as the empire in the distribution of the liberties of the people which we trust may always be the portion of the citizens of Liberia.

The spiritedness of the communications from "Africa" and the Rev. F. Burns, including another which appears in this number of the Herald over the signature "Methodist," we feel can be of no essential benefit to the authors neither to the subject matter in consideration. And as such communications are apt to lead to something very unpleasant in the future should we allow their continuance: we beg to say, that we would be very happy if the disputants would discontinue such communications to the Herald. While the Herald is a government paper—and while citizens may feel that they have a right to speak their sentiments through its coulmns, yet, we consider it not the vehicle for bitter invectives, and vituperation out of which cannot possibly grow any good. We may be accused for the position assumed, but we think we have kept the *races*, as equal as possible, and for fear of the intrusion of another card for a *share*, we would be obliged if the gentlemen who have shown so much good sense and language, would employ their time, and privilege in writing to a purpose of special benefit to their country. Methodist apparently, has forgotten the fable of the contest between the *knights* on the *shield*, one said it was made of silver, and the other said that it was made of gold, while neither of them would take the pains to see of what particular metal it was composed, or of what portion of either. The third person stept up and adjusted the difficulty by satisfying them examining the grounds of their contention, that they were both right in their calculations as regard the parts, as one side of the shield was made of gold, and the other was made of silver; but Methodist has taken fire altogether in favor of one party, and dealt in as bitter invectives, which will undoubtedly lead to a reply if not stopped. Equality in warfare is where the parties present an equality in the materials for combat, and depend upon their skill in management, but should there be an unevenness in material, and the out-numbering party be routed and repulsed, the disgrace is truly the more mortifying, and the victor gains an hundred laurels over the vanquished where in all probability, had they been equal in combat he would have gained but one or none at all.

COMMUNICATION.

For the Liberia Herald.

Mr. Editor,—Allow me, if you please a short space, in your columns for a remark or two on an article, which appeared in your last issue, over the signature, "Africa."

It has, no doubt, occurred, to some of your readers, to ask themselves, is this Africa a Methodist Minister, or even a member of the M. E. Church? I will, therefore, venture to reply, He is not either: and, if not either. Is he not, then, "a busy-body in other men's matters, "obtruding himself, with his offensive advice, upon the patience of the church? And is he not, also, a hypocrite, so ready to accuse others of hyprocrisy, writing, as though he were one of the Methodists, "We ought to get our own bishop as quickly as possible. "And is it not probably his real motive, to disturb, if he can, the peace of the church and injure its interests, while he promotes some ulterior design of his own!

Most persons will have noticed the overweening conceit of this Africa. He "finds some men so much the creatures of circumstances," that he "almost despairs awaking them to a true sense of their interest, charm he never so wisely;"—he finds "no man may expect to change at once the modes, customs, and habits of any people;" he finds "it impossible to make two men see alike at once; and though the principles of the one are superior in every way to those of the other, and though such principles be founded upon reason and experience, while the opinions of the other rest merely on supposition, still he being tenacious of his long practised opinions &c., will resist every argument advanced by his opponent; "and he comforts himself by taking "examples of men who had set themselves up as beacons and way-marks to enlighten and instruct their fellow men and to induct them into things involving their present and future interests." Surely a Solomon has arisen in our midst; and his wisdom, we trust, will not die with him! But to what end would this beacon with his strong light, illumine his fellow men? To the end that they might secure a colored bishop to over-see the M. E. Church, in Liberia? It was hardly worth while, that another, and such a beacon; should lift itself up to this end.

The stupidity and malice of this Africa have, also, been perceived. From behind the screen of a feigned name, he proposes questions to the Rev. Mr. Burns, as though he supposed Mr. Burns would be stultus enough to answer. He asks, whether Mr. Burns endorses a certain opinion said to have been expressed by bishop Scott, at the late General Conference. Is this ignorance or impertinence. Is Mr. Burns, then, to be questioned for bishop Scott's opinions? And, further, he inquires, If what bishop Scott said, with regard to the Mission here entertaining doubts of their being able to manage their own affairs, if left alone, be true"! Had Mr. Burns known he would not be answering to a wolf in sheep's clothing, he could, doubtless, have replied! The Bishop's of the M. E. Church are men of God, and do not lie. What bishop Scott said was true. For if the Mission, in Liberia, have the piety and the intelligence requisite to take care of itself, it has not yet the pecuniary means. But when the time shall have fully come, and the Mission is quite prepared to undertake its own affairs, it will negotiate, in a fraternal and christian spirit, and with hearty thankfulness for long tried and fostering friendship and liberalities, to be set off, by the parent church, as an Independent Society.

And, then, because Dr. Perry said something, indebate, in the General Conference, displeasing to this Africa, he foams out his righteous indignation, "We ought to let this union,"—the union between the M. E. Church in the States and the Methodist Mission in Liberia,—"which is fraught with so much injustice and hypocrisy, and whose primary object it is to lord it over God's heritage, be dissolved at once." Was it, indeed, injustice and hypocrisy in the Church in the States to have nourished and cherished, through so many years, the Mission here, as it never did any other of its foreign Missions? Was it injustice and hypocrisy to have spent, for many years, from 15, to 30,000$ annually, to further the interests of the Mission, in Liberia? Was it lording it over God's heritage, to have intrusted the Mission and its interests, for the last five or six years, wholly in the hands of the Liberia Conference? Was it lording it over God's heritage to have authorized, as the late General Conference did authorize, the Liberia Annual Conference to elect for Episcopal ordination any man they pleased, red, white or colored, provided only he were an elder, in good standing, in the M. E. Church? Would this Africa make out the M. E. Church, in Liberia, to be the basest and most ungrateful of all affiliated Churches?

This Africa, Mr. Editor, is a pseudo Africa. The true personation of Africa would have been a female; but, I am sure, *this* is a very degenerate male descendant. Had Africa opened her mouth, she would have spoken words of truth and soberness; but the effusion before us is characterized by self conceit, ignorance and bad feeling. Had Africa had ought to say to the M. E. Church or Ministry, she would have come forth with open guise and dignity; but this Africa, skulking, as if ashamed of his own name and of the worthlessness of what he was about to say,—skulking, behind the shadow of a name, seeks, with a few expressions he had found, to embitter the the kindly and Christian feelings subsisting between two sections of Christ's Church, intimately related; and to goad on, if possible, the one to disgraceful and injurious conduct. Let me commend him to the monition of a solemn passage: "It must needs be that offences come but woe unto that man by whom they come."

This pseudo Africa must comfort himself with the memory of a few more examples of rejected advisers. The Methodist Church or Ministry will not accept his counsel. He has discovered his disqualification and unworthiness;—he has shown himself a vain, little and thin skinned soul, so easily burnt through, as with lunar caustic, by a few words dropped in the warmth of debate. The Ministers of the Liberia Conference will, consult the best interests of the church intrusted to their care and the glory of its Divine Head: they will also, consult their good and true friends on the other side the water; and, as much a part as possible from pride, and from passion, and from prejudice, will elect, if they think the time has come, a white man or a colored man, for episcopal ordination, or will not elect either, as seemeth best to their godly wisdom. And all things shall be done decently and in order.

METHODIST.

THE MADRID INSURRECTION.

We are as yet without complete details of the insurrection which broke forth at Madrid on the 14th, and in which not only the people, but the national guard, rose against the Government and the troops, and were finally defeated by them. A collision of the kind had been for some time inevitable, and General O'Donnell no doubt was prepared for it.

The more liberal of the Moderado party under O'Donnel had, since the last revolution, governed in harmony with the more moderate of the Liberals under Espartero. This combination had so far secured the tranquility of the country, and, we believe, might have continued to do so, could the Parliamentary Liberals but have learned to forget their old rancours. Unfortunately the more ardent among them, instead of prudently submitting to the alliance, did all in their power to dissolve it; though Espartero undoubtedly did his utmost to temper their zeal, and prove to them the folly of again exciting popular tumult. One of the modes employed by them was to get a parliamentary inquiry instituted into the corrupt pecuniary practices of the Queen Mother, Christina; and this inquest terminated not long since in the form of a report which seriously charged her, not only with converting a quantity of crown and state property to her own use, but with having illegally usurped power. By the law of Spain the widow of the King cannot be regent, if she has remarried; yet Christina, who married Munoz three months after the death of Ferdinand, kept this marriage secret in a legal and constitutional sense, while in order to comply with the decencies of society, she did not scruple at the same time to avow it. The Parliamentary Commission took advantage of all these contradictions to make out the case as bad as possible against Christina; and hence the fury of the Moderates, not only against its members, but against Espartero, who could not restrain his party, or more successfully protect the mother of his sovereign.

These taunts of the Moderados, together with the real reluctance of Espartero to protect a woman he despised, finally compelled to resign. The act at once proclaimed to Spain that the alliance between him and O'Donnell, between the Liberals and the Moderates, was at an end. It was what the extreme party most desired. They at once broke into open insurrection and this, we perceive, has been put down by O'Donnell and by the troops in Madrid, so far defeating all the calculations of those who had most desired the explosion.

We cannot but deeply regret the separation of Espartero and O'Donnell which led to this catastrophe, as well as the folly of those of the popular party who had immediate recourse to street insurrection. Had the movement succeeded, it might have been fatal to the Royal authority, and being opposed by all the Moderates, would have probably ended in republican excesses. This would have led to remonstrance from France, perhaps to quarrels with that Government, and a succession of evils and discords.

On the other hand, the victory of O'Donnell has its dangers. If he follow it up by moderate measures, not destructive of the constitution, and not too vindictive towards the conquered party, he may yet heal the bleeding wounds of the state, and repair this great disaster. But he must in that case alike resist the clamour of the reactionary party, the folly of the Court, and the demands of Christina. Should he on the contrary, give free way to the Court in its vengeance, to the army in its insolence, and to the furious Moderados in their reaction, the oppressed Liberals, though crushed in the capital, will make a stand in the provinces. If Espartero refuse to head them, they will find another leader; and Spain will be deluged with civil war.—*The Examiner.*

THE BEGINNING OF THE END.

THE DEATH KNELL OF QUACKERY.

"Oh b'essed Health! exclaims Sterne, 'tis thou "who enlargest the soul and openest all its pow-"ers to receive instruction and to relish virtue. "He that has thee has little else to wish for; he that is so wretched as to want thee, wants every thing with thee." The truth of this apostrophe every one must acknowledge; poor Sterne spoke from sad experience. And yet familiar as every man is with the truth herein expressed, no mortal could compute the numbers who ruin themselves in body, mind, and fortune, by neglecting to employ the proper remedies when Health fails. How is this neglect to be remedied? The evil has become so consecrated by age, that the man who undertake to amend it requires no ordinary hardihood, such a man is Professor Holloway.

The honest laborer in the cause of humanity finds no sadder discouragement, than in the complacent indifference with which people prefer rather to endure a long existing evil than to incur the trouble necessary to get rid of it. The more engaged an error has become, the more difficult it is to remove it. This is true in an especial manner of the art of healing, as it was known and practised before the advent of this wonderful genius whose mission has been to re-establish the treatment of human ailments in a rational way.

One by one the venerable abuses that have disgraced the past are disappearing, and among the rest the errors that have crept into medical practice have got their dismission papers, and are obliged, [illegible] into exile or run." Where, [illegible] the proofs why there is one great, patent, palpable fact which has been staring the world in the face for the last twenty years, and working its way through popular prejudice into popular favor with a success which is the most unquestionable evidence of its power as a proof. The medicines of Professor Holloway have been silently but powerfully effecting a change in the science of Physic which the world itself has begun to wonder at. It is well known that the causes of all the diseases, and sufferings to which people are subject are very few, although their indications may be numerously varied. The old plan of curing diseases was by affecting their results without affecting their primary causes. Professor Holloway initiated a new mode of treatment by the discovery of his Pills and Ointment which, whilst immediately grappling with the ultimate symptoms, reach also to the seat of the disease, and eradicate the first causes, thus destroying all subsequent liability to similar affections. We do not mean to praise these Pills and Ointment. We confine ourselves to stating facts, and are perfectly satisfied that no eulogy is needed. They speak for themselves.—*Pennsylvania Enquirer.*

The sinking of the cable, which is to complete the telegraphic communication between France and Algeria, will commence on the 20th.—

Holloway's Ointment and Pills. certain Remedies for Rheumatism.—Henry Foot, aged 52, of Calcutta, was a severe sufferer from this complaint, and tried a number of reputed remedies, hoping they would benefit him, but he became so bad at last, as to be entirely confined to his bed, and he was unable to move either hand or foot. While he was in this horrible condition, a friend brought him a quantity of Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which he immediately commenced to use, he soon found himself gradually improved by them, and by persevering with them for eleven weeks, he was entirely cured, and has since enjoyed the best of health. 1

THE LATE EMPEROR NICHOLAS.

We find the following amusing account of the courtship of the late Emperor Nicholas from the Presbyterian Herald.

About the year 1816 the Grand Duke Nicholas came to Berlin to see if one of the Prussian Princesses would suit him, and the Princess Charlotte was given to understand by her parents that if he should take a fancy to her they would have no objection to her returning the penchant. The time originally fixed for the expiration of the Grand Duke's stay had come, and he was seated at supper on his last evening next to the Princess Charlotte, when he abruptly told her that he must leave Berlin the next day. *He* hoped to surprise her into some demonstration of feeling on the occasion, but her maidenly pride withheld her from making more than some very say-nothing remark in acknowledgement.

The Grand Duke thereupon soon assumed another plan of operations; knowing that, however little the eyes of the company might be actually fixed on him and his fair neighbor, they were, nevertheless the object of general observation, he commenced telling her, but in an apparently unembarrassed manner, and playing with a ring, of his the while, that he had devoted himself during his short stay there, to making himself, acquainted with her, character and disposition, &c., and that he had found in her every quality that he beleived best calculated to make him happy in wedded life, &c.; but, as they two were at that moment the object of scrutiny to many present, he would not press her for any reply to his overtures, but if it was agreeable to her that he should prolong his stay at her father's court, she would, perhaps, have the goodness to take up the ring he had in his hand. This ring he then, apparently while playing with the two objects, thrust into the roll of bread lying on the table before him, and went on, seemingly in all *sang froid*, with his supper.—With an equal appearance of unconcern the princess presently put out her hand, and took up the roll, as if mistaking it for her own bread, and, unnoticed by the company, withdrew the ring, and put it on her own hand. The rest requires no narration.

A second Trajan's column, after the model of that in the Place Vendome, is recommended for this monument in memory of the victories of the new *grande armee* and the genius of the new Napoleon.

The site proposed for this column is on the Boulevard de Sebastopol from the Strasbourg Railway to the Barriere d'Enfer.

Measures, it is said are in course of operation to annul the marriage between Princess Mathilde and Prince Anatole de Demidoff.

[illegible]cial return of the receipts of the taxes and [illegible]evenue for the first six months of 1856 [illegible]499,752.000f; being an increase of 56, 770,000[illegible]on the corresponding period of 1855.

The 'Debats' states that Prince Mentchikoff's travelling carriage, which was taken by the English at Almb, is now in Paris, where after having passed through several hands, it was sent for sale.

NOTICE.

An Eating House now opened on the corner of Broad street and Gurley street where meals, and lunches, can be had at order from six A. M. to nine P. M. Mr. Powers invites the ladies, and gents, to come and look for themselves; all pains will be taken to give satisfaction to all who may call.

SAMUEL POWERS.

The Grand Duke Michael of Russia has been betrothed at Wildbad to Princess Cecilia, youngest sister of the Prince Regent of Baden.

Prince Stirbey, Hospodar of Wallachia, has abdicated his Government. His powers as hospodar has already expired.

The Ionian merchants settled at Patras have signed a petition to the British Government to send a vessel of war there for their protection.

Maryland Historical Society

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