Whereas it appears from the representation of Captain Cooper, Commander of the Government Schooner Lark, made to the President of this Republic, and by the President referred to the Legislature in his annual message, that said vessel is in need of repairs, and if not repaired, will not be sea-worthy longer than the present season, and as it is impossible to thoroughly repair a vessel of war on this coast, it is necessary to send her to some foreign port for repairs, And as it is to the interest of the Government that her revenue should be protected by an armed vessel while the Lark is away, to secure the Government her revenue; therefore,—

It is Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled,—

Sec. 1st. That the President be, and he is hereby authorized to have the Schooner Lark fitted out, and put in order preparatory to a voyage to some foreign port, that he, the President may deem best for repairs.

Sec. 2nd. And it is further resolved, that the President be, and he is hereby authorized to procure, and arm, for the revenue service, any vessel he can or may get from 30 to 40 tons to relieve the Schooner Lark.

Sec. 3rd And it is further resolved that the amount of ($16 000.) sixteen thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated to carry into effect the foregoing provisions: And the President be, and he is hereby authorized to draw for the same out of any moneys in the public Treasury.

M. A. RAND.
Speaker Ho: Rep: R. L.
BEVERLY PAGE YATES.
Pres: Senate, V. P. R. L.
Approved January 27th, 1857.
STEPHEN A. BENSON.

AN ACT FOR THE RELIEF OF WALKER BRUMSKIN.

Whereas it appears by a communication of His Excellency the President, to the Legislature that Walker Brumskin, Captain of the Garrison at Fish-town, now Buchanan in the year 1852 for official misconduct, was cashiered and reduced to ranks by the regimental Court-martial;—and subsequently confirmed by the General Court-martial. And whereas the said Walker Brumskin, together with the officers of the second regiment, and citizens of Grand Bassa County have petitioned His Excellency the President to remove the disability. And whereas for good and sufficient reasons, the President has referred the same to the Legislature, soliciting a favorable consideration. And whereas the said Walker Brumskin has tendered invaluable services to his country as a soldier and patriot, under the most trying circumstances; therefore,—

It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:—

That from and after the passage of this Act, Walker Brumskin be, and he is hereby restored to all the rights, privileges and immunities of other Military officers in this Republic. And that the judgment or sentence passed upon the said Walker Brumskin, shall be as fully, and completely annulled, set aside and dissolved, as if no such judgment or sentence had been passed;—any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

M. A. RAND.
Speaker Ho: Rep: R. L.
B. P. YATES, Pres. Senate,
V. P. R. L.
Approved February 2nd 1857,
STEPHEN A. BENSON.

NATIONAL WHIG CONVENTION.

Pursuant to notice, the National Convention met in the Representative Hall, on Friday evening, 30 January, at 7 o'clock.

Hon. E. W. Wright was called to the Chair, and Mr. F. P. David appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting was stated, as being to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the Republic, for the ensuing biennial election in may.

The Delegates from the different settlements presented their credentials and were duly accredited.

The Convention then adopted the Republican Whig Platform of Principles promulgated by them in 1855, as the basis of their labors for the present political campaign.

The Rules of the Whig Convention of 1855 were then adopted. It being agreed to vote by Ballot, Hon. A. B. Hooper and Armisted Miller Esqr, were appointed Tellers.

Mr. Henry Williams, of Clay Ashland, then nominated His Excellency Stephen Allen Benson, for President. This motion was seconded in a speech full of truth and praise to our distinguished Chief Magistrate, and the audience expressed their approbation of the speaker's remarks by loud plaudits.

The Vote having been taken it was found that the Hon. Stephen Allen Benson was unanimously elected as the Nominee for President of the Republican Whigs.

Mr. J O. Mc'Beth then nominated Genl John Nostedler Lewis, as Vice President. After some appropriate remarks the ballot was taken, when it was found that the distinguished gentleman received all but one vote for the Nominee as Vice President.

On motion of J. B. Jordan a Committee of five was appointed to wait on the distinguished candidates to inform them of their nomination, and to report to the Convention immediately. J. B. Jordan, S. S. Gray and H. Williams, were named by the Chair, the House named the Honorable Chairman and Mr. Thomas Chester Fairchild.

The House called Mr. A Miller to preside pro tem.

After the lapse of an hour the Committee returned and through their Chairman reported—

That they had waited, in accordance with their instructions, on His Excellency Stephen Allen Benson, and having informed him of his Nomination by the Republican Whig Convention as President of this Republic at the approaching election; he stated that he was pleased with the honor conferred upon him; with their praises of his course, and, that in the event of his being re-elected, he would do all that lay in his power for the advancement, of the honor and glory of our Country. He hoped that he would be able to meet them soon when he could express more satisfactorily his thanks, and begged the Committee to assure the members of the Convention of his high sense of the honor conferred by them upon him.

The Committee next waited on Genl. J. N. Lewis and informed him of his nomination by the Republican Whig Convention as Vice President, at the approaching election in May. The General thanked the Committee and through them the Convention for the honor they had conferred upon him; he assured them that he received the information with pleasure; he would indorse their acts with hearty cheer, and would do every thing in his power to promote the Principles set forth by the Republican Whig Party.

The acceptances of these gentlemen were received with loud acclamation and three right hearty cheers.

Executive business was then brought forward, when J. B. Jordan was appointed Chairman for the next two years of the Republican Whig Executive Committee assisted by a Committee consisting of eight—

The Convention then ordered that the Report of this meeting be published in the "*Herald*."

The thanks of the Convention having been tendered to the Chairman and Secretary for their kind services, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

E. W. WRIGHT, *Chairman*.
F. P. DAVID, *Secretary*

LIBERIA HERALD.

MONROVIA WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4. 1857

EXPORT DUTY BILL.

The Legislature during its Session from the present emergencies of the Government, saw the necessity of enacting an Export Duty Bill. We know at the present age, that the policy of the world is to simplify as much as possible commercial communication upon principles of free trade; but in the present exigencies of the government, it was found necessary by the Legislature for the purpose of raising the Revenue, to pass the bill refered to. It might appear to some minds, that in the passage of such a bill, there was a sinister motives in view, at all events, a motive to speculate by indirect means upon foreign commerce. If such should be the views of any, we beg to disabuse their minds of the impression. For several years past, the government has labored under very embarrassing circumstances occasioned by the repeated incendiary outbreakes of the aboriginal tribes upon defenceless settlements, which demanded a large expenditure of the government Revenue to bring about a reconciliation of matters, as well, as a great loss of individual property, that in many instances, the government had for the benefit of the sufferers, to make large appropriations. So constant a draw upon the Public Treasury occasioned by these untoward circumstances, as well as the necessary means requisite to carry on the government, have caused the present embarrassment of its finances.

Since the existence of treaties between the several European powers and this government, their subjects, traders upon our coast, have demeaned themselves pretty honorably, and the few instances of difference (if they may be so called) have always been satisfactorily adjusted upon the least complaint to their representatives. We must in justice to merited honor say, that Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, J. G. C. L. Newnham Esq. has without dissimulation acted worthy of his office, and the confidence of this government, in requiring on the part of Her Majesty's subjects a due respect for our Revenue laws.—Also J. Z. Forney Esq. U. S. Commercial Agent, whose conduct has been commendatory as a foreign functionary accredited near this government. The genteel manners of the gentlemen spoken of, have gained for them the esteem of the citizens of this community. It is gratifying to us when we can pay that meed to foreign functionaries in our midst without flattery or ambiguity. We feel assured to say, that should respect on the one part, and attention on the other part by the executors be paid to the law, that the government will in the course of a year or two be so far rid of its present embarrassment, as to see no necessity of continuing it in force.

INCENDIARY MOVEMENTS. From authentic intelligence, we learn that *Bombo* the notorious Vey Chief captured and imprisoned for a time in this city in 1853, since his escape, has taken up his abode in the *Barlain* country and has established an order of *Gree-gree* worship called *Mamma*, (honor of their ancestors) by which means he is endeavoring to consolidate the interest of every tribe, making common cause of every matter. We are sorry to say, that up to the present date of our information, he has already succeeded too well. This coalition in our opinion, has a specific object, and it is well for us to be on the look out. The character of this gree gree is taking pretty rapidly with the several tribes in this county; natives estranged to the Barlain dialect, are going out constantly to be initiated into the secrecies of this mysterious god of Bombo's creation. The superstition of the natives is very easily awakened, and any thing calculated to excite their cupidity, set on foot by such a known character as Bombo, cannot fail to take well, especially, when pains are taken to get up a foolish pageant ceremony at which a bull or two are slaughtered, or a human victim offered to establish its character. Thousands on thousands will be proselyted to the creed of this defender of ancestral rights, who will be implacable in their enmity to every opposing principle. We cannot say positively, what object Bombo has in view; but we fear his purpose is to attack some of our settlements, and it is well in case our suspicions be properly founded, to be prepared to give him a warm reception. The natives in Sinoe county still assume a hostile attitude; but the interdict which has been ordered to be continued on the coast, if rigidly enforced, will no doubt, work a better result than arms.

THE COMING ELECTION. At the Whig Convention which met in this city on the evening of the 30th ult., President Benson was unanimously nominated for the Presidency and Genl. J. N. Lewis for the Vice Presidency. This demonstration of the Whig party for the man against whom they contended so warmly at the biennial election in 1854 foretells in our opinion good results. We are certain of one fact, that the man whom they apparently so much feared, has proved himself so far as we can judge from public opinion, not only worthy of the further confidence and suffrages of the party through whose influence he was elected to the Presidency in 1855, but his opposers have seen the necessity of choosing him on their ticket also; and we heartily commend them for their liberality of sentiment. We advocate no principle of partyism further than the immediate interest of the country demands, and we feel it our duty as far as our ability will allow to look well to it. President Benson certainly has done well. During the short time he has been in office, he has evidenced the fact, that he is the people's President. The True Liberian Convention which will meet on the evening of the 6th inst., we are advised, will again bring President Benson and Vice President Yates before the people with their former confidence. The union of the present political feeling in all but one instance, marks the good sense so far of the people; and we trust that every citizen will use his influence to the end, that partyism in a great measure, if continued, will be deprived of much of its latent rancor.

We respectfully invite the attention of our Liberian readers to an article headed "*Extension of African Trade*" on our 4th page written by William Coppinger Esq., Treas., of the Penn., Col. Society, a friend of the colored race in general, and an indefatigable friend and well-wisher of the prosperity of Liberia. The article refered to gives a very efficient summary of the importance of the African trade, and the great advantage derived by British merchants over the American, by their system of operation. The desideratum truly is great. The product of the trade on the Liberian coast to European traders alone, cannot be less than $500,000 per annum, and this calculation we believe to be greatly underrated. The indigenous products of the country are many, and the prolific character of the soil is calculated to produce in abundance, cotton, sugar, cane and coffee of the finest quality. The palm, seemingly, from its rapid growth and abundant production, was designed to be a never failing article of African Commerce—one tree often yielding ten gallons of oil. Had the American feeling, and mercantile system toward Liberia been otherwise, the great flow of Commerce that proceeds from every river and harbor of Liberia into the hands of British merchants, would have long since centered in her, and the Liberian trade alone ere this period would have been of a million dollars advantageous to American Commerce annually. The present mercantile policy between the British and the Liberian merchants, we doubt not but in a short time will conduce abundantly more advantageously to the increase of the Revenue of the government.

The treaties entered into between us and the several European powers, engages respect to our laws, unites our common interest in association and guarantee to us, a reciprocal equality of rights, privileges and immunities. The facilities afforded by the British line of steamers have brought us close together, and every month we are apprised of the rise or fall of produce in the English markets, enabling our merchants to order their arrangements accordingly, and to impor such goods as will command ready sale. The rate of the Liberian trade proper, is not given definitely by Mr. Coppinger for want we suppose of reliable statistics. We feel grateful for his kindness in bringing this important subject so ably before the American Commercial public; and we trust in another number or two of our paper, we shall be able to furnish him and our readers generally, with an authenticated statistical account of Liberian Commerce.

CAPE PALMAS. We regret to learn that the difficulties which took place in Cape Palmas December last between the Colonists and the natives, and resulted in the complete routing of the latter, have been revived through some inadvertency, in the successful party.

From what we can glean, it appears that the colonists having been successful in several skirmishes twenty-six of the in number manned a large canoe and ascended the lake to attack a town near by, were fired upon, and three of them killed. In firing a small piece of ordnance which they had in the canoe in return, it appears the canoe was split nearly in two from the sudden jar of the cannon which sunk, and the remaining twenty three men were drowned. Upon this sudden disaster, in the face of the enemy, they became emboldened, and their menaces have been more threatening and fearful. The Government we learn, will take speedy measures to afford the State of Maryland relief.

MARINE LIST, PORT OF MONROVIA.

FROM JANUARY 8TH, TO FEBUARY 4TH.

ARRIVALS.

Jany. 8. Am. Brig Calvert, G Willar master from Sierra Leone.
" 9. British Barque Ariel, J. Measurer master from Trade Town.
" 10. British Cutter Victoria & Albert, E. Hannah master from Trade Town
" 11. Am. Barque Utah, A. Alexander master, from Grand Bassa.
" 11. Liberia Schr. Lark, R. Cooper, Commander from Bassa,
" 15. British Mail Steamer Ethiope, Barnwell master from Fernando Po.
" 15. British Mail Steamer Niger, Corbet master from London.
" 16. Hamburg Brig Vesta, T. Van Bethen master, from Hamburg.
" 17. Liberia Schr. Geo. R. McGill, H. P Smith master, from Bassa.
" 20. America Brig Falmouth, Jas. H. Goudy, master, from New York.
" 21. American Ship Thos Watson, R. Elliot, master, from New York.
" 21. Hamburg Schr. Liberia, R. Saurmann master, from Windward.
" 24. American Ship M. C. Stevens, W. B. Daniels, master, from Norfolk Va.
" 30. British Brig Bangor, Williams master, from Bassa.
Feb. 1. American Brig Louisa, Josiah Webber master from Bassa.
" 2. H. B. M. Ship Myrmidon, Lieut. Shaw Commander, from Sierra Leone.
" 3. American Schr. Moses Sheppard, W. Champion master, for Cape Palmas.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 29. Hamburg Schr. Liberia, R. Saurmann master, for Windward.
" " American Brig Flora, J. A. Yates master, for Emigration.
" 31. American Brig Waterwitch H. O. Skinner master, for Sierra Leone.
" " American Schr. Moses Sheppard, W. Champion master, for Bassa.
" " Liberian Govt. Schr. Lark, R. Cooper Commander, for Sinoe.
Jany. 2. Hamburg Barque Amphitrite, A. Jacobson master, for Hamburg.
" 3. American Brig Marshall, J. S. Clark master, for Sinoe.
" 5. American Schr. Kingfisher, J. S. Johnston master, for New York.
" 6 American Barque Utah, A. Alexander master, for Bassa.
" 7. Liberian Schr. Geo. R. McGill, H. P Smith master, for Cape Palmas.
" 9. British Barque Ariel, J. Measurer master, for Liverpool.
" 11. British Cutter Victoria & Albert, E. Hannah master, for Windward.
" 12. American Barque Utah, A Alexander master, for Sinoe.
" " U. S. S. Jamestown, Commodore Crabbe, for Port Praya.
" 15. American Brig Calvert, G. Willar master, for Bassa.
" " British Mail Steamer Niger, Corbet master for Fernando Po.
" " British Mail Steamer Ethiope, Barnwell master, for London.
" 21 American Ship Dirigo, E. P. Atwood master for Calcutta.
" 22. American Brig Falmouth, Jas. H. Goudy master, for Bassa.