—One Hundred acres of land situated and lying on the North west margin of the St Pauls river, in the vicinity of Clay, Ashland Montserado County, and constituting a part of said Township and bounded as follows to Wit, On the South West by the Presbyterian Mission station; and on the North East by Clay Ashland, on the South East by the Saint Pauls river, giving a front on said river of
chains links and running back in a direction corresponding with the survey of Clay Ashland
chains links forming a plot One Hundred acres of land and no more.

B. R. WILSON.
Speaker of the House Representatives

A. D. WILLIAMS
Vice President.

Approved Dec 24th 1851
J. J. ROBERTS,

LIBERIA HERALD.

MONROVIA, MARCH, 22nd: 1852.

Buchanan, March 4th. 1852.

Sir:—I fear there is some mischief going on at Tradetown; and that your anticipations of a speedy adjustment of affairs with Boyer will not be realized. William, whom Jim Flaw sent up to this place, a day or two ago informed me that soon after you left Tradetown, Her Majesty's Brig "Spy," with Mr. Consul Hanson on board, arrived there, and remained, in company with the Eng. barque "Venus," Olgers, a couple of days;—that Jim Flaw was invited on board both these vessels; which he visited, and was told that it was desirable to see him and Boyer together—meanwhile a boat was sent ashore for Boyer. Flaw having remained nearly a day, left for home, soon afterwards Boyer went on board the "Spy."

William, whom you know, is Flaw's right hand man, tells me that he was not permitted to accompany Flaw on board; but Flaw informed him that Mr. Hanson and the Captain told him (Flaw) that they had come to inquire into the cause of difficulty between Boyer and the Government. William says further that they obtained from Boyer an instrument signed by him, disavowing the jurisdiction of this Government over the Tradetown country. If all this be true, it is to say, the least of it, a dangerous, and to my mind, a culpable interference on the part of those officials, with the affairs of this Government—and Heaven only knows what is to be the result of it. I am persuaded, sir, that this interference with Boyer, portends no good; I have, therefore, taken the liberty to communicate to you the above facts without delay. That Boyer received any express encouragement to continue his resistance to the authority of the Government, I have not been able to learn.

I have the honor to be
&c, &c, &c
Your obt. servt. B.

His Excellency,
President ROBERTS,
&c, &c. &c.

Edina, March, 16th, 1852.

Dear Sir,

Great excitement prevails here, created by intelligence just received that Boyer and Grando are making extensive preparations for another attack upon our settlements in this county. It is rumored, and there seems but little doubt of the fact, that they have engaged a large number of mercenaries from the interior, now collecting in New Cess and Tradetown; and that the several settlements are to be attacked simultaneously by the savage horde. I can give you no idea of the alarming apprehensions of our citizens. Colonel Washington is about despatching a courier to Monrovia with despatches to inform the President of our perilous situation, and to ask supplies of men and ammunition:—by this conveyance I send you these hasty lines.

For a week or two past rumors have been circulating here that Boyer and Grando were contemplating a renewal of hostilities—these rumors, however, were but little heeded, as it was known that Boyer had made overtures to the Government, and was suing for pardon, and that negotiation had been opened with him to this end. But there appears now no doubt of his infidelity; and that he is hatching some mischief against us. What has produced this sudden change, and encouraged him to new acts of insubordination and rebellion is shrouded in some mystery. It is known here that Mr. Hanson, the British Consul, visited Tradetown, in one of Her Majesty's vessels' of war, soon after President Roberts was there negotiating with Boyer,—and that he (Mr. H.) had an interview with Boyer on board the vessel, and caused him to sign, it is said, a paper denying the right of this Government to exercise sovereignty over the Tradetown District. There is good reason to believe that Boyer and Grando have been emboldened by this visit (even admitting they received no direct encouragement, this friendly natives assert, Boyer says he did)—to the stand they have taken, and the demonstrations they are now making. I must say, I think the visit of Mr. Hanson to Tradetown at the time very importune, and, if true that he caused Boyer to sign, or even received from him, a document denying the jurisdiction of this Government, cannot be considered in any other light, but an improper interference in our public affairs—and such as should be protested against; and I hope the Government will not fail to do its duty in this respect. I write in haste.

Yours truly,
D. S.

We have inserted the above extracts, that our readers may learn the sad fate which the enemies of this Republic are now assiduously and adroitly preparing for it, a fate, which, if the interference the extract reveals, is not speedily arrested by a repressing hand from abroad, is as certain, as that the budding spring precedes the summer! We have neither time nor inclination at present, to talk of the propriety or impropriety on the score either of comity, or of the law which regulates national intercourse, of the interferrence alluded to. Nor is it needful that we shall do so. The character of the interference is too obvious to require note or illustration. A brief history of the state of affairs, past and present, is all that is necessary. In 1849, Boyer, the acknowledged Chief of Trade Town, ceded for a well defined and understood consideration, the sovereignty of the whole, and proprietory right of a part of his country to this government. An Englishman Mr. William Lawrence, then a resident at Trade Town, witnessed the deed of Transfer. This deed states that Lawrence & Murray had purchased the right to a site for factories. This was well understood at the time—it has never been denied,—nor is there a disposition to deny it now. Mr. Lawrence was required to conform to laws which bear equally upon him and upon citizens of Liberia, Lawrence complained, but submitted and conformed. The natives took up Lawrence's complaints, and said, that in consequence of Lawrence having to pay duties to the Liberian Government, he did not give them as much as he otherwise would. Boyer with this complaint in his mouth, rebelled; put himself in an attitude of defiance of the government—joined another Rebel, Grando, in an attack upon Bassa Cove—fortified his town, and with a force of, from seven hundred to a thousand men, stood a seige by the Liberian forces, at a cost of a number of lives, and a considerable outlay of money. He was however beaten and forced to retire. Subsequently he sued for peace—offered to pay the cost of the war, as far as he was able—to exert himself to capture the chief rebel Grando, on condition that he should be allowed to rebuild his town, and occupy his former position, which was that of Chief among his countrymen. These concessions, and proposals was forwarded to the Government, in a letter written for Boyer, by Captain Olgers, of the British barque Venus. It is proper to state here, that the evidence is at hand, putting it beyond all doubt, that Lawrence prompted Boyer to the resistance alluded to—that he furnished him with munitions of war, and promised that he should have further supplies when he should need them—that he endeavored to excite other Chiefs to join Boyer—promising to aid them in all necessary measures and instructions, how to carry on the war. The war, however, was concluded—peace restored, and the natives on every side were sending in expressions of friendshid. Even the rebels were tendering expressions of desire of pardon and of permission to return, with assurances that hereafter they would demean themselves peaceably and obediently to the law. The hope was universally entertained that a permanent peace was at length restored—that the sad effects of the bloody and expensive outbreak would soon disappear, that law and order were once more triumphant, and that trade and agriculture would not only again flourish, but receive a new impetus.

Boyer's predatory letter is dated on board the British barque Venus, January 2nd. On the 27 ult. Mr. Hanson, the British Consul, left this place in H. B. M. Brig Spy. He proceeded to Trade Town. He there *recieved a visit from Boyer.* On the 18th inst. H. B. M. Sloop Crane, arrived here. The Commander J. J. McDonnell, Esqr. sent, under cover to His Excellency, a proclamation, directed "To all to whom this may or doth concern;" stating that "the right of the Government of Liberia to exercise sovereignty over the Trade Town Country, having been disputed by the native Chiefs;" and on this disputing, the Commander founds a protest in the proclamation alluded to, "against any arrest or molestation whatever, of Mr. Lawrence." It is of importance to bear in mind, that Lawrence stands indicted for misdemeanor, in stirring up rebellion at New Cess—a territory respecting our claim to which, no objection has been set up, nor can be. Up to the date of Mr. Hanson's visit to Trade Town and his *interview with Boyer*, the country was quiet, and confidence was on all sides rapidly gaining strength. Mr. Hanson was at Trade Town on the 18th ult. To day, the 20th, March, the Govt. received dispatches from Bassa, containg the sad intelligence that the whole country is in a state of excitement—that a combination more extensive, and more formidable than that we have just destroyed and put down, is formed against the settlements—that an attack on Bassa Cove is hourly expected, and earnestly calling for aid from this place, in ammunition and men. We have preferred to state facts, so that if those concerned in them can successfully controvert them, they may have an opportunity to do so.

From these facts combined and connected, but one conclusion can be drawn—and that is, there has been interference. We have written often of improper interference by foreigners—of attempts either directly, or by persuading the natives to repudiate treaties they have made with us. This may be done by what an English lawyer would call overt acts? or covertly by moving in the line of native prejudices, and operating upon native cupidity. Hitherto these attempts to excite insubordination and resistance of law—to cut the throats of women and children, as at Bassa Cove, have proceeded from humble quarters. This last, clearly inferrible from the series of facts and circumstances detailed above, comes from a higher ground. It is therefore more to be regretted, more to be feared; and were it not for the confidence we still retain in the justice and humanity of the British Government, we should at once abandon ourself to the blackest despair. If this conduct of British officers should be justified by their government—the highest wish of the most malignant enemy of this Republic and of Africa, will be realized—the hopes of their friends blasted forever. In that case, Liberia is no more. Our last refuge prostrated in the dust; and that sun which it was hoped, would so ten this arid soil & impregnate it with the seeds of science, morality and religion, extinguished in a starless night, just as it sent forth its first recovering and vivifying beams! For where on earth can we expect to find a home from which the circumstances that gave rise to this interference can be wholly excluded? Were there no commerce upon our coast, there would be no complaint, no exciting of the natives to cut our throats. Should we break up here, and remove to any other part of the coast, the probability is, there would be some little trade there. If foreigners should come to trade with us, we might suppose as in the present case, regulations necessary. If among those visitors for trade, there should be Englishmen, it is not to be supposed they would submit to regulations there, against which they have so violently and determinedly arrayed themselves here. Should we have there, as we have evidence here, that an Englishman, influenced by a desire to get a few more gallons of oil had excited the natives to sack our villages, & to cut the throats of our women and children, and we had indicted him for the same, an English officer would have the same right there as here, to take the felon under his protection and to menace us from his ship, bristling with guns, *touch him at your peril.* The proof is at hand, that both Trade Town and New Cess belong to us, and that Lawrence *did* excite the natives to rebel, and *did* furnish them with ammunition. We hope therefore he will be arrested, and submitted to an impartial trial, and if guilty condemned and punished. And if he should be wested from our hands, we think the government could not acquit itself more honorably than, looking in the face of its oppressor, to say respectfully, we *defer* to superior strength—we yield because you are the stronger. We repeat however, we do not believe the British Government will sanction this conduct on the part of its officers on this coast.—The British Government must know that poor and weak as we are—a poverty and weakness, not the consequences of any fault of ours, but attaching unavoidably to the circumstances under which philanthropy and religion planted us, we cannot long maintain our ground against the whole weight of the country, urged upon us by emisaries from abroad. And when we recollect that our cause is the cause of humanity, morality and religion—that with our growth, will be the growth of these paramount interests—that if we fall, they fall with us, we repeat we do not, we will not believe magnanimous Britian will sanction a conduct growing out of so sordid interests, and aiming to accomplish so selfish purposes as the interference alluded to—nor that, that government will descend to protect a man who has cut our throats, attempted to arrest the progress of civilization and christianity, simply because the parties on one side are savages and heathens, and on the other weak and dependent.

NOTICE

Is hereby given to all, each, and every Guardian, Owner, and Trustee of lots within the Corporation of the town of Monrovia, which are now lying open, to commons, not enclosed, and growing up with noxious weeds &c. It is required that said lots be cleared according to law, (vide "Acts of the Town Corporation, Act. 2nd. Section 5th, by the 20th day of April next, otherwise the laws of the Corporation will be strictly enforced.

The law requring the streets to be kept clear of weeds and bushes, by cutting and grubbing, will be continued to be enforced without further notice.

All holes made by digging rocks now open in the streets, are requried to be filled within 10 days.

B. V. R. AMES.
President of the town Council, and vested with the power of Commissioner, &c.

Monrovia March 18th 1852.

NAVAL.

March 17th, H. B. M. Brig Crane, Commander J. J. Mc Donnell, from Sierra Leone. She sailed on the 18th, for the windward.

March 14th, Liberia Government schooner "Lark" R. Cooper, Lieutenant commanding for Grand Bassa.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS, &C.

February 19, English barque Venus, T. C. Odgers, from the leeward;—20 English Cutter Zephyr, from Sierra Leone;—24 Cutter Perseverance, Richardson, from the windward with rice and camwood, to E. J. Roye;—26, Cutter Experiment Page from the leewaad, with Palm Oil, to D. B. Warner

March 1, English schooner Betsy, Wm. Navell, from Sierra Leone;—Cutter Liberia, Wilson, from Little Bassa and Marshall, with lime camwood and Palm Oil to U. A. Mc Gill & Bro;—2 Sloop Nathan Bangs, Madison, from the windward, with rice camwood and lime to T. Hunter;—3, Cutter Expeditious, Mc Gill, from the windward, with rice and camwood to D. B. Warner.

March 8th, arrived English brig Arab, John Joel, from Grand Bassa 10th, Sloop Nathan Bangs, Madison, from the windward, with rice and lime, to T. Hunter; 11th, Sloop John E. Taylor, Carroll, from Little Bassa, and Marshall, with lime and camwood, to Payne & Yates; 13th Sloop John E. Taylor; Carroll, from Digley, with rice, to Payne & Yates; 14th, Cutter Expeditious, Mc Gill, from Marshall, with lime to D. B. Warner; 15th, American barque Liberia Packet, George Chasen, 45 days from Savannah, Georgia, with 163 immigrants.—Passengers, Rev Mr Ball Missionary inspector, under the patronage of the Southern Baptist Convention; Rev Mr. Coker, and family, of the M. E. Church; and Mr Abraham Cauldwell; 17th, English brig Firefly, James K. Straw, 35 days from Liverpool; 19th Sloop Temperance, Hazzard, from the windward, with rice and camwood, to H. Teage; 19th, Cutter Eliza Frances, Hear, from the windward, with rice and camwood to U. A. Mc Gill & Bro; 22nd English brig Steadfast, George Brooks 30 days from Bristol.

DEPARTURES.

February 19, Cutter, Liberia, Wilson for Little Bassa; passengers, Mr. L. R. Crocker and lady, Mrs. Nancy Clarke, and Mr Peck;—22 English Cutter Zephyr—for the eeward;—23 English barque Venus, T. C. Odgers, for the leeward;—24, French brig Bon Pere Bossede Barthelomy for Grand Bassam;—24, Cutter, Temperance, Hazzard, for the windward;—24, English brig Arab, John Joel, for Grand Bassa;—28, Hamburg brig Freitag, J. Prince, for the leeward;—28, English brig Ocean Queen, Captain Thomas, for the leeward.

March 2, Sloop John E. Taylor, Morris, for the windward.—4th, Cutter Liberia, Wilson, for the leeward; 5th, Nathan Bangs, Madison, for the windward; 5th, Betsey, William Navell, for Grand Bassa; 5th, Cutter Expeditious, Mc Gill, for the windward; 8th, Cutter Expeditious, Mc Gill, for Marshall, 9th; English brig Arab, S. Dyer, for Sierra Leone.

A THOUGHTFUL CHARACTER.—Accustom a child, as soon as it can speak, to narrate his little experiences, his chapter of accidents, his griefs, his fears, his hopes; to communicate what he has noticed in the world without, and what he feels struggling in the world within. Anxious to have something to narrate he will be induced to give attention to objects around him, and what is passing in the sphere of his instruction: and to observe and note events will become one of his first pleasures. This is the ground work of a thoughtful character.

Maryland Historical Society

The Maryland State Colonization Society Papers

XII. Newspapers
B. Liberia Herald

February 1842(XI,4)--February 18,1857(n.s. VII,4)

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