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LEBRIA HERALD.

From the Bristol Gaz He. DICKENS' NOTES ON AMERICA.

FACTORY GIRLS AT LOWELL .- A CONTRAST -I happened to arrive at the first factory just as the dinner hour was over, and the girls were returning to their work; indeed the, stairs were thronged with them as I ascended. They were all well dressed, but not, to my thinking, above their condition; for I like to see the humbler classes of society careful of their dress and appearance, and even, if they please, decorated with such little trinkets as come within the compass of their means. Supposing it confined with in reasonable limits, I would always, encourage this kind of pride, as a withy element of selfrespect, in any person I employed; and should no in ire be deterred from doing so, because some wretched female referred her fall to a love of dress, than I would allow my construction of the real intent and meaning of the Sabbath to be influenced by any warning to the well-disposed, These girls, as I have said, were all well dres- | gers. places in the mill in which they could deposit

doubtful authority of a murderer in Newgate. se I, and that phrase necessarily includes extreme clean mess. They had serviceable bonnels good warm cloaks, and shalls; and were not above clogs and pattens. Moreover, there were these things without injury, and there were conveniences for wishing. They were healthy in their appearance, many of them remarkably so, and had the manners and deportment of young women; not of degraded beasts of burden. If That's en in one of those mills (but I did not, though I looked for something of this kind with conversation to itself, and makes the company a sharp eye) the most lisping, mincing, affected, | insignificant; ill-nature makes offensive reflecand reducations voing creature that my imagincare'ess, morang, sluternly, degraded, dull re- part negative; let but a sensible person refrain verse (I have seen that), and should have been from pride and ill-nature, and his conversation still will plassed to look upon her. The rooms in which hey wasked were as well ordered as the glass; in at here was as much fresh air. | ience and conversation in the world. cle infiness, and comfort, as he nature of the occapition would possibly admit of. Out of so rest added together,—that a person who prelarge an unber of females, many of whom were just only then verging upon womanhood, it may be reasonably supposed that some were delicate and fragile in appearance, no doubt they were But I solemnly declare, that from all the crowd forward, noisy, importunate, over bearing way I sow in the different factories that day, I carnot recall a separate one young face that gave me a ing; and histy contradiction, unseasonable inpainful impression; not one young girl whom, terruption of persons in their discourse, especially issuming it to be matter of necessity that she of elders or superiors, loud laughter, winkings, should from her daily bread by the labour of her grimaces, and affected contertions of the body, hands, I would have removed from these works are not only of low extractions in themselves, if I had the nover. They reside in various but are the natural symptoms of self-sufficiency bearding-houses near at head. The owners of and impudence the mil's are partion arly careful to allow no person to mer upon the possession of these houses, to other people of things in which they have no plight, have often the least occasion for our pity. whose characters have not undergone, the most searching and thorough inquiry. Any complaint that is made against them, by the boarders, or by any one else, is fully investigated; and if good ground of complaint be shown to exist a- the memory has but few objects. gainst them, they are removed, and their occupation is hand at over to some more deserving per-

Ju'v, 1341, n'ne hundred and seventy-eight of

goes on to say] - I am now going to state three

on this side the Atlantic very much. Firstly,

there is a joint-stock pinns in a great many of

the boarding-houses. Secondly, nearly all these

young ladies subscribe to circulating libraries.

Thirdly, they have got up among themselves a the company: of which it may be truly said, as the charms of music. Touched with fity at good solid pages, which I have read from begin- | we are occasionally questioned, and directed to | no baccy." ning to end. The large class of readers, startled ourselves by the turn of the conversation. Disby these facts, will exclaim with one voice, cretion will always fix on some subject in which for superseding the necessity of climbing boys, "How very preposterous!" On my deferentially the company have a common share. Talk not | seeing a sooty urchin weeping butery, at the inquiring why, they will answer, "These things of music to a physician, nor of medicine to a fid- corner of a street, asked him the cause of his are above their station" In reply, I would beg | dler; unless the fiddler should be sick, and the | distress; -"Master has been using me shamefulto ask what their station is? It is their station | physician at a concert. He that speaks only of | ly," sobbed the sable sufferer; -"he has been to work, and they do work. They labour in such subjects as are familiar to himself, treats his letting Jem Hudson go up the chimney at No. these mills, upon an average, twelve hours a company as the stork did the fox, presenting an 9, when it was my turn! He said it was too day, which is unquestionally work, and verty entertainment to him in a deep pitcher, out of high, and too dangerous for me, but 121 go up a tight work too Perhaps it is above their state, which no creature could feed but a long-billed chimney with Jem Hudson any day in the year; to indulge in such amusements, on any terms. fowl. people from accustoming ourselves to the con- Among friends and acquaintance, where there is mentable not to possess; for that man-to use templation of that class as they are, and not as freedom and pleasantry, daily practice will be the words of Dr. Johnson-"is little to be envithey might be? I think that if we examine our attended with less reserve But here let me ed, whose patriotism would not gain force upon own feelings, we shall find that the pianos, and give you warning, that too great familiarily, es- | the plain of Marathon, or whose piety would the circulating libraries, and even the Lowell pecially if attended with roughness and impor- not grow warmer among the ruins of Iona " Offering, startle us by their novelty, and not by ed to, any one of these pursuits is not most humanizing and laudable. I know no station which is ren er d more en lurable to the person in it, or more safe to the person out of it, by having ignormee for its associate. I know no station which has a right to monopolize the means of mutual instruction, improvement, and rational entertainment; or which has ever continued to be a station very long, after seeking to do so.

From the Bristol Mirr or, PROPRIETY OF BEHAVIOUR.

"Propriety of behaviour in company is necesfounded on his backslidings on that particular sary to every gentleman; for without good monage he soon nerther be acceptable to his friends, nor agreeable in conversation to stran-

> "The three sources of ill manners are-pride, ill-nature, and want of sense; so that every person who is already endowed with humility, good nature, and good sense, will learn good manners with little or no teaching.

"A writer, who had great knowledge of mankind, has defined good manners as "the art of making those people easy with whom we converse; and his definition connot be mended. The ill qualities above mentioned all tend naturally to make people uneasy: pride assumes all tions; and folly makes no distinction of persons ition could saggest, I should have thought of the | or occasions. Good manners are therefore in will give satisfaction.

"So far as good manners are positive, and reth modves. In the win ows of some there lated to good breeding, there are many estabwere green o'm; which were trained to shade | lished forms, which are to be learned by exper-

> "But there is one plain rule, worth all the tends to the character and behaviour of a gentlenan should do every thing with gentleness; with an easy, quiet, friendly manner, which doubles the value of every word and action. A

of talking, is the very quintessence of ill-breed-

edge of them. It shows that the ideas are com-

"If you speak of anything remarkable in its way, many inconsiderate people have a practice son Tiger stating the astounling fact, that in of telling you something of the same kind, which they think much more remarkable. If any perthese rir's were depositors in the Lowell Sav- son in the company is recommended for what ings Bank, to the amount jointly of 100,000 dol- they do, they will be instantly telling you of To be sure, he did not exhibit the azure jacket, lars, or (2),000 (is it possible?) Mr Dickens so nebody else whom they know, who does it jessamine vest, pink tiffany inexpressibles, peachmuch better; and thus a modest person, who coloured stockings, and golden buckels of those firsts, which will startle a large class of readers mount to entertain, is disappointed and confound- faithful portraitures. This was mortifying; still ed by another's rudeness. True gentility, when more so, that he was neither particularly young improved by good sense, avoids every appear- nor cleanly; but, most of all, that he wanted the ance of self importance; and polite humility | indispensable accompaniment of a pastoral reed,

Are we quite sure that we in England have not "The rules I have laid down are such as take formed our ideas of the "station" of working place chiefly in our conversation with strangers. | we cannot well be mistaken, and which it is latunity, is always dangerous to friendship; which | Even the most obdurate and perverse natures

highly applauded by ignorant people for his | vol. xl. p. 202. knowledge of the world.

"We are apt to look upon good manners as a lighter sort of qualification, lying-without the system of morality and Christian duty, which a min may possess or not possess, and yet be a very good man; but there is no foundation for such an opinion. The apostle St Paul hath plainly comprehended it in his well known description of charity, which signifies the friendship of Christians, and is extended to so many cases, that no man can practice that virtue, and be guilty of ill manners. Shew me the man, who in his conversation discovers no sign that he is puffed up with pride; who never behaves himself unseemly, or with impropriety; who neither envies nor censures; who is kind and patient towards his friends; who seeketh not his own, but considers others rather than himself, and gives them the preference,-I say, that man is not only all that we intend by a gentleman, but, much more, he realty is, what all artificial courtosy affects to be, a philan hropist, a friend to mankind; whose company will delight while it improves, and whose good will rarely be evil Spoken of. Christianity, therefore, is the best foundation of what we call good manners; and of two persons who have equal knowledge of the world, he that is the best Christian will be the best gentleman."

SYMPATHY .- A sensibility, of which its objects are sometimes insensible. It may be perilous to discourage a feeling, whereof there is no great superahundance in this selfish and hardhearted world; but even of the little that exists, a portion is frequently thrown away. Such is "It is a sign of great ignorance to talk much that these who seem to be in the most pitiable interest; and to be speaking famaliarly by name | A city damsel, whose ideas had been Arcadianisof distant persons to those who have no knowl- | ed by the perusal of pastorals, having once made an excursion to a distance of twenty miles from prehen led within a very narrow sphere, and that | London, wandered into the fields in the hope of discovering a bona fide live she herd. To her infinite delight, she at length encountered one, under a hawthorn hedge in full blossom, with his dog by his side, his crook in his hand, and his sheep round about him, just as if he were sitting to be modelled in china for a chimney ornament. takes every opportunity of giving importance to | in order that he might beguile his solitude with

periodical called The Lowell Offering, "A re- it was of worldly wealth, "it is better to give this privation, and lapsing, unconciously, into pository of original articles, written expressly by than to receive." In our commerce with man- poetical language, the civic daniel exclain ecfemales actively employed in the mills," which kin I, we are always to consider that their affairs "Ah! gentle shepherd, tell me where's your is duly printed, published, and sold; and where- are of more concern to them than ours are; and | pipe?-"I left it at home, Miss," replied the of I brought away from Lowell four hundred | we should treat them on this principle, unless | clown, scratching his head, "cause I ha'nt got

A benevolent committee-man of the Society that's what I will!"

There is a local sympathy, however, in which

their bearing upon any abstract question of right | must be treated with some degree of delicacy | cannot always resist the power of sympathy. or wrong. For myself I know no station in and tenderness, if you wish it to be lasting. You Indecorous as it is, we must quote Lord Peterwhich the occupation of to-day cheerfully done, are to keep your friend by the same behaviour borough's observation on the celebrated Fenelon; and the occupation of to-morrow cheerfully lock- that first won his esteem. And observe this as __ "He is a delicious creature; I was forced to a maxim verified by the lesser art of discretion, get away from him as fast as I possibly could, than by the more valuable endowments of wit else he would have made me pious." As a proand science; which without discretion to recom- fane man may be pleased with piety, so may a men I them, are often left to disappointment and wise one be occasionally pleased with folly, through sympathy with the pleasures of others.

"The Earl of Chesterfield has given many | Most misplaced and mischievous of all, is that directions, which have been much admired of spurious sympathy, by which some of our jourlate years; but his rules are calculated to form | nalists and novel writers seek to enlist our feelthe petit-maitre, the debauchee, or the insidious | ings in the cause of the basest malefactors "To politician, with whom it would be totally un- make criminals the object of a sentimental adprofitable and even dangerous, to converse. My miration, and of a sort of familiar attachment; to late sciend, the learned Lr Delany, at the end | hold up as a hero the treacherous murderer, of his anonymous Observations on Lord Orrey's whose life has been passed in reckless profligacy, Remarks, published a short original discourse of merely because, at his death, he displays a firmswift on good Manners; which contains more ness which scarcely ever deserts the vilest, is a to the purpose in one page of it, than you will lask as unworthy of literary talents, as it is unfit fin i in the whole volume of the courtly Earl, so | for cultivated and liberal minds."-Ed. Review,

> Of the peculiar causes of so prevalent a restlessness of disposition.

WHILE some ruin their circumstances by their indolence, others do it by their restlessness; always busy, but never pursaing any plan of regular industry. No sooner are they settled down in one bus ness, than they change it for another. They are "every thing by turns, and nothing long." Their attentions thus dissipated, turn to no account; and pover v overtakes them whilst they are flying so many different ways to escape it. Whereas a stoady straightforward course, in almost any single business, might have secured them a competence.

It is neither an imaginary nor a rare character, that I have now been describing: it is to be met with every where in town and country. Thousands are undone by means of this single foible; every thing else in their habits and dispositions giving promise of

This restlessness is owing sometimes to natural temper, but most commonly perhaps, to the peculiar circumstances of the country in which we Ive. In China, a boy must follow the occupation of his father, and stick to that or starve. In India, no one can raise himself above the level of the Cast in which he happense to be born. Nor is the mass of Europeans altogether free from shackles that bind them down to occupations in which their own choice has had no concern. If a man there be bred a cobbler, he hardly may aspire to the honour of making shees. But here, on the other hand a man may put off his calling-almost as easily as his clothes; or he may tack together several callings, and pursue them alternately, or all at once, as best suit his own fancy. Here, the field of individuals enterprise is alike open to all. Here, no one is of a family so humble as to be precluded from the possibility of raising himself not only to opulence, but to office and rank. Here, wealth is shifting hands with such rapidity that, in the power of adaptation in the human mind, one or two generations, the hills sink, and the val-

Now, as this condition of things animates thousands, with the spirit of enterprise, so it occasions, in many, a restlessness and instability of teeling. Possessing freedom of choice, and having before them so many objects to choose betwixt, they never come to an election that fully satisfies them .- Add to this, that the last twenty-five years have, (y reason of the unexampled state of Europe) furnished in times, in almost every district of our country, of some rising sud lenly to great opulence, by a single stroke in the experiments of speculations, and without any attention at all to the process of patient industry: a circumstance that has operated powerfully on young minds, and on minds not young, in rendering them dissatisfied with slow gains or small profit, and impatient of the drudgery of any laborious calling. Not to mention that our country has, or itself, for a very long time past, furnished magnifice t schemes & numerous opportunities of speculation, altogether unexampled perhaps in the history of man.

Moreover, it is obvious to remark, that our enterprising youth, are necessarily, as it were, tinctured,

Maryland Historical Society

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