time in civilized families, on returning to their homes, would shrink from adopting the habits and customs peculiar to their country. They cannot, however, at all times exhibit with impunity their contempt for the ancient customs, nor would they at all do so, if they did not know that they were in a neighborhood in which Liberian law exercised jurisdiction. The old men of the country cannot bear with patience the air of independence which their sons and other youths of the country indulge, on returning home from a residence in our towns. They often threaten them with punishment, and with the vengeance of the "Big Devil," but it has no effect. To try to force them back into the habits of idolatry and superstition, would be loss of time, and nothing gained. To attempt to coerce or to deprive them of any of the privileges of the towns, or to lay upon them any of the numerous restrictions, which have from time immemorial been the usage, and which have always kept the young men in a condition of servile dependence, would be the signal for their immediate departure to the abodes of civilization. It is not generally known how many of the young men of the country are living in close proximity to our settlements, with their wives and children, and they entertain not the most distant idea of ever returning to the superstitions of the country. Nor do they live an idle life; they have imbibed habits of industry, and are living happily and contentedly upon the fruits of their own industry. Their farms are cultivated like those of our own people. It is no less a source of gratification that many of these natives have considerable quantities of sugar-cane planted, and they are still planting it; next year they will be seeking a market for it which they will find no difficulty in procuring, and they will doubtless realize good prices for all they may produce. Sugar Mills are multiplying on the St. Paul's, and the facilities for grinding are becoming more favorable, which to a certainty will enhance the value of cane.

Every encouragement should be given to the Africans to reside among us—to clear and plant, and cultivate their farms like our own farmers do, and to induce them to follow us in all lawful pursuits. They will prove a valuable acquisition to the industry of the country, and in time become worthy citizens. Sound policy should dictate to us to try and bring about this object. No one can now calculate the consequences involved in our blind remissness in not holding out sufficient inducements to bring these people more closely into friendship with us.

"Liberia Schooner 'Quail.'—On the 28th ult., this beautiful vessel arrived in our roadstead from Plymouth, England, in command of Lieut. Wm. H. Monger. She had a pleasant passage of forty-three days. Most of our readers know that the 'Quail' was presented to the Liberian Government by the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, in the place of the Lark, which was condemned as unseaworthy. Many circumstances occurred to delay the departure of the 'Quail' from Plymouth for several months; and the irregularity of the mails from Cape Palmas has kept us somewhat ignorant as to the causes which delayed the sailing and non-arrival of this vessel. We now take much pleasure in announcing her arrival, and in recording the expression of our sense of the goodness and magnanimity of the British Government, in thus continuing its manifestations of good-will and encouragement to this infant nation. To the Government and the good and wise of that country, the people of Liberia are under many obligations: and if we will in all our actions show ourselves worthy of the confidence of that great nation, we need not apprehend the withdrawal of its favors.

"The 'Quail' is fitted up in a style of magnificence seldom seen in a vessel of her size. No expense has been spared in her arrangements, and in the elegance of her accommodations. Our thanks are particularly due to T. W. Fox, Jr., Esq., our Consul at Plymouth, who gave much time in superintending the fitting out of the vessel; and to his taste and sense of what is right, are to be credited the elegance and comfort to be found on board the 'Quail.' Gerard Ralston, Esq., our Consul General at London, under whose directions the 'Quail' was fitted out, has on this occasion, as on every other, showed himself to be the disinterested and worthy representative of our Government; and he is well entitled to the thanks of our Government for his unceasing and unwearied services in her interests.

"The 'Quail' is well supplied with every description of naval stores. Lieut. Monger had instructions from the Admiralty to take every thing he wanted; and it is but justice to the talented young Liberian Lieutenant to say, that he obeyed the orders with pleasure. We are more than pleased to learn that Lieut. Monger conducted himself while in England with the greatest propriety, and by his gentlemanly deportment attracted the notice and special courtesies of many of the officers of the British Navy and others in authority at Plymouth. He has returned home, a talented and well educated officer."

"His Excellency, President Benson, left here in the 'Quail' on the morning of the 14th inst., on a visit to the leeward counties. The President was desirous of making these visits months ago, but there was no convenience at hand to enable him to do so. There are many matters among the native chieftains which will require adjustment, and which should be attended to with the least delay. If the weather will permit, we doubt not but they will receive His Excellency's attention. There are also many other things to attend to, apart from differences among the native chieftains, which will require much time in looking into. His Excellency expects to be absent from the capital about one month."

"Our distinguished and indefatigable fellow citizen, the Hon. John D. Johnson, with his amiable and interesting family, arrived in this port on the morning of the 11th inst., in the bark 'Mendi,' of New York—all well. Mr. Johnson is a member of the mercantile firm of Johnson, Turpin & Dunbar, and the splendid bark 'Mendi,' well fitted up for the accommodation of passengers, is freighted by them with a well assorted and valuable cargo. These gentlemen have entered into arrangements to purchase the 'Mendi,' if they find she will suit their purpose. Messrs. Turpin & Dunbar came out in the bark, and they are now actively employed with Mr. J. in selling their cargo. There also came in the Mendi emigrants sent out by the New York Colonization Society. We are much pleased with the appearance of these emigrants, and we wish them every imaginable success in the land of their fathers. We would be doing great injustice to our feelings if we did not make favorable notice of this new mercantile firm. Every Liberian who is acquainted with Mr. Johnson, will join with us in awarding to him the character of indefatigability in every pursuit in which he engages. Naturally enterprising and persevering, the obstacles must be great indeed if he does not overcome them. His entire energies are now enlisted in carrying out

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