ruary last, in his 57th year; deeply regretted by every citizen of the county; and in the words of a correspondent, his numerous friends and acquaintances here, will say, "a patriot has fallen, and our hearts are greatly smitten."

We sincerely sympathize with the afflicted family of the deceased; & beseech them to put their trust in their heavenly Father, who has promised to be a husband to the widow, & a father to the fatherless.

We have had the pleasure of perusing quite a number of American papers, sent to friends, by the Liberia Packet, and of a few received by us. We see nothing in them to warrant the belief that the Government of the U. S. will soon recognize the independence of Liberia. Politicians at Washington are too much engaged at this time, in canvassing about the Presidential election, to permit any subject, not immediately connected with the all-engrossing one, of "who shall be the next President," to be discussed. It is said, and believed, that President Pierce and the members of his cabinet, are highly favorable to Liberia, and would no doubt, if the political horizon was less cloudy, promptly come out, now that the slavery agitation has measurably subsided—and give favor and acknowledgement to Liberia. Our readers will remember, that Mr. Fillmore, and his Secretary of State, Mr. Webster, are spoken of as candidates for the Presidency—and until the national convention shall have published its decree, these two great men will hardly risque their popularity, by discussing subjects of doubtful expediency.

The Hungarian Governor, Kossuth, has been received by the American people, with great eclat. We do not remember an instance where the American people extended so hearty a welcome as in the case of the Hungarian Patriots. Banquets of the most magnificent and costly description, and deputations from all quarters have crowded in upon the distinguished refugee. "They are not only feasting, and encouraging the exile in his effort for the freedom of Hungary, by patriotic speeches &c.—but they show their sympathy in a more tangible form, in the shape of dollars and cents—in some cases sums have been collected and handed over to Kossuth, to effect the liberation of his country from Austrian tyranny." Governor Kossuth is a very remarkable man; this is his first visit to the U. S. and he seems to have a perfect understanding of the organization of the government—the limit & sovereignty of the several states: and indeed understands the character and disposition of the American people, as if he had lived among them all his life. He will receive, it is said, a very handsome reception by the Government at Washington.

The English Government made to that of the U. S. a prompt apology for the indiscretion of the Commander of one of H. M. ships of war, firing into an American vessel, for refusing to comply with port regulations at Greytown, Mosquito Islands—These islands form no part of the British dominions, and with their domestic affairs British officers have nothing to do, it is, therefore, not surprising that H. M. Government readily apologised for the improper interference of a British officer. We have seen it insinuated that Her. M. Government were thus prompt in apologizing to the U. S. Govt: because Bro' Jonathan now a days stands no nonsense—and can speak as loud and as long from his floating Batteries as John Bull. This however we think a little unjust, for we have yet to be convinced that Her. M. Govt. would no have been as prompt in doing the same justice to the weakest Govt: in christendom—and Liberians will see that Her. M. Govt. will as promptly discountenance and check the improper interference of British subjects and British officers in the domestic affairs of this govt. as in that of the U. S. or any other.

Difficulties have been amicably arranged, between the governments of Spain and the U. S. At one time, it was thought the breach would be considerably widened, by the refusal of the American Government to comply with some of the demands of the Spanish Minister.

It has been officially notified to the U. S. Government, that the Governments of France & England have instructed the Commanders of their Naval forces on the American station, to prevent in future, the landing of lawless adventurers on the Island of Cuba. The American Government protests against any such orders, and will not favor any measure that will permit American vessels to be searched by armed vessels of other nations.

It is not difficult to conjecture what may be the probable result of such orders, if they are carried out, and if further attempts are made by American adventurers to revolutionize Cuba. It is the settled policy, and determination of the government and people of the U. S. to prevent any arrangement being made in connection with that Island which may place it in a position, different from the one it now sustains.

The Governments of England and France hold, and will maintain the same position. To prevent a rupture, the U. S. must prevent armed adventurers from leaving its shores to operate in that island; if it is unable to do this, or will not do it the orders of the confederated governments will be enforced; and the U. S. will then have something to do.

Our Liberia readers, will no doubt, hear with regret that the distinguished friend of African Colonization the Hon: Henry Clay of Kentucky, at the latest date, was seriously ill: and that his friends did not entertain the least hope of his recovery. Liberia at this time, needs much, the friendly services of so distinguished a statesman and advocate; and if it pleases a wise Providence to remove him—the people of Liberia will long revere his memory.

The Slave war, or as it is known by some, "the Zara War," is now at an end. It has been raging, nearly thirty years; and in all that time the people of the Gallinas, Sollum, Manna River, and Manna Rock, have been prevented from holding any intercourse, of any consequence, with the interior. This has been a war for freedom. The slaves fighting their masters in the hope that they would eventualy overcome them; and the masters were fully resolved, to conquer, and subdue their slaves. What could not be accomplished by open warfare, has been done, by the cowardly treachery of Prince Manna. Prince Manna, and the Chiefs of the several territories, proposed a truce with the slave Chiefs, and assured them, that it was their determination to endeavor to put an end to the war, to the satisfaction of both parties. A truce was agreed upon, and a time named when there should be a general meeting of all interested Chieftains, to agree on terms of peace and friendship. In the meanwhile, both parties scrupulously abstained from committing the least act, that could be construed into a violation of the truce; and the people of either party were going from place to place, without fear. The time of meeting arrived. Firo, the capital of the Manna territory, was named as the place of meeting. And there the Chieftains, on both sides, congregated. The conference was organized—the discussion of the main subject was well entered upon when Prince Manna, secretly proposed to some of the Chieftains who were dastardly and unprincipled like himself, to get rid of further trouble by massacreing the slave Chieftains. The proposition was agreed to, and an immediate slaughter of the unprepared Chieftains commenced. It is but fair to say, that this diabolical act, is not to be laid to the charge of all the Chieftains who were of Prince Manna's party. Far from such being the case. Many of them, did not know that Manna had any intention of murdering the Chiefs. Every Chieftain of the slave party, of any note, to the number of forty three, fell a sacrifice to the perfidy and cowardice of Prince Manna; and his name will ever be held, by the honest Chieftains, in detestation. Prince Manna is liked by no one—not even by his relatives—and if it were not, through fear, the Chieftains of the Gallenas, would years ago, have attempted to drive him from the country. About two hundred and fifty of the followers of the murdered Chieftains, met the fate of their leaders,—the rest of them managed to escape.

Sooner or later, Prince Manna will meet with deserved punishment, for the crimes he has committed. He is known frequently to have ordered the murder of persons, who had offended him and it is now well known, that William A. Parker, the English Agent, was murdered by his direction.

—SINCE writing the above, a friend has handed us for perusal a letter from Robert Gordon, who has for a number of years, been living at the Gallenas; and who, from his general good behavior, was permitted to every privilege enjoyed by the natives. After the Chiefs surrendered the sovereignty of the county, to the Government of Liberia, he determined on making the Gallenas his home; and expended the greater part of his means for his comfortable establishment there.

Mr. Gordon is a peaceable man, and not the least disposed to be meddlesome—but Prince Manna does not admit these qualities to have any influence with him, if they are in opposition to any of his villanous plans. To get possession of the property of Gordon, he accused him of holding intercourse with the slaves in time of the war. Gordon denied the charge, and tho' Prince Manna failed to influence other Chieftains as to the guilt of Gordon, he determined, nevertheless, to possess himself of Gordon and his property—his plan was, first, to have G. murdered; but on the morning of the evening the murderous deed was to have been committed, a friend secretly conveyed to him Manna's intention, and advised him to take a hasty departure. Leaving his wife and a family of small children at home, he made the best of his way out of the Gallenas territory; and he is now at "Mattrea"—anxiously awaiting to know, if the President will not take his cause into consideration. The letter of Mr. Gordon has been laid before the President, and it is desirable that it receive a favorable notice. The only hope now left to the supplicant, is in the interference of the government. We think at all events that his property may be obtained—but it is very doubtful if the life of Gordon would be secure if he returned to the Gallenas. Openly Manna would not act, but his influence with mercenary wanderers are so great, that one may be murdered, without the perpetrators being known.

The Ladies of Caldwell, on Friday the 26th ultimo gave a fine dinner to the officers of the "First Regiment." The dinner was served up under a grove of orange trees, which entirely shaded the guests from the sun. We hope the gentleman who appeared to be the most prominent actor on the occasion, will furnish for publication, the toasts given at the dinner &c., &c. This is the second time within the last three months that the Ladies of Caldwell have showed their goodwill to the military; & we do not remember an instance where the Ladies of Monrovia have thought enough of the chivalry of the military, to give them a dinner. We have, for some time past, had our doubts as to the patriotism of the Ladies of Monrovia—but we will not say any thing now on the subject, we will wait and see what time may bring forth. But we love the ladies, and feel assured they will do what is right, and in good style too. We hope none of our mischievous people, will take it upon themselves to try to make the Ladies believe we are censuring them. We do not intend to be guilty of any thing of the kind.

Prince Boyer and Grando, it seems have concluded to stop and think a little before they again attempt hostilities. The New Cess people have told them in very plain language that they shall not pass through their country with hostile intentions—and if Boyer was simple enough to be led to commence hostilities, from false representations of others or through a belief, that what designing persons have told him is true, and that he can by harrassing our settlements, bring the Government to allow him to do what he likes,—he is very much mistaken. Boyer, too, no doubt, recollects, that it is neither safe or politic, for him to leave his place, unprotected, as long as James Flaw *maintains faithfully his allegiance to this Government.*

A True Bill.—The Grand Jury for the County of Montserrado, at the last court of Quarter Sessions, returned a Bill of Indictment against William Lawrence, an English trader on the Liberian coast, for inciting the natives to insubordination and rebellion against the authority of the Government.

England. Change of Ministry. Saturday Feby 21st Lord John Russell tendered his resignation to Her Majesty, which was graciously accepted. The Earl of Derby was immediately sent for, and has endeavored to form a Ministry. Two months.

Taken from the Manchester Guardian of 4th Feby 1852.

CHARGE OF OBTAINING MONEY BY FALSE PRETENCES AGAINST A MAN OF COLOUR.—At the Borough Court on Monday, a man of colour, named Alfred Wood, was charged with having obtained £15, the property of a mercantile house in Manchester, by means of false pretences. A gentleman stated that he was a partner in the firm, and that on Friday forenoon the prisoner called at their office. He presented a letter of introduction, purporting to be signed by Mr Roberts, the President of the Republic of Liberia, which stated him to be a respectable man and worthy of credit; and asked witness to advance him a small sum of money to pay for some goods which he was sending to Liberia by a vessel which was about to sail in a short time. The letter, Witness believed to be genuine, and £15 was advanced to the prisoner. The firm were afterwards applied to by a person in Manchester, to know whether they had any genuine information respecting the prisoner. They in consequence wrote to Liverpool, and were informed by some friends there that Wood was an impostor.—Mr Chief-superintendent Beswick stated that on Saturday, the last witness and Mr. Clegg called upon him and stated that the prisoner had received from the firm £15, and had ordered from Mr. Clegg a large quantity of goods to go to Liberia, and that they had reason to believe that he was an impostor. Finding that the prisoner had to go to Liverpool, he (Mr. Beswick) sent Sub-inspector Neaves to apprehend him.—Sub inspector Neaves stated that he apprehended the prisoner in Liverpool, & that after he was taken to the police office there, a trunk was found covering to [illegible] in consequence of which he (Neaves) took possession of all his papers. Mr. Beswick stated that when the prisoner was taken to the Manchester Town Hall, he said that he received the letter of introduction signed by Mr. Roberts while he was in Liverpool, but that he did not know from whom it had come. He also said that he had come from Liverpool a short time since to be landed at Plymouth, and was from Plymouth to London, but thence to Liverpool. In Liverpool he had got goods to the value of £200. He had been in custody in Plymouth and London, and also at Lancaster. He was employed by a firm at Liberia called the Commercial Banking Co. which consisted of J. C. Minor and Gill and Co.; and he expected them to send him some money to pay his accounts in a short time. He had shipped a quantity of goods in the Free Fly and other vessels. He had been to many of the warehouses in Manchester.—The prisoner, in his defence, said that his tearing up the paper at the Liverpool police-office was owing to his nervous system being affected in consequence of his having had the scarlet fever.—There being no evidence to prove that the document purporting to be a letter of introduction from President Roberts was not actually signed by him, the prisoner was discharged.—When in the station-house, the prisoner stated that he was a minister, connected with the independent Baptist church, and that he had preached in Hoxley-street, London, and at Norwood Chapel, five miles from London. He also said that he had other appointments to preach, but had been prevented by sickness from fulfilling them. In his possession was found a letter addressed to a baptist minister in Manchester, and requesting that he would allow him (Wood) to preach in his chapel, as he wanted to raise £5 to take him back to Liberia. This letter was sealed, but had not been delivered. Wood's manner, while at the bar at the Borough Court, was such as to convey the impression that he has been used to speaking either as a native preacher or in a similar capacity; and it closely resembled that of the coloured preachers who are frequently to be met with on our missionary platforms.

The above slip from the "Manchester Guardian" was forwarded from England to a gentleman here, for the purpose we presume, of enlightening the people of Liberia as to the character and person of one Alfred T. Wood, named "Pastor of the Providence Baptist Church," in this place. The thanks of the community are due to the gentleman who so kindly furnished this proof of Wood's fraudulent and criminal proceedings;—and it is our duty—we owe it to ourselves, as well as to the British public, to caution them against the fraudulent transactions of the said Wood. Wood came to this Country in 1850, he brought with him letters highly recommendatory, he said and so did his letters, that he was an exhibitioner from Fourah Bay—that he was educated for the ministry and graduated at Cambridge.

But that he felt it his duty to come to his father land" & do what good he could in preaching the gospel. Very soon after his arrival here, he was employed by the place named church. He had not resided with the church longer than nine months before he proposed to it, to let him go to England, where, he told them he could collect funds for its purpose. A majority of the members fell in with his views, and he left here in the bark "Clydesdale" and safely arrived under, in Liverpool. We are positively assured that he carried from here no letters of recommendation to persons, in England or elsewhere, unless, indeed, the authorization granted him by the Church, to receive donations for it, he consented as such. Nor had he any authority to draw for monies on any individual in Liberia, or on any church. Any monies or merchandize, the Wood may have received on documents purporting to be signed by any individual or individuals in Liberia are rank forgeries. Nor has Wood sent any merchandize to Liberia as stated by him before the Borough Court—nor has President Roberts written, or had written, "a signed any letter recommending him or stating him to be a respectable man and worthy of credit" nor is there in Liberia any such institution, or firm as Commercial Banking Co: consisting of J. C. Minor, and Gill and Co;"—all such representations are false—and all documents purporting to sustain such declarations of Wood, are forgeries. Wood left here, leaving unsettled several accounts—and owing several amounts for money, which he had borrowed under promises faithfully made to repay it. It is supposed, by many persons, that Wood obtained, while here, several sums of money under false pretences—but as he has written to a gentleman here, that he will pay all his accounts if bills are drawn on him for them we will say nothing about it. This may be some consolation to his creditors.

Maryland Historical Society

The Maryland State Colonization Society Papers

XII. Newspapers
B. Liberia Herald

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