ment in which we must have a church and we shall try to get a lot for to build on, before the conference, this settlement is called Farmsersville, it is now settled about three miles distance. And besides the five above mentioned stations there are four prominent places amongst the natives making nine stations in all, at which we can, and ought to have regular preaching now, if we had a sufficient number of ministers for the work. The school in Greenville taught by Mr. Mc Farland is in a prosperous condition, now numbers forty, but we are sorry to say that they have no writing desks and labour under a great disadvantage for the want of them; schools much wanting on other stations.

We have the honor to remain yours &c.

B. R. WILSON,
E. D. TAYLOR.

Greenville, Sinoe, Oct. 12th, 1852.

Mr Herald

You will in all probability be struck with surprise, to be interrogated by one from this county, merely from the fact, that we are told that the people of Monrovia, have the same notions of us which the people in eastern, cities had towards the people of the western cities; it is said in some place that the people from the eastern cities, who visit Washington while Congres is in Session, are astonished beyond measure when they see the western members on the floor, that he should know how to stand gracefully and make gestures, and speak the King's English, and preserve a connected train of thoughts and reasoning, & talk away like a Philadelphia lawyer, is a matter of infinite wonderment —Now, Mr Herald, it is true that we cannot stand as graceful as the gentry of Monrovia, nor make gestures, nor speak the kings English so well, yet, Mr. Herald, as we form a part of this Republic, we ought to be heard on any honorable point. The questions are these; First dont you think the convention which is talked of for nominating our President a good plan, and as we have two parties already established in this county, ought we not have two one for each party; secondly would it not be best for this convention to meet while the Legislature is in Session, that the men could come home with the members of congress; thirdly in casting our ratio might we not do it in this way instead of saying one for every 10 say one for every 40 men Fourth we wish to know whether a man who has drawn land may not have the privilege to vote whether he has a deed or not—Now Mr. Editor as we know you are always a good man & as you are always willing to instruct the ignorant we shall expect to be benefitted by making these enquiries and as I am only a beguiner you will make all necessary allowance for a scholar.

A New Correspondent.

NEW DISCOVERY.—An amateur chemist of Nottingham, (England) while engaged recently in testing the Chevalier Claussen's chemical process of making cotton, not having any flax straw at hand, tried it upon oat straw. To his astonishment, after the silica and gums, which enter into the composition of oat straw in greater proportions than in flax had been dissolved, he obtained a large quantity of good cotton. The opinion he formed from this and subsequent experiments is, that common straws of the country may be profitably converted into cotton, thereby adding to the certainty and abundance of our future supplies.—*The Philadelphia Freeman.*

LIBERIA HERALD.

MONROVIA, OCTOBER 30th, 1852.

"Who is to be the next President?"—This is the question of the day and no one is wise enough to give an answer, that will be satisfactory to all We hear the names of some half a dozen frequently spoken of, in connection with the Presidency, but we believe the people are undecided as to the persons they will select as candidates. It is proposed that the selection of candidates be left to the discussion of the convention, which is intended to be got up. We can have no especial objection to such a course, but as far as we are informed, the citizens in the lower counties have not held meetings to consider the subject, nor has the first step been taken to elect delegates to meet in convention There appears to be an entire absence of unanimity among the people.

We have seen a letter from a gentleman residing in one of the lower counties, and in connection with this subject, he says; "Our people will not consent to send delegates to the convention, if they are to be elected in number, according to the ratio of inhabitants;"—or in other words, the sentiments here, are, "either allow an equal number from each county, or let the members of the Legislature make the nomination in December next." How will the advocates for a general convention, act under these circumstances? Their first duty is, to have a proper understanding with the people in other parts of Liberia, unless they do this, they will effect nothing.

President Roberts.—It will be gratifying to our readers to know, that letters have been received from President Roberts, dated London, August 2nd: and that he was enjoying tolerable health. The President will return as soon as the business which carried him to England, is finished—he represents the English Government as still being favorably disposed to Liberia, tho.' many vile attempts have been made to injure her, with the Government and people of England.

Our latest dates represent the state of affairs in the lower counties, to be highly favorable. The health of the immigrants landed at Grand Bassa, from the "Morgan Dix," is as good as can be expected—and they are satisfied with their condition.

"Fish Town in "Buchanan" Grand Bassa, settled.—We rejoice to have it in our power to chronicle the fact, of Fish Town being now settled by our people, and under circumstances that will prevent any interference by Grando, or any of his party. The Honorable S. A. Benson, with 20 old settlers, and more than 20 immigrants, are now in quiet possession of the place, and are rapidly pushing on their opeartions for permanently reaiding there. Mr Benson will remain with the sttlement, until all the company are comfortably housed –a part from the 40 permanent settlers, there are ten or twelve others who will reside in the settlement some weeks.

Augustus Wm. Hanson.—This man held the office of British Consul in Liberia, but was *dismissed* by his Government, tho.' he invented all kinds of falsehoods, to hide his mean and unofficer-like conduct while residing here in charge of the Consulate. This is not the first time that he has been turned out of government employ. Those of our readers who know that he held an office at Cape Coast, will remember that he left there under very unfavorable and unpleasant circumstances. Among the many false and malicious charges made by him to his Government, and to the friends of Liberia in England, against this government and people, are these.—"That he had been persecuted for his zeal and vigilance in looking after British interests, which were not respected in Liberia"—"that he was compelled to leave Liberia, from fear of being *assassinated!!*"—"that there is no commercial faith in Liberia"—"the natives have been cheated out of their territories"—"the slave trade is still being carried on within the *claimed* jurisdiction of the Republic"—"that the aboriginal inhabitants are cruelly treated, and not protected by the Liberian authorities, from impositions practised by Americans"—"the people are immoral &c., &c" We have nothing to say to these charges.—Hanson himself knows them to be false.

Quite Patriotic.—A day or two previous to the volunteers leaving for Fish Town, they went over to Edina, in a body to receive a handsome Flag presented to them by the Ladies of the "Edina Female Literary Institute." On the presentation of the Flag, a neat and appropriate address was made by the Agent of the Institute, and which was gallantly responded to by our friend James S. Smith M. D. We would like to know the name of the Agent. The occasion was a happy one, and it is represented as having a tendency to do much good.

A. T. Wood.—This wholesale imposter is still permitted to carry on his impositions in England. He was in Dublin in July last, and we have before us a printed address of his, in which he styles himself a missionary Pastor in Liberia, and solicits money to complete a church in this city. In the address he says, that he has resided in Liberia ten years. He has collected several sums of money in the name of the church, but not a farthing of it, ever found its way here. Wood is a rank imposter, and we sincerely hope His Excellency President Roberts, may find time to have him prosecuted for the many forgeries he has practised, and for collecting money under false pretences. The man never lived in Liberia one year in all his life.

In our last issue, we noticed, that Momorah, the favorite son of the late King Boatswain, of Bo Poro, intended to visit this city. We did not then know his object. On the 10th, he came with a large suite, and on the following day, he was received by Vice President Williams, to whom he gave assurances of the kindly feelings entertained by himself, the chiefs and people of his country, for the Government and people of Liberia; and that one of his objects in visiting Monrovia, was to arrange with the Government, some plan to increase our trade with the people of Bo Poro, and to open a direct communication with the people of the far interior. He also expressed much regret at the condition of affairs at Cape Mount. Dwar loo Beh and Boomba, the contending Chieftains, are his relatives, and he said he knew, that they had entered into stipulations with the Government of Liberia, in which they faithfully promised to refrain from war, and to restore peace to the country. That promise, he said, had been broken, but he was not prepared to say which of the parties had first violated it. He had understood that the Government intended to send an armed force to quell the disorders, and that he was anxious to propose to the Government, to let him try to reconcile the belligerents.—"they were his relations, and he believed that he could influence them to cease fighting, and restore peace to the country—and at the same time, he would consider himself as acting under the immediate direction of the Government." Those who know any thing of the early history of Liberia, may remember that the Father of this Prince, stood by and defended the colony when it was first assailed by the natives—our people were then too few in number to resist successfully the frequent attacks of the natives against the infant colony, and had it not been for the timely interference of King Boatswain, the colony would have been destroyed To the day of his death, King Boatswain proved to be a sincere friend. The recollection of these facts, induced the Government to listen somewhat favorably to the propositions of Momorah. Under certain restrictions, he is authorized to hold a conference with Dwar loo Beh and Boomba, and the other Chieftains, who are implicated in the war, and that the Government are to be kept regularly advised of every subject which may be introduced by either party, during the conference.

The French Treaty.—Commodore Baudin, Commanding the French Naval forces, on the west coast of Africa, is daily expected here, with the ratification on the part of his Government, of the Treaty of Amity and Commerce, made with this Government.

Cautious.—King Joe West, of New Cessters, and Jim Flor, a Chieftain of Trade Town, have entered into a compact, to prevent King Boyer of Trade Town, from further disturbing the quietness of the country, by wars. Several of Boyer's principal heathen have left him, and gone over to Jim Flor. The first step that Boyer takes to disturb any of the Liberian settlers, will be the signal to Joe West, Jim. Flor and other Chieftains, to fall on him at once with all their forces and destroy him. They say, they will force Boyer into pacific measures—that they have already too long, permitted him to have his own way. They are right.

The Rev. Eli Jones and Lady, of the Society of Friends, and whom we had the pleasure of seeing in Liberia, last year, were, at our latest dates in England. They did not fail, when called upon, by the friends of Liberia, in reference to the base assertions of Hanson, to tell all they saw and heard while here They pronounced the asperser's statements to be false, and every honest person, who knows any thing about Liberia will agree with them. In behalf of the people of Liberia, we thank these two kind friends, for their testimony in our defence. The people of Liberia will never forget the pleasant and christian enjoyment they received from these friends while they sojourned a among them.

On our second page will be found the proceedings of a mass meeting held at Clay Ashland on the 10th of September last.

The address delivered in Grand Bassa, by James S. Smith M. D on the 5th Anniversary of the Independence of the Republic will appear in our next number.

Big Snake. A few days ago, a number of Congoes were out hunting, when one of them accidentally came near a large snake, (he was not of the species of the Boar Constrictor) which bit him severely in the hand—the hunter immediately shot the snake, and the report of his gun bringing his comrades to the spot, a regular battle ensued. The snake did not attempt to run off, but stood battle, and it was not until he had received the contents of eleven muskets, that he surrendered up his life. The poor fellow who was bitten is suffering severely, we hope he will soon be about. The snake was 15 feet long, and his body was in size about that of an ordinary size man.

Monrovia June 18[illegible]

Monrovia Price Current prepared for the Herald

ARTICLES		From		To	
Ashes, (pot)		100 lbs.	$	3	50
Ale and Porter, per. doz:		$ 2 50	"	3	00
Bottles dozen,			"		75
Bread, pilo,		100 lbs.	"	6	00
" Navy,		100 lbs.	"	4	00
Crackers cans,		25 lbs.	"	3	00
Coffee	per 100 lbs.	$ 10 00	"	12	00
Candles sperm,	" lbs.	" 40	"	59	
Copper bolts,	" lbs	" 20	"	25	
Cotton sheeting	" yd.	" 8	"	12	
Yellow Metal none.					
Cordage, ali				15	
Cotton none					
Calicoes,	" " "	12	"	14	
Shirting	" " "	7	"	14	
Kent. Jeans	" "			30	
Pant. stuff	" " "	12	"	14	
Checks	" " "	12	"	16	
Drugs and Dye none					
Duck none.					
Camwood	per, ton. "	60	75	00	
Fire wood, rough,	" cord, "	"	4	00	
do. do. cleaned,	do. "	"	6	00	
Cod fish	per 100lbs. "	3	5	00	
Mackeral, No. 1	lib		12	00	
do. do. 2	"	8	10	00	
do. do. 3	"	7	8	00	
Dried fruit, none,					
Glass ware in demand, none,					
Grain					
Rice,	per. bushel,		1	50	
Gun powder,	" 100lbs.	14	16	00	
Hides dry none,					
do. green none,				50	
Tobacco,	" 100lbs.	13	15	00	
Wines and Liquors.					
Madier wine,	per. gallon.		2	50	
Sherry do.	" "		2	00	
Port do.	" "		2	00	
Brandy	" "	2 00	2	00	
Whiskey,	" "			50	
Rum,	" "			45	
Gin	" doz.	1 75	3	00	
Provisions.					
Mess beef	" bl.		10	00	
do. pork,	" "		21	00	
Prime, do.	" "		19	00	
Butter,	" lb.	25		40	
Hams,	" "			16	
Bacon,	" "	12		14	
Brown sugar	" "	9		10	
Loaf do.	"			13	
Crushed do.	" "	10		12	
Lard,	" "			16	
Molasses	per. gall.	45		50	
Cheese	" lb.			12	
do. pine apple,			1		
English Trade Goods					
Satin Stripe 18 yds.	per piece	2 00	3	00	
Blue Baftas " "	" do.	2 00	2	75	
Romals	" do.	90	1	50	
Tom Coffee	" do.	1 50	2	00	
Royal Checks,	" do.		3	50	
Handkerchiefs per pcs. of 15 each,		1 50	2	00	
Guns	"	2 00	3	50	
Cutlasses	" doz.	2 00	3	00	
Brass, all kinds	" lb.	35		40	
Pots, iron,	per. cwt.	4 50	5	00	
Iron bars,	" do.		3	00	
Pipes,	" gross		1	00	
Freight to Europe and Am.	per ton,	10	15	00	
Palm oil	per gall.			33 1-3	

NAVAL.

October 13th.—Arrived, Liberia Government schooner Lark, R. Cooper, Esqr Lieutenant commanding, from the leeward, via. Sinoe, and Grand Bassa: 19th, the Lark sailed for Sierra Leone.

October 11th.—Sailed, United States Ship Germantown, Captain Nicholas, for Porto Praya.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS &c.

September 19th—Arrived English brig Firefly, J K. Straw, from Grand Bassa;—19th Hamburg barque Malvina, H. F. Henert, from Grand Bassa;—23rd English brig George, T. Strong from Grand Bassa,—23rd, cutter Eliza Frances Howard from the leeward, with palm oil to U. A McGill & Bro:—

October 2nd,—Arrived schooner Patsey, Parker, from the leeward, with palm oil to H. W. Dennis,—5th, cutter Liberia, Wilson, from Marshall, with camwood and palm oil to U. A. McGill & Bro;—12th cutter Experiment Chase, from the windward, with palm oil and camwood, to Thomas Smith;—14th, sloop Providence, Hazzard from Little Bassa, with palm oil and camwood, to H. Teage, & W. A. Johnson;—15th, cutter Eliza Frances Howard, from the leeward with palm oil to U. A McGill & Bro;—16th, English brig George, T. Strong, from Grand Bassa,—19th; cutter Rough & Ready, T. Curd, from Sinoe, passenger Mr. S. Norrington.

DEPARTURES.

September—27th Sailed cutter Liberia Wilson, for Marshall;—26th, English brig George T. Strong, for Grand Bassa;—26th, cutter Eliza Frances, Howard for the leeward; –29th sloop John E. Taylor, Carroll, for the windward;—30th, cutter Experiment, Chase, for the windward.

October—2nd, Cutter Perseverance Curd for the windward;—3rd, Hamburg barque Malvina, H. F. Henert, for Hamburg with a cargo of African produce;—6th sloop Providence, Hazzard, for Little Bassa;—7th, schooner Patsey, Parker, for the leeward;—9th, cutter Liberia, Wilson, for Marshall;—16th, cutter Experiment Chase, for the windward;—18th, English brig George, T. Strong, for Liverpool with a cargo of African produce.

Maryland Historical Society

The Maryland State Colonization Society Papers

XII. Newspapers
B. Liberia Herald

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