assiduity. His attempts to escape are worthy of a bet- go before an impartial tribunal. And whenever and ter cause. Fox like he endeavoured to lead off on a wherever it may take place we should like to be prewrong course. Now he dives into a forest of "resolves" sent, as there are a few questions on some other sub-—then he asks help of his heels in a boundless savanna jects we would by permission introduce. It will be of silly diatribe-anon he seeks to conceal himself in the well when we are healing the gore to heal it thoroughdusty regions of his own dear criticism-again he seeks refuge in accusing us of being his accuser. Verily this man must feel "monstrous" sore to resort for ease to so may postures.

A men - of port the same way

But if the editor hopes to silence us by brandishing his pointless editorial rapier or firing his editorial squib. he has reckoned without his host. We repeat we shall reckon upon safety so long as we are beyond the reach of his foot and his chair.

The question is not who circulated the report, nor who dehorted the editor from his "sly dalliances"-but the question is; is the editor guilty. If so let him confess his sin. Acknowledge he was overtaken, remove the temptation far from him and be himself again .- It he be innocent let him catablish his innocence by the usual methods of investigation. Let him not insult the public by the mere "revolves" of any set of men whether favourable or unfavorable, but establish his innocence by the testimony of those who may be supposed to be acquainted with his domestic habits.

The editor lubours to prove that the resolutions pro. ceeded from a "well attended meeting." Why does he not inform us of the exact number present. How many over twenty-five, and how many of the number present were in favour of the resolutions. This would be coming to one point; not certainly to the point from which he has been running during the whole contro versy, namely an investigation of the charge-but the number who resolved him innocent.

He farther labors to prove that these resolutions speak the sense of the town. Every man has a soft place, is an old and common saying. The editor illustrates it. By how much he is praised by so much we are abused. And how this purblind editor plumes himself upon the public verdict.

But is this the fact. Don't let him "holler" before he is out of the woods. It public contempt can damn a character and the editor had any to lose, it would be no difficult matter to sink him. It must be obvious to every one that the man who will so contumaciously oppose a fair trial, and persist in reating his defence in so serious a matter upon simple resolutions, must carry within him the conviction that a fair and open investigation would be altogether unfavorable. "If a good man at any time is overtaken, or surprised into a fault, by some sudden and strong temptation he soon relents and acknowledges his fault. Not so with this as all the blunders of the first edition are not enacted editor." But the editor beats us. We, he says, praise. beslobber ourself; but the whole town slobbers him all editor alone, merely to hide the deformities of the first; over with praise, and then that nothing may be wanted and thus the second is by them regarded errata for the he slobbers himself! wonderfully beslobbered he must first. be!! It is a pity they could not lubricate his brains, so that they might move occasionally.

But what grudge has this literary anakim lately conceived against Major Hicks that he should so suddenly in conjuring up a maniae grin at the ghost of an error turn against him, and endeavour to exhibit him in so This however is only an ineffectual effort to throw dust in ridiculous a light. The truth is, the editor is in a the public eye. His object is to conceal himself from dilemma, and he cares not who is left in the lurch so public contempt and scorn behind a bulwark of impu. he but escape with whole bones. Is he so dull as ted errors. The editor reminds us of the narrative of a to see that if Major Hicks can be so easily changed journey across the prairies which we have lately read. to either side, that his quots of the resolutions is worth. The tourist says that when a herd of buffaloes is less. According to this editor, the Major is prepared pursued the calves will frequently become seperated to be all things with all men, and thus the editor by from their dams. In such cases they (the calves) will his own showing invalidates the resolutions. Mr. Hicks fly off to any place of concealment—any tuft of grass voted for the resolutions and has explained his meaning: and now this liberal editor would kick up a quarrel with enough to conceal their head. Frequently he has seen him because he is not prepared to go the whole length he wishes him, and dares to have an opinion of his

The editor quotes Webster. This is not the time for the niceties of grammatical and phililogical disquisi. tion. Let him face the charge-let him speak out in good old fashioned english and clear himself, so that an anxious public mind may be at rest-and then he can buckle on his phililogical armor and ride forth to the death of improprieties. A good moral character is to be preferred before literary celebrity.

The editor's exceeding humility in his professed willingness to come down to the "useful and honest employment, (if need required) of scarring crowns" is strikingly contrasted, with his imperious conduct towards Rev. Mr. Brown. No one will doubt his ability to chase a whole flock of crows when it is recollected his unbridled ferocity made the hero of Heddington take to his heels. Gotorah's ghostly grow!-the Kondah's envenomed arrow, and the leaden death sped from the warrior's musket, Mr Brown had bravely stood; but his courage failed & he was forced to quail before the furious | lomatic campaign, True the region of Camwood may scowl and fiery eye of his Rev. superintendant. And what worked the editor into such a storm of passion. Ah, Mr. B. 'ouched him in a tender place." He wanded a little of the cash; and the editor was cash. Had he waked for his blessing he would doubtless have obtained a without a second word; but he asked for cash, which, with this editor is quite another proud.

any thing but good-will. We pity his condition, and ability to describe things that are not, as though they the world that his enemies would flee at the sound shall heartily rejoice to see him clear of the heavy were, have placed expectation on the tiptoe for a month of it. How many Ziscas there are now in the be advised by us. If he has for a time abandoned the publishing, at least in book form, and reserve the dis.

In reference to criticism, be it borne in mind that we are not disposed to be hypercritical, if we were we would, "as the editor of the Lunninary is such a critic in english, just remind him of the excellent grainmar of that phrase was been violated. This however is but a minor fault compared with the general sillyness of the effusions of this self constituted censor, and literary dictator.

A few of the grosset of the fibs in the editor's article we may probably notice in our next.

In our last number we are defaulter in a few peccances in grammer to which the sage of the Luminary has courteously called our attention. We thank him; and by way of making an acknowledgement he will find we have performed the same office of kindness for him. Although we are not so high "larnt" as the editor of the "Luminary" yet we assure our readers that a review of the sheet would have discovered to us the misuse of the participle done for the preterit did. When the paper went to press we were busily engaged with excogitations, among other things, about the necessary laws to prevent missionary editors from selling wine, either by the cask or by the single bottle without a licence. We therefore did not give the attention we should. One phrase however in the editor's category of errors we shall not at present alter, as we have much higher authority therefor than Rev. Mr. Chase. Our readers we know will extend their pardon to these 'venial faults, this editor only excepted. Bating a request to pay a just debt, it seeins nothing so much riles him as a grammatical blunder, notwithstanding he is himself se much in the line of liter. ary bulls. Old sinnes are usually the most implacable against a fellow sinner.

The blunders of the Luminary above alluded to, are to be found in the first edition of this learned effusion, issued on the 9th. On the 11th another edition was brought forth. The true reason for the speedy republi. cation of this valuable work has not transpired-whether such a rush was made for it as rendered it necessary speedily to publish a second edition is also a question not decided. The truth on this subject (like another truth we have been for sometime vainly endeavouring to extract from him) is probably looked up in his litera. ry bosom. Some appear to think that as there is no unusual stir in the reading portion of the community, and in the last, said scoppd edition was called for by the

The editor's time and labour would have been vastly better employed in manfully encountering the charge and thus allaying the ferment of the public mind, than or wild sage will answer their purpose, if it be high one with his head buried in the grass, while his whole body was exposed, and standing as still though he were every white covered, when he has walked leisurely up and captured the little simpleton. The editor is seen in his concealment. But we will dismiss the excori. ated "cretur" for the present, and charitably allow him all the temporary repose that his endless shiftings and turnings will afford him. A cut on a hot "griddle" can't stand still.

FOR WANT OF TIME, -- We are compelled to defer a very interesting account of a trip performed by our friend Mr. C. Williss some distance into the interior | giant himself."

along the margin of the St. Paul. His Excellency Gov. Roberts Messrs Chase and Day

left on the 14th, on a similar route. We trust they may push their way beyond Bo Porah, along the walls of which this river holds its course. The country between us and the Capital of the Kondahs; guest. Our books like beauty; that which one. has been so often traversed and so often described, that the yet unknown can hardly be sufficient in importance nor interest to repay the trouble and expense of a dip. be reached, and plans suggested for removing the locality of some of it; but this also has been frequently done. Should the corps throw Bo Poran in their rear and push their adventurous way into country of the Foulahs then some thing will have been acheived of which the adventurers may boast and the society be

Rev. Mr. Chase as we have observed accompanys But we are in debt? what a wonderful discovery. the corps diplomatique. The known facility of this A merchant in debt. Well, we do not owe this editor gentleman in writing-his prurience to write, and his charges under which he is now labouring. Let him stroug book on his return. He may however decline world! walks of virtue, return : if not, let him submit to a proper | coveries and feats-the hair breadth escupes-the asinvestigation and free himself from the odium. Let him | cent of mountains towering some distance above the

moon-the descent into dark ravines below the earth where nought was seen, but horrid sounds were heardthe dangerous Boa-constrictor of awful maw and eyes like red hot pewter plates, and all the other scenes of horror which doubtless he must see, for animating and thrilling conversation with his friends at home.

Success to them all. We wish them a good long journey (as a short one will be of no avail) plenty fatigue--plenty of food and drink, and a safe return.

SELECTED EXTRACTS.

ANCIENT MONEY.

Before the invasion of Julius Cæsar, the natives of England had tin plates, iron plates and rings, which were money, and their only money. On the authority of Seneca, a curious account is given of a period when leather, appropriately stamped to give it a certain legal character, was the only current money. At a comparatively recent date in the annals of Europe Fredrick the Second, who died in 1250, at the seige of Milan, actually paid his troops with leather money. Nearly the same circumstance occured in England during the great wars of the Barons. In the course of 150, King John, for the ransom of his royal person, promised to pay Edward the third, of England 3,000,000 of gold crowns. In order to fulfil the obligation, he was reduced to the mortifying necessity of paying the expenses of the palace in leather money, in the centre of each piece there being a little point of silver. In that reign is found the origin of the travestied honor of boyhooe, called-conferring a leather medal. The imposing ceremonies accompaning a presentation, gave full force, dignity, and value to a leather jewel, which nobleman were probably proud and gratified to receive at the hand of majesty.

So late as 1574, there was an immense issue of of money in Holland stampt on small sheets of paste board. But futher back in the vista of years, three goddesses did for the golden apple-we are all Numa Pompilius, the Second King of Rome who so wise. reinged 662 years before the Christian era, made money out of wood as well as leather, a knowledge of which might have influenced King John in the bold project of substituting the tanned hide of an animal for gold and silver, well known to his subjects to be exceeding precious.

Both gold and silver appear to have been in extensive circulation in Expet, soon after their on more harm than good. He that having a variety potency was understood in Asia, From thence they were introduced into Carthage and Grece; and finally travelling futher and futher in a westerly direction, the city of Rome discovered the importance of legalizing their circulation.

Weight having been always on the first importance in the early times, the shape of money appears to have been regarded with perfect indifferance for a series of ages.

When the bits and portions of metal received as precious, were exclusively circulated, it is quite probable that each possessor shapped them to suit his own conception, as practised to some extent at this time in remote places in the East Indies:obtains by exacts weight, the stipulated, amount. Baptist Church in this place. It was thus that men travelled with the evidence of their possession in a sack. But great inconvenience must have resulted from this often tedious process; and as nations advanced in civilization and the economic arts, a certain mark or impression on certain sized pieces was acknowledged to be the sign of a certain weight. This facilitated negotiations, and afterwards led to further improvements, both in the shape, weight, and beauty of the external devices.

By and by the profile of the king, the date of the coinage, and the record of importance events, gave still more completeness and character to the circulating article of exchange

THOUHGTS AND STEALINGS.

Plutarch relates an anecdote of an inquisitive cox- the windward. comb, who inquired of a citizen what he carried in his basket. The reply was-"It is covered that you | the windward. may not know." Modesty never seeks to pry into an object intentionally hidden from the public eye. There is a great deal in a name-particularly in the name of a book. This is the case now. This was the case two hundred years ago. Burton says: from Grand Bassa. "It is a kind of policy to prefix a phantastical title

to a book which is to be sold: for as larks come down to a day-net, many vain readers will stand gazing, like silly passengers, at an antic picture in a the leeward. painter's shop, that would not look at a judicious

Diadacus Stella says: "A dwarf standing upon the shoulders of a giant, may see farther than the That was a happy author who defied the shafts of

criticism by the remark, "Thou can'st not think worse of me than I do of myself." Were this feeling universal, the sleep of many would be less disturbed than it now is. "Our writers are so many dishes, our readers for the windward.

admires another rejects." It is related of Pancrates, that by the power of magic, he at pleasure turned his walking stick into the leeward. a serving man; and then, after going through such labor as he wished performed, transformed him back to a stick. This beats all our modern labor-saving windward.

The Lacedomonians were once in a council, leeward. when a debauch fellow made an excellent good speech. A grave Senator, however, objected to its | master for the windward. reception because it had no better author. There are Lacedminonion Senators still abroad.

Zisca, the warrior, had a wonderful idea of his personal prowess. His very name he considered as ward. overwhelming terror to his enemies. He accordingly decreed, that, upon his death, a drum-head should be made of the skin of his body, in order to show

A wise man has observed, that the laws, habits, W. A. Johnson, G. H. Shaw, J. L. Brown, and G. annere, and customs of the world, change with the W. Brown. r; but its folly and vices remain the same in all

At the seige of Troy, which lasted more than ten years, there died 700,000 Grecians, and 670,000 Trojans before the taking of that city. Afterwards, 270,000 men, women, and children perished. Cue sar killed a million. Mahomet 300,000. Sicinides Dentatus fought a hundred battles and received 140 crowns and nine triumphs. Edward IV. was in twenty-six battles on foot.

Alexander stooped, so did his courtiers. Alphonsus tarned his head, and so did his parasites. Sabina Poppæa, Nero's wife, wore amber hair, so did all the Roman ladies in an instant. When the King laughs, all laugh. This is man.

When the sun shines with its usual splendor, but little curiosity is excited. It is only in his eclipse that the herd gaze and stare upon him. Let the cloud of adversity pass over the early favorite of fortune, and he becomes at once, the object of vulgar attentions and sneering remark.

It is said that the son of Themistocles once remarked, that "what I will my mother wills, and what my mother wille, my father doth." Themistocles was not the only father thus ruled by his sons. If every man had a window in his breast, blinds

would be in great demand. A stupid fellow in a strange bed, once put out the candle that the biting fleas might not find him. How many drown their senses to blunt the gnawings of

The Chinese allow Europeans to have one eye! but claim two for themselves. All the rest of the world they proclaim blind.

Burton in his Anatomy of Melancholy, is hard upon the the world. He says: "in former times they had but seven wise men. Now you can scarce find so many fools. The golden tripod, which the fisherman found, was to be given to the wisest man. It was offered to Bias. Bias refused, and offered it to Solon-Solon to another, &c. If such a thing were now found, we all would fight for it, as the

Vanity is the great sin of our species. Petronius remarked a long time ago, that "our country is so full of deified spirits, that you may sooner find a god than a man amongst us."

An ancient writer lays down three rules by which to judge a fool: 1. He that seeks what he cannot find. 2. He that seeks what, being found, will do of ways to bring him to his journey's end, chooseth the worst. By these tests, how very few can escape the marge of folly!

Alexander, when he was presented with a rich casket by Darius, was at a loss what to put in it. His friends were free with their advice, but he chose to place Homer's works in it, as the most precious jewel of human wit.

DIED

In this town, on the 22d ult. Mrs. Brown. Mrs. EB. was a menber of the Baptist Church at Caldwell.

In this town, on the 29th ult. Mr. Steel. Inathis town, on the 14th inst. Miss C. Liberty after a the payer away cuts of parts with shears till he long and lingering illness. Miss L. was a menber of the In this town, on the 16th inst. Mrs. M. Whitel after a lingering illness for some time. Mrs. W. was also a menber of the Baptist Church in this place.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF MONROVIA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 19. Col. Schooner Pedlar, Smith master, from the winward. 21, Col. sloop Nathan Bangs, Fletcher master, from the leeward. Col. sloop Gabriel, G. Ammons master, from the leeward.

" 22. French brigantine Laurieste master. from the windward. Feb. 1. American barque ---- master, from

" 2. Col. sloop Alpha, Sandey Horace master, from British brig----master, from the windward. " 3. Col Cutter Termagant, Cooper master, from

Grand Cape Mount. " 7. Col. schooner Sarab Elizabeth, - master, . 8. Col. schooner Regulus, G. E. Carroll mas. ter, from the leeward.

" Col. Cutter J. J. Roberts, Hunt master, from " 10. British brigantine Tinker, Day master, from the leeward. " 12. British brig Eilen Jenkenson, Brown master,

from the loeward: passenger, Mr. C. R. Johnson. 15. American schooner Kathleen, Taylor master, from the windward. " 17. Col. schooner Pedlar, Smith master, from the

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 26. French brigantino _____, Laurieste master, " 29. Col. Cutter J. J. Roberts Hunt master, for the leeward. Col. sloop Nathan Bangs, Chase master, for " Col. sloop Alpha, S. Horace master, for the windward.

30. Col. schooner Pedlar Smith master, for the " 31. American brig ---, Daily master for the Feb. 1. Col. schooner Providence, Moore James

" 2. Col. schooner _____, A. L. Jones master, for Cape Palmas. .. 3. British brig ----- master for the lee-

" Colonial sloop Alpha, S. Horace master, for 4. American barque ---- master, for Cupe Palmas. 16. Col. Cutter Termagant, Cooper master, for the leeward: passengers to Grand Bassa' Mrs. C. R.

" 10. Col, schooner Sarah Elizabeth, ---- master, for Grand Bassa: passenger, Mrs. Roberts.

Johnson, Mrs. N. Benson and Mrs. Whitfield, masters,

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