LIBERIA HERALD.

MONROVIA, FEBRUARY 2nd, 1853.

From late advices from the leeward, we are rejoiced to learn that there is no disturbance with the natives, and that upon the whole, every thing wears a favorable appearance. In Grand Bassa peace & tranquility predominate—a few months past the citizens were under serious apprehensions that Boyer and Grando would make another attack upon one or more towns in that county. All cause of fear is now wholly removed. Grando has to a certainty left the country, and is now sojourning at Rock Cess, under the surveilance, we think, of the Niffou people. Of one thing we are sure, that his own tribe treats him as a prisoner of their own. When they took him from Trade Town it was then proposed by the chiefs to drown him, but when it was put to the vote, a majority favored the postponement of the execution. It is proper to state that the intended execution of Grando by his countrymen has connection as well with his rebellion against our Government, as for violations of the laws of his own country. The people of Liberia need not in future, fear that they will be harrassed by Grrndo and his party, his time has nealy run out, and it is far from being probable that he will be permitted to live a few months longer. It may indeed happen, that he will be delivered up to our Government, such a promise has been given lately, but if he is not, there is no doubt but that his tribe will kill him.

Boyer of Trade Town is seriously inconvenienced by his hostility to our Government, and he is now, it is said, sincerely desirous to propitiate the Government. Messengers are frequently going from him to the authorities at Grand Bassa with overtures of a pacific character, but we believe them not to be such as the Government will or should approve. Boyer has acted too outrageously, for him now to expect to be pardoned on making limited concessions, a full and free acknowledgement of his wrongs—and an assurance that he will, in future demean himself as a peaceful citizen, should be given to the Government, before it even condescends to notice any of his propositions. His position is far from being an enviable one—he has enemies on either side, either one of which, in his present weak state, is capable of measuring arms with him. Boyer is not liked—he was always overbearing, and supposed himself more powerful than all the princes in the Bassa Country. His present distressed condition pleases them much, and they do not hesitate to profit by his downfall. Powerful he was, and all the chief in a two days travel dreaded him. Such is not the case now, they fear him no longer, & he can do no more than chafe and roar like a caged lion. There need be no hurry with Boyer—let him continue to suffer on until he feels sufficiently his weakness and is completely humbled and be obliged to understand his proper position. To deal in half-way measures with such a man as Boyer, is to invite him to a repetition of the bloody deeds, of 1851 & 2.—

Little Cape Mount.—We have had a long conversation with a gentleman, just returned from this district of country, and the representations he makes of the present distressed condition of that country, are of the most deplorable character. Boombo has been, and continues to be successful in his bloody deeds, & the country will, unless a strong arm interposes, soon become depopulated—that is of the tribes over which Dwar-loo-Beh and Tom-Gum exercise jurisdiction. Boombo butchers men, women and children indiscriminately—neither gray hairs, nor infants at the breast, receive the least sympathy from this bloody minded butcher—there is no rest for the unfortunate people.—Our informant further says, that Mannah, in whom the Government placed some confidence, is an ally of Boombo, and that it is mainly through his power, that Boombo has been so very successful. And we regret to say, that through the backwardness of our government, in granting permission to the Golah Chiefs, to act as well on the offensive as defensive is partly to be attributed the present distressed condition of the country. While Dwar-loo-Beh and Tom-Gum have all along, in obedience to the Government, acted *only* in defence of their towns and people, and not in no one instance made an aggressive movement, when they might have done so, in several instances with effect—Boombo regardless of his obligations to Government, has continued to push foward his aggressive marches, and now he has several towns of our friends sorrounded, & in a few days unless his head way is suddenly arrested will capture their them, and murder the inhabitants. *Must these things be? Is there no help for these people?* Humanity, apart from treaty stipulations, should influence the Government to adopt some speedy measure to relieve our friends from the sad fate which now surrounds them. Messengers with friendly overtures, & threats not backed with men & munitions of war, will not deter Boombo from his sanguinary career. AT ONCE, WITHOUT DELAY, let Government take steps to arrest the bloody career of Boombo.

After what we have said, all must know tha there is an end to safe travel in the Little Cape Mount Country, and that there is no trade.

We are informed that the Vey Chiefs are collecting at Grand Cape Mount, the ostensible object of their assembling is, to devise means, for the settlement of the difficulties between Dwar-loob Beh, and Boombo, and George Cain. We hope this may be true, and that it may shortly be known that peace is restored. Such news will be very gratifying to every friend of peace, and will we doubt not, obviate the necessity of Government disburseing a large sum of money in forcing the belligerents to maintain the conditions of their treaty stipulations. Will it not be politic if the authorities take some steps to ascertain the character of this meeting? If Prince Mannah of the Gallinas is a member of the Congress, we anticipate nothing good from it.

Leeward counties. We have full advices from our leeward counties, and it is gratifying to know that peace prevails and that the cultivation of the soil is claiming a considerable portion of the time and funds of the people. In Grand Bassa, the Saw Mill is in full operation, and is capable of supplying orders for any amount of lumber. The stock-holders assure the citizens of this county that they will supply them with any description of lumber at reasonable prices. Lumber is greatly in demand here, and if our friends in Grand Bassa will fall on some plan to get lumber here, they will find a ready market for almost any quantity. The Cove is now firmly settled, and the people residing there are under no aprehensions of an attack from Fishmen or others—it is well fortified, and capable of being defended from the assaults of any number of savages. Agriculture is becoming to be the principal ambition of at least, a majority of the people in that county, and the merchants and traders are doing a good business. Owing to the commencement of the farming season, trade is not as brisk now in any part of Liberia as it was a few weeks since. In Sinoe, there is a Saw Mill in successful operation, and the people are industrious and contented. In the settlements in the farming districts an idle man, we are informed, is not to be seen. A gentleman of this city, has just returned from a visit to that county, he visited every part of it and we are assured by him that tho' he had heard, that considerable improvements had been made within the last four years, he was agreeably surprised to find that the improvements are on a more enlarged scale than he had any reason to expect. He is decidedly of opinion from all he saw, that more attention is paid there to the clearing of farm lands, than in any other part of Liberia—and that there appeared more system in their agricultural arrangement.

Some four or five weeks ago, a rumor reached us to the effect, that measures were being taken by the U. S. Government, for an exploration of the rivers of this Republic, and of the country east of Liberia. We are now gratified by more certain intelligence upon the subject; and are happy in being able to lay before our readers the following extract from the Report of the Secretary of the Navy- December 4th 1852—which embraces the objects contemplated by the Government. The Secretary remarks:—

"My attention has been invited by the Colonization Society of Pennsylvania to the necessity of prosecuting some researches into the character of the continent of Africa, and especially that portion of it lying eastward of the settlements of Liberia. It is supposed that an exploration of this region would lead to the discovery of a broad tract of fertile and healthy country, well adapted to the extension of that system of Colonization, which or some years past has greatly interested the public attention, and more recently attracted the favorable consideration of Congress.

I have accordingly directed a preliminary investigation to be made by an officer of the navy, whom I have attached to the African Squadron, with orders to devote the months of the coming winter to an examination of the necessary conditions which this undertaking may require.

In Commander Lynch, to whom the country is already indebted for important services in another field, I have found a prompt and ardent volunteer for this employment. He is now on his way to the African coast. He will land at Liberia, Cape Palmas, and other points, and will pursue his inquiries as far as the river Gaboon, with a view to the ascertainment of such localities on the margin of the African continent as may present the greatest facilities, whether by the river cources or by inland routes, for penetrating, with the least hazard, into the interior. He will collect, information touching the geographical character of the country, its means of affording the necessary supplies of men and provisions, the temper of the inhabitants, whether hostile or friendly, the proper precautions to be observed to secure the health of a party employed, and other items of knowledge upon which it may be proper hereafter, to prepare and combine the forces essential to the success of a complete and useful exploration of the interior.

It will require a liberal appropriation of money, and an enlarged discretion to be confided to the Navy Department, for the organization and arrangement of a plan of operations, which must embrace the employment of a number of men, the supply of boats, armaments and tools, and the enlistment of such scientific aid, as a long and laborious inland exploration, but with many dangers and difficulties, will suggest.

With a view to the preparatory operations of Commander Lynch, and also, in consideration of the need which the African Squadron has, at all times, for such an auxilary, I have directed the small Steamer Vixen to be prepared without delay, and sent to that coast, to constitute a part of the force under the command of Commodore Navo, who is about to take charge of the squadron.

He will be instructed to furnish Captain Lynch with every facility which his position will allow. A small sum of money has also been placed at the disposal of Commander Lynch, for the contingences of his present service."

We are happy to announce the arrival of Captain Lynch, at this place, on board the U. S. Ship 'John Adams' on the 31st ultimo—which vessel he joined at Bathurst, Gambia,—having visited Teneriff and Goree; and subsequently Sierra Leone, collecting such information as may be of service to him in carrying out the objects of his mission.

Captain Lynch is a gentleman of distinguished literary and scientific acquirements and of universal renown, as the conductor of the expedition from Lake Tiberias down the Jordan river to the Dead Sea and the circumnavigator of that sea; and perhaps, of all others, he is the man to undertake, and carry out succes-fully the immensely important work of exploring this country. We most heartily wish Captain Lynch every success.

This subject is one of great importance to the interests of Liberia—in respect either to health, commerce, or agriculture—and we doubt not our fellow citizens will gladly extend to Captain Lynch every facility in their power; especially by communicating such information in regard to the character of the interior tribes, and of the country east of Liberia, as they may possess. It will be observed that Captain Lynch's present object is only "a preliminary investigation, with a view to the ascertainment of such localities on the margin of the African continent as may present the greatest facilities, whether by river courses or by inland routes for penetrating, with the least hazard into the interior." When such information shll have been obtained Captain Lynch will return to the United States for the purpose of organizing an expedition adequate to the service upon which he is employed.

As many of our citizens—from their knowledge of the Liberian coast, and of the interior for some hundred miles or more—are competant to give important information; we would invite such to favor us—for publication—with any remarks or suggestions which may be of service to Captain Lynch in determining his future operations.

For the Liberia Herald.

WE HAVE A BRIGHT LAND OF OUR OWN.

BY JAMES LEO SIMS.

We have a bright land of our own,
In the midst of the heavens, far off and alone;
Where the gale on its pinions of aroma flies:
And sweeping the forest it mournfully sighs,
Here flowers are blossoming all the year long,
And the hills of the warblers are ever in song
Our country an oasis no longer a wild:
And happy are we in our bright land.

We have a bright land of our own,
With all the blessings of a tropical zone;
The Pawpaw, and Orange, are ever in bloom:
And the flowers of the valley shed a sweet perfume.
Then tell me no more of America's gay bowers,
Nor tell me no more of her dew breathing flowers;
For Afric wears nature's sweetest smiles:
And may God ever bless our brigh land

Monrovia, February 2nd, 1853.

Be sure, whenever you find a fellow grumbling, and growling, at somebody or every body, that fellow is not sound at the core.

LEAVING HOME.

I can conceive of no picture more interesting than one which might be drawn from a young man leaving the home of his child-hood, the scene of all his early assoniations, to try his fortune in a distant country, setting out alone for the forest.' A father on the decline, the down-hill of life, gives his parting blessing invoking the best gifts of heaven to rest on his beloved off-spring, and to crown all his efforts with complete success; tears gush from his eyes, and words, are forbid utterance. A kind, a most affectionate mother, calling upon him as he is departing from the parental abode, and with all the dangers to which he is about to be exposed rushing into, and pressing upon her mind, she says: 'Go, my son—remember there is a right way and a wrong way.' Her advice is brief.—Language is inadequate to the expression of the feelings that there crowd on the mind of a virtuous child. Every reader has a case of this kind, and may have been the subject of one in some respects similar. Here may be found eloquence more touching to him to whom it is delivered than even the orations of Cicero or Demosthenes.

WOMAN'S LOVE.

How few women have ever been in love. How few even marry from election.—They marry because they are asked, and because the marriage is suitable. It is their vocation to be married parents approve, and they have no other attachment. Any observant person living in society, where there is a continual marrying and given in marriage, must be struck with this fact. Cupid's quiver must be exhausted, or his arrows blunt, as he pierces few hearts now. I incline to think that a girl really in love, one who bore the evident symtoms of the malady, would be thought very improper; yet I have often fancied that there must be a man born in the world for every woman; one whom to see would be to love, to reverence, to adore; one with whom her sympathies would so entirely blend that she would recognize him at once her true lord. Now and then, these pairs come together, and woe to her who meets this other self too late! Women would be more humble and merciful if they did not through ignorance and thoughtlessness, measure the temptation of others by their own experience.—*Adventures of a Beauty, by Mrs Crowe.*

——At this moment, two of the best newspapers in the British West Indies—*Morning Journal* in Jamaica, and the *West Indian*, in Barbadoes—are owned and edited by men of color.

The most effectual way to secure happiness to ourselves is to confer it upon others.

NAVAL.

January 26th—Arrived, H. B. M. Sloop Ferret, Commander McDonald from Sierra Leone, sailed the next day for the leeward.

January 31st—Arrived, U. S. Ship John Adams, Captain Barron, from Porto Praya, via, Sierra Leone; passenger, Wm. F. Lynch Esqr, U. S. Navy;

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS, &C.

January 20th—Arrived, British Mail Steamer Forerunner, J. B. Atkins; 22 days from Falmouth via Sierra Leone; 2 passengers for Monrovia, from Sierra Leone, and 5 for Accra;—sailed same day;—20th, schooner Pedlar Helena, from the leeward, with camwood, palm oil, and lime to Payne & Yates;—21st British brig antine, Ellen Jenkerson, Wm. Brown master from Grand Colah; via Grand Bassa; passengers, W. W. Davis, M. D, and lady, Messrs John Nimino, B P, Lyles, and———; British schooner Mary, of London, Wm. Robertson master, 21 days from Fernando Po, 2 passengers;—25th, British Mail Steamer Propontes J. W. Glover from the leeward route;—sailed same day, for London, via, Sierra Leone;—31st cutter Eliza Frances, Howard, from the windward, with rice, camwood and ivory to U. A. McGill & Bro: 31st cutter Liberia, Wilson, from the windward, with rice, camwood, and ivory to U. A. McGill & Bro:

DEPARTURES

January 22nd—Sailed British brig antine Ellen Jenkerson Wm. Brown master, for Liverpool, England, with a cargo of African produce;—27th Sloop John E. Taylor Henry, for the windward.

February 2nd—sailed cutter Eliza Frances, Benjamin Dent, for Grand Bassa, passengers, Mrs. Isabella Davis, Mrs, Elizabeth Lyles Mrs. J. M. Washington, and son,—2nd cutter Liberia Wilson, for Marshall, passenger, Mrs. Darity Carey.

Maryland Historical Society

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XII. Newspapers
B. Liberia Herald

February 1842(XI,4)--February 18,1857(n.s. VII,4)

1853

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