Liberia began as a colony under American patronage. She started on her national career in 1847, adopting republicanism after the example of the United States.

Notwithstanding her handicaps, brought on by European aggression and greed, she has constantly struggled to maintain a national idea and ideal.

Liberia has endeavored to be responsive to social, moral and religious ideals.

Liberia is anxious to have better opportunities and facilities. She looks forward to assistance from the United States in the following ways:

1. The introduction of capital into the country for the development of her natural products and mineral wealth.
2. By giving an opportunity to put her natural products in the best markets of the world.
3. By acting in an advisory capacity in helping the republic to attain her national ideas and ideals and not offer the example of European peoples, colonizing in Africa, through unscrupulous agents, exercise a kind of over-lordship.
4. Keeping Liberia College the institution which has played an important role in the supply of men and women to direct the affairs.

Mr. Cassell who has been in the country a few months is a native of the country and was educated at Liberia College. He is
president of the institution, elected last January. He has been lecturing, making addresses in many of the large cities of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Maryland, North Carolina, New Jersey and Washington D.C., arranged by the Rt. Rev. Arthur Seldon Lloyd, D.D., President of the Board of Missions of the F.E. Church who recently visited the country and feels that Liberia College has to play an important rôle in its development.

Dr. Cassell wishes to interest the friends of Liberia in a scheme to develop Liberia College along modern lines for which he needs $100,000, to remove to a new site and erect two new buildings, also to raise an endowment fund of $500,000, whereby the Institution shall be perpetuated.

His address is Church Missions House, 281 Fourth Avenue, New York City.
SUGGESTED NATIVE POLICY FOR MARYLAND COUNTY IN LIBERIA.


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WHAT INSURES SUCCESS.

Nothing succeeds like success. And the success that must succeed is the success that is contingent upon those virtues, habits or characteristics, or that course or policy which produces and insures success. Liberia, or any of its counties, in order to succeed, then, must be governed by a man, or a set of men, whose character is made up of solidity, promptitude, tastefulness, patience and love, and who must adopt and energetically strive to carry out a policy which is intelligent, progressive, peaceful and conciliatory, and which is also in keeping with the laws governing the family of nations. To attempt to govern a state or a country without a fixed policy is like attempting to steer a ship without a compass or chart.

NEED OF A POLICY.

Whatever might have been the policy of the State of Liberia, and of Maryland County in particular, with regard to its native constituents, the trouble through which it is passing makes it necessary that there be a careful over-hauling and revision of that policy. And if there has been no policy with a definite aim it is high time that one be drawn up with a view of incorporating and utilizing the true sons of the soil, thereby safeguarding and perpetuating that peace, the bringing about of which is costing so much.

LOCAL EXECUTIVE CHAIR TO BE CAUTIOUSLY FILLED.

Indeed, we are buying peace at a very dear price, too dear to be paid again within a short while. And it must be admitted that getting peace and keeping it after it is gotten are two different things. It may come riding on the back of a snail, but it can gallop away with the speed of a horse. Hence, the general or local executive chair should be cautiously and discriminately filled, as the occupant thereof holds in his hands the key that either keeps in or lets out peace.

NATIVES THE BIG MAJORITY.

Say what you please, the native constituents of this country must be
reckoned with in our scheme of government. In Maryland County there
are at least 400 Native-Liberians to one Americo-Liberian. If then
there are about 900 Americo-Liberians there should be at least
360,000 Native-Liberians. Where there is such a marked difference
of percentage between the two elements, the lesser should certain-
ly study how to live peaceably with the greater, especially since
Providence has decreed that together the two shall live and build.

ILL EFFECTS OF A STATE OF UNREST.

Maryland County has enjoyed peace only by intervals since 1856, never
long enough at one time to realize the full blessings that peace
has laid up in store for those who truly find it. Of late, nearly
every sixth month there was rumour of war, very exciting and annoy-
ing to lovers of peace. This state of affairs breeds despondency,
indifference, sloth and poverty, and retards progress. And neither
element is willing to hold itself responsible for state of affairs,
the one casting the blame on the other. Both, however, are in a mea-
sure to be blamed.

STATEMENTS ETC. NOT PRODUCED IN A DAY.

The Native-Liberians, even the so-called civilized ones, are still
blind as far as the science of government is concerned, and yet they
fancy they see and therefore claim the right to become exponents of
so difficult a system; but they are to be made to know that they
are blind and that they must be lead until they are capable of leading.
It does seem strange that so many who claim to be citizens and are
professing Christians can dare take the lead in a rebellion against
the government and forget that it is Christ-like to be subject unto
the powers that be. Both Americo and Native Liberians seem to forget
that statesmen, diplomats, theologians, saints do not spring into
existence: years of training, study and growth produce them.

P. E. MISSION NOT TO BE BLAMED.

The Protestant Episcopal Mission is not to be blamed, as many seem
to think, for the inordinate ambition and precocity of those educated,
civilized and christianized by it. You may charge an engine with
steam, but it is with the engineer to direct that steam into its pro-
der channels before the engine will do its legitimate work. So the
Mission imparts to those who come to it the principles of education, civilization and Christianity. God, the Great Engineer, is to apply these principles to their proper sources, and make them do their legitimate work. Too often, however, a deceiver, Satan, imposing to be an engineer, manages to get possession of the engines and to use those very same good principles in destroying both the engine and the ship. The Mission instead of being censured should be congratulated for so largely helping the Government to fulfill the duty it owes to its Native population.

CHARACTERISTIC OF NATIVES.

A large majority of the Native element of which Maryland County is composed are heathen, and a heathen man is a case that requires hard and careful study. You cannot learn him in a day. He is like a woman whom you do not thoroughly know even after you marry her. And yet you must know him well in order to manage him. He must therefore be studied. Like all other men, he has both good and bad traits and character. He is kind and sympathetic and yet he is cruel and revengeful; he is honest, and yet deceptive; he firm and yet he is vacillating; he is loyal and obedient and yet he is rebellious and stubborn; he is courageous and yet he is cowardly; he is intelligent and yet he can play the part of a fool. He believes in and will die by old traditions, old land marks. To bring out of him the good and keep in the bad traits his time must be beaten; that is, he must be out-witted; your love must be superior to his, and he must see a truer and a harder than his. He admires intelligence, solidity and honesty; he soften down before love, and he tremble in the presence of justice. In his community life he is the good man he is only because of the big stick that is ever hanging over and ready to fall upon violaters of law or custom. He obeys, then, only from fear. He has learned to love virtue for its own sake. To control or manage him, then, this must be the order: admiration, fear and then love. He must admire and love you for what he sees in you that is superior to any thing he sees in himself, and he must fear you because fear is a part of his life.

INFERIORITY DETECTED.
SOME THINGS NOT TO BE FORGOTTEN.

It must not be forgotten that the heathen do not recognize the Americo-Liberian as his kith and kin. He looks upon him as an imposter and usurper. It must be remembered, too, that the heathen have been existing under a custom and system and a traditional code of laws, and have been divided up into regularly organized kingdoms or tribes from time immemorial, which customs and laws must be recognized to a great extent, and tribes supervised and federalized by the Government.

END.

ness of God - His Eternity, Immutability, Omniscience, Omnipresence, Invisibility, Unsearchableness, Incomprehensibility, Holiness and His Wisdom; 2. The power of God - His Omnipotence and His Justice; 3. The love of God - His Mercy, Goodness and His Love. This order is in keeping, also, with the one laid down in the catechism of the Church: "My duty towards God is to believe in Him, to fear Him, and to love Him, etc." The heathen God is always angry and is always demanding justice. A heated glass cannot be cooled suddenly without breaking; so the heathen cannot be made a citizen or a Christian all at once. He must be taken from where he is and carried gradually up to where you would have him.

OTHER THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED.

There must be kept in view, too, the most peculiar manner in which Liberia, a part of which Maryland County is, was founded, together with its most peculiar mission and the most peculiar conditions amidst which it finds itself. Africa's sons, who had been taken to a strange land and had obtained their freedom, were brought back to their Fatherland, to their kith and kin. Among other reasons, they came to set up a beacon light, a Christian Institution, on this dark continent,
If, however, things should turn out to the contrary; that is, if instead of superiority he should see inferiority - stupidity instead of intelligence and tact, chicanery instead of fair play, vacillation instead of moral firmness, cowardice instead of courage, meanness instead of kindness, indifference instead of assiduity, profligacy instead of virtue - detestation, disrespect and contumacy will take in him the place of admiration, love and fear. And no one need wonder at this; for human nature is human nature wherever it is found - the vicious, cowardly and ugly to admire the virtuous, brave and beautiful.

**HOW RELIGION SHOULD BE PRESENTED TO THE NATIVES.**

And this is the order that should obtain even when the Christian religion is presented to the heathen for the reasons already given. He must first be moved to adore God as a Being more wonderful than his fetishes; he must then be made to fear Him as being more powerful, and, lastly, he must learn to love Him as being more loving. This, then, should be the order of subjects for missionaries: 1. The wonderfulness of God - His Eternity, Immutability, Omniscience, Omnipresence, Invisibility, Unsearchableness, Incomprehensibility, Holiness and His Wisdom; 2. The power of God - His Omnipotence and His Justice; 3. The love of God - His Mercy, Goodness and His Love. This order is in keeping, also, with the one laid down in the catechism of the Church: "My duty towards God is to believe in Him, to fear Him, and to love Him, etc." The heathen God is always angry and is always demanding justice. A heated glass cannot be cooled suddenly without breaking; so the heathen cannot be made a citizen or a Christian all at once. He must be taken from where he is and carried gradually up to where you would have him.

**OTHER THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED.**

There must be kept in view, too, the most peculiar manner in which Liberia, a part of which Maryland County is, was founded, together with its most peculiar mission and the most peculiar conditions amidst which it finds itself. Afrié's sons, who had been taken to a strange land and had obtained their freedom, were brought back to their Fatherland, to their kith and kin. Among other reasons, they came to set up a beacon light, a Christian Institution, on this dark continent,
for the benefit of their heathen brethren. They came not to exterminate, but to join hands with these brethren in constructing a commonwealth which could pass down from generation to generation. The local government, them, has its share, too, of the blame for the state of unrest which obtains every now and then in Maryland County. Its native policy needs reconstruction. To suggest one which, in my opinion, would insure peace and prosperity is the object of this paper.

TEACHING THE GOVERNMENT’S PRIME DUTY.

Keeping straight before us all that has already been said, the prime duty of the local government is that of teaching the people. Not that pedagogical teaching which belongs to the public school, but a teaching which is of a higher and more difficult order. The Governor takes up where the schoolmaster leaves off or does not reach. His pupils are the entire constituency of the county, most particularly the native element. His school room is the public platform in a suburban village or native town. His subjects should be something like these: government - what it is, who compose it and how it is to be maintained - patriotism, industry, ill effects of war and good effects of peace, the relationship between America and Native-Liberian, law, custom, etc.

TROUBLES BROUGHT ON BY NEGLECT.

We put down teaching as the paramount duty of the local government or Superintendent because it secures and paves the way for the peaceful carrying out of every other duty, and because nearly all of the troubles the government has had with its native subjects have been brought on by the neglect of the local authority to fulfill this duty. The Munich's words of gentle rebuke to Phillip- "How can I understand except I be taught?" will never serve as a gentle rebuke to all responsible agents who have enjoyed superior advantages, but who have failed to come up to the full measure of their responsibility and advantages.

NATIVES BAD BECAUSE THEY DON'T KNOW.

The natives are not loyal, respectful and devoted to the government many a time because they do not know what or who the government is, or what relation they sustain to it. They often resent every attempt of
the government to question their claim to public lands because they
do not understand how it acquires sovereignty over all lands and per-
sons within its jurisdiction. They frequently violate or defy law be-
cause they do not know what the laws are, or if they know what they 
are they do not understand them. They hate and mistrust the America-
strong Liberians because they do not know how close and the tie of consanguini-
ty is between the two. They love to wage war because they are not able
to picture to themselves the horrors of warfare or the blessedness of 
peace. They are not industrious because they do not know what fortunes 
are hid in mother earth for the man who is industrious.

THE GOVERNOR HIMSELF THE TEACHER.

The teaching governor, then, is the governor who must have an easy
and successful administration. And he who does the thing himself is 
sure to have it done well. The teaching referred to in this section
should be done by the Superintendent in person and not by proxy. Hither-
to it has been left entirely to Native African Commissioners (generally 
not the best type of men) and to Interpreters (generally Native-Liberian
who need to be taught themselves) to keep the natives in touch with the 
mand of the government - a mistake which has kept the county continually
involved in trouble. Even if the men who held either of these commis-
sions are faithful (spend 2/3 of their time among the tribes instead of
spending, as they do, 9/10 of it in the City) and are physically pre-
pared to endure the strain and stand the exposure, many still lack
that moral and intellectual fitness that should enable them to become 
the government's mouth-pieces.

ORGANIZATION THE GOVERNMENT'S SECOND DUTY.

As a schoolmaster must divide his pupils into classes in order to
economically and efficiently do his teaching, so organization, be-
comes a second duty of the local government. By organization - I mean
a dividing of the county into districts - say four, Nyabbo, Bewe, Faa, 
and Mina - each covering a certain number of tribes. There are forty-
eight or more tribes in Maryland County. We might divide them up as
follows: In the Nyabbo district we might include the Grebo, Tausiebo,
Cydetabo, Nudo, Gbolobo, Pibo, Yedewedebo, Dedebo, Biabo, Nyao, and Nudo tribes. In the Bwaa district; Gedebo, Webo, Kabebo, Cyitu, Tuobo, Nyinebo, Bawudebo, Diebo, Palebo, Nyetiabo, and Miwabo tribes. In the Pâa district; the Sabo, Clawudo, Cleo, Kunebo, Gheibo, Kyedepo (iron and steel country) Kedeyu, Newoyo, Togbabo, Sapayo, Kbleo, Kana, and Kyie tribes. In the Mina district; the Mneyabo, (Garraway) Little Nudo, Tenebo, Dowudo, Wedaabo, Sedewe, (Grand Cess) Kpo-Gbeto, (Bicanini-Cess) Tyiu, Kyedepo, Faya, Boao, and Popo (ivory country) tribes.

DISTRICT MEETINGS.

In each of these districts a district meeting should be held once every year, the Superintendent himself presiding; that is, the Superintendent should spend four months of every year in travelling among the tribes (a month in each district), holding the district meeting in a different town and among a different tribe every time, and the remaining eight months at headquarters. The King of each tribe with the headman and chief of each town in all from each tribe should constitute the membership of the district meeting, the Superintendent, of course, being the chairman. This would mean that each district would have a delegation of about from 200 to 300 persons, averaging each tribe's towns to be about eight or more. Timely notice should be given with regard to the time and place of the meetings, and no town should fail to send a delegation, the headman being represented by another chieftain in cases he is sick.

THE BLOODY OATH

At the first holding of these district meetings an organization should be effected by each member pledging himself by oath to be regular in attendance, to contribute all in his power to make the meetings interesting and helpful, and to conform strictly to all the regulations that might be adopted by them.

FOUR-FOLD NATURE OF DISTRICT MEETINGS.

The district meetings should partake of a four-fold nature: spiritual, political, didactic and social. Every meeting should be opened with a religious ceremony, and there should be occasions for spiritual addresses by a chaplain who should always accompany the Superintendent.
The political side of the meetings should consist of the investigation and settling of tribal differences, of hearing reports from each King on the state of his tribe, and of discussions on topics something like these: The advantages to be derived from having clean roads and bridged creeks among the several towns in each district; the superior advantages to be gained by laborers remaining at home and giving attention to extensive farming and the planting of marketable products (palmnut, coconut, coffee, cocoa, rubber, etc.) and edibles other than rice and cassava; the benefits that will accrue from raising stock and poultry for market purpose; whether or not saucy-wood drinking should be abolished; what penalty should be inflicted upon the tribe that attempts to wage war against another tribe; what should be done to the tribe that insults the government or disobeys any of its orders; the necessity of each tribe contributing something towards the upkeep of the general government, etc. - resulting in the adoption of resolutions embodying the substance of the topics discussed, which resolutions shall be binding upon every tribe of the district. The didactic nature of the meetings should consist of lectures prepared beforehand by the Superintendent on the subjects enumerated in the preceding section. Time and pains should be taken with this part of the programme as so much good will result from the faithful execution of it and so much evil from its neglect. All should help to make the social side of the meetings as interesting, mirthful and enjoyable as possible. "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy" is a sound and true adage. Business should be interspersed with music and dancing and feasting. The Superintendent should take with him the brass band for refreshment, and each King should carry a bullock, a goat and a quantity of rice. This would also lighten the burden which would otherwise lay very heavily on the people of the town in which the meeting is held.

GOOD RESULTS OF DISTRICT ORGANIZATION.

There is no doubt that a county so organized must be peaceful and prosperous. Under such an organization and system intertribal wars would cease, travelling would be safe and easy, trade would become brisk and the revenue would increase, wealth would take the place of poverty, a unanimity of feeling and interest would exist among the
tribes and between them and the government, and the county would become a strong and healthy unit instead of remaining weak and divided as it now is; and no part of it would any longer remain a matter of conjecture, but the remotest town would be as familiar to the governor as is his headquarters. The local government would have a sway over its subjects which it has never before had, and they in turn would love, respect and sympathize with the government as they have never before done.

NO NEED FOR MILITARY GUARD, INTERPRETERS, ETC.

district

When the time for the meetings arrive there should be no trouble about carriers. Each tribe of a district could furnish the governor a given number of carriers free of cost. And there should be no need of a military guard accompanying the governor after the motive of the government is thoroughly understood by the several tribes. He could be as safe or safer in the bush than he would be in the City. There should be no need, also, of Interpreters and the large number of Native African Commissioners that are now appointed. One sufficient and faithful Commissioner for each of the four districts would serve the purpose.

MEETING OBLIGATIONS AND ENFORCING LAWS A NEXT DUTY.

The next duty of the local government is the meeting or fulfilling of its obligations or pledges to the natives, and the enforcing of the laws and regulations that have to do with them. To rule well the ruling qualities must be a natural gift; hence any and every body cannot rule. The governor or ruler is the centre of attraction in the county: he must therefore possess that attractiveness which will draw all of his subjects unto him. There are many ways to kill a cat besides cutting its head off; so there are many ways to rule men, and the easiest way is the best way. Tact and wisdom, then, must be displayed. A native man's bluntness and longwinded-ness and his magnifying small things, and making a fuss about the most trifling matter make him an annoying and provoking creature; yet it should not be expected that he in his crude and barbarous state will act like a civilized and cultured man. Patience, therefore, must be exercised in dealing with him; and every complaint or matter of his, no matter how small, must not
be treated by the government with indifference but with the greatest
assiduity, for a little fire let alone will kindle a great matter.
The government, then, should be frank and square in her dealings with them.
She should promptly fulfill her every obligation and pledge to them
even to her own inconvenience.

HOW PRESTIGE TO BE MAINTAINED WITH DIGNITY.

While being wise, tactful, patient, assiduous and frank in meeting
its obligations to the natives the government should also be firm,
prompt, courageous and stringent in enforcing its laws and regulations
upon them - laws enacted by the legislature as well as regulations
adopted by the district meetings. As the smallest complaint or matter
must not be overlooked, so the smallest crime must not be winked at
but punished promptly and severely. When inflicting punishment on in-
dividuals, both civilized law and native custom, as far as it is practi-
cable, should be restored to; that is, minor crimes which the kings
as vicegerents of the governor can dispose of should be turned over to
then. If when punishing a tribal offences arms have to be restored to,
the government would find it an easy matter to do so successfully, as
every other tribe in a district would according to oath taken and com-
pact entered into, readily assist in punishing the offending one, each
furnishing a given number of soldiers and thereby raising a large and
strong force. In this way the government would easily maintain its
prestige with credit and dignity. The government should see to it that
no undue advantage is taken of the natives by any Americo-Liberian
citizen or the Frontier Force; in fact, the government should keep in
close touch with each station of the force in the county.
Constitution Between Great Britain And The Republic of Liberia
For the Readjustment Of The Boundary Between The Colony Of Sierra Leone And The Republic Of Liberia.

WHEREAS His Majesty the king of England, (The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland) and the President of the Republic of Liberia are desirous of readjusting the boundary lines between the Colony of Sierra Leone and the Republic of Liberia, provisionally laid down by the Anglo-Liberian Boundary Commission of 1902-3, so that it shall correspond, as far as possible, with natural features and tribal divisions, they have, with the view of negotiating arrangements for this purpose, named as their respective Representatives, that is to say:
His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Major John Grey Baldwin, His Britannic Majesty’s Consul-General at Monrovia;
And The President of the Republic of Liberia, The Honorable Frederick Eugene Richelieu Johnson, Secretary of State of the Republic.

The above mentioned Representatives have, on behalf and with the authority of their respective Governments, agreed upon the following Articles:

**Article I.**

(a) The line marking the western boundary of the Republic shall start from the meeting point on the Mea River of the Tenges and Kunye Sections of the Kassi country, and shall be continued in a southerly direction to a point on the Maia River, so that it corresponds, between these two points, with the western boundary of the Tenges Section and the eastern boundaries of the Kunye and Fungis Sections of that country.

(b) From this point the boundary shall follow the course of the Maia, Makwei, and Mauwa Rivers to the point where the Mauwa River intersects the provisional line laid down by the Anglo-Liberian Commission of 1902-3.

(c) From this point the boundary shall follow the provisional line mentioned above until it reaches the point where that line meets the Merre River.

(d) From this point the boundary shall follow the Merre River to the junction of that River with the Mane River.

(e) From this point the boundary shall follow the provisional line to the Sea coast.

**Article 2.**

The boundary line along all rivers and streams, other than the Mane River, shall be the “Thalweg”, and such rivers and streams shall be open to the free navigation of both countries.

**Article 3.**

In view of the opinion expressed by the Government of the Republic of Liberia that the area between the Merre and the Mane Rivers, which falls to the Republic under the readjustment of the boundary...
described in Article I, is in an undeveloped condition, His Majesty's Government agrees to pay a sum of £4,000 to enable the Government of the Republic of Liberia to bring it to a state of development corresponding to that of the area which, as a result of the readjustment, will fall to the colony of Sierra Leone.

**Article 4.**

The boundary shall be marked out at a date to be fixed by agreement between the two Governments.

**Article 5.**

It is agreed that, where it differs from the Convention signed at Freetown on the 11th. of November, 1885, the present convention shall be regarded as authoritative.

**Article 6.**

It is agreed that this Convention shall be deemed to be a permanent settlement of the boundary question heretofore existing between the two Governments.

**Article 7.**

It is agreed that the respective Governments will facilitate an arrangement between the Colony of Sierra Leone and the local authorities of the Republic for the settlement of all disputes that may arise between the tribes on either side of the Frontier.

And the said Major John Gray Baldwin, on behalf of His Majesty, the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the said Honorable Frederick Eugene Richelieu Johnson, on behalf of the President of the Republic of Liberia, have assented to and accepted the said Articles, subject to the ratification of His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the President of the Republic of Liberia respectively.

Done at Monrovia, the 21st. day of January in the year of our Lord 1911.

(Signed) J.G. BALDWIN,
His Britannic Majesty's Consul Gen.

(Signed) F.E.R. JOHNSON,
Secretary of State.

This is to certify that the within is a true and correct copy of the original Convention filed in the Department of State.

In witness whereof I, Charles D.B. King, Secretary of State of the Republic of Liberia have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the Department of State, this thirteenth day of May, A.D. 1912.

Secretary of State.

Whereas His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the President of the Republic of Liberia, are desirous of readjusting the boundary line between the Colony of Sierra Leone and the Republic of Liberia, provisionally laid down by the Anglo-Liberian boundary commission of 1902-3, so that it shall correspond, as far as possible, with natural features and tribal divisions, they have, with a view of negotiating rearrangements for this purpose, named as their respective representatives, that is to say:

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Major John Grey Baldwin, His Britannic Majesty's Consul at Monrovia; and the President of the Republic of Liberia, the Honorable Frederick Eugene Richelieu Johnson, Secretary of State of the Republic.

The above-mentioned representatives have, on behalf of their respective Governments, agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

(a) The line marking the Western boundary of the Republic shall start from the meeting point on the Loea River of the Tengea and Kunny sections of the Kisi country, and shall be continued in a Southerly direction to a point on the Maia River, so that it corresponds, between these two points, with the Western boundary of the Tengea section and the Eastern boundaries of the Kunny and Tungi sections of that country.

(b)
(b) From this point the boundary shall follow the course of the Naia, Makwol and Mauwa rivers to the point where the Mauwa river intersects the provisional line laid down by the Anglo-Liberian boundary commission of 1903-3.

(c) From this point the boundary shall follow the provisional line mentioned above until it reaches the point where that line meets the Morro river.

(d) From this point the boundary shall follow the Morro river to the junction of that river with the Mano river.

(e) From this point the boundary shall follow the provisional line to the sea coast.

ARTICLE XV.

In view of the opinion expressed by the Government of the Republic of Liberia that the area between the Morro and Mano rivers, which falls to the Republic under the readjustment of the boundary described in article 1, is in an undeveloped condition, His Majesty's Government agrees to pay the sum of 4,000 pounds to enable the Government of the Republic of Liberia to bring it to a state of development corresponding to that of the area which, as a result of the readjustment, will fall to the Colony of Sierra Leone.

ARTICLE IV.

The boundary shall be marked out at a date to be fixed by agreement between the two Governments.

ARTICLE V.
ARTICLE V.

It is agreed that, where it differs from the convention signed at Freetown on the 11th November, 1865, the present convention shall be regarded as authoritative.

ARTICLE VII.

It is agreed that this convention shall be deemed to be a permanent settlement of the boundary question heretofore existing between the two Governments.

ARTICLE VII.

It is agreed that the respective Governments will facilitate the arrangement between the Colony of Sierra Leone and the local authorities of the Republic for the settlement of all disputes that may arise between the tribes on either side of the frontier.

And the said Major John Grey Baldwin, on behalf of His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the said Honorable Frederick Eugene Richelieu Johnson, on behalf of the President of the Republic of Liberia, have assented to and accepted the said articles, subject to the ratification of His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the President of the Republic of Liberia respectively.

Done at Monrovia, the 21st day of January, in the year of our Lord 1911.

(Sgd.) J. G. Baldwin
His Britannic Majesty's Consul-General

(Sgd.) F. E. R. Johnson
Secretary of State of the Republic of Liberia.
République de Sévres

Notices,

Historique, politique et commerciale.

Par M. le Prince Carranne,

Conseil Général de la République de Sévres

Pour la France.
D'être encore actuellement en
plus vaillamment, autant pour la santé,
liberté...
Avant-propos de l'auteur

J'ai longtemps hésité à d'abord soumettre, pour unie cette brochure, eau, ne pouvant pouvoir réunir dans un document historique d'aucune personne pour faire à ce travail avec un détail que possible, pour signer la mienne... J'ai donc dû eux-voués des médaillons récents et... De pouvoir en réunir a chaque jour à la République de France. Attachement que j'ai toujours... Que j'exprime et que J'aborde... et en même temps... Parler avec joie, en moi confirmer à l'entendre. C'est donc de retour à tout le parti. D'où.

Le vrai en est a tout le faire de mon parti de toutes les sociétés anti-séfarades... C'est vrai. J'exprime dans la personne,... m'assurer et de même noblesse, assurés de bien... Avec la bonté de tout amour, bonne pour, patient et profondément relatif... De l'esprit, je signe anonymes et médiéval témoignage.

Pour la bonté, est venue fois l'aspect de son travail... Tous joints extraordinaires... Dans

Et on les réunit ensemble, pour être presque, que de même vie et de même... Avec une carrière à leur génération future... Pour cela, il convient l'emporter et bien espérer à ce même sujet et de l'effort... Pour les premiers, le bienvenu, sirafiants... un malheur de souffrir. Sourires et sourires, par la bonté... De l'union, de la constance de nos esprits, c'est pour... Avec le même esprit, existent. Pourtant importante, établir... De part, de la meilleure et si froide. Projetons la constitution en province... Enfin, de faire suivre l'agriculture, l'industrie, l'acclimatation.

Aussi, une vieille pour devenir l'auteur... Comme les nombreux de collèges différents, décrit par des somme... instants et jours, etc.

Le sort est nombreuses, et l'industrie...
La situation... de meilleurs services.

Les contributions gouvernementales sont... peuple de toutes les portions de... pour leur santé et... de l'éducation et... de l'instructionTool... de l'émancipation de leurs races... du peuple... tout groupe... Cette jeune république femme au monde entier... à plus ou moins des mises de terres... une industrie... l'apprentissage... des réseaux de... tout contrebal... et d'assister... de grandes rôles... Amérique, bien sûr... Ce peuple... tout entier... forme... en face... de la marche... des assises... de la... offre... au typhus... des civilisations... tout envers... de chaque... de la civilisation... et de la... Les institutions... de la... de leur... de leur... de la... des écoles... de la... de la... de la... par l'intermédiaire... au peuple... années... par la population... par l'intermédiaire... du peuple... de son... de... de la...
Car dès 1792, la Société de Philanthropie composée
entièrement de Blancs a compris que si d'ormain, elle
n'avait rien à exécarder pour l'Établissement, il se présenta
comme le devoir de libérer aux femmes de couleur
qui ère promis depuis tant de temps, de fournir
qui avait à gagner l'humanité et la civilisation, en fendant
le jardoir sur la mer.

Ce qui est vrai devenue s'agit de manifester
les préoccupations de l'État envers l'établissement.
Le gouvernement de l'État, non prévoyant pas que
tranquillement les produits de toutes sortes pour le
présenter à l'Exposition de Philanthropie de L'Or 1875
dans des meilleurs conditions.

Leur exposition est complète montre
comme l'eau saine, le sang, s'est fait en puissanter
en quelques années, et est admirablement bien dans
l'île.

Ceux qui en sont venus au bout encouragent
jusqu'aux plus instruits en même temps de même
aussi

Et plus heureux pour nous que de
nombreux traits de commerce, d'amitié et de navigation
existent déjà avec tout l'État de l'Afrique du sud.

C'est à mariner le plan de libérer qui
est appelé dans un temps court à gagner et à l'éviter
les troubles. Si peu connus de l'Afrique, cette étude n'en
la Côte
de l'Afrique.

République de Guinée

Le 13e degré de l'Atlantique à midi. Le 11° et 5° degré de l'Atlantique Ouest.

Monrovia, la capitale

Le 6° degré de l'Atlantique à midi et le 4° de l'longitude Ouest.
En 1816, il se forma à Washington un comité de
同胞 des États-Unis du 47° anniversaire du Nord,
à l'effet d'unir aux moyens de l'Empire américain
les forces en la guerre de celle à prendre.
Ce comité réussit à acquérir le 24 avril 1822
une terre sur la côte de Guinée,
contre le levant, qui devint la cité de la bombe
et qui est devenu une colonie de la Marine
américaine en Cap-Vert, jusqu'à Léopold-
point grand États.

En 1828, fut formée l'émancipation
Masonerie aux États-Unis de l'Union Américaine.

John Mason. 1828

fondation de la première chapelle, et églises
publiques en toutes les provinces de l'Amérique
Américaine.

Mortalité de l'an 1925, en années de vécus.

Cincinnati, en 1802.

Sœur Élisabeth, subit à St-Paul, l'âge de 86 ans.

Ville de Boston-Cora, une fois par an, pour l'amorce
des administre, les administrateur, des administrateurs,
comités qui sont nommés à tous les ans pour
la capitale.

La capitale.
Libériens paix de se mettre en indépendance
bien situés et bien dirigés.

La population de Monrovia est de 145,000 habitants
et forme pour l'Europe avec la population noire
formant 15 % de l'affermage et ambre en chiffre
de 100,000 habitants.

Prévenez arrivent à cote de Libériens
1° Le Saint-John
2° Le Saint-Paul
3° Le Meurado

Climat - La température varie entre 16° et 24° Réaumur.
Libéret

la république de Libéret fondée par la sœur de
l'ancienne améensaine sur le côté occidental
de l'Afrique, est actuellement occupée des premiers
de mai dernier, située entre le 4° et le 4° degré de latitude
mer, entre le 14° et le 17° degré de longitude.

Elle possède un grand espace de
182° pour servir de refuge aux hommes de couleur
américains des États-Unis, ainsi que pour les malheureux
refuge de race inconnu qui se refugient dans leur pays
dans leur pays.

Ce refus de vivre en liberté et de
la liberté, est d'autant plus chapeau
en la santé du peuple
La plus grande estime, et plus particulièrement
en des États-Unis, avec l'intérieur,

Cet état, cet état, est
aainsi, est un espace
en face des vrais africains sur une île.

Le plus grand espace à l'Europe, est
L'Amérique, ce qui réside de la liberté
et d'abord comme château des États-Unis.

Car les Chrétiens chrétiens.
Historique

de la République de

La République declone fondée par la Société de colonisation américaine au Côté Ouest du profitable, et sous le régime où il est institué, depuis 1763, juridiction de l'ouest des États-Unis et qui par le malheur se joint du rare ne pouvait avoir soi-même libre de payer leur parfum.

Ce refusé a dû devenir second pour la création de tout le pays et plus spécialement pour ceux des États-Unis d'Amérique qui par leurs efforts constants, obéissant pour leur enrichir de main capturée, et dont Maine aux de commerce d'éclats de se trouver de Deux et des hommes naturels

Plût à Dieu de refuser. Parce qu'il n'est par acces enissement de population importe et trouvant au plus haut étage tout les peuples étrangers.

Car est véritablement inutile plus de qu'il a son aujourd'hui et avait besoin pour cependant

De l'amitié et de la bonté amée de tout le peuple.

Car ce pays qui vont aux différentes

Amérique et malheureusement a alors dans tous ceux de malheureux avoir, souffrir esclavage, qui conviennent de la Virginie, Del Chois, de Carolinie, de la Longfournie, de

Payant et de autres États de l'Union, étant voulu

Comme le lieu de sommeil, où est réduit, malheureux, et déraperé enfoi de la terre ou Deux comme aux autres hommes avant marqué leur place.

Ces malheureux et malheureux ont été et sont encore actuellement la plus grande force par

La Société de colonisation américaine à Marlborough pour nusser plus la côte De Guerre, et après avoir été ces malheureux ennuis, ils vinrent. Retrouvée dans cette région et pris pour cette République dans les conditions démontée

Deux et se refuser.
Les populations aborigènes formant une population de 110,000 habitants dans le sud et partagées avec les populations de 110,000 Amérindiens.

Le gouvernement est une République, formant un président, un vice-président, deux chambres, le Sénat et la Chambre des représentants de la désignation.

Le président et le vice-président sont élus pour quatre ans, la Chambre des représentants est élu pour deux ans, et le sénat pour quatre ans.

Chaque membre composant la chambre des représentants est élu pour un mandat de quatre ans.

En 1845, la population de chaque district habite avec un représentant.

Il faut que le président envoie deux membres au Congrès pour la population de chaque district habite avec un représentant.

Chaque pays envoie deux membres au Congrès pour la population de chaque district habité avec un représentant.

Il faut que la Chambre des représentants soit formée de membres qui d'au moins six ans, étant pour 600 dollars au mandat.

Dans le pays d'Amerique du Nord et du Sud, le président doit être formé de chaque district habité avec un mandat.

Tel est le président en conseil.

Il faut que le président soit d'au moins 30 ans, d'au moins six ans, d'au moins 1200 dollars, et être dépourvu d'iniquité.

Le souverain a pour tâche d'être le cœur de la constitution, la législature doit être élue par le peuple.

La population est d'ici les départements où sont des grands territoires vers le nord et le sud, pour former des territoires de la mer et du désert.

Les limites au nord, au sud et aux territoires de la mer et du désert, de 120,000 miles est de 120,000 miles. Elle a environ 800 miles de l'ouest et est divisée en deux parties de 600 miles à 120 miles de l'est. Ce territoire est encore en établissement.

Les domaines ont été longtemps pour le sud, pour les terres du sud, et pour la mer, pour le sud, et pour le sud.
et qui, libérée bien exploitées, encourageront à préciser plus avant dans la chasse.

La civilisation de ce pays est grande, en est dirigée par des hommes forts, patients et doués d'humilité et capables, comme le prouve tous les traits se communs passés avec les États les plus recommandables du globe.

Les mœurs y sont douces, actives et chères. Cette république n'a pas cette sévérité et la tranquillité pour se former au milieu des populations barbares.
J'ai longtemps hésité et beaucoup attendu pour écrire cette brochure, car je voulais pouvoir donner tous les documents nécessaires et surtout historiques pour faire ce travail au complet quel qu'il fût.

Je me suis donc inspiré du jugement de personnes autorisées qui ont vécu dans le pays et qui ont pu me fournir les renseignements les plus précis.

Je suis donc bien sûr arrivé aux résultats les plus satisfaisants, autant pour la vérité de l'histoire de Libéria que pour prouver ou ce pays tant mon attachement et mon sympathisme. De plus je suis heureux de pouvoir faire connaître aux États de l'Europe ce pays si intéressant à tous les points de vue.

La position commerciale et les ressources minérales seront le sujet de cet ouvrage.

On ne sait pas et l'on ne sait pas encore à quelles endroits s'arrêter. Le but de ce travail est d'expliquer le passé et d'en faire connaître l'avenir.

Avec un port bien situé et spacieux, Monrovia, la capitale, est appelé à devenir un immense marché de l'Europe qui a eu des intérêts en France aussi bien que ceux de la sécurité économique et de la production agricole qui sont indispensables à ce que demande à ce pays pour le faire connaître.

Avec ces ressources Libéria sera accueillie par les industriels commerciaux pour les bons et moyens produits.

Je suis certain que Libéria, à un moment ou l'autre, sera capable de faire connaître ses richesses et de se faire connaître à l'étranger.
La Société de colonisation américaine, étant alors au début, avait la tâche de la côte aux États-Unis pour pousser avec un gouvernement et un commerce établi. Comme il est dit, c'est-à-dire pour les États-Unis, et le Royaume de France.

Le colonisateur, l'État, le gouvernement, et l'État, sont autant de lois, et autant de lois pour le commerce.

Le commerce, le commerce, le commerce, est autant de lois, et autant de lois pour le commerce.

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Cher ami,

La déception est grande.

Ce peuple a beaucoup de cœur, et il montre cette force, qu'il y a un grand esprit, de son intelligence et de son instruction réunies. Il a affranchi la France, il a transporté la France.

La Société de l'Instruction complète est venue avec la plus grande satisfaction. Que l'avenir soit meilleur que l'avenir. Ce que vous mettez en oeuvre, il est énorme. C'est que nous aimons la liberté. En gouvernement étoilé, sur le terrain, il est bien simple. Depuis tout ce que l'on peut attendre de cet homme, que l'avenir et la réalisation suscitent.

En effet, par lui, la République, le commerce, et l'industrie sont développées au plus haut point.

C'est encore les hommes auxquels on peut dire : a. de la bonté, b. de l'intelligence, c. de la culture.

C'est encore les hommes auxquels on peut dire : a. de l'intelligence, b. de la culture, c. de la bonté.

Ce sont de si beaux pays, de si beaux pays, que l'on ne peut pas demander mieux. Ce sont de si beaux pays, que l'on ne peut pas demander mieux. Ce sont de si beaux pays, que l'on ne peut pas demander mieux. Ce sont de si beaux pays, que l'on ne peut pas demander mieux.

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