

The Huntington Journal.

"LIBERTY AND UNION, NOW AND FOREVER, ONE AND INSEPARABLE."

HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1857.

VOL. XXII. NO. 41.

WILLIAM BREWSTER,
SAM. G. WHITTAKER, } EDITORS.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

CONSUMPTION

And all Diseases of the Lungs and Throat,

ARE POSITIVELY

CURABLE BY INHALATION.

Which conveys the remedies to the cavities in the lungs through the air passages, and coming in direct contact with the disease, neutralizes the tubercular matter, allays the cough, causes a free and easy expectoration, leads the lungs, purifies the blood, imparts renewed vitality to the nervous system, giving that tone and energy so indispensable for the restoration of health. To be able to state confidently that Consumption is curable by inhalation, is to me a source of unalloyed pleasure. It is as much under the control of medical treatment as any other formidable disease; ninety out of every hundred cases can be cured in the first stages, and fifty per cent. in the second. By the use of the Inhaler, it is impossible to save more than five per cent. of the lungs are so cut up by the disease as to bid defiance to medical skill. Even, however, in the latest stages, Inhalation affords extraordinary relief to the suffering attendant; this relief is so great that annually over ninety-five thousand persons in the United States alone; and a correct calculation shows that of the present population of the earth, eighty millions are destined to fill the Consumptive's grave.

Truly the quiet death has no sorrow so fatal as Consumption. In all ages it has been the great enemy of life, for it spares neither age nor sex, but sweeps of alike the brave, the beautiful, the graceful and the good. By the help of that Supreme Being from whom all wisdom, all good and perfect gift, I am enabled to offer to the afflicted a permanent and speedy cure in Consumption. The first cause of tubercles is from impure blood, and the immediate effect produced by their deposition in the lungs is to prevent the free admission of air into the air cells, which causes a weakened vitality through the entire system. Thus surely it is more rational to expect greater good from medicines entering the cavities of the lungs, than those administered through the stomach; the patient will always find the lungs free and the breathing easy, after inhaling remedies. Thus, Inhalation is a local remedy, nevertheless it acts constitutionally and with more power and certainty than remedies administered by the stomach. To prove the powerful and direct influence of this mode of administration, chloroform inhaled will entirely destroy sensibility in a few minutes, paralyzing the entire nervous system, and the patient may be amputated without the slightest pain; inhaling the ordinary burning gas will destroy life in a few hours.

The inhalation of ammonia will rouse the system when fainting; but in the latest stages of the disease many of the medicines is per se poisonous in the skin a few minutes after being inhaled, and may be immediately detected in the blood. A convincing proof of the constitutional effects of inhalation, is the fact that sickness is always produced by breathing foul air; is not this positive evidence that proper remedies, carefully prepared and judiciously administered thro' the lungs should produce the happiest results? During the eighteen years practice, many thousands suffering from diseases of the lungs and throat, have been under my care, and I have effected many remarkable cures, even after the sufferers had been pronounced in the last stages of the fatal disease. My treatment of Consumption is original, and founded on long experience and a thorough investigation. My perfect acquaintance with the nature of tubercles, &c., enables me to distinguish, readily, the various forms of disease that simulate Consumption, and apply the proper remedies, rarely being mistaken even in a single case. This familiarity, in connection with certain pathological anatomy, and the use of the contracted chest, to enlarge the chest, purify the blood, impart to it renewed vitality, giving energy and tone to the entire system.

Medicines with a healing effect sent to any part of the United States and Canada by patients communicating their symptoms by letter. But the cure would be more certain if the patient should pay a visit, which would enable me opportunity to examine the lungs, and to prescribe with much greater certainty, and then the cure could be effected without my seeing the patient again.

G. W. GRAHAM, M. D.,
OFFICE, 1131 E. STREET, (Old No. 109.)
Below Twelfth,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
August 5, 1857-ly.

Of all diseases; the great, first cause Springs from neglect of Nature's laws.

SUFFER NOT

When a cure is guaranteed in all stages of SECRET DISEASES.

Self-Abuse, Nervous Debility, Strictures, Gleet, Gravel, Diabetes, Diseases of the Kidney and Bladder, Mercurial Rheumatism, Scrofula, Pains in the Bones and Joints, Diseases of the Lungs, Throat, Nose, and Ears, Ulcers upon the Body or Limbs, Cancers, Dropsy, Epileptic Fits, St. Vitus's Dance, and all diseases arising from a derangement of the Sexual Organs.

Such as Nervous Trembling, Loss of Memory, Loss of Vision, with peculiar spots appearing before the eyes, Loss of Sight, Wakefulness, Dyspepsia, Liver Disease, Eruptions upon the Face, Pain in the back and limbs, Irregularities of Menstruation, and all other diseases of the sex. It matters not from what cause the disease originated, however long standing or obstinate the case, recovery is certain, and in a shorter time than a permanent cure can be effected by any other treatment, even after the disease has baffled the skill of eminent physicians and resisted all their means of cure. The medicines are pleasant without odor, causing no sickness and free from mercury or balsam. During twenty years of practice, I have rescued from the jaws of Death many thousands, who, in the last stages of the above mentioned diseases had been given up by their physicians to die, which was tantamount to promising to the afflicted, who may place themselves under my care, a perfect and most speedy cure. Secret diseases are the greatest enemies to health, as they are the first cause of Consumption. Scrofula and many other diseases, and all other forms of disease, are caused by the skin. Eyes, throat and lungs, entailing upon them a brief existence of suffering and consigning them to an early grave.

Self-abuse is another formidable enemy to health, for nothing is so dread a catalogue of human diseases causes so destructive a drain upon the system, drawing its thousands of victims through a few years of suffering down to an untimely grave. It destroys the Nervous System, rapidly wastes away the energies of life, causes mental derangement, prevents the proper development of the system, disqualifies for mar-

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMERICAN SAFETY-PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Capital, \$500,000.

A. NICHOLAS, President, Office, 70 Wall St.

A Perfect Security against all manner of Fraud or Counterfeiting in Paper of Various Descriptions and Annotated Counters, Envelopes, Transfers or Alterations.

Having purchased the Patent for the exclusive right to manufacture and sell the new Chemical Paper in America, invented and patented in England by HENRY GLYNS, a celebrated chemist and officer in the British Army, it is hardly necessary to say that the Paper is recommended by Mr. Kent, Assayer of the U. S. Mint, Mr. Lyman of the New York Clearing House, and Meade Brothers, extensive and skillful photographers, 233 Broadway, N. Y. The latter say that no imitation can be made on a check or bank note printed on the Safety Paper.

Below is our list of prices:

Bank Checks—35 cts per lb.
Bank Bills—\$18 for 1000 sheets.
Bills of Exchange—\$25 for 1000 sheets.
Promissory Notes—40 cts per lb.
Sight and Time Drafts—25 for 1000 sheets.
Insurance Policies—40 cts per lb.
Railroad Stocks & Bonds—40 cts per lb.
Bank and State Stocks—40 cts per lb.
Bonds and Mortgages—40 cts per lb.
White and Dotted—40 cts per lb.

For wrapping Silks and other fine articles it is excellent, as it prevents moths. 40 cts per pound.

For Indentures and Agreements, 40 cents a lb. All State and County Records should always be printed or written on this paper, as the chemicals inserted in the pulp not only prevent erasure or transfer, but make it lasting as time.

For Southern Climates it is excellent, and much superior to any other paper, as the chemicals inserted in the pulp being a preventive. In all southern States, Cuba, the West Indies and the Central American States, no public records can be kept over 20 years, written on the ordinary paper, while the oils and other chemicals inserted in this Paper makes it indelible by the ravages of time. It is all proof against moths, rats and other vermin, which feast on and destroy all other paper now in use.

The Company have now in operation Mills in Morris County, N. J., of about 300 horse power, and are able to fill all orders for Paper at the shortest notice.

All orders for this Paper must be addressed to A. NICHOLAS, President of the Company No. 70 Wall Street.

Wm. Brewster, Agent, Huntingdon.
Aug. 5, 1857-3m.

25 WITNESSES;

OR THE FORGER CONVICTED.

John S. Dye, Author.

Who has had 10 years experience as a Banker and Publisher, and author of "A Series of Lectures at the Broadway Tabernacle," when for 10 successive nights, over 30,000 people crowded him with rounds of applause, while he expounded in plain English, the counterfeits executed by forgers, and the surest and shortest means of detecting them!

The Bank Note Engravers all say that he is the greatest Judge of Paper Money living. Great discovery of the present century for detecting Counterfeit Bank Notes. Describing every genuine bill in existence, and exhibiting at a glance every counterfeit in circulation. Arranged so admirably, that reference is easy and detection instantaneous.

No index to examine! No pages to turn up! No so simplified and arranged that the Merchant, Banker and Business man can use all languages, English, French and German. This each may read the same in his own native tongue. Most perfect Bank Note List published. Also a list of all the private Bankers in America, Europe and Germany. This will be published in each edition, together with all the important news of the day.

Also a series of tales, from an old Manuscript in the possession of the author, describing the most perplexing positions in which the ladies and gentlemen of that Country have been so often found. These stories will interest the reader of the whole year, and will prove the most entertaining ever offered to the public.

Furnished Weekly to subscribers only at \$1 a year. All letters must be addressed to JOHN S. DYE, Proprietor, Publisher & Proprietor, 70 Wall Street, New York. April 22, 1857-ly.

TO INVALIDS.

Dr. Hardman, Analytical Physician.

Physician for Diseases of the Lungs, Throat and Heart—Formerly Physician to the CINCINNATI MARINE HOSPITAL, also to INVALIDS RETIRED.

Author of "Letters to Invalids," IS COMING. See following Card.

October Appointments.

Dr. Hardman, Physician for disease of the Lungs, (formerly Physician to Cincinnati Marine Hospital) will be in attendance at his rooms as follows:

Thurston, Jackson's Hotel, Saturday, Oct. 10, " 12
Lewistown, National Hotel, " 13
Millin, Patterson House, " 12
Harrisburg, " 14 & 9
Hollidaysburg, " 8
Atton, " 6
Johnstown, " 7
Indiana, " 6
Greensburg, " 6

Dr. Hardman treats Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Laryngitis and all diseases of the throat and lungs, by medical Inhalation, lately used in the Brompton Hospital, London. The great point in the treatment of all human maladies is to get at the disease in the direct manner. All medicines are estimated by their action upon the organ requiring relief. This is the important fact upon which Inhalation is based. If the stomach is diseased we take medicine directly into the stomach. If the lungs are diseased, we breathe or inhale medicated vapors directly into the lungs. Medicines are the antidotes to disease and should be applied to the very seat of disease. Inhalation is the application of this principle to the treatment of the lungs, for it gives us direct access to those intricate air cells and tubes which lie out of reach of every other means of administering medicine. The reason that Consumption, and other diseases of the lungs, have heretofore resisted all treatment has been because they had never been approached in a direct manner by medicine. They were intended to act upon the lungs and yet were applied to the stomach.

Their action was intended to be local, and yet, they were so administered that they should not act constitutionally, expending immediate and principal action upon the unfeeling stomach, whilst the foul ulcers within the lungs were unperceived. Inhalation brings the medicine in direct contact with the disease, without the disadvantage of any violent action. Its application is simple, that it can be employed by the youngest infant or feeblest invalid. It does not derange the stomach, or interfere in the least degree with the strength, comfort, or business of the patient.

OTHER DISEASES TREATED.—In relation to the following diseases, either when complicated with, or independent of, Consumption, I also invite consultation. I usually find them promptly curable.

Prolapsus and all other forms of Female complaints, Irregularities and Weaknesses.

Empoisonment and all other forms of Heart Disease, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, and all other Diseases of Stomach and bowels, &c.

All diseases of the eye and ear. Neuralgia, Epilepsy and all forms of nervous disease.

No charge for consultation.

S. D. HARDMAN, M. D.

June 3, 1857.

DR. B. ALLISON MILLER,

DENTIST.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

June 13, 1857.

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Wm. Brewster, Agent, Huntingdon.
Aug. 5, 1857-3m.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.

DR. DUPONCO'S GOLDEN PILLS

ARE infallible in removing stoppages or irregularities in the menopause.

These Pills are nothing new, but have been used by the doctors for many years, both in France and America, and are the result of the most careful and accurate researches. They are made of the most valuable and purest ingredients, and have been used by many thousands of ladies, who have used them, to make the Pills public, for the alleviation of those suffering from any irregularities of whatever nature, and in all cases of pregnancy, to those ladies whose health will not permit an increase of family.

Pregnant females or those supposing themselves so, are cautioned against these Pills while pregnant, as the proprietor assumes no responsibility after the above advertisement, though their mildness would prevent any mischief to health, or otherwise these Pills are recommended. Full and explicit directions accompany each box. Price, \$1 per box. Sold wholesale and retail by

JOHN READ, General Agent
for Huntingdon Co. Pa.

I have appointed Dr. John Read, General Agent for the sale of my French Periodical Golden Pills, for the borough and county of Huntingdon. All orders must be addressed to him. He will supply dealers at the proprietor's prices, and send the Pills to ladies (confidentially) by return mail, to any part of the United States, on receipt of \$1 enclosed to him through the Huntington post-office. For further particulars get a circular of the Agents—sold by druggists every where.

My signature is written on each box.

J. DUPONCO,
Broadway P. O., New York.

July 29, 1857-ly.

HERRING'S PATENT

FIRE & BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES.

WITH POWDER

HALL'S PATENT PROOF LOCKS.

FABRICES & HERRING, Makers,
34 WALNUT ST., BELOW SECOND, PHILADELPHIA.

THE GREAT INTEREST MANIFESTED

by the public to procure more certain security from fire for valuable papers, such as Bonds, Mortgages, Deeds, Notes and Books of Accounts, than the ordinary SAFES heretofore in use afforded, induced the Patentees to devote a large portion of their time for the last fourteen years, in making discoveries and improvements for this object, the result of which is the unrivalled Herring's Patent World's Fair Premium Fire Proof Safes.

Universally acknowledged as the CHEAPEST and BEST of the world. Having been awarded Medals at both the World's Fair, London, 1851, and Crystal Palace, N. Y., 1853, as superior to all others, it is now undoubtedly entitled to that appellation, and secured with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks—which were also awarded separate Medals, (as above)—forms the most perfect Fire & Burglar Proof Safes ever yet offered to the public.

Nearly 300 Herring's Safes have been tested during the past 14 years, and in actual use have been found to be now in actual use.

Also on hand or manufactured to order, all kinds of Builders and Chilled Iron Safe Chests and Vanes, Vault Doors, Money Chests for Brokers, Jewellers, Railroads, private families, &c., for Plates, Diamonds, and other valuables. May 20, 1857.

Cheapest "Job Printing" Office

IN THE COUNTY.

We have now made such arrangements in our Job Office we will enable us to do all kinds of Job Printing at 20 per cent. cheaper rates.

Than any office in the County. Give us a call. If we don't give entire satisfaction, no charge at all will be made.

Antiphotogenic Salt.

This celebrated medicine is for sale at the Journal Office. For all inflammatory diseases it is a certain cure. Get a box and try it, you will be satisfied.

From Liberia.

Answer to Nesbet's Book.

In reading the work put out by Mr. William Nesbet, there is so much to claim attention, that I scarcely know where to begin to answer his tirade and misrepresentation of the country that I claim as my home. I will begin with his description of the face of the country. Page 23, he says the face is one magnificent swamp, and wishes to convey the idea that the whole country is inundated. Now, Mr. Nesbet knows very well this is not a true statement. I acknowledge that there are swamps on the coast as there are on our southern coasts, but I do not admit that the coast of Liberia is any more subject to these than our country, the swamps do not extend near as far interior as the swamps do in the southern part of America. Those swamps do not extend more than four miles back, and after leaving the sea that distance, you leave all Mangroves and Dragon Blood. Mr. Nesbet knew this, for he, with myself, travelled nearly one entire day in the vicinity of New York settlement, in Liberia, and we in that day's travel, neither saw Mangrove nor Dragon Blood; what is true concerning that location is true of all the country after going about four miles inland. He says that the land is very fertile, but does not produce any timber. In this, Mr. Nesbet has made a wrong statement, for, instead of it not producing any timber, I do most positively assert that in those districts, where the natives have not destroyed it the best timber that I ever saw grows in great abundance. I myself have measured a tree that measured a hundred and two feet in circumference. There are many more of this kind through the country. I do not mention this, that the public should think that this is a fair sample of the forest timber, but I will say that the growth in the forests of the United States. He speaks of the camwood, rosewood, &c. Camwood does not grow in any abundance near the coast, from the fact that all that was handy or near has long since been cut down and sent to market, and the natives did not know how to propagate it; but rosewood does grow in abundance; also, wismore is as plenty as the oak or maple is in this country.

Mr. Nesbet speaks of the Kong Mountains being seen from the coast. In this he is about as near right as in the most of his composition. The Kong Mountains are situated some two or three hundred miles in the interior; judge if they could be seen from the coast! But the hills he supposed to be the Kong Mountains are an extensive range running along the coast as far as I have travelled, and are more than from thirty to forty miles from the sea. I have been to them and have stood on them, and have viewed the country for many miles from them. He (Mr. Nesbet), must have made up his opinion of Liberia while his brain was excited by the fever, and while a hill seemed to him to be the great Kong Mountain.

I am not able to state how far our country extends into the interior, but one thing I am sure of, that we can go as far inland as we wish. To prove this, Mr. Seys has formed a new settlement some fifty or sixty miles back from Monrovia. Whether this upper country belongs to Liberia or not, proves, that we have access to it, which is all that we wish, and proves Mr. Nesbet in the wrong.

That there is not, nor never has been, five acres cleared by any one man, is too absurd for me to notice. Everybody will contradict this that has been to Liberia; I might name many that have five, ten or twenty acres cleared and planted.

I wish to call particular attention to the ninth chapter of Mr. Nesbet's book, where he desires to make the impression that when once in Liberia you are forever shut up, and all possibility of getting away is cut off. This is untrue, and a libel upon our law and our free institutions. That we have a law regulating passports is true, and what nation that has it not? He says that all ship masters, &c., are forbidden to take away any one without a passport—this is true—but, what does all this amount to? Simply this, to prevent fraud from being practised by those wishing to come away. Nesbet says, that if any one chooses to object to an applicant getting a passport it cannot be had; but he does not tell us on what conditions those objections could be made effectual. Now, the truth is, that we have but one law on this matter and that is, that any individual wishing to leave Liberia must be free from debt, and if this is the case there is no one in all Africa that could prevent his pass-

port, or his coming away; but if, on the other hand he owes his neighbor, and is unwilling to pay it before going, the creditor can enter a protest against his getting a passport. This is the whole of the affair. If Mr. Nesbet did lie and act the deceiver with General Lewis, there was not the least occasion for it; but that he did lie and deceive his friends and partners in business is most true. For the purpose of procuring means to bring him home, he told his friends that he would be back in the fall, and that he would bring out some goods with him. On the strength of this assertion the Liberia Enterprise Company loaned Mr. Nesbet one hundred dollars, which he has not returned; so his object can be seen for lying himself out of the country.

Mr. Nesbet attacks Mr. President Roberts, I am not disposed to fight his battles, but I do say that he has attacked him most unmanly. In my opinion, and not mine alone, the world has but few greater men than JOSEPH J. ROBERTS, and he is not only great but he is as good as he is great. He would spurn to do an act such as Nesbet charges him with; but the world knows the man, and I am certain that but few think less of him on account of anything that is said of him in Nesbet's work.

He speaks of beasts of prey, reptiles, &c. We have a variety of these things, but Mr. Nesbet puts the worst construction on this as he does on everything else. Now, that the "driver" is so much of a monster as he would have everybody to fear is certainly not true. They would be fearful, if we would lie down and have our hands and feet tied, but we can keep out of the way of the driver as well as everything else that is hurtful. As for serpents we have them, but not in the number that one would be led to suppose from the reading of Nesbet's book. I can say that during all the time that I spent in Liberia, which is nearly a year for every month that Mr. Nesbet did, I have not seen more than a few.

Johnston, Penna. This exaggerates the truth and makes it horrifying to the timid and unsuspecting.

Again, he says that we have slavery in Liberia. Now I do most solemnly declare that Nesbet lied in making this assertion. Upon the contrary, our laws make it a criminal act for any Librarian to receive a native in any way that he might be held as a slave. The Librarians cannot receive them as apprentices, unless they take them before the proper court and have them bound as such, and every one, as soon as he or she is of man's or woman's age, can leave at will, and go where they please. Nearly all have natives as helps in their families, and this is as it should be; but I confess that black people are no better than white people, as many, when they have power, abuse it, and so it is with some in Liberia; wicked persons there do abuse the native youths. But why does Mr. Nesbet condemn the whole country and accuse all as slave-holders, because a few abuse their power? There is no fairness in the man, but he seems willing to say or do anything to carry his point.

Mr. Nesbet next attacks the missionaries, and wishes all to look upon them as a set of swindlers, traders, and liars; he also represents them as rumsellers. Now I think it hardly necessary to notice this, as I feel assured that there are none who believe these assertions, unless it is some one who has no more soul than what he (Nesbet) has, and if this is all the impression he has made, it is scarcely worth answering.

He further says that the missionaries have done nothing. I am free to admit that they have not done as much as they or their friends would like them to have done. But why did Mr. Nesbet give the true cause why there was not more done amongst the natives? I do not pretend to say that the ministers in Africa are a better set of men than preachers are in other lands, but I will say that they will compare favorably with any other part of the world for uprightness of deportment, zeal and piety; but the real cause why there seems to be but little doing amongst the natives of Africa is, that they are perhaps of all people the most superstitious. They have their religious rites unto which they adhere with the utmost tenacity. It is not only a wicked heart against which the missionary has to contend; but all the evil practices and inventions that wicked men could devise for thousands of years. The Devil Bush is one of those things against which the missionary has to contend; their system of free-greens is another—polygamy is another. Now if Mr. Nesbet had known anything about these things he would come to the same conclusion that I have come to; viz: the missionaries have done wonders.

When he (Nesbet) says that there are not twenty natives who are civilized and

converted in all the republic, he forgot the settlement of New Georgia, where there are over fifty civilized natives in that one place. I am very sure, if it were possible for me to pass round and take account of all in the republic, I should find many more—yes, more than twenty, more than forty. In my charge of last year I left five native members, who were as good members as any other, but the truth is, that after the native is civilized he becomes a Librarian, and a stranger does not know him from the rest of the Liberian citizens, unless personally acquainted.

As regards rum-selling amongst the missionaries, I do not know of anything of the kind, and I question very much if Mr. Nesbet did, but to the contrary I do know that the body to which I belong are, to a man, opposed to it, and if a brother would use to excess or advocate the traffic of rum amongst us, he would be hissed out of Conference. I further believe that all other denominations are equally strict in this matter.

There are men of the highest attainments engaged in missionary operations. I will name a few, and let the world judge if these gentlemen could be guilty of the base conduct that Nesbet has ascribed to them: Bishop Payne, Rev. Scott, and Rev. Hoffman, of the Protestant Episcopal Church; Rev. D. A. Wilson, Rev. E. T. Williams, of the Presbyterian, and Rev. J. W. Horne, and others of the M. E. Church. These are all white men who had no interest in going to Africa but that of promoting their Master's cause—yet these have to be classed in Nesbet's book as traders and rumsellers.

I believe that the colored portion of the missionaries are as far in the advance as the colored preachers in America. I do know that the Librarian Methodist Conference is, as a body, far ahead of any colored Conference in the United States; they will compare favorably with any whites Conference. We have men of talent; we have a Burns, Ravne, Thomson, Mat- and A. D. Williams. Many of these are ornaments to Liberia, and would be stars anywhere, where there is no prejudice to keep them down. These are men of honor, and would scorn a mean act sooner than he who tries to injure them.

As for the palm oil story I shall not say anything, as I do not know about the measure used by the merchants. I think that there would be profit enough on this article without resorting to anything of the kind. Mr. Nesbet could not see where the money was to be made, although he bought his goods at Monrovia and took them to Marshall, and sold them at one hundred per cent., and yet he cannot see how there was anything to be made on buying palm oil—quite short-sighted!

Although Mr. Nesbet prophesies the speedy downfall of our little republic, she has not fallen yet, nor is there any likelihood that she will, for she is steadily advancing. He says this will occur when emigration shall stop, but when is that to be? It does not look much like stopping as yet, when there are, every six months, more emigrants offered than can be taken over. Perhaps he supposed that the publication of his pamphlet would stop it at once, but this is only to some extent in Pennsylvania; however, I hope that, even in this part of the world, the people may see right sometimes, and move to Liberia, there to help to build up a great nation.

Concerning native customs and manners in chapter sixteenth, I think that everybody will allow me to know more than Mr. N., as his stay was only four months, and a portion of time he was sick, and I was there nearly four years, and have been more or less amongst them while in Africa. Their customs are very different from those of the Librarians; they have their own laws—where their laws do not conflict with ours—and I ask is this strange? Surely not. Did not the United States allow the Indians the same, and why does not Mr. Nesbet rally out against them for this folly, if folly it be? No, this is not the object, he wishes to make Liberia look small and contemptible, but I think he has failed in this. He says that it is a common thing to see the natives naked. Now, I question whether he ever saw a grown native entirely naked—if he has he saw more than I ever did; although it is quite common, when you visit their villages, to see their children, up to the age of ten or twelve years, running naked; but the men and women are as susceptible of shame as Mr. N. or any other person. How Mr. N. saw so much more than any other person that ever was in Africa I cannot conceive. He is not the first that got away from that country, and I suppose others have been as truthful, and yet strange to say, he saw more, heard more and learn-

ed more than any other one man. Can it be that he is the only honest man that ever came from Liberia?

Mr. Nesbet should have taken more pains to have informed himself of the natives and the Librarians, before writing and giving to the world for truth that which he knew nothing about. He asserts that such of the natives as are guilty of making a witch must die. This was once the law; but it is not practiced now in or about Liberia. Our influence has put this abominable practice down, and if it is done at all it must be done very secretly. Instead of the natives having no regard for our laws, they have the utmost respect and fear of offending us, and are also very careful to avoid all appearance of disobedience. It is a frequent occurrence for them to refer their matters of dispute to our magistrates, and feel that whatever may be the decision that it is right, and they are satisfied.

As it regards the fourteenth chapter, it is something that will do no harm, and I shall not consume time to give it much notice. I would, however, say that the whole affair is an attempt at ridicule, and has but little truth in it. As for Commodores, Lieutenants, Boatswains, these are titles altogether unknown in relation to the Librarian government Schooner Lark. It has its captain, mates and pursers, and perhaps two or three midshipmen. I assert that our military operations are conducted with as much propriety as any other people, although we may not know much about military tactics. Our companies' operations have been witnessed by naval officers both of the British and the American squadron, and they have been universally praised for their skill as soldiers. I am quite certain that those natives who have been hostile, have long since came to the conclusion that the Librarians understood their business; and if Mr. Nesbet was to try his skill, I am inclined to believe that he too would come to the same conclusion.

I am now done with Mr. Nesbet, and I best chance to know the truth in the matter—he in four months or myself in four years. As to veracity, I claim at least to be as good as he, and think that when I was a citizen of this State I stood as fair. Unless there is something in the climate of Liberia that degenerates the character of every one that goes there, I yet would be considered truthful. Now the facts in the case as it regards Mr. Nesbet is about this: He went to Liberia at an expense perhaps, of some two or three hundred dollars, and did not like the country. But why, if he did not like it, did he not come away with honor and not misrepresent everything that he saw? Well, he was out of pocket and wished to make it good and conferring with M. R. Delany, a most inveterate hater of colonization and all its doings, was advised to publish this book, and of course, what Mr. Nesbet did not think of Mr. Delany could. This thing was thus connected and set afloat, for the purpose of making Mr. Nesbet's pocket whole again.

I give to the world this brief sketch, and have only further to say that all who read it may depend on it for truth; although it is plain and simple, yet it may be relied on by all, for it is not my object to deceive. I have no interest in this land—Liberia is my home, and I expect to end my days in it. I cannot think that it is for the best interests of Liberia to misrepresent things or to give them false colors. The world only knows us and knows from whence we came. The people of this country have sense enough to know how much to expect from us in the short time we have been