A MARTYR'S VICTORY.

BY JAMES GILBORNE LYONS, LL. D

[When Alaric the Goth was defeated at Pollentia and Verona (A. D. 403) by Stilicho, the general of Honorius, and so driven for a time from Italy, the Romans celebrated that event with great rejoicing and magnificence. A triumphal procession & a conflict of wild beasts at once dazzled and gratified the multitude. The shows of gladitors were then forever brought to an end by Telemachus, an Asiatic monk, whom the people stoned to death in the amphitheatre for attempting to separate the combatants. Honorius was thus reminded of his duty as a Christian emperor, and soon after put forth an edict forbidding all such exhibitions for the future.]

The streets are thronged in mighty Rome,
The gleaming ensigns spread,
While warriors march in triumph home,
With firm and measured tread:
Foe foiled at last, and forced to yield
On Pollentia's crimson field,
Stern Alaric has fled.
And left his ruthless Gothic powers
All crushed beneath Verona's towers.

But when the clear Italian sun
Pours down its noontide fire,
The trumpet speaks the games begun
Which idle crowds admire;
And soon, from barred and gloomy caves
Driven howling out by troops of slaves,
In grim and sullen ire,
Beasts, the wild brood of many a land,
Pace, with loud rage, the level sand.

Gaetulia's lion, freshly brought
From scorched and desert plains,
And ravening tigers, newly sought
On Parnia's waste domains;
Bears from the frozen Oder's mouth,
And panthers from the burning south,
Bred in old Nubian fames,
Make there a stern and ghastly fray
For tribes more savage far than they.

But hark! the trumpet's warning peal
Is sounding as before,
And bondsmen clear, with staff and steel,
The red arena's floor;
The fainting brutes are swept away—
This saved to bleed another day,
That weltering in its gore;
And *men*, of martial frame and race,
Take with slow step the vacant place.

Two, chosen from the warlike throng,
Begin a deadly strife:
One a gray swordsman, scarred and strong,
One in the bloom of life;
This nursed where snows on Hæmus shine,
That torn from hills besides the Rhine,
From children, home, and wife;
And high-born matrons hold their breath
All bent to see the work of death.

Their toil was fierce, but short; and now,
Flung bleeding in the dust,
The Thracian waits, with pale cold brow,
The last and mortal thrust;
When rushing forth, till then unseen,
A swarthy pilgrim leaps between,
Strong in a Christian's trust,
And drenched with blood, yet undismayed,
Stays with fixed grasp the uplifted blade.

A high smooth cross of cedar wood
The gentle stranger bore,
Long worn in holy solitude
On Olympus's palmy shores
"Romans," he said, "for Him whose birth
Gave the glad tidings of peace on earth,
Rise, and for evermore,
Shrink from God in act and name,
Cast off these works of wrong and shame."

He ceased: a scowl like noon's eclipse
Spreads fast from seat to seat,
And fourscore thousand hostile lips
Loud words of wrath repeat:
They rave and roar, as groves of pine
Waked on the Etrurian Apennine
When storms the tall crags beat,
Till, heaved and troubled furiously,
Breaks in one surge that living sea

The German leaves his task undone,
The Thracian creeps aside,
The sword-men flee like herds that shun
Vexed Arno's foaming tide;
But, as a pharos meets the shock
Of waves on some unsheltered rock
Where seas are deep and wide,
Telemachus looked up and trod
That post of danger, true to God.

And when the stony tempest burst
On his defenceless head,
He stood unshrinking as at first,
As free from doubt or dread:
With aspect full of peace and love,
As if he came from worlds above,
And hands in prayer outspread,
He laid him down, nor breathed again,
Whelmed by that host of vengeful men.

Yet deem thou not the martyr died
Warring for right in vain;
His was the prize for which he sighed,
And his the eternal gain:
Fierce Alaric shall yet return,
And Rome's fair dwellings blaze and burn,
Filled with red heaps of slain;
But scenes, where man must bleed for mirth
Shall blast no more the ransomed earth.

For Liberia Herald.the

Mr. Herald:—I have a proposition to submit to the good, sensible people of Liberia. I believe we as a people, are willing to *try* to *come up even* with the age, if so, what I have to say here, will be acceded to. Next May will bring around the general election for Liberia's fourth political term, and in order that a generel understanding, and an intelligent campaign may be had, in selecting servants for the people, it is here proposed that *the very intelligent* mode of nominating a Presidential ticket, which is adopted in the United States—that is, by a convention of delegates elected for that purpose in and by the different settlements throughout Liberia, to assemble at a given time and place to examine and settle the claims, *politically*, of the different candidates proposed by their friends, by nominating, as the choice of such convention, a *man* for *President*, & a *man* for *Vice President*, who will be supported in the campaign and at the polls by *the party, by* whom and *for* whom they are nominated. Such a *mode* ought to be adopted and followed in Liberia henceforward. Liberia have two great parties, who are known by the names of *Independent Republicans*, and *Consistent Republicans*. Such *were* the names, however, adopted in the last campaign. Each of these parties may therefore, have and hold a convention to nominate their executive candidates. It is not for me to say who shall be first, or whether both shall meet at the same time and place, or how: I only propose that the business be done in and by convention. It is the most intelligent, orderly, and satisfactory to all concerned, of any advisable plan.

I here, Mr. Herald, detaile the plan for the people of Liberia. There are 3 counties and 14 settlements—comprising villages, towns and cities in Liberia. Let the party wishing to have a convention, hold a public meeting in each of their respective settlements, let them there nominate and elect *one* or *more*. The number of delegates elected by and at a meeting, should be proportioned to the size of the settlement in which the meeting is held, that is to the number of voters there, say *one* delegate for *every ten voters*. Delegates for that settlement, (there may be two, six, or twelve delegates, just as *the public meeting may determine*), let them give their delegates such instructions as they please consistent with their duty and authority, let them give each a certificate of his election signed by the chairman and secretary of the meeting, to be presented to the president or other officer of the convention authorised to recive and open it. It is of course supposed that each delegate elected will accept of his election and therefore feel the force of an obligation to repair to the convention at the time and place appointed therefor, and to act there in reference to the good of his country, and the wishes of his party so far as they consist with public good.

I propose that the first such convention be held at Monrovia in December next, for several reasons; 1st, the size and conveniences at Monrovia are better adapted for holding the *first* of such conventions, than at any other place; 2nd, persons visit Monrovia from the different counties, for recreation, at every session of the Legislature, and such persons might be made delegates to the convention; 3rd, The members of the Legislature from the different counties might also be added to the list of delegates. If the time and place proposed for the convention be approved, it is recommendable that the delegates to it, all be elected in October, that they may have sufficient time to prepare for the convention. Let there, then, be appointed by the party so electing delegates at Monrovia, a committee to select out and prepare a suitable place, and make suitable arrangements for the meeting of the convention. Let the delegates repair there properly, let the convention meet, appoint their own officers, and make their own rules for their government while in session and receive no one as delegates unless he presents a certificate signed by the chairman and secretary of the meeting which electes him, and whoever they may nominate as candidates for President and Vice, let them as the nominators, and the party who appointed them as delegates, stand by their nomination, or the nominees, & support them in the campaign. It is supposed that the convention will give us some kind of a platform of principles to stand upon. Mr. Herald, I believe you, and every intelligent person in Liberia, will favour a convention henceforward to be held to make such nominations; the *modus* here detailed is not material. Give us your views, and if in favour of the plan, keep it before the people, and urge them to adopt it

Yours
P. V.

Monrovia, July 28th.

For the Liberia Herald.

How pleasant is a rural life—how gratifying to retire during the toils and perplexities of life to some calm and peaceful retreat and relax the weary mind. Rural scenery has always had its charms. Men of every age and profession have preferred the country as a place of retirement they have regarded it as

"Friendly to the best pursuits of man,
Friendly to thought, to virtue and to peace."

Hence, we see them leaving splended cities & superb buildings to enjoy its pleasures. They leave the grand and imposing beauties of Architecture, the magnificient works of art, to regale their vision by the more simple, but more pleasingly impressive scenes of nature. They gladly exchange the bustling city for the silence and shade of the rural grove, the hum of business for the warbling of birds. The purest enjoyments of man, his most innocent pleasures seem to be associated with natural scenery. His most peaceful days, his happiest hours, probably, are those which are spent in the country.

"O blest seclusion from a jarring world!"

Having just returned from an excursion up the St. Paul's river the pleasures of the country are fresh in my mind, and I am forcibly struck with that line of Cowper.—

"God made the country, but man made the town."

Our trip up the river was a delightful one, we visited several farms on its banks, many of which reflect favourably on the enterprise and exertions of their proprietors. We extended our visit to Millsburgh, and were remarkably pleased with the beautiful and romantic prospects in its vicinity. We visited the female academy conducted by Mrs. Wilkins; it is held in a large and commodious brick building; the conductress apuears to be a faithful and assidious teacher. Among the settlers at this place, an air of neatness and comfort was every where observable. We also visited the Mission station at White Plains, where Rev Amos Herring resides, who most generously entertained us. There is at this place a manual labor school for native Youths in connection with the mission, conducted by Mr. Herring. This is a system which we believe has been found to be essentially necessary to the efficiency and permanent success of missionary operations among the natives. Its utility will at once be obvious, when we consider the many discouraging and painful feelings which missionaries have hitherto undergone at seeing native Youths, after having been taught to read and write, and in a great measure civilized, return, for want of employment in the settlements, to the interior, and adopt their old habits and customs.

This is certainly a sure method of carrying forward permanent civilization among them. We believe a similar system has been adopted by the Episcopalian Missionaries at Cape Palmas.

A little below Millsburgh, on the same side of the river, we noticed the settlement begun by Abraham Caldwell Esqr. Agent of the New York Agricultural Association. We were pleased to observe the fine improvements there made. Mr. Caldwell is, undoubtedly an enterprising and industrious man. The continuation of the improvements commenced by his exertions, will certainly add much to the beauty and attractiveness of the scenery on the St. Paul's. We wish him success.

We visited the settlements of Kentucky, Caldwell and Virginia. They are making decided and rapid advancement, and to the passer-by, present an imposing appearance. The farmers in these settlements are successfully calling forth and realizing the resources of the country. We believe that it is impossible for one to visit the banks of this noble river and observe the steady agricultural improvements, the substantial buildings in process of erection, the evidences of comfort and convenience on every hand, without being impressed with the conviction that Messurado County is going ahead.

The scenery on the St. Paul's is as beautiful as it is diversified. The neat houses and well cultivated farms, standing on the borders of the deep green wilderness, overlooking the majestic stream as it glides silently but powerfully along, bearing on its bosom the rich productions of its banks, is a truly interesting spectacle. We have every reason to hope, "judging by the past," that the time is not far distant, when, for beauty of scenery, natural agricultural, and artificial, the St. Paul's will compare respectably with any river of its size in the United States.

The agricultural advantages of Liberia, are certainly great, possessing as we do a fertility of soil surpassed in no other country, probably on the globe. Our farmers have every reason to be encouraged, and powerful incentives to perseverance. If they will but earnestly "put their hand to the plough" they will open a source of wealth and independence for Liberia. But let them remember, that, no matter, however, fruitful our natural advantages, labor and exertion are indespensable in order to the realization of the resources of the country. Many improvements are yet to be made, much has already been done.—a great deal of the mighty wilderness has been cleared—but there is still a great deal more to be done, there still lies before us much land to be cultivated—an extensive territory—a boundless continent. There is room enough here for the energy and enterprise of all Africa's oppressed children.

Let them all come we need them on various accounts, not only to clear off the woods and cultivate the lands, but for all the great objects that tend to elevate and strengthen a rising nation.—

EDWARD B.

Monrovia August 16th, 1852.

For the Liberia Herald.

Monrovia, August 5th, 1852

The Vestry of St. Paul's Church met pursuant to notice and the meeting, being opened with Prayer, by the Rector, the Rev: E. W. Stokes, the following resolutions were adopted.

RESOLVED.—That the vacancy in the vestry be filled by Messrs John Evans and John H. Paxton.

RESOLVED.—That Mr J. L. Benedict act as Secretary until our annual meeting on Easter Monday next

RESOLVED.—That whereas our Rector the Rev: E. W. Stokes having returned from England, with some means towards the erection of a church that we proceed to build as soon as practicable, and that the Salary of the said Rev. E. W. Stokes be as heretofore Viz $500 per; annum, and the said Rev E. W. Stokes be the Rector of Liberia Proper, and that St Paul's Church in Monrovia, be the Parish church of Liberia.

RESOLVED,—That there be a building committee of three appointed and that Messrs. U. A. McGill, F. P. David, and J. L. Benedict, be that committee

RESOLVED.—That this church petition the next Legislature for a Deed of incorporation.

RESOLVED.—That the E. P. Church in Liberia proper remain under the jurisdiction of Bishop Henshaw Diocese of Rhode Island U. S. Am. in accordance with its organization &c.

RESOLVED,—That the E. P. Church in Liberia most respectfully return their greatful acknowledgement, of the kindness and patronage which their Rector the Rev: E W Stokes received from the church in England, in the raising of the means to build a church edific and school house in the Republic of Liberia, and that while they return their most hearty thanks to the Archbishops, Bishops, and Clergy, for their kind favors extended to them through their Rector the Rev; E. W. Stokes, they also bow in deep humility at the footstool of sovereign mercy, and most earnestly beseech their Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ to grant them his continual blessing and continue to raise them up friends throughout the christian world in order that the good work now so happily begun may continue to prosper

RESOLVED—That the foregoing resolutions be published.

Rev: E W. STOKES	Rector
F P DAVID HENRY WILLIAM	Wardens
J. B. PHILLIPS. J. P. PAXTON JOHN EVANS.	Vestry
U. A. McGILL	Treasurer
J. L. BENEDICT.	Secretary

For the Liberia Herald

Always Judge for Yourselves

So N. B. endeavors and will do.

What did induce "P. V." *alias* Mr. D. T. Harris, to depart from that plain injunction of right?—to lay down his business (soap boiling), to intermeddle in other people's affairs, is yet a mystery to N. B.; unless it be to show that profundity of erudition or pathos of brilliancy in the use of the two languages Latin and English, which his business does not find use for, in a public display, on either continent, unless in other's matters. His indelicacies of mind are apparent in the two effusions, under the signature of "P. V." in your Nos: of the 7th, ultimo, and 4th instant.

"P. V's." grammatical inaccuracies are unworthy of notice, but by the fact, that he that judgeth shall be judged. "P. V" says (in his piece of the 4th, instant,) "It is not easy to describe which is most pitiable of this par excellence, (used instead of "par excellence") effusion:" its arrogant trumpet-like Phariseeism,

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