energetic and industrious husband-man, will take the place of the imbecile and indolent trader.

Agriculture has always been the in-exhaustible and unfailing source of a nation's welfare, and of private comfort and happiness. It is this that has raised the United States to the exalted position, in point of interior independence, which they now occupy; and now that they stand on a level with the most favored nations, while every art and science are cultivated, that of agriculture is by no means neglected There are many in the pursuit of it; and it is this that imparts that attractiveness to those shores which draws thither all the nations of the earth, The development of the natural resources of a country gives life and permanancy to all branches of industry. A conviction of this fact, we are gratified to record, is becoming more lively and general in Liberia; and the scene to be witnessed in various part of our agricultural districts is truly interesting and encouraging. This augurs favorably for the future of Liberia.

Peace and plenty, comfort and happiness, civilization and Christianity, will be spread over this land, "as far as our influence extends," by our advancement in agriculture.

DREADFUL MASSACRE OF BRITISH TROOPS.

We learn that extraordinary excitement prevailed at Sierra Leone, in the latter part of last month, in consequence of the disastrous results of an expedition hastily and inadequately gotten up, by the Acting Governer, "for the enforcement of payment by Bambba Mimah Lahi the chief of that country, of certain indemnities to Sierra Leone merchants in that river, "for losses sustained by them through that chief in "the latter part of last year."

Owing to the numerical superiority of the natives the troops from Sierra Leone were compelled to retreat before them; several having been killed and wounded. It is to be hoped that the authorities will not consider the matter as "settled," until they shall have humbled the natives, and maintained the honor and dignity of the government; for if this matter be dropped in *statu quo* it will unquestionably produce an unfavorable effect, and may be the antecedent of a series of evil consequences, affecting not only Sierra Leone, but other settlements on this part of the coast. An account of the full particulars as given by the "New Era," may be found on another page.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

BY the British Mail Steamer, of the present month, we have intelligence to the 23rd of June. The most interesting news from the seat of War, is with reference to the operations of the Allies in the Sea of Azoff where several remarkable successes had been gained, by the flotilla of the allied fleet. They had captured several important Russian strongholds, among which are Yenikale.—Kertch and the height of Tchernava; as these places were to a great extent, destitute of naval protection, they were captured with comparatively little effort and without the effusion of blood. The Russians who occupied them, burnt their effects and fled before the Allies. It is said that these victories are important and will render the overthrow of Sebastopol far easier. It was by means of the places captured that supplies were conveyed thither. In four days the Russians lost altogether an immense quantity of provisions four war steamers, and 240 sail vessels employed exclusively in provisioning the troops at Sebastopol,

Alluding to the conquests in the Sea of Azoff, an Austrian paper says;—

"The conquest of Kertch and Yenikale is perhaps more important than the occupation of Perekop would be. It was long thought, but erroneously, that the Russians received all their reinforcements by the isthmus of Perekop, and it is only during the progress of the campaign in the Crimea that the Allies have discovered that the Emperor Nicholas had caused bridge to be constructed over the Palus Meotis by means of which the Russian army received the greater number of its reinforcement and its supplies of provisions. When masters of the Sea of Azoff, the allied vessels will without difficulty be able to destroy these bridges which connect the fetid lagoons of the Guilje More; The consequences of that conquest will soon be felt by the Russians, It is more particularly the cavalry concentrated in the Crimea that will be the first to suffer. Their number is estimated at 40,000, exclusively of the horses of the artillery. The quantity of forage required for so large a number of horses was drawn almost exclusively from the South—eastern part of Russia. The closing of this road will soon compel the Russians to reduce the force of their cavalry which now gives them so great an advantage over the Allies"

THE BALTIC—MASSACRE OF BRITISH SEAMEN BY RUSSIANS—Fresh cause of indignation on the part of the English against the Russians has been created by the barburous treatment, received by a British crew composed of twenty men, in a Russian port in the Baltic, while in the act of landing under flag of truce, from one of H. B. M. Ships. certain Fins, who had been taken prisoners in order to give them their liberty. The Emperor of Russia is called upon either to "visit with awful retribution the ruffians who perpetrated it," or to bear the stigma of being an accomplice in the atrocious act. *The London News* gives the following account of the Massacre;

"Actuated by motives of humanity, Admiral Dundas directed Capt Fanshawe to land the poor inoffensive prisoners taken by the *Cossack*—in other words give them liberty, and show that it is not with wrecks hed fishermen that England makes war. To effect this, Capt Fanshawe was compelled to have recourse to a flag of truce that sacred signal which all honorable nations treat with respect. The prisoners were put on shore, and their baggage was landed, the white flag flying conspicuously, all the time. At this stage some three hundred brigands made their appearance The person who headed this band could speak English but in reply to the statements of the officer in command, of our countrymen, and of the prisoners who had been landed, the chief of the brigands said that he did "not care in the least for a flag of truce, but would show him how Russians can fight," In exemplifying the Russian mode of fighting, he immediately gave his men order to massacre, not only the British sailors on the jetty but the Fins they had landed; and to complete the bloody work, he dragged the wounded from the boat, and bayoneted them on the jetty. One man wounded in two places, alone survived to tell the tale"

AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

From the *United States* we have very little that is new or interesting. The same go ahead spirit prevails—fillibustering propensities still exist. Several parties charged with enlisting recruits within the United States for the purpose of serving in the war in the Crimea had been examined before the United States, Commissioners Court. Three persons had also been examined in the same court, charged with fitting out a brig at the port of New York, for the purpose of the African slave trade. This case was adjourned, on the parties finding bail to a large amount.

THE KNOW NOTHINGS—A grand Know-Nothing convention was to be held at Philadephia on the 5th of June. The Democratic party were making a great struggle to cope with the Know-Nothings, and their organs boast that a considerable reaction is now visible. A municipal election at Washington had resulted in favor of the Know-Nothings by only a small majority. At Norwich and New Haven, the Democratic candidates for city offices were chosen by handsome majorities. Only three weeks before, the Know-Nothings had carried Norwich by 300 majority. On the 4th of June they were beaten by 200 votes. The Know Nothing State Convention at Bango (Maine) had adjourned after passing strong anti slavery resolutions, with only three dissenting votes, and appointing delegates to the National council at Philadelphia.

MASSACHUSETTS—A bill nullifying the Fugitive Slave Law passed to a third reading in the Massachusetts Senate on the 10th of May.

NEW ORLEANS—The cholera was raging as an epidemic in New Orleans, and the Board of Health of the city had made a public declaration of the melancholy fact. A correspondent of the New Orleans *Delta*, writing from Tampio under date of April 30th, says that the commercial relations between the United States and Mexico are far from satisfactory to the Americans, and that the United States Minister, the Hon: James Gadsden, has protested to the prime Minister of Santa Anna against the numerous special concessions which Santa Anna has granted to certain European houses for the introduction of seven or eight cargoes of foreign dry goods on the Pacific coast, at thirty per cent less than the rates of the established tariff.

KANSAS—The election held to fill vacancies in the Legislature for Kansas, had resulted in favor of the pro-slavery candidate.

CALIFORNIA—The question of dividing the present territory of California, into three distinct States—to be called California, Colorado, and Shaston—has been discussed in the Legislature. It was stated, that, if the secesion were accomplished, the introduction of Slavery would not be allowed.

WAR IN SOUTH AMERICA—VENEZUELA AND NEW GRENADA.—Intelligence from Venezuela to May 1st states, that President Monagas had sent a message to Congress complaining of hostile measurs adopted by the Government of New Grenada in extending its jurisdiction over Venezuelan territory, or, at least, over territory in dispute between the two Republics, and Congress had invested the President with dictatorial powers, authorizing him to raise an army of 60,000 men, call out the national militia, and negotiate a loan of 4,000,000 dollars to carry on a war against New Grenada.

NOTICE.

The Citizens of Monrovia are hereby informed that a new effort is about to be made, for the promotion of good morals and religion among the natives in and about our city. Every Sunday at half past two O'clock, religious instruction will be imparted to such natives as may attend, at the Chapel erected for their benefit at Kroo town. All persons wishing well to the cause of African civilization, and Christianization; and desiring the welfare of the heathen around us, are requested to send their native Children and youths regularly. This effort we hope will be the means of securing a better observance of the Lord's day among the natives as well as of increasing their knowledge of the "Common Salvation" purchased for them by Jesus Christ, May the lord help us, as a Christian community, to do our duty with respect to our heathen neghbours. H. B. M.

For the Liberia Herald

Mr, Herald

Now that the election is over, we are all quietly engaged in our various vocations; and when we have nothing else to do, take up a sheet of the Liberia Sentinel to amuse ourselves. You will no doubt be astonished to hear us say that we find amusement in the "Sentinel"—a paper perfectly ridiculous and contemptible; but sir we amuse ourselves at the idea of the Sentinel proposing to bring about a political reformation by resorting to the most abominable means that could be adopted viz falsehood and deception; and where these have failed to accomplish the end, to descend to the lowest abuse speaking lightly of dignitaries and charging all True Liberians, with being prompted by the most unworthy motives to them many disinterested acts of patriotism which they have performed for Liberia's weal. These things are truly to be lamented on account of their demoralizing and seditious tendency and should not be lightly regarded; still we feel amused at them, because they serve to reveal the character of the authors, and to guard us against them. We know full well that the "Sentinel" looks upon us as being exceedingly ignorant poor and dependent which we are perfectly willing, he should do, as it by no means raises him in the estimation of others. We are Bassa men and know what we like best, and care not whether the "Sentinel" likes it or not, we have nothing to do with him, more than to pay him one dollar per annum, which, as a matter of course, we paid in advance; and having done this we hold ourselves under no further obligation to him, The people of Sinoe generally like the people of Bassa are poor &c &c no quotation marks are necessary, your readers or the readers of the Sentinel know the allusion, still they are industrious and true to their country, and never have been and never will be bribed. We have concluded as you percieved by the returns of the election to send our son S. A. Benson to preside over the affairs of the Government the next two years, don't trouble him.

GRAND BASSA COUNTY.

For the Liberia Herald

Mr Herald

I have noticed for some months several articles over the name of that very excellent gentlemen Rev F Burns and feel truly gratified to find him engaged in so laudable a work as that of attempting a moral reformation in Liberia by setting forth clearly and distinctly the many evils, consequent upon certain practices which have obtained too fast a hold upon some in our growing republic, and which if continued must exert a most baneful influence upon the rising generation.

Every careful observer must have long since noticed the rapid progress which extravagance is making in our communties and the little effort which is made to cultivate the minds and morals of our youths, than which, nothing is more important to the growth of our glorious Republic. What Mr Herald are the embellishments of our persons or our houses if our minds and the minds of our children are left uncultivated? Let Liberians think soberly on these matters, lay aside every superfluity and bend their energies to elevate their children's intellectual and moral character.

Let our children be taught to work, and not to spend their precious time in idle sport. Let young men know that fine dress will not constitute them good husdands, wise statemen or any thing else that is truly useful.

Let young women know that, silks, artificials and ribbands will never make them efficient wives or good mothers.

And while I hope the Rev, Gentlemen will continue to write, I hope also that his readers will give attention to his excellent advices.

Yours
AT BASSA

For the Liberia Herald.

Mr Herald:

Perhaps your readers often wonder why they hear so little from Edina in the County of Grand Bassa, and are ready to ask whether or not the place has entirely gone down, to which we reply for their information that the place stands as prominent as any in the county and is as prosperous as any, every thing considered. Then why it may be asked do we hear so little about it? We answer because we choose to mind our own business, and have but little to do with the business of others. We prefer being engaged as Farmers Merchants & Mechanics attending to the education of our children and leave the rest of Liberia to enjoy themselves in festivals and other mirthful pleasures, which are so well adapted to bring them into notoriety. Again it may be asked, are the people more industrious and moral than those of other places? We answer no, but will compare favorably with any other, and in intelligence, the number of inhabitants considered cannot be excelled.

Edina is a fine thriving village and though not favored with many emigrants owing to the settlement of Buchanan, has made considerable improvements and promises to be one of the principal towns in the County.

We cordially invite the attention of New Comers to this place as being decidedly the most healthy in the County and offering as great facilities for a living as any other. We only need more men of industry and enterprize to make the place what it should be.

BASSA MAN.

A RUSSIAN PICTURE OF SEBASTOPOL—In spite of all the efforts which the enemy have made, our bulwarks stand as fast as ever. Long before the bombardment began, the journals of the West informed us that our walls and forts were speedily to be put to a new proof. This made us redouble our precautions, and we bore firmly the truly murderous (*hollische*) fire which threatened all with destruction. Nevertheless, thousands were devoted to death, and it made one shudder to see the *Elborus* (the steam-boat) pass every two hours, during the bombardment, from the south to the north, with so many wounded that she could scarcely carry them. While standing in Bastion No. 4 exposed in admiration of the cool and stoical conduct of our sailors. They fell and expired without a cry; though racked by the most fearful agonies. The southern side of our town has suffered most severely, and is scarcely to be recognised again. Five hundred houses have been totally destroyed, and grass is growing on their ruins. The beautiful theatre no longer exists. Though the upper districts of the town are not so much damaged, yet *there is not a single house to be seen which does not bear manifest traces of the bombardment.* The streets are everywhere rooted up by shot, and the pavement is totally destroyed, while at every corner stand whole pyramids of the enemy's cannon balls, and exploded shells, which were daily collected before the opening of the fire. In many streets five or six such pyramids are to be seen, each of them from eight to ten feet high. Nevertheless, business is continued, and booths are opened for the sale of goods Prices, however are enormously raised, and sugar costs one silver rouble (2s) per lb The supply of meat is more than abundant, but *bread is exceedingly scarce.* The streets are filled with people and crowded children run to and fro, assisting at the construction of barricades, and pelting each other with balls of clay. Our life in Sebastopol is miserable to us, for use is a second nature. The greatest accomodation prevail in the harbour of Sikatarin, where cannon-balls, powder, fascines, sacks and provisions are landed in astounding quantities, as they are forwarded from the northern forts. In a word, neither the thunder of the enemy's cannon nor the siege of Sebastopol is suffered to disturb us any longer; we mock over our adversaries, who are shedding their blood without result before our brazen walls. We read many absurd statements about the condition of the besieged; but the absurdest of all is, undoubtedly, the news that we suffer from want of supplies, and that hundreds of us are daily cut off by death—of all which we see not a to be seen

Maryland Historical Society

The Maryland State Colonization Society Papers

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