For the "Liberia Herald"

Mr. Herald.

I perceive that "William Providence," has again sent you an article, on the subject of missionary labor and efficiency in Liberia. But as he produces no proofs to sustain the position of his former article, but merely re-affirms them, I shall only notice a few of his remarks. The first is this, "he knows full well that the work is gradual, and must be accomplished in the Lord's good time, &c; but there must be a beginning, and he charitably hoped that it had."

Here he would convey the idea to the world, that the missionaries in Liberia have not even *commenced* to hold up the glorious light of the gospel—have not even *begun* the work of civilizing and christianizing the natives. If they have not, let me ask, how are these churches sustained, in which those native converts "crowd?"

If the missionaries have not begun the work of evangelization, whence the revivals?—Who are the instruments?—By whose preaching has the truth been brought to bear upon the minds of the many natives and colonists, who, in this town, as well as at the settlements up the river, have lately professed conversion? Does Wm. Providence affect to be ignorant of this? But let us notice the reason he assigns for the long delay of the commencement in the work." He says, "Alas! Alas! they have stopped by the way, and are grasping after that which is contrary to the spirituality of their religion, money." Notice, here he says, "they have stopped by the way," after having just intimated that there have not even been a beginning, by saying "there must be a beginning &c" here he contradicts himself, "they have stopped by the way." To stop in any undertaking naturally supposes a beginning. If a beginning had not been effected, from what did the missionaries stop? But let us see what in Mr. Wm. P's opinion is the cause of their stopping; "they are grasping after that which is contrary to the spirituality of their holy religion, money." This assertion will not bear investigation and arises not from the conviction of the fact, but from an envious disposition of the author. But notice his erroneous opinion of money, he calls it "that which is contrary to the spirituality of our holy religion." Strange idea indeed! I cannot agree with him here, unless he can shew me a text in the Bible, which prohibits a christian from holding money. I believe that money is of great use to the Church, and is essential to the propagation of the gospel. If the church were to throw all the money in its possession, into the sea, as being "contrary to the spirituality of religion" I fear the gospel would be confined to very narrow limits, and in a few years Liberia would present the same, if not a worse aspect to the world than when it was known only as the haunts of the slaver. "Money contrary to the spirituality of religion." Strange notion indeed, when our Saviour himself charged his apostles when sending them to preach, saying, "he that hath a purse let him take it, and also his scrip!" I would remind Wm. Providence, then, that it is the *love* of money" which is the "root of all evil." Mr. Herald, Wm. Providence is a very fine reasoner; notice what use he makes of my argument: "Edward you say, how could these good christian folks have a knowledge of their duty were it not for the doctrines which are held up to them by the missionaries &c. &c." He takes up the argument, you perceive, but does not produce any proof to the contrary, but evades the question, by saying "Edward are on very good terms with himself, &c.

You you will perceive also, Mr. Herald, that Wm. P. has paid some attention to Grammar, hear him: "Edward, you certainly is in need of light in your pathway, for I conceive that you are altogether out of the old way that leads to those blessed regions, &c, &c." Surely Wm. Providence does not mean that he is in the "old way" when he will cavil at the servants of God,—the "ambassadors of Christ." for that man who is continually criminating his neighbour, is not like to be in the "old way which leads to those blessed regions." You will perceive Mr. Herald, that I have just glanced at the article, as I conceive that Wm. Providence would do much better, if intead of writing about that of which he knows nothing, he would pay more attention to English Grammar.

EDWARD.

Morovia, Dec, 16th, 1851.

LIBERIA HERALD.

MONROVIA, DECEMBER 31st: 1851.

Gathered from American Papers—There is only one News-paper in Egypt,—a small monthly sheet, in the Arabic language, at four dollars a year. It is devoted to the powers that be, and every one in the employment of the Pacha, is obliged to subscribe to it.

"There are 10 News-papers published in Austria; 14 in Africa; 24 in Spain; 20 in Portugal; 30 in Asia; 65 in Belgium; 85 in Denmark; 90 in Russia and Poland, 300 in Prussia; 320 in other German States; 500 in Great Britain and Ireland, and 1, 800 in the United States.

Arrival of Immigrants.—On Saturday, the 13th inst. the bark Morgan Dix, J. Coward, arrived from Baltimore, with 151 immigrants, sent out to Grand Bassa by the American Colonization Society. All well. The bark had a passage of 35 days. She left the same day for her port of destination; and we are informed that the immigrants and stores were landed in safety. We also learn that these people come out well supplied—they have a saw-mill, and many valuable agricultural implements;—and well prepared in every respect to make extensive and valuable improvements. We wish them success in all their attempts for the interest and welfare of Liberia. J. S. Smith, M. D. who had come up on a visit, left in the bark with them; and will have the conducting of them through the acclimating process.

The Legislature is at work; and earnestly engaged in considering the state of affairs in Grand Bassa. We have heard enough to warrant us in saying, that an armed force will be set on foot to reduce the rebellious Chiefs to a state of subordination. The sooner steps are taken for this purpose, the less, will fears be entertained as to further depredations by them. Up till now, they have remained in their barricades, preparing to defend themselves when attacked. Grando, the leader in the rebelion, has not succeeded in leaving the country; as he is too narrowly watched by his allies, who declare he shall remain and stand what may follow. They openly charge him with the hostile attitude they now present to the Government; and will no doubt, seize and deliver him up, if by doing so, they can hope to obtain the favor of the Authorities.

The Kings, Chiefs and Headmen, of the Vey, Golah and Dey Countries, assembled in this town in obedience to the call of the President and from all we gather, a perfect understanding exists among them, and that in future, there shall be perpetual peace and friendship between them.—The two former tribes especially, have, for a number of years, been engaged against each other in war: and their countries, in consequence, have been laid waste. The most shocking murders have been committed—towns laid waste, and the inhabitants barbarously butchered. To put an end to this inhuman state of things—and for the increase and encouragement of trade—and for a free and uninterrupted intercourse to any and every part of said countries; the President summoned these Chieftians to meet in congress; and to lay before him their disputes. We are happy to say that these Chieftians are now reconciled with each other; and they have pledged themselves to restore peace to the country. Should disputes arise between them hereafter, they are to refer them to the Liberian Authrities for adjustment.

The Legislature adjourned on Friday the 20th, instant.

The Military Forces sailed on the 30th, for Grand Bassa. We will give further particulars in our next number.

We take great pleasure in presenting to our readers, President Roberts' Inaugural address, and his Message to the Legislature. We feel satisfied that they will afford real pleasure to every citizen who may read them. They give a full and complete history of the condition and prospects of the country.

Our readers will, we hope, pardon us for the delay of our present number. It could not be helped. We have but very little assistance in the office; the printer boys having volunteered for the military expedition to Grand Bassa.

DREAMS.

A person well known to me dreamed he was alone in a certain church yard, amusing himself as he had often done, by reading the quaint epitaphs in the light of the setting sun. A new grave attracted his attention. At its head was a remarkable stone, on which he read the date of death and the name of the deceased: it was that of a dear friend, whose company he had that evening enjoyed. Such a dream was sufficiently painful to impress his memory very strongly; but deeming himself too philosophic to be moved by such a circumstance, he cast off the impression, and thought but little of it until several months afterwards, when the death of his friend at the very date he had dreamed, started those who have written on this subject, such as led his philosophy. If we consult the works of Dr. Amberoniac or Morison, we find they relate a number of these marvellous coincidences, and really speak of them as if they were easily accounted for. Thus, a young lady of Rossiure dreamed she saw her lover shipwrecked on a certain day off Corunna. The event happened just as she dreamt. Dr. Macnish relates the following of a relative, three hundred miles off. Three days after he learns that the dream represented the truth, although there had not been the slightest anticipation of any such an event. The girl wakes from the sleep, exclaiming out "The boat is sinking,——have a care!" She was uneasy until a proposed boating party, in which her lover was to be one; thus the dream was quite natural, so she quietly fell asleep again; but soon she wakes in terror, saying, "The boat is going down!" This of course arose from the former dream; therefore she composed herself a third time to sleep, but quickly starts up in agony, exclaiming, "They are gone—the boat is sunk!" Her husband, a major in the army, caught alarm, and excused himself from his engagement; but the rest of the party went, and were all drowned. Such cases of which multitudes might be collected, are among those most easily attributed to mere coincidence; but we will take another for the accuracy of which Dr. Amberoniac vouches. "Two sisters were sleeping together in a room communicating with that of their brother, when the elder of them awoke in a state of great agitation, and, having roused the other, told her she had a frightful dream. "I dream," she said, "that Mary's watch stopped; and then, when I told you of the circumstance, you replied, much worse than that has happened, for——'s breath has stopped also," meaning their brother, who was very ill.—The following night the very same dream occurred, followed by similar agitation, which was composed, as on the previous occasion, by finding the brother in a sound sleep, and the watch going well. On the next morning one of the sisters was sitting by the brother, while the other was writing a note in an adjoining room.—When her note was ready to be losing sealed, she was proceeding to take out for this purpose, the watch adjusted to, which had been put by her in her writing desk; she was astonished to find it had stopped. At the same moment a scream was heard in the other room. The brother who had been seized with a sudden fit of suffocation, and died just before midnight." [The Use of the Body in Relation to the Mind by Dr. Moor.

Sleep.—There is no better description given of the approach of sleep than that which we find in one of Leigh Hunt's papers in the *Indicator*:

"It is a delicious movement certainly that of being well nestled in bed and feeling that you shall drop gently to sleep.—The good is to come, not past; the limbs have been just tired enough to render the remaining in one posture delightful, the labor of the day is done. A gentle failure of the perception comes creeping over; the spirit of consciousness disengages itself more, and with slow and hushing degrees, like a mother detaching her hand from that of her sleeping child, the mind seems to have a balmy lid closing over it, the eye;' 'tis more closing—'tis closed. The mysterious spirits has gone to take its any rounds.

DON'T RUN IN DEBT.

"Don't run in debt—never mind, never mind,
If your clothes are faded and torn;
Fix'em up, make them do; it is better by far
Than to have the heart weary and worn

We'll love you the more for the set of your hat,
Or your ruff, or the tie of your shoe.
The shape of your vest, or your boots, or cravat,
If they know you're in debt for the new!

There's no comfort, I tell you, in walking the stree
In fine clothes, if you know you're in debt;
And feel that perchance you some tradesman may mee,
Who will sneer—"they're not paid for yet."

Good friends, let me beg of you, don't run in debt,
If the curtains and the sofas are red—
They will fit your back better than any new set,
Unless they're paid for—with gold

If the house is too small, draw the closer together;
Keep it warm with a hearty good will;
A big one unpaid for, in all kinds of weather,
Will send to your warm heart a chill.

Don't run in debt—now, dear girls, take a hint,
(If the fashions save enough since last season,)
Old Nature's out in the very same hint,
And old Nature we think has some reason

But just say to your friend that you cannot afford
To spend time to keep up with the fashion;
That your purse is too light and your honor too bright
To be tarnished with such silly passion

Gents, don't run in debt—let your friends, if they can
Have fine houses, feathers, and flowers;
But unless they are paid for be more of a man
Than to envy their sunshiny hours.

If you've money to spare, I have nothing to say;
Spend your dollars and dimes as you please;
But mind you the man who his note has to pay,
Is the man who is never at ease.

Kind husband, don't run into debt any more;
'Twill fill your wife's cup full of sorrow,
To know that a neighbour may call at your door,
With a bill you must settle to-morrow.

Oh! take my advice—it is good, it is true!
(But, lest you may some of you doubt it)
I'll whisper a secret, now, *seeing tis you)*
I have tried it, and know all about it.

The chains of a debtor is heavy and cold,
Its links all corrosive and rust;
God wo'er as you will, it is never of gold—
Then spurn it aside with disgust.

The man who's in debt is too often a slave.
Though his heart may be honest and true.
Can he hold up his head and look saucy and brave,
When a note he can't pay becomes due?

MARRIED.

In this town on the 4th inst, by the Rev. B. R. Wilson, Hon: E. J. Roye; to Miss Hannah C. Wright both of this town.

NAVAL.

December 21st Her B. M. Steamer, Firefly commander Seymore, from Sierra Leone; She sailed on the 27th inst.

December 20th Liberia Government schooner Lark sailed for Grand Bassa with a car of the armed force.

The U. S. ship "John Adams" Commander Barron, arrived in our port the day after President Roberts had left for Grand Bassa, with the military force. An officer came on shore with the compliments of Captain Barron, to make known that Commodore Lavalleta, Commanding the U. S. Naval Forces on the West Coast of Africa, had sent the ship down to render any assistance that might be required by the Government. Vice President Williams made known to Captain Barron, the departure of the President to Grand Bassa; and advised that the ship proceed there. The night same night the "John Adams" sailed for Grand Bassa.

The Government and People of Liberia, will not fail to remember, with the most lively sensibility the courtesy and kindness of Commodore Lavalleta, in thus showing the deep interest he manifests for their welfare.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

November—27th Schooner Patsey, Henry, from the leeward, with palm oil to H. W. Dennis;—27th Cutter Eliza Frances, Howard, from the leeward, with palm oil to U. A. McGill & Bros;—27th cutter Susanah, Marshall, from Grand Bassa;—28th cutter Perseverance, Curd, from Marshall, with rice to E. J. Roye.

December 2nd cutter Expeditious, McGill from Cape Mount, with rice and camwood to D. B. Warner;—4th, cutter Eliza Frances, Howard, from Marshall, with rice to U. A. McGill & Bros;—6th American brig Zone, J. L. Sturtivant, from Grand Bassa.—6th Cutter N. Bangs, Hunter, from the windward, with rice and rice, to T. Hunter;—7th Cutter Liberia, Wilson, from the leeward with palm oil to U. A. McGill & Bros;—7th Cutter Eliza Frances, Howard, from Marshall with rice to U. A. McGill & Bros;—8th schooner George R. McGill Helms, from the leeward with palm oil to U. A. McGill & Bros;—8th Cutter Rough & Ready Madison, from the leeward, with palm oil to D. B. Warner;—8th American brig Lenora, Henry Link, from the leeward coast;—9th Am. brig Lowden, J. R. Brown, 62 days from New York, via Sierra Leone, passenger for Gaboon Mission, Rev. Mr. Walker & lady, Rev. Mr. Preston & lady and Miss——9th English barque Venus T. C. Odergs—days from London;—12th, Cutter Expeditious, McGill from Grand Bassa;—13th French barque, Z. Capt. Charles Chavallier, 40 days from Marseilles;—13th American barque Morgan Dix, Captain J. Coward, 85 days from Baltimore with 156 immigrants, for Grand Bassa, and Cape Palmas. She sailed the same day for her destined port;—16th, Cutter Experiment, Page, from the windward with rice, camwood and ivory to D. B. Warner;—17th, Sloop John E. Taylor Williams, from the windward with rice & camwood, to Payne & Yates;—17th, Sloop Temperance J. F. Haynes, from Grand Bassa—20th Sloop John E. Taylor, Payne, from the windward with rice and camwood, to Payne & Yates;—21 Schooner George R. McGill, Helms, from Grand Bassa, with Palm oil and freight, to J. A. McGill & Bros;—21st Cutter Liberia, Wilson, from the leeward, with Palm oil to U. A. McGill & Bros;—21st Cutter Expeditious, McGill, from Marshall, with camwood lime, and Palm oil to D. B. Warner;—Cutter Nathan Bangs, Hunter from the windward, with lime to T. Hunter;—25th Schooner Patsey, Henry, from the leeward, with Palm oil to H. W. Dennis;—25th French barque Y. Capt Chavallier, from the windward;—30th, Cutter Expeditious McGill, from the leeward with Palm oil to D. B. Warner;—

DEPATURES.

November 29th, cutter Expeditious, McGill, for the windward;—

December 1st. cutter Susanah, Marshall, for Grand Bassa;—1st cutter Eliza Frances, Howard, for Marshall;—3rd, cutter Perseverance, Curd, for Marshall;—6th Expeditious, McGill, for Grand Bassa—passenger, Mrs. M Vanbrum;—8th cutter Liberia, Wilson, for the leeward.

11th Cutter Nathan Bangs, Hunter, for the windward;—12th, English barque Venus, C. T. Odgers, for the leeward coast;—13th Cutter Eliza Frances, Howard, for the leeward;—13th Schooner Patsey, Henry, for the leeward;—13th American brig Leonora, H. Link, for New York;—16th, Schooner George R. McGill Helms, for Grand Bassa;—16th American brig Zeno, J. Sturtivant, for New York, via Sierra Leone Passengers for Sierra Leone, M. J. Jackson and family, five in number, and Miss A. Key, and Miss M. McIntosh & brother;—17th, American brig Lawden, J. R. Brown, for the Gaboon passengers mentioned in her arrival;—17th Cutter Expeditious McGill for Marshall;—17th French barque Y. Charles Chavallier, for the windward;—18th Cutter Experiment, Page, for the leeward;—18th Sloop John E. Taylor, Williams, for the windward;—22nd Sloop John E. Taylor, Williams, for Marshall;—25th Sloop Temperance, Joseph Hazzard for Grand Bassa; passengers M. Liberty, J. F. Haynes, J. Carey, J. Gardiner, —Sneedan & J. G. J. Barbour;—27th French barque Y. Capt Chavallier, for the leeward;—29th Schooner George R. McGill Helms for Grand Bassa with a part of the armed force.

Maryland Historical Society

The Maryland State Colonization Society Papers

XII. Newspapers
B. Liberia Herald

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