—21 American brig Zeno; Joseph L Sturtivant, 52 days from New, York, with 36 imigrants, via Gambia, and Sierra Leone, Mr John Effenbausen, and Dr James Burnet, and Mr. F P. David;—22nd; La. cutter, Experiment Page, from the leeward with Palm Oil, to D. B. Warner.

DEPARTURES.

Nov: 8th English barque Ariel, Alexander Henderson, for Liverpool, England with a cargo of Palm Oil, and other articles of African product;—8th Hamburg schooner, Constage, F Henert, for the leeward;—10th, La cutter Perseverance, Curd, for marshall, La: cutter Eliza, Frances, Howard, for the leeward;—12th, La: schooner George, R, McGill, G Helms for the leeward;—12th, La cutter Experiment, Page for the leeward;—14; La: cutter Expeditious, Joseph McGill, for Grand Bassa;—13th La: scooner Patsey, Henry, for the leeward;—15 La: sloop John, E. Taylor Williams; for Digbeys;—17th La. schooner George R, McGill; Helms, for the leeward via, Grand Bassa. 18th, English brig African Queen, A E. Stafford, for the leeward coast—18th. La: cutter Liberia, Wilson, for the leeward;—19 La: sloop John E. Taylor, James Payne, for the leeward; 29th sloop Nathan Bangs, Hunter for the windward; 22nd, sloop Mary Ann, N. Hunt, for the windward; 22nd cutter Expeditious, Page, for Bassa: 25th, La: cutter Perseverance, Curd, for Marshall.—25th La cutter Experiment, Page, for the windward.—25th, English brig antine Ellen Jenkerson, J White, for the leeward 25th American brig Zeno, Capt J. L. Sturtivart for Grand Bassa, with immigrants; passengers as in the arrival.

Maryland Historical Society

The Maryland State Colonization Society Papers

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