The sash referred to, has another recent and peculiarly interesting history. It passed, in military succession, into the hands of Gen. Taylor. The previous history is thus preserved by Mr. D. Hass:

"The identical sash worn by Braddock at the time of his defeat, and in which he was borne from the field bleeding and dying, recently passed into the hands of one of America's greatest and most successful generals.

"It appears that the sash referred to, some years since became the property of a gentleman in New Orleans.

"After the gallant achievements on the Rio Grande in 1846, the owner of the relic forwarded it to Gen. Gaines, with a request that it might be presented to the officer who most distinguished himself on that occasion. The old general promptly sent it by a special messenger to the commander-in-chief.

"The person who bore it thus speak, of the presentation and interview. Gen. Taylor took the sash and examined it attentively. It was of unusual size, being quite as large, when extended, as a common hammock. In the meshes of the splendid red silk thus composed it, was the date of its manufacture, 1707, and although it was one hundred and forty years old, save where the dark spots that were stained with the blood of the hero who wore it, it appeared as brightly as if it had just come from the loom.

"After the unusual size of the sash had been noticed, Gen. Worth, who had joined the party, at the tent, mentioned that such was the old Frenchman's sash; and that the soldier's sash was intended to carry, if necessary, the wounded from off the battle field. It was mentioned in the conversation, that after General Ripley was wounded at Lundy's Lane, his sash, similar in form, was used as a hammock to bear him from the field, and that in it he was carried several miles, his body swaying to and fro between the horses to which the ends of the sash were securely fastened. To a wounded soldier no conveyance could be more grateful, or more appropriate.

"Gen. Taylor broke the silent admiration, by saying he would not receive the sash. Upon our expressing surprise, he continued, that he did not think he should receive presents until the campaign, so far as he was concerned, was finished. He elaborated on the impropriety of naming children after living men, fearing lest the thus honored might disgrace their namesakes. We urged his acceptance of the present; and he said, finally, that he would put it carefully away in his military chest, and if he thought it deserved so great a compliment, at the end of the campaign, he would acknowledge the receipt.

"The stirring events that have transpired since he made that remark have added the laurels of Monterey to those he then wore, as well as the donors of that sash, will insist upon his acceptance of it.

"Since writing the above, the old chieftain himself has passed from the living to the dead. He died—a singular coincidence—on the anniversary of the terrible event, the defeat of Braddock. But a few weeks previous to his death, the author, then on a visit to Washington, freely conversed with the distinguished chieftain upon the very subject about which we have been writing. He said that the sash referred to was still in his possession; and if any time we desired it, it would have it shown. Knowing that matters of state pressed heavily upon him, we did not ask it at the time; and thus perhaps, the opportunity has been lost forever; certainly deprived of one of its most interesting features to be seen in the hands of Gen. Taylor. During the interview referred to, he spoke much and frequently of Washington's early operation in the West, and inquired whether any of the remains of Fort Necessity could be seen."

An Act to encourage the cultivation of Cotton

Whereas it is deemed expedient and proper that the Government should, by every means in its power, encourage the growing spirit of agriculture every where manifesting itself in this Republic; and especially to encourage the cultivation of some staple article of produce for exportation;—And whereas, it is fully demonstrated, by actual experiment, that native Cotton can be successfully cultivated, and if attended to, would greatly increase the commercial interests of this Republic—therefore

It is Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature Assembled,—

Section 1st. That any person or persons, Citizens of Liberia, who shall raise or cause to be raised, in either or any of the counties of the State, or on his or their own lands the best crop of cotton in quantities herein after specified, shall receive from the Government annually, for each successive crop, during the ensuing five years the following premium or premiums—To Wit.—

For the best crop of cotton raised on a quarter of an acre of land, in each county aforesaid, will be granted as a premium to the successful cultivator the sum of five dollars;—for the best crop of one acre ten dollars;—for the best crop of two acres twenty dollars;—for the best crop of three acres thirty dollars;—for the best crop of four acres forty dollars;—for the best crop of five acres fifty dollars. Any person or persons as aforesaid having planted either of the above quantities of land in cotton, and intending to apply for the premium thereon, shall produce, to the General Superintendent of the county in which said crop of cotton is planted, at least one month before the time of gathering in the same, a certificate, by him or them signed, declaring the number of acres or parts of an acre under cultivation by him or them, and of his or their intention to compete for the premium or premiums above mentioned.

Section 2nd.—There shall be appointed, in each county of this Republic, a Committee of three persons, to be selected as follows—the General Superintendent of said county shall name one of said committee, the cotton growers, by a majority of votes, shall name the second, and the two thus chosen shall name the third. It shall be the duty of the committee thus chosen, carefully to inspect the crops of cotton, in their respective counties, when the same shall have come to perfection; and report to the Secretary of the Treasury fully and minutely in report to the following—viz (1) of the surface of the land; (2) the character of the soil; (3) the arrangement of the field, mode of cultivation—whether planted in rows or hills, and the distance of the stalks apart; (4) the average size of stalks and number of bolls on a stalk; (5) the quality, as to texture and staple, of the cotton, and the probable quantity in each field; (6) the whole number of acres of land actually under cotton cultivation. It shall be the further duty of said committee, after they shall have inspected the several fields of cotton, in the county, to grant to the owner of the best crop of cotton upon the several plots of land above named, a certificate signifying the same; which certificate, on presentation to the Secretary of the Treasury, will entitle the holder to the premium arising therefrom, as specifies in the first section of this Act, and which shall be paid to him from the Public Treasury by order from the President. If in any case the committee shall find it difficult, or shall be unable, to arrive at a satisfactory decision as to the superiority of any two or more crops, all being equally good in quality &c; then, and in that case the largest crop of cotton over half an acre, and under an acre; and over an acre and under two acres, &c. &c. shall be preferred.

Section 3rd. As a further inducement to small cotton planters, the President is hereby authorized and requested to appoint, in each of the counties of this Republic, an agent with power and instructions, to purchase, at fair prices any quantities of cotton however small, raised in the Republic, and ship the same to some foreign market to be sold for account of the Government. The President is further requested to solicit from any foreign company, association, or society that may be disposed to aid the people of Liberia in making experiments in the cultivation and growth of cotton—The President is also requested to encourage as far as in his power, any connection between the citizens of this Republic and any foreign company, association, or society, which, in his opinion, would tend to the advancement of cotton culture in this Republic.

B. R. WILSON.
Speaker H. R.
A. D. WILLIAMS.
President of the Senate
Approved Dec. 24th 1851.
J. J. ROBERTS.

For the Liberia Herald.

"Ladies L. Literary Institute"

The above is the name of a well known institution in this town, and one in which every young person, especially of that class, for whom it is designed, should feel a deep interest.

It has been in existence now for some two or three years, and so far as I can learn, those who have maintained their connection with it since its commencement, have made tolerably fair advancements, and rarely, if ever, has any fell on account of a deficiency in the system to interest and instruct. The course pursued in this institution is very well suited to the improvement of the mind—though we could wish that a more efficient method were adopted.—The members meet weekly, and read from books containing very useful knowledge—e. g.—Astronomy—moral Philosophy &c—They read alternately—At every meeting, one or two members are appointed to perform a kind of introductory reading,—this exercise generally consist of pieces selected from favorite authors, or amusing anecdotes, questions of importance requiring some research, are also given to each member at every meeting to be answered the next; these questions either have reference to the study in pursuit, or embrace other topics of interest and importance. But it is much to be regretted that, notwithstanding, the great utility, and evident best of such an institution in this community—the salutary influence it is calculated to exercise if properly appreciated, on the mind of "ladies," for whom it was especially intended, and for whose mental improvement it is so well adapted—few seem to feel any interest in it, there are but few who may be seen wending their way to the nightly meetings, and even those few, I believe, on account of discouragements are almost ready to give up. But may this never be,—for educated women are needed in Liberia as well as educated men—I presume, however, that the reason so few appreciate this institution is, that the good arising from such an association for literary purposes, is not generally known, as was stated before reading is proceeded at the meetings, and by reading frequently to an assembly where there is perfect harmony, there no fears need be entertained of being troubled. Bad readers acquire a habit of good reading, and good readers become still better,—and all are aware of the profitable results of competition in a good undertaking, the maxim is that "encouragement is the best stimulus to perseverance" holds good in all cases. By reading such books as they do, and having to answer questions that require research, a taste for reading is acquired—(which few possess) to say nothing of the improvement of the mind and expansion of the intellect going on at the same time. Is not this institution then worthy the attention of the ladies? Do the young ladies of this town feel no desire to improve in literature,—to become acquainted with the revelations of science? I venture to reply—they do,—then let them not grudge to devote two hours in one evening out of every week to the study of books—to the pursuits of "knowledge" which "is power," and the acquisition of which will make them the delight of their friends and associates, beloved and respected in society, useful and efficient in the church—and ornaments to their country. O shall none of the "fair sex" of Liberia invoke the aid of the muses—and sing the achievements of Liberia pioneers? Shall no gifted dame deck the memory of the great and venerable departed with flowers from her poetic pen? Shall there be none to speak in accents soft and winning of the glories of Liberia? O young ladies—let your self-love—the love of your country, rouse you to effort, and let not an association like the "Ladies Literary Institute" waste away because of inattention and neglect on your part, but uphold it, & strive, not only to adorn yourselves outwardly with gay and beautiful apparel, but decorate your mind with the unfading laurels of wisdom for "wisdom is the principal thing" Prov. iv—7

EDWARD W. B.

Monrovia April 4th. 1852

[illegible] of the effusion of an English pen from the Christian Statesman. The author is lending his aid to the cause of virtue and humanity—for which he deserves the thanks of all the friends of humanity, and human improvement, we trust the appeal in behalf of Liberia, was received in America, in the same kind spirit in which it was evidently dictated: for, despite heeding the difficulties which stand in the way of America doing for us what justice might seem to require, we have unbounded confidence in the charity and just sense of honor of the American people. And when once their sympathy is awakened and their energy raised, no people are more fruitful in expedients—nor determined in their efforts to execute their designs. Justice with them is sometimes tardy, but usually sure—

HERALD.

LIBERIA TO AMERICA.

I.

Foster mother, shrewd and stern,
Favor yet thy sable child—
Graciously and frankly turn,
With a heart well reconcil'd:
Be not thou the last to bid
Africa's young hope God-speed;
Let not all thy love be hid
From thy daughter's day of need.

II.

England, with maternal heart,
Cheers us on, and clears our way;
And her Bavaria's generous part
France has nobly will'd to pay:
Why, oh then, the last art Thou
Thus to recognise our claim—
Equal, and fellow-all now,
Free in State, and race, and name?

III.

Have we not deserved right well
Of Mankind, and *Trace*, forsooth?
It is but a boast to tell
That our progress helps the *Truth*?
Be not, then, the last to look
Kindly on Liberia's light—
Quickened by the Blessed Book,
And made glorious by the Right.

IV.

Great America behold!
Thou, though as slight cure upon
Man's deep leprosy of old
Nain's sons, on Hom' dark son:
Be not, then, the last to send
Generous greeting o'er the waves;
But with gracious glance behold
Thine own sons, no longer slaves!

MARTIN F. TUPPER.

Albany, September 3. 1851.

LIBERIA HERALD.

MONROVIA, APRIL 6th, 1852.

Religious.—On the 11th ultimo, the solemn ordinance of Baptism was administered in this town by Elder Hilary Teage. Four candidates were baptised. We learn that there are others, who will soon to be the subjects of this Holy rite.

Prince Will Buckler, of Grand Colah.—This Chieftain died a few days ago. Our readers may remember, that, in a former number, we noticed that he was in ill health. Will Buckler's death will be sincerely deplored not only, by his own tribe, but by our Government and the people of Liberia. He was considered an honest man kept his country in peace; and gave protection to all, who resided within the bounds of his authority. The King of Grand Colah, depended on Will Buckler for the preservation of peace; and to retain a good understanding with our Government. Now, that this Prince is dead, it is much to be feared, that there will be a number of petty Chieftains claiming the right to take the authority of Buckler; and as there is not energy enough in the King to resist them; there is a possibility; amounting almost to a certainty, that, that beautiful country, will soon become a theatre of bitter feuds.

The Liberia Packet, Captain Chase, arrived in our port, on the morning of the 15th, ultimo, from Savannah Georgia, from which port, she sailed on the 29th, January.

There came in the Packet 171 immigrants—90 of them from Savannah, to be landed at Sinoe—20 for this place, and the remainder will be landed at Grand Bassa.

There had been a few cases of small pox among the immigrants, but on their arrival here, they were in good health. One man died on the passage.

The Rev. E. Ball came passenger in the Packet. We learn that he is connected with the Southern Baptist Board of Missions, and that his object in visiting Liberia, is, to examine the condition of the Missionary stations supported by his board. On the following sabbath, Mr Ball, delivered in the Providence Baptist Church very interesting discourses, and gave a very encouraging history of missions in other heathen lands.

Colonel William L. Weaver. It is with feelings of sadness, that we record the death of this valuable citizen. Col. Weaver, immigrated to this country from Petersburg, Va., in the year 1824,—in that place, he was respected by all classes of people. He arrived in Africa, and with the rest of the pioneers established himself in Monrovia. He was always among the foremost of his fellow citizens in carrying out measures for the security, improvement and advancement of his adopted country; and by his discreet and active behavior, commanded the respect of all.—Col. W. was, very soon after his arrival here, employed in the Executive Department of the Government, and to the time of the settling of Grand Bassa, was in the Councils of several Governors. He was selected to form the settlement at Grand Bassa, and the town of Edina was built under his direction and management. So pleased was he with the loveliness of the country, that he determined on making Edina his home for the future, and up to the time of his death, lived there with his interesting family. In many trying circumstances, the deceased, proved himself equal to the character he bore, for courage, prudence, and a love of country. He was allways ready to enrol his name, and risque his life in the defence of the honor and rights of his country,—and the last occassion which called for the exercise of these qualifications, was in January last, for the chastisement of Grando and Beyer. Though, then, laboring under affliction, he volunteered his services for the expedition, but was obliged to return home on leave, owing to ill health, before the campaign had ended. Under the Colonial Administration, the deceased, was a member of the Legislature and under the present government, he was a member of the first senate. In every situation Col. Weaver discharged his duties with fidelity. He died at his residence in Edina, on the 27th, of Feb-

Maryland Historical Society

The Maryland State Colonization Society Papers

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