immigrants are sent out too short handed, (though I am not disposed to complain), which I am persuaded the society is not folly acquainted with. The immigrants have no houses built for them, as was said, they have no farming utensils, as was said to have been furnished them, at Cape Palmas, as they are furnished with both houses and farming utensils tho. they have to pay for their houses, when they become able, the original cost. If it was so here it would, be much better, and they would do well, but now the disadvantages under which they labor on arriving here discourages them. as soon as they use their six months rations, and at the time when they leave the public. they are generally weak and feeble, and seldom have anything planted to eat when their six months provisions are gone.—Their land frequently being at a distance from the receptacle, makes it inconvenient for them to cultivate it without means which few have. If the society would build their houses and take payment from them in produce as soon as they are able to work, it would tend greatly to their advantage, and my word for it you would not hear a single murmer from an immigrant, and the wild desert would bloom as a rose and the sons and daughters of Africa would shout for joy at hearing the name of the Colonization Society.

You will please tell our home agent Mr. Elias G Jones, to send me out means.—as means come, trees fall, houses go up, snakes leave, wild cows tremble, deers flee, and birds sing for joy.

Bretheren, come, and taste of the rich treasures of Africa.—If you have money come and enjoy the luxuries of Africa, if you have no money you may come & set down in one of the houses, it is prepared for you without money and without price. I go to prepare a place for for you that where I am ye may be also. Come, God help you to come I know the good people of the State of New York will help you. The Common Council will help you. the Corporation will help you, the christain will help you, every philanthropist will help you The New York Immigration Agricultural Association will help you. Come and enjoy the blessings that God has intended for you. I know that the Canonization Society will help you for she has and still continues to help you, and God is with her, or at least in the work she does.—The people of the U. S. labor under wrong impressions, they think they can't get the luxuries of life in Liberia. I had an invitation yesterday to breakfast with Mr. R. Moore. I have never enjoyed a better one though it was of African productions. I returned home, and had not well seated myself before another invitation came requesting me to dine—with Mr. G. Moore. the first thing that caught my eye upon entering the house was a beautiful & large roasted turkey as any I ever saw in America, roasted chickens—beef—pork—cabbage—sweet potatoes, sweetpotatoes—rice, all of African production; I was astonished to cry out Africa is good enough for me.

Ladies. I will tell you what to do, just step into Mrs. Cauldwell's, No 34. Mulbury St New York, and she will let you taste some of the best sweet meats you ever tasted, sent to her by the ladies of Liberia. Don't let her know that I told you. The rivers abound with fish, & the forest with game. Here the man grants have had the fever, and are well; at Sinoe and Bassa, they are yet sick, and there have been five deaths among them, two of fever only: well say you, you have given us the good, now give us the bad. I will; if you come here you will have to work and get your bread out of the ground. Adam had to do so, and if you go to work for others, wages are very low. if a mechanic, you must come prepared to take contracts,—if as a merchant, bring goods; if as a teacher or ruler, take care the Liberians don't make you get your lesson over. All the cry is among the ladies, I am afraid that Mr. Cauldwell will get sick and die.—that will just break up the whole society, Send me axes and I will cause the wilderness to bow before them, and the desert to blossom as the rose, and the sons and daughters of Africa to shout.

The missionary society is the life of this county, together with the colonization society.

Most excellent laws and regulations are made and strictly observed. I have not seen a man drunk nor heard an oath since my arrival here. Don't let me forget Mr. Pinney, & Mr. Phelps, who so kindly made me a present of a $958 63 to start with, besides my passage free; God bless them, and may He help me to lay it out to the best advantage.

There, I was just going to close without saying a word to the ladies—ladies you that like pretty gardens, now is your chance; come on, you can have green peas, green beans. sweet potatoes, cabbages, cucumbers, onions radishes, and every thing fresh for dinner, every day in the year, besides your rose beds fetch your hoe with you and you all like to raise chickens, turkeys, ducks and gees, and have plenty of eggs; now is your time:—come on, I have got a house built for you, and two acres of land cleared for your garden: don't forget the hoe, all the good things you have to spare, you can sell at Monrovia; you know colored people like to eat, they will buy them, as they have the means; most of them being merchants. Mr. Ball is of opinion that the Colonization Society does too much for immigrants but I do not think so. They do pretty well by them. You had better call on Mr. Jones in New York No 6 Pell St. and he will pay your passage to Liberia

There, I declare I must stop, it will take every cent I have to pay the Editor of the Liberia Herald, for publishing this, I expect he will want me to pay for it, as he is not like the Editors in Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, they will give it an insertion in their paper for nothing; if you are too stiff to ask them I am not.

☞ Messers Editors in the United States please give the same, one insertion in your honerable paper, and you will oblige your humble servant and traveling agent of the New York Immigration Agricultering Association.

ABRAHAM CAULDWELL,

Monrovia May 5th, 1852.

For the "Liberia Herald"

Monrovia May 5th. 1852.

MR HERALD:—I beg a space in your paper, ot rectify a mistake which has caused some misrepresentation It was thought by some persons, that I had written a calumnious letter to America, reflecting injuriously on the country and people of Liberia. I wish to inform you sir, together with all whom it may concern, that I never have written any such letter, nor was I certain, till to day, that I was really accused of such; I remember some month or two since, to have been told by my little boy whom I send to school in this town, that he, (the boy) was interrogated by a gentleman, in reference to some letter, concerning which neither the boy, nor myself could understand, but Mr. Hall, informed me to day, that he had all the time thought, that I was a blacksmith by trade, that I had gone to Sinoe on my first arrival in Liberia had now left Sinoe, was going back to the U. S. and of course I was the man who wrote the letter. Now Mr. H you perhaps see where the cause of the mistake lies; it is in the similarity of the arrival, and proceedure of Mr. Aaron Key, (the blacksmith,) and myself. We did not come to together to this country, but both of us went to Sinoe, and both removed to Monrovia, both spoke of going to the U. S.—were both nearly the same height and complextion, only I am no smith, but live in Monrovia. Mr. Key is a smith and is gone to Sierra Leone, the inference is plain

JAMES H. TUCKER.

REWARD OFFERED.

The Journal of the Liberia Mission Council Conference, between two and three years ago, was mislaid. This as every intelligent man knows, is a serious loss to the body of ministers whose property it is, and of whose doings, for the last nineteen years, it preserves a faithful account. We have looked and inquired in different directions, but without success hitherto.

By the authority of the above named Conference, through the columns of your paper, Mr. Herald, we would try to awaken a more general interest in our favor, by saying that, *Five dollars will be awarded to any one who shall find this Journal and restore it to the subscriber.*

The book is of the size of an ordinary counting-house journal, and bound in a similar manner.

Monrovia 4th, May 1852.

F. BURNS,

For the Liberia Herald.

HAS SHE ANY TIN?

Oh! do not paint her charmes to me,
I know that she is fair!
I know her lips might tempt the bee,
Her eyes with stars compare,
Such transient gifts I ne'er could prize.
My heart they could not win,
I do not scorn my Mary's eyes,
But, has she any 'tin?' "

"The fairest cheek, alas! may fade,
Beneath the touch of years;
The eyes where light and gladness played,
May soon grow dim with tears,
I would love's fires should to the last
Still burn, as they begin;
But beauty's reign too soon is past;
So, has she any 'tin!' "

Mr. Herald—will please give the above lines a place in your interesting paper and oblige yours &c.

J. W. H.

☞ humility is the best ornament of greatness; vulgar pride never stoops until weighed down by misfortune.

LIBERIA HERALD.

MONROVIA, MAY 6th, 1852.

Departure of President Roberts.—The Liberia Government schooner "Lark," Ried Cooper, Esqr. Commanding, left on the evening of the first inst: for Sierra Leone, via. Grand Cape Mount and the Gallenas. President Robers & Lady, & Mrs. David Moore were passengers in the "Lark." The President, who has enjoyed feeble health, for some months past, proposed to extend his visit to the Island of Maderia; and will take passage in one of the steam Packets which plies regularly between that Island and Sierra Leone. It has been strongly recommended to His Excellency, to visit England; and lay before the Government of Her Britanic Majesty the several subjects which have lately been discussed by Mr. Hanson, the British Consul, and which he attempted to make appear, were in opposition to the interests of the Government and people of England. It is hoped that the President will find it convenient to extend his visit to the British Capital; and lay before that Government a true statement of all matters. The people of Liberia feel confident, that when correct representations are laid before Her Majesty's Government, there will be found no just cause of complaint against the Government and people of Liberia.

We learn, by the arrival of the sloop, "Nathan Bangs," from the leeward, that Palm oil is plentiful. Indeed it is said, that the supply is equal to the demand; and but for the early commencement of the rains, a cargo could be procured without much delay. Traders should be careful not to appear in opposition to each other, such a course will have a tendency, to induce the natives, to keep back their oil, with a hope of obtaining an advance price.

Bassa Cove.—This cite is rapidly undergoing a great change. A few months ago, as our readers well know, Grando attacked it, and murdered inoffensive women and children, and laid the place in ruins. The last session of the Legislature named all that part of Grand Bassa, known as Bassa Cove, "Buchanan," in memory of the late Governor Thomas "Buchanan," who succeeded in planting a prosperous settlement near the mouth of the river. The cite selected for a town, but destroyed by Grando, is now being well improved; and we hope no interruption will prevent the enterprising people, from continuing to build up a flourishing settlement, where so much of the blood of their fellow citizens has been shed. We feel pretty certain that no fears need now be apprehended from the notorious Grando and his allies. It is hoped, that the immigrants expected soon from New York, will be located in this new settlement. We say now, what we have said a thousand times, that those settling at Bassa Cove proper, will have many advantages over citizens in most any other part of Liberia, from trade and the facilities for communication with the shipping in the harbor,

Little Cape Mount.—We learn that the Chieftains in this territory are again, bent on disturbing the quietness of the country. But a few months have passed by, since they assembled in this town, and thei differences listened to; and we thought amicably arranged. Indeed, they expressed themselves to this effect, and adopted a fashion of their country, that of swearing, to be friends. It was fully understood that all disputes, that should occur in future, and which they were unable to settle, should be referred to the Government of Liberia. Dwalarbay, one of the Chieftains, has sent messengers to say, that Boombo, another of the Chiefs, has treacherously violated the compact, in attacking one of his towns; and calls on the President to bring Boombo to account. It is no easy matter to learn the true state of the case, at the onset, and, therefore, it is not probable that every feature of Boombo's transgression will not be understood for a month or two at least.

It is hoped, however, that the Government will adopt severe measures with the guilty parties—if this is not done, there is no telling, to what extent the country may be disturbed. We believed, and with reason too, that for years to come, Little Cape Mount would be spoken of, for its quietness.

Prince Salt-Water of Little Bassa, visited Monrovia on the 5th, inst. He waited on the President to speak on the affairs of his country; and to express a desire, that the Government would give him a certificate certifying that he conducts himself as becomes a good citizen. Since the arrangements of the difficulties with the Chieftaians of Little Bassa, there has been no cause of complaint; and the President acceded to the request. He also, requested to be authorised to hold communication with the the interior Chiefs, for the purpose of opening a commercial intercourse with them. He obtained, in conjunction with his brother Chieftains, such an authorization. Many of our readers will remember that Salt-Water lived for years in Monrovia; and that he left it under circumstances of an unpleasant nature. He was convicted of slave trading, and punished accordingly. He boasted of being a Prince, and was foolish enough to believe, that he would not be punished, to the extent of the law.—He remained but a few days after the punishment—declaring he would not come to Monorovia again—this was some 15 yerrs ago.

Way to get rid f Jealous husband.

A married couple, M. and Madam Lanier, kept a curiosity shop in the quarter Rue house. The husband had got, to the wrong side of fifty; the wife was scarcely twenty-four. She found her spouse a jealous tyrant' who watched her actions, and refused her the most legitimate amusements. Buisness going badly, they thought it prudent to obtain a *separations de biens.* They, however, continued each in their own name to deal in more or less authentic curiosities but neither prospered, and they were obliged to shut up their respective shops Their creditors were clamorous, and obtained warrants for their arrest.

"United by misfortune, the couple secreted themselves in the village of Boulogne, near Paris. The commercial misfortune of M. Lanier increased his bad humor and jealousy; and accordingly, violent quarrels ensued between them. These attracted the attention of the neighbors, and caused the bailiffs to find out their retreat. They ware arrested finally, and taken off to the Debtors' Prison. The husband alighted first, and crossed the dreaded threshold. After he was duly inscribed on the books, he waited, expecting his wife to join him to be inscribed also. But she drew forth a small pocket book, and said tranquilly to the bailiffs 'An instant, gentlemen, and I will pay you.' This *coup de theatre* plunged every one into astonishment. She however, calmly demanded the amount of her own debt and costs, and paid the whole. She then with, a look of scorn at her husband, said, "That is the way, sir, to get rid of a jealous husband." and started triumphantly away.

NAVAL.

May; 1st,—Arrived H. B. M. Sloop Crane—Commanding from Sierra Leone. She sail on the 6th. for Sierra Leone, having as passengers, H. B. M. Consul A. W. Hanson and family.

April 24th,—U. S Ship Dale, Captain Lardner, for the windward

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVALS, &C.

April 22nd:—Arrived sloop John E. Taylor, Carroll, from the windward with camwood, rice, and palm oil, to Payne & Yates;—23rd sloop Temperance, Haggard, from the windward, with rice and camwood, to H. Teage & Co.—24th Cutter Expeditous, McGill from Grand Bassa, with camwood and palm oil, to D. B. Warner.—24th schooner G. R. McGill, Helms, from the leeward, with palm oil, to U. A. McGill & Bro;—25th; sloop Nathan Bangs, Madison, from the leeward, with palm oil to U. A. McGill & Bro; 28th cutter Experiment, Page, from the leeward with palm oil to D. B. Warner;—28th schooner Patsey, Henry, from the leewards, with palm oil, to H. W. Dennis

May 1st;—Arrived, cutter Liberia, Wilson, from the leeward, with palm oil to U. A. McGill, & Bro;—1st cutter Expeditious, McGill, from the windward, with rice and camwood, to D. B. Warner;—1st cutter Temperance, Haggard, from the Little Bassa, with camwood and palm oil to H. Teage & Co.—1st English cutter Echo, Townley, from Matter Cong;—3rd sloop John E. Taylor, Carroll, from the windward, with rice and camwood to Payne & Yates;—6th, Spanish schooner Caroline, Captain, Luigimoffero, 92 days from Genovoa;—6th, cutter, Experiment Page, from Grand Bassa, with camwood and palm oil to D. B. Warner.

DEPARTURES

April 27th,—Sloop Temperance, Haggard, for Little Bassa;—27th sloop John E. Taylor, Carroll, for Little Bassa,—28th barque Gem, R. E. Lawling for the leeward,—30th cutter Experiment Page, for Grand Bassa.

May 4th, English cutter Echo, Townley, for Marshall & Grand Bassa—4th, cutter Perseverance, W. William, for the windward—4th, schooner G. R. McGill, Helm or the leeward,—5th cutter Liberia, Wilson, from the leeward—5th cutter Temperance, Haggard for the leeward—5th schooner Patsey Henry, for the leeward;—6th cutter Expeditious McGill for Grand Bassa

Maryland Historical Society

The Maryland State Colonization Society Papers

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