LIBERA HERALD

Rector of the Parish to k the chair, ex-officio, and appointed Rev H. Greene Secy protem. The Secretary of the convocation being absent.

The Sec'y not being present, and the minutes bk, and rules for the governance of the convocanot at hand, the said rules were suspended for the day. A committée was appointed to report business for the consideration of the convocation

The chairman remarked that the subject of Glebe lands and a Society for the support of the widows and orphans of clergymen demanded attentions. The former, immediate; the latter, as soon as practicable.

A general conversation took place upon these, and other subjects pertaining to the religious and educational interest of the church.

On motion, the convocation then adjourned to meet in the same place, in the the afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

P. M.

The convocation met pursuant to adjournment. The committee on business requested that they might have until the morrow morning to prepare their report. The place where to hold the next Annual convocation was next discussed. A committee was appointed to report upon the matter. The subject of Parish libraries supported by the chairman was brought forward. He explained their utility and the manner in which they could be best employed here.

Inquiry was made relative to the standing committees appointed at the last convocation. Answer was given by the chair. The committee on which he was appointed, he replied, had acted.

He had written for the books required, but had not, as yet, received them. *He* said, however that books to the amount of $ 50.00, had been requested to be sent to his disposal, from the "*English Christian knowledge Society*," by a gentleman in England who had heard of their great want of the same.

Mr Russell, the Rector of Clay Ashland &c, said, that no effort had been spared to advance the interest of religion and the progress of education in his parish. He had fitted up a room at Caldwell in which to hold church service and for school purposes, and had supported the latter; all of which had been done from his own resources.

The chairman said that religion and education might be greatly promoted in New York &c, if combined and judicious effort were used. He proposed Missionary sermons as a means and lay reading by church wardens. He said the whole burden of the support of the Virginia Mission had rested materially upon him, though now, having appealed to some English friends, he expected to receive from them means for its maintenance.

A discussion ensued upon the employment of *lay readers* and also upon the question, whether the Episcopal church in Liberia was governed by the canons of the Episcopal church of the United States of America.

On motion the convocation adjourned to meet on the morrow at 6 O clock A. M.

2nd Days Sessions
Saturday, 11 the inst.

A M.

The Convocation met pursuant to adjournment at 9 O'clock, opening Prayer by the Rector of the parish. Minutes of previous day read and approved. Committee on business reported. Their report was received. It was in substance, —that the state of the church and its schools gave gratifing evidence of prosperity, and of the favor of God. Yet nevertheless, that it was not what it ought to be or might be, if the noble efforts of the clergy were better sustained. They therefore presented the state of the present established churches and schools, the establishment of others and Glebe lands, as subjects demanding the earnest attention of the convocation. Each of these subjects was discussed, and ways and means proposed for carrying out the various plans announced.

The sum of $95.00 was subscribed for establishing a school at New York.

Reports of the Rectors and teachers were read A vote of thanks was given to the teachers for the manner in which they had conducted their schools. A conversation took place as to the better and cheaper material, wood or bricks for church and school building purposes.

There being no further business before convocation, the Gloria in Excelsis was sung, prayer offered by the Rector, and on motion adjourned *sine die*.

Sunday 12th inst.

A M.

Morning Prayer was read by Rev H Greene assisted by A Russell, who read the Lesson The Litany, was read by Rev A Crummell, A B.

The Ante—communion service was read by A Crummell A. B assisted by Rev A Russell. Exhortations were made by Rev A Crummell A B and Rev A Russell

The Holy communion was administered to a large body of communicants, by the Rector of the Parish, assisted by the Rector of Clay Ashland, &c and Rev H. Greene.

P. M.

After Evening Prayer, Missionary addresses were delivered by Rev A. Crummell A B. Rev A Russell, and Mr H Williams.

EVENING.

Evening Prayer was read by Rev A Crummell assisted by Rev H Greene; sermon by Rev A Russell from 3 Timothy 3rd chap 16 verse, All Scripture is given by inspiration of God and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness."

SPECTATOR

For the Liberia Herald

Mr Herald.—

Circumstances require that I should ask you to insert, some where in your columns, for public benefit, the following statement; of late, it has became a source of great annoyance to traders to our coast to be compelled to pay what we think a customary import duty; and, by way of trying to throw some odium upon us for demanding this requisition, they boastingly say that through them, that is, the amount of duties they pay into our treasury, our government is kept up,—and that in consequence of such an important consideration, they should and ought to be entitled, commercially to all the rights and privileges to which citizens of Liberia are entitled.

Now we waive all objections to such a course of reasoning as this, based as it is upon false principles, and therefore at variance with the settled policy of almost every nation, and proceed to show our citizens generally, how much or how little these complainers and boasters contribute to our treasury, in the main, for the support of our Government; as well as try to undeceive those who have not given themselves the trouble to examine the subject carefully; —and but for the deception practised upon the more unintelligent part of our citizens in this matter, I should have witholden the following detailed statement. That you may properly understand the accompanying calculation, I will simply remark,—the two columns below, show, respectively, the price at which the goods are imported into this market and the price at which the same goods are sold—

A imports the following articles of merchandize, on which he pays a duty of 8 per cent—viz.

100 Ps Romalls 48	$ 48.00	$ 1000.00
100 " Satin Stripe	110.00	250.00
109 ts Powder	11 50	118 00
10 bbls Flour	100.00	40.00
100 ps. Turky red	110.00	200.00
100 ts Sugar	6.00	15 00
100 doz Cutlasses	125 00	250.00
10 Tons Iron Pots	700 00	1300 00
	1210.50	$ 2273.00

Here, in the first place, we have an amount of goods imported, on which A pays a duty of 8 per cent, which amounts to $ 96.84

secondly, we have the gross amount of sales of said goods to B, which is $ 2273.000 on which A assesses, and compels B to pay a duty of six per cent which amounts to $ 136.38

by which transaction A gains, in addition to his former profits, the sum of $ 40.54

and which is 40 per cent, nearly, on the amount of duties paid into the Treasury, and hence this much over the actual price charged for his goods.

Now B, the purchaser, is a salaried officer of the Government, consequently when A makes a demand on him for his amount of purchase, B calls on the Secretary of the Treasury for so much of his salary as will liquidate the debt, which has increased to the enormous amount of $ 2409.38

A, paid into the Treasury in the first instance, as duties on his importation . . $ 96.84

and in the second place compels B to draw out of the Treasury what he claims as his just dues for duties on his gross sales, the sum of 136 38

giving himself as above stated, a *bonus* of $40 54; and after he has pocketed it, goes swagging down the street and tells the first "gump, he meets that he had just given his Government a lift," by paying into its Treasury $ 96.—, and then makes his way to his books and tells them, "here is $ 40.54 to go to the credit of your profit and loss account".

Now then, by the rule of three, if we be allowed to use it, If $ 1210.50 give $ 40.54 profit, what will a cargo of $ 25000.00 give? we answer $ 837 25

—three cargoes a year will give . . . 2511.75

a sum sufficient to pay the duties on an importation of $ 29094.00—a whole cargo, and all of it extorted from our citizens; where then are the grounds of either complaint or boasting on the part of the importers?

It is not our wish to cripple the legitmate business operations of any foreigner, nor to drive them from among us; but we do wish to tell them to their teeth, that we dont intend to swallow every thing which they choose to cram into our mouth for good. We do not regret our Constitution and laws guaranteeing the right of trade along our coast to every one, for by this act we wish to show our disposition to cultivate a friendly intercourse with all nations, as well as to prove to them that we have no desire whatever, to monopolize the whole coast trade to ourselves—but we do regret, foreigners using their endeavours to supplant our Legislature and becoming prescribers themselves of what we shall do and where we shall trade. Unless traders with whom we have no treaty, cease their imposition and conform to our laws of commerce and revenue we shall be under the necesity of telling them "hands off." The above is merely an introduction to what might be said, and we defy any one to contradict it.—

Yours truly,
D. B. WARNER

To the Editor of the "Liberia Herald."

Sir.

In reference to an article in your paper of the 25th ult under the head of Dreadful Massacre of British Troops, I beg you will at your earliest convenience correct a mistake which, perhaps without your knowledge, seems to have arisen there.

The article alluded to states:

"We learn that extraordinary excitement prevailed at Sierra Leone &c: &c: &c: for the enforcement of payment by Bambah Mimah Lahy "THE CHIEF OF THAT COUNTRY" of certain indemnities to Sierra Leone merchants in "THAT RIVER," &c: &c: &c:

It would appear from this as if Bambah Mimah Lahy were the chief of Sierra Leone and as if the late unfortunate affray had originated in the Sierra Leone river.

Sierra Leone, as I scarcely doubt you must be aware Sir, belongs to *Her* Majesty Victoria, Queen of the united Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, inasmuch, as every inch of ground of the Peninsula is either owned by British subjects (liberated Africans by act of Parlament are British subjects after they have been adjudicated) or is properly of the Crown;—besides it is not Lease hold property, as some ignorant persons believe or wish it to be; but as good Free—hold as there is in Liberia.

But to the point;—Bamah Mimah Lahy is a powerful chief of the Moria country, although secondary to Tooday Wise the Caude of all the Moria Countries;—the former resides at the town of Mallagiah in the Mallacourie *River* almost a hundred miles distant from Sierra Leone, at which place the unfortunate and cruel affair took place.

By inserting this in your earliest number you will much oblige one who is happy of signing as

A BRITISH SUBJECT
of Sierra Leone

Monrovia August 1855

For the Liberia Herald.

MR EDITOR,

In the "Liberia Sentinel" No 17, of March 17 1855 there appeared an article signed "*A Looker On.*" The said article has lately been perused by a Captain of one of the African Mail Steamers who, anxious to correct any erroneous opinions as to the landing and shipping of cargo on the Sabbath that may exist, has requested me to state that "*the Mail contractors do not consider Sunday as an impediment to the landing and shipping of Cargo, or do the Post Office Authorities of any place but London the despatch of business.*"

I have the honor to be,
Mr Editor,
Your most obedient humble servant,
J. G. C. L. NEWNHAM.

Monrovia, August 1855

MARINE LIST.
PORT OF MONROVIA,
JUNE
28th to July 30th inclusive.
ARRIVED.

June 28th—Sloop boat "Liberia," Curd, from the leeward, with palm oil to McGill, Bros,
—British Mail Steamer "Candace," Capt H. W. Hawksley, 23 days from London.
29—British brig Fortitude Capt D. Murru from the leeward.
July 4—American brig Louisa John Lakeman, from Grand Bassa, with a cargo of African produce.
6—Schooner Harrison M Madison from the Leeward with palm oil to H. Murry
7—Hamburg Schooner Liberia J. Frederickson from off Timbo
8—Schooner Thomas L Randall R Page from the Leeward with palm oil and camwood to D B Warner,
9—French Brig Marie C Dupont from the Leeward
10—British Barque Ben Muick Dhui Capt Pannell from the Leeward
11—American Barque Estelle Capt Leary 41—days from New York
12—Schooner Geo R McGill H P Sm from the Leeward with palm o McGill, Bros,
13—Schooner Pedlar McGill from the Leeward with palm oil to Payne and Yates
15—British Mail Steamer Ethiope 20 days from London
16—Schooner John E Taylor R[illegible] from the Leeward with palm oil to Payne and Yates.
23—Cutter Eliza Frances Howard, from the windward with rice, camwood and palm oil to McGill Bros.
29—Cutter Liberia Curd from Marshall with palm oil to McGill Bros,
30—British Mail Steamer Candace Capt Hawksley from the Leeward

SAILED.

June 28th—British Mail Steamer Candace Hawksley for the Leeward.
29—British Brig Fortitude D. Murry for London, with cargo of African produce
July 3—American Brig General Pierce G. W. S. Hall, for the Leeward.
4—American Brig Louisa, Lakeman for Boston U. S. with a cargo of african produce.
5—Cutter Liberia Curd for Marshall.
7—American Schooner Fawn, B. W. Leary, for Baltimore, U. S.
11—British bargue Ben Muick Dhui Capt Pannel, for London, with a cargo of African produce
14—Hamburg Brig Adolph H. W Henningsen for Grand Bassa.
15—British Mail Steamer Ethiope, Capt Barnswell, for the Leeward.
17—Hamburg Schooner Liberia J. Frederickson for the Leeward
24—Schooner T. L. Randall R. Page for the Leeward.
30—French Brig Marie C. Dupont, for Havre France, with a cargo of Palm-Oil
30—British Mail Steamer Candace Capt Hawksley for England.

NAVAL.

July 11—Arrived Liberia Govt: Schooner Lark R. Cooper commanding from G. C. Mount,
12—U. S. Brig Dolphin Thompson, commanding from Porto Prayo all well
22—H. B. M. Brig Britomart Heseltine from the Windward
July 23—H. B. M. Brig Ferret, commander Lekre from Sierra Leone.

SAILED.

June 30—Liberia Govt Schooner Lark R. Cooper commanding, for Grand Caps Mount.
July 17—U. S. Brig Dolphin Capt E. H. Thompson for Prince's Island.
25—H. B. M. Brig Britomart commander Heseltine for the Leeward.

DEATH OF THE REV: JOSEPH CLAY

PASTOR OF THE BAPTIST CHURCH OF MARHALL. MESURADO COUNTY,

This aged and devoted servant of God, sweetly fell asleep in Jesus on the 18th day of July after a short but severe illness.

Mr, Clay was born in Georgia U. S. A. and emigrated to this country in 1848 being fully convinced of his duty to labor for Christ in the land of his fathers. On his arrival to this country, he located at Sinoe, and immediately entered upon his work as a preacher of the gospel; but finding himself too circumscribed in this field of labor, he sought a wider scope, and soon in the Providence of God was called to labor for the church at Marshall, then wholly destitute of a Ministry. He accepted the call and soon left home to dwell among that people.

To them he proved an acceptable preacher and in Dec. 1853 was solemly set a part to the work of the ministry by ordination.

He labored much, though a greater portion of his time dependent upon his own hands for support; still he did not murmur, believing that He who had called him to the work was able to supply all his wants. Mr Clay was not an educated man, but possessed good natural abilities, and in his discourses confined himself to such things as he clearly understood. *He* preached Jesus.

Mr Clay was not without his faults, but like other men he had an evil heart to contend against which by the grace of God he was finally able to overcome and died triumphantly reposing entire confidence in the suffering and atonement of Christ. His death has left a vacancy in the little Church of Marshall. Who will fill it?

J. H C.

THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW IN NEW YORK — An elaborate opinion has been given by Judge Edmonds as to the power of the New York Legislature to pass a prohibitory liquor law. He argues the point at great length, and sums up with the following conclusion:— 1. That it is competent for the Legislature to prohibit the domestic traffic in intoxicating liquors. 2 that the Act passed is constitutional and valid, and is applicable to imported liquors after leaving the importer's hands as any other. 3 that the means provided by the statute for the enforcement of its enactments are lawful and and. 4, That the duty of enforcing the law is not confined to the officers specially named in it, but is devolved upon all those whose general duty it is to enforce any of the laws of the State against crime.

Maryland Historical Society

The Maryland State Colonization Society Papers

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