LIBERIA HERALD

POETRY.

ENDURANCE.

"If thou faint in the day of adversity thy strength is small."—Prov. 24 : 10.

Faint not beneath thy burden though it seem
Too heavy for thee, and thy strength is small;
Tho' the fierce raging of the noontide beam
On thy defenceless head untempea'd fall·

Tho' sad and heartsick with the weight of woe,
That to the earth would crush thee—journey on;
What tho' it be with faltering steps and slow,
thou wilt forget the toil when rest is won.

Nay! murmur not, because no kindred heart
May share thy burthen with thee—but alone
Still struggle bravely on, tho' all depart;
Is it so said that "each brust bear his own"?

All have not equally the power to bless;
And of many, few could cheer our lot;
For "the heart knoweth its own bitterness,"
And with its joy a stranger meddleth not.

Then be not faithless, tho' thy soul be dark;
Is not thy Master's seal upon thy brow?
Oft has his presence saved thy sinking bark,
And thinkest thou He will forsake thee now?

Hath he not bid thee cast on him thy care,
Saying He careth for thee? Then arise?
And on thy path, if trod in faith and prayer,
The thorns shall turn to flowers of Paradise.

From the Congregationalist.

"BLESSED ARE THEY THAT SOW BESIDEALL WATERS."

Isaiah 22: 20.

Sow the seed beside all waters!
Scattered with a lavish hand;
Though your eyes see not the springing
Still obey Christ's last command·

Though the soil seem parched and barren,
Though the clouds withhold their rain,
Yet shall God the harvest gather
In abundance from the plain.

"Sown in tears," with joy the reapers
Shall the harvest gather in,
Bearing glorious sheaves to heaven,
Garnered from the fields of sin.

Sow the seed beside all waters!
Wheresoe'er Life's streamlets run;
In eternity's deep channel
They shall mingle into one

By our daily paths of duty,
Where our common lot is cast,
In their wild and starlight beauty,
Many streams are rushing past.

Sow the seed beside *these* waters!
Oh! it is a holy trust
Thus to bear the precious leaven—
Thus to conquer with the just.—MANDE.

Castine, Maine.

DISASTER AT THE GAMBIA.

By the arrival of the mail steamer, on Monday, we received, further particulars from the Gambia, of the disaster to the British troops there on the 19th July as contained in the following letter of our correspondent there, dated 10th August, to whose unremitting attention we are especially indebted:—

"MY DEAR SIR.—I sent you a hasty scrawl on the 31st ult" and as I have some reason to doubt its receipt by you, sit down to give you a narration of events that have taken place in our little spot since my last.

"One of the obsoleted evils of the Gambia is said to be slavery; and an attempt to introduce it has led to the destuction of property, and a sacrifice of many lives.

In the month of May '53, a portion of territory known by the name of Sabbage was ceded to the British Goverment by the King of Conto; resident there were many mandingoes, one of whom seized and carried away a female reviing near Cape St. Mary.

"Upon information being given to the authorities, a warrant was issued for his apprehension. The Queen's Advocate, with a military escort accompained the officers deputed to carry out the letter of the law, simultaneously with the apprehension of the offender against liberty A body of 2000 of his countrymen appeared for his defence; and, but for the courage and intrepidity of A. B. Fenton, Esq· (Queen's Advocate), who seems to bear about him a charmed body, not one of the party would have escaped the fury of the rebels. They through his instrumentality effected their escape, but not before Lieut. Armstrong had his right arm so brutally chopped that amputation has since tak en place.

"The news of this disastrous affair was quick y communicated to his Excellency, and without any time being lost, the soldiers in garrison, with as many of the militia as could prudently be spared from the town, left for the scene of action, on the afternoon of the same day, commanded by his Excellency in person. Expectation ran high—bright hopes of success were entertained as they marched onward to quiet tho rage of the contemners of British law.

"They rested at the Cape House that night with hearts elated by the prospect of victory, not one of them.

"Thought that on night so sweet
Such awful morn would rise."

They marched forward to the attack at an early hour of the day, and were proudly pursuing their way, when they were surprised by the enemy, who lay in ambush in every direction. Being overpowered by numbers, they were compelled to make a retreat, after sustaining a loss of 32 killed and 48 wounded.

"Among the wounded were his Excellency Col. O'Connor, Col. Finden, and John Degrigne, Esq. The first received two wounds, one in the arm and the other in the back, from which he is recovering. The second a slight wound in the foot, which made him cry out like Richard III., "a horse, a horse!" but alas he had no kingdom to offer for it (his having been burnt the day before by the rebels), and the last so severely that he has since fallen a victim to Mandingo vengeance. His remains were brought in by the colonial steamer *Dover*, on the morning of the 28th inst, and interred in the cemetery here.

"No sooner was the defeat made known than a gloom overspread the minds of our townsfolk; and distress seemed to make its appearance every where. The number in garrison became augmented, and every one, women not excepted prepared on the defensive. About midnight the tocsin was sounded, and the forenoon of the 18th saw men, women, and children, running in every direction from the Mandingoes, who, it was reported, were coming into the town.

"His Excellency, with the advice of the Council, wrote the governor at Goree, requesting aid, which has since been promply granted, by a force of 280 men·

"In the interim a volunteer corps, consisting of Cecarales and Joloffs, to the number of 300 or more, agreed to scour the country, meet the enemy tete-a-tete, and drive them from their encampments. They asked for no pecuniary remuneration from the colony. Their terms being, whatever they deprived the enemy of should be exclusively their own. To this his Excellency willingly acceded; and they went out and did no little benefit to our cause On the 29th there was an attack between them; and the slaughter on the part of the enemy is said to be great, while on their part there were 2 killed and 17 wounded. The day after this native sally, a man-of-war arrived from Goree with 80 men, and on the 3rd inst. a French steamer brought an increase of 200. His Excellency finding himself in a position to make another sortie, did so on the morning of the 4th most effectually, by burning down the town of Sabbagee, and putting to death almost every indivdual; there being no outlet for their effecting their escape, they were hewn down as grass beneath the scythe. The sounds of victory were ushered in while we were at service on Sunday morning; and the commotion which it caused can be better imagined than described.

"The amount of plunder has been great; indeed there has been a complete spoiling of the Egyptians. His Excellency still remain at the Cape: what measures he purposes to pursue are yet unknown.—Of this anon."—*New Era*

WELL ANSWERED.

We clip the following astounding incident from the occasional correspondence of the Evangelical Lutheran. It contains a hint which may be useful to more than one smart young man.

One of our smart ministerial youngsters had a church to dedicate, and wrote to a venerable brother inviting him to preach the sermon on the occasion· He used language something like the following:

"We expect great things of you; load your heaviest piece of artillery, give us a regular 48 pounder; let your shot be heated to the intensest white; ram all down with a handspike, and let there be such a report as will exceed an Alpine avalanche in thundering roar: blow your loudest trumpet; beat your biggest drum, let your steam whistle give out its most piercing scream. The Methodists and Presbyterians have lately had their big guns here, I want one of ours to befired off too·—Now, mind, every one will be on tiptoe, and we shall be disappointed if you do not make a most decided hit. The extent of our collection will depend upon your effort, and if you do not come up to the expectations of the people, we shall not do much. All the lawyers and doctors in town will be there, and you must come well prepared," &c.

The venerable minister answered somewhat after this fashion:

"I never was a soldier, and do not understand artillery tactics; I never blew anything but a tin toy-trumpet, and that only when I was a child; I have not beat a drum since I used to hammer my mother's brass kettle with her rolling pin, and for this I got beat myself; my jaws have grown stiff, and I cannot whistle any more at all, much less do it after the locomotive fashion. I am neither a big gun nor a little gun, though I do sometimes shoot at *simple* people. You see, then, I am not qualified to perform your service and you must get some other brother to do your firing, drumming, trumpeting, and whistling. I am sure the lawyers and the doctors would be disappointed, for people usually are, where the highest expectations have been cherished; and as, according to your own owning, the collection would be small in consequence, I will not be the cause of it, and hence must decline."

OPINIONS OF EMINENT JURISTS.

That the sale of intoxicating liquors, as well as all others practices, the tendency of which is to endanger the happiness, security, health, and morals of the citizen, may and ought to be legislated against and prohibited, to the extent that human government can consistently prohibit vice, hardly admits of intelligent doubt. Such has been the united testimony of many of the most eminent jurists.

Said Justice Grier, on an occasion after quoting, the family maxim, *Salus populi suprema lex*,' 'All laws for the restraint or punishment of crime, for the preservation of the public peace, health and morals, are from their very nature, of primary importance, and lie at the foundation of social existence. They are for the preservation of life and liberty, and necessarily compel all laws on subjects of secondary importance, which relate only to property convenience, or luxury, to recede when they come in contact or collision.'

Said the Hon· George Sullivan, of New Hampshire, on one occasion: 'The right of the Legislature of any State to allow its citizens to trade in ardent spirits may well be questioned. To do so is, in my view, morally wrong If the Legislature of a State permits by law a traffic which produces poverty, with all its sufferings, which corrupts, and destroys the health and lives of thousands in the community, they defeat the great and important end for which government was established.'

Said the Hon. Mark Doolittle, of Massachusetts: 'The seal of everlasting reprobation and abhorrence upon this traffic is, that it has no redeeming qualification. It never has done man any good, and from the nature of the case it never can.'

Said the Hon. Mr. Davis, of the same State, in the celebrated cases of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Rhode Island, in the U. States Supreme Court· 'The world has raised its voice against the indiscriminate traffic in wines and spirits, and it seems to me that if health, morals, usefulness and respectability are worthy of public consideration, and merit protection from an insidious foe, the Legislature would be criminally guilty in wholly disregarding a matter of such obvious importance.'

Hon. Mr· Burke, of New Hampshire, on the same occasion, said: 'Nearly the whole civilized world now concedes that the traffic in intoxicating liquors is a crime against society. It is disproved by man, and stands condemned by the great moral Judge of the Universe, whose purity cannot countenance such manifest and admitted wrong. It is an inhuman traffic a moral crime, that grows blacker and more hideous the more it is contemplated, and the more its horrid effects become visible.

Said Chief Justice Daggett: 'It being admitted that the use of this article is destructive to health, reputation and property, it follows conclusively that those who make and sell it, sin with a high hand against God and the highest interests of their fellow men.'

Saith the Hon, Mr, Frelinghuysen: 'We owe it to our history—to our free institutions—and above all to Him whose benignant providence has so richly blessed us, that we purify our laws. If men will engage in this destructive traffic, if they will stoop to degrade their reason, and reap the wages of iniquity, let them no longer have the law-book for a pillow, nor quiet their consciences by the opiate of a court license.'

Lord Chesterfield, in the British Parliament, over one hundred years ago, uttered upon this subject, that ever memorable sentiment—memorable from the time, the place, and the person by whom it was uttered: 'The number of distillers,' said he, 'should be no argument in their favor. I never heard that a law against theft was repealed or delayed, because thieves were numerous. If these liquors are so delicious, that people are tempted to their ruin, let us secure them from the fatal draught, by bursting the vials that contain them. Let us crush at once these artists in human slaughter, who have reconciled their countrymen to sickness and crime, and have spread over the pitfalls of debauchery such baits as cannot be resisted:

Said our own distinguished Chancellor Walworth, many years since, when reviewing this subject in the light of his clear intellect and moral vision: 'The time will come when reflecting men will as soon be caught poisoning their neighbors wells, as dealing out to them intoxicating liquors as a beverage.'

Your committee might quote, at any length, similar opinions of eminent jurists and statesmen, all pointing to the one great idea of prohibitory legislation, as the right and highest duty of civil government. Such legislation, in the opinion of your committee, would now grace the statute books of every civilized nation as a bright jewel graces the brow of beauty, were it not that avarice has been so long wedded to appetite, that their offspring have become legion.—*True Union.*

PRESCRIPTIONS FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Young ladies, to be healthy, smart and consequently useful in and after their generation, should observe the following prerequisites; Never cramp or unduly press any portion of your body or limbs with your dress· Wash your skin thoroughly once a week with warm water and soap: wash your feet twice a day, morning and night, with the coldest water you can get; use vegetables freely as a portion of your food; eat but little animal food of any kind; let your suppers be light and quite simple; retire to bed early and rise with the sun; take moderate exercise in the morning air; drink a glass of cold water the first thing in the morning; never drink more than one cup of coffee or tea at a meal, and let that be weak; be at ease an hour or so after eating; let your reading be such as will instruct your intellect and elevate and ennoble your moral and religious sentiments; view novels as your worst enemies; never be without some regular systematic work on hand, to which you can turn your attention at any time to good account: think it no task, but a pleasure, to sew, and if necessary, do many of the kitchen and smoke-house affairs.

If you wish to obtain a finishing education however, we would suggest the following as likely to conduce to that end: Take a great pride in being told that you are pretty· cultivate an undue love for dress—tight, tighter, tightest accustom yourself to so much pleasure that you are never happy at home; allow yourself to read nothing but novels; study all the accomplishments of life, but none of the utilities; be satisfied to remain in the most profound ignorance of the laws of your health and the mysteries of housekeeping; consider it vulgar and out of taste to go to bed before ten or eleven at night, or to rise before eight or nine in the morning; finally marry for here everything else centres, some "whiskered gentleman about town," whose income is finitisimal compared with his outgo, and if you have not finished, we will give up that we know nothing of the tendencies of an education.

Comment—The young lady, who adopts the first system of rules will rarely need medicine. She who adopts the second will rarely be benefitted by it, however much she may take.—*Medical Gazette.*

NAPOLEON III—It is often asked why Louis Napoleon styles himself Napoleon III. The reason is obovius. When Napoleon I. abdicated the throne, after the battle of Waterloo, he abdicated in favor of his son the Duke of Reichstadt and King of Rome· Although that Prince never actually reigned, the theory of established Government is, the new King succeeds *defacto* the moment that the old King dies or vacates his position. The son of Louis xvi. never reigned, but he was recognized by the adherents of the elder branch of the Bourbons as Lewis xvii; and his uncle, who ultimately filled the throne, took the title of Louis xviii. In like manner, the adherents of the Napoleonic dynasty insist that if the Duke of Reichstadt were emperor only for the millionth part of a second, and until the news of his father's abdication could be promulgated, he was for that portion of time, infinitesimal though it were, the *defacto* emperor of the French by the title of Napoleon II. Thus the present emperor is legally, historically, dynastically Napoleon III. The Duke of Reichstadt, as is well known, died in Vienna at an early age—*London News*

MEETING HOUSE DEDICATED.—The new meeting house, built for the First Baptist church in Noblebor', was dedicated on Thursday the 8th of February. The house furnishing and all cost nearly $1,140·

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