(Continued from our First Page.)

Notwithstanding the losses that some of our merchants have sustained by ship-wrecks, for the want of more experienced navigators, and the great competition with foreigners, increased by an improper interference with our trade on their partthe commerce of the Colony is steadily increasing, though at present for causes unknown to us, there seems to be a cessation of trade. Our merchants are not discouraged by these difficulties, but are determined to prosecute the trade along the coast with renewed vigor. During the past year three new vessels have been launched at Monrovia, one at Bassa Cove, two, which were, foreign built purchased by colonists, and there are now on the stocks to be launched soon, three others; one at Monrovia, one at Edina, and one at Greenville. I am informed, it is contemplated by one or two gentlemen to build and fit a vessel this year capable of performing a voyage across the atlantic.

The want of adequate means and sufficient protection will for some time prevent our merchants from competing successfully with foreign traders, and from making the coast trade as lucrative as under other circumstances it would be not only to us but also to foreign traders. Many of them have adopted a system of crediting the Chiefs, and head men along the coast to a large amount: one half of which they can never collect: endeavouring by this means to obtain their influence, and to prejudice them against colonial traders, who are not willing if they were able to waste their property in this way, and wherever colonial traders, are to be found, they pay extravagant prices for produce; if to monopolize the trade, were the only objects of these men, their conduct might not be considered so reprehensible; but such is not the case; their malignant and wicked designs extend further than that, some of which have come to my knowledge, and at a proper time shall be exposed. I beg you to observe gentlemen, that I do not wish to be understood to include all traders that visit this part of the coast as being inimical to the Colony, no, there are some honorable exceptions among the traders of almost all nations: who are courteous and gentlemanly and who seem to take a deep interest in the prosperity of these colonies-founded as they know them to have been by the hand of benevolence and christian philanthropy. But to return. If to monopolize the trade were the only object of most of these trade I think it would not be difficult to convince them, as are some already that, taking into consideration the losses they suffer by robbery, had debts. protracted voyages, loss of life, &c. &c. If the foreign trade was confined to the settlements, they would be able to purchase their cargoes here at a much cheaper rate than at present, and then the colonists who are better acquainted with the Airican trade, which acquaintance alone has enabled them to compete in any degree with other traders-could regulate the prices-thereby extend the influence of the Colony, and more effectually carry out the design of the American Colonization Society, in civilizing the heathen of this country. As it is, gentlemen, nothing but untiring perseverance on the part of our merchants will enable them to maintain their standing, this I am persuaded they will not fail to use.

Information has reached me that some time in March last one D. Murray a British trader, notwithstanding he had been repeatedly admonished by the authorities not to do so, landed a quantity of merchandize to the natives at fish town in the county of Grand Bassa, contrary to the maritime regulations of this Commonwealth. From certain considerations arising from a misunderstanding with regard to that territory, and my aversion to any collision with British traders, I have been induced to exercise an almost unwarrantable degree of forbearance. The native residents too, of that place are guilty of a breach of faith by not complying with certain treaty stipulations entered into with this government. now remains gentlemen for you to determine, whether the Majesty of the laws shall be maintained and what course shall be pursued by the executive with regard to these important subjects.

Another branch of our political economy on which depends our present comforts and future greatness; I am sorry to say is not increasing so rapidly as I could wish to see it. Agriculture in the Colony is not prosecuted with that vigor by a great many of the settlers which its importance demands. I know that farmers in Liberia have to contend with many d.sadvantages for the want of work animals &c. &c. still there is no just reason for despondency. The soil is good and capable of producing abundant harvests-this will be admitted by all, and in every instance where individuals have perseveringly given the business a fair trial it has not failed to yield them a handsome reward. The greatest hindrance to successful agriculture in Liberia, is the ruinous desire of most of our people to become wealthy in a very short time, therefore they are not willing to trust a slow but sure means of becoming so, but prefer to employ their little capital in speculations, become traders, and in nine cases out of ten, from their unacquaintance with a system of which they have had no previous knowledge-in a few years they become bankrupts; then as a last resort without sufficient means to give them a fair start, they go upon their farms where they have to plod and dig for several years before their circumstances are again easy and comfortable, I am happy to state however from personal observation that this practice of general trading is losing ground, though the erops among the natives, last year in a great degree fai ed, the colonists, especially in the upper settlements, were generally free from want, and in many instances were able to supply the neighboring natives. The past season has been one of rejoicing among the farmers. Rice crops especially have Deen abundant, and I rejoice to find that the people throughout the Commonwealth are becoming awake to their true interests and convinced that the future prosperity and independence of the Colony depend upon the agricultural resources of the country. Several gentlemen both in this and Bassa county are turning their attention to this subject, and are establishing coffee and sugar estatesthough at present on a small scale. The experiment has proved successful, and established beyond

a doubt the fact, that farmers in Liberia, if inclustrious, frugal, and persevering, may become not only independent but rich. Therefore to encourage this manifest spirit of agriculture in the Colony, I would recommend that some immunity be granted to such agriculturists as will cultivate certain articles in

A mine we wind a mine - way

certain quantities. Public improvements in the Colony have not advanced so rapidly as I had anticipated this in a great degree has been owing to the difficulty of procuring proper material. I have the pleasure, however to inform you that notwithstanding these difficulties we have succeeded in finishing, and have now in successful operation a light house on Cape Messurado. This I believe is acknowledged by all strangers that have visited the Colony since its erection, to be a very important improvement, -of the court house for this county I can only report that every effort has been made to drive forward the work, but for reasons above stated it has advanced slowly. We are now encouraged, however, to hope that in two or three months, this building will be completed or at least so far advanced as to be used.

In G. B County through the agency of L. Sheridan Esq. we have succeeded in repairing thoroughly the court house and jail which had been for some

time in a dilapidated condition. The roads in the vicinity of some of the settlements have been somewhat improved especially near New Georgia. The citizens of which place are doing themselves much credit. They have nearly succeed in opening a ditch around that settlement which will not only add much to the health of the village but will soon more than repay the inhabitants by the great advantage it will give then in raising live stock.

The defence of the Colony is as adequate as our pecuniary circumstances will admit though perhaps not as much so as our position requires especially in our interior settlements. The past year I have had mounted on light carriages two small brass field pieces which added to the large cannon previously mounted makes a pretty formidable appearance, and no doubt will contribute much to secure to the Colony for some time an undisturbed state of tranquility as in my opinion nothing is better calculated to maintain a good understanding with our neighbors than a state of overt military preparation.

I am happy to inform you gentlemen that the revenue of the Commonwealth is steadily increasing. From official returns to the 31st December ! have been able to make up the following summary statement-the amounts in detail will be laid before you-of the transactions at the colonial Treasury for the year ending 31st December 1842. The Treasurer for the county of Messurado acknowledges the receipt of the following amounts-viz:

From the Collector of customs P. M. \$2940,93, duty on imports -- \$450,50, anchorage duty -- \$57, light duty.—\$90,93, tonage duty C. V. From the Sheriff of the county,-\$22,20. Cour:

fines and \$37,06. Military fines. From the Clerk, Court, Comm. Pleas,-\$50, for auction license __ \$120,80, for commissing license. -\$119.25, for special license. And \$144,69, for retail license. Making an amt. total of,-\$4027,

The following have been the disburamen's viz: For Public buildings, including,-\$500 paid on account the light house,-\$2250. For the session of the Legislature in 1842,-\$252. For the judiciary, _\$370. For Prisoners, \$350. For the defence of the Colony,-\$200. For signal master and light house on Cape Messurado, -- \$105. For elections, -\$32. For Printing,-\$39. And for contingencies, _\$33,12. Making, _\$3698,12, and, _\$329,24 less than the receipts; which added to,--\$353,80 balance in hands of Treasurer 31st Dec. 1841 will leave a balance in the Treasury this day of, -\$1188,04.

The following are the amounts collected in the county of Grand Bassa viz-By the Collector for the port of Marshall.

on imports,--230. By the collector for the ports of Edina and Bassa

Duty on imports,-\$726,17. Anchorage duty. By the Sheriff of the county-Court fines,-\$79

Tax-fee,---\$10. By the Clerk of the Court of C. P. For commission license,-\$125, Special license,-\$50, retail license,-\$144-, making an amount total of,-

The following amounts have been disbursed viz: ture,--\$62,50 Judiciary,--\$131. For the defence of the Colony,-\$48. Incidental expenses,--\$93 -making an amount total of,-\$587--leaving balance in favor of the Commonwealth this day,-

These gentlemen are the matters respecting the state of the Commonwealth which I have thought | At such an hour when the mind is unoccupied of importance to be submitted to your consideration, some others no doubt will arise in the course of your deliberations, that may require equal attention. I am happy, however, in this opportunity of committing the arduous affairs of our government to the collected wisdom of this people. To you then, gentlemen, who are charged with the function of Legislation we look with encouragement for that guidance and support which may enable us to steer with salety | solution almost formed itself that

the vessel in which we are embarked. The prudence and temperance of your discussions within these walls will no doubt promote that conciliation so necessary for the advancement of our political and religious institution. That all should he satisfied with any one order of things is not to be expected. But I indulge the hope that a great majority of our citizens will cordially concur, ance of peace with our neighbors, and order and obedience to the laws by the citizens of the Commonwealth, to establish principles and practices of administration favorable to the security of liberty and christianity among the heathen tribes around us.

Government House Jan. 9ch 1843

AN ADDRESS, COMPOSED FOR A TEMPERANCE MEETING.

POETRY.

Ye friends of moderation,

Who think a reformation.

Would benefit our nation;

Or moral renovation.

Who deem intoxication, With all its dissipation in every rank and station, The cause of degradation; Of which your observation Gives daily demonstration,-Who see the rumation, Distress and desolation, The open violation, Of moral obligation? The wretched habitation Without accommodation; Or any regulation, For common sustent: t.on. A scene of depravation, Unequall'd in creation; The frequent desecration Of Subbaths' ordination; The crime and depredation, Defying legislation: The awful profauation Of common conversation, The mental aberation, And dire infatuation With every sad gradation To maniac desperation : Ye who with consternation, Behold this devastation, And atter condemnation On all inchriction ;--Why sanction its daration? Or show disapprobation, Of any combination, For its extermination ?-Without prevarication, We deem a declaration, That offers no templation, By any pailinio, Of this abomination ; The only sure foundation, For total extirpation; And under this persuasion Hold no communication, With noxious emanation Of brewers' ferm atation, Or poisonous preparation, Of spirit distillation, Nor any vain libation Producing stimulation; To this determination, We call consideration: And without hesitation Invite co-operation; Not doubting invitation, And high approbation. Wi hou provocation, Will raise your estimation, And by continuation, Afford you consolation That in paracipation, With this association, You may, by meditation, Ensure the preservation Of a future generation From all contamination,-And may each indication, Of such regeneration, Be the theme of exultation. Till its final consummation.

Scotch Paper.

MISCELLANEOUS

"Content if hence the unlear and their wants may view. The learned red er on what befor they knew

It was a beautiful summer morning when sleep hung not on my eyelids, that I left my room, and with a friend sallied out to inhale the freshness of the outward air. The morning bird had scare ly risen from his lowly perch and begun his early song. The day was just beginning to light up the horizon. And there was displayed in the clouds that skirted the Eastern sky a grandeur which we had never before seen. It something seemed like a city built in ancient style of erchitecture no less massive than the Egyptian. seemed a noble city bearing evident signs of age For Public buildings,-\$249.50. For the Legisla- | but not yet in ruins.-Nor least beautiful was the even-shaded ground-work which resembled the smooth surface of a lake or sea encompass-

> .. # # # hut how shall I describe What naught resembles else my eye hath seen." with triffing thoughts and is undisturbed by vexatious anxieties about one's business, the view was well calculated to start in the mind a comparison between this and other hours of the day. And ere those clouds with glory tinged had far penniless. sailed toward the south, day-break seemed the happiest leisure hour in all the day, and the re-

> > Offines I would forth and greet "The twilight of the morning."

Natural scenery, romantic or grand, unconnected with any painful associations, ever delights the beholder, be he the rude barbarian, the mere man of pleasure, or philosopher. To in one the moonlight outline is more interesting to honest and disinterested efforts, which have for their | look upon than the varied landscapes brightened object the general good of the people, the maintain, by the rising, risen or the setting sun. The ab- | and miserable, I will deal out to them, from the rupt declivity, with its uneven surface, and its | embryo river skipping from ledge to ledgewinding in playful eddies among the crevices of property, and to the furtherance of civilization and the rocks and by thick foliage concealed from the gaze of the vulgar multitude, never fails to please the eye of the curious rambler who has penetrated the thicket.

Ever changing Nature constantly presents a

varied aspect. Day and night altenate in quick succession-Spring follows Winter and Autumn treads closely on the footsteps of retreating Summer. Still in all her changes there are found those who admire and celebrate her beauties. From the diversity of feeling on this and other objects arose the remark among the ancients, that there was "no disputing of tastes." It was their opinion, and the writer's is concurrent, that if one man's disposition incline him to love most the beauty of that hour of the day when the departed sun lights up the Western sky, or that season of the year when nature wears her most variegated garh, no one who loves these not the less but others more can reproach the former for an incorrect taste.

The lover of the evening twilight loves it because the conflicting and driving winds have ceased to vent their fury and the clouds are no more driven hither and thither by of posing curcents in the upper air, but have settled away and rest on the Lorizon where they appear in endless variety of shape and tinged with every hue by the setting sun. This appears to him the best moment for sober reflection—the time

* * * * when the restlers day Expiring, lays the warbling world asleep,

and when mortals may unmolested con the past

and project wiser plans for future action. Others seek at noonday the shade of some ancient oak in the border of the forest, recline there and view the surrounding prospect. The eagle soars with vigorous wing to stare the sun, nor does his eye grow dim with the sun's excessive brightness. But feeble man and dependant nature have less strength to withstand the power of the meridianal sun. The intensity of the noontide heat causes a rapid evaporation of the moisture which plants have inhaled during the previous night-fall-whereby the leaves loose their rigidity—the primrose closes its doors against the busy insect, seeking to steal away its sweetness-the lily droops and hangs still lower its nodding cup. Nor is man less affected by exposure to the vertical rays of the sun, as if sympathising with the dejection every where visible around him, his muscles contract with less force and his mind is incapable of affixing to any subject with the usual vigor of thought.

To another having a brilliant imagination, moon-light presents delightful landscapes

With which I' indulge his wand'ring fancy unrestrained. Then only the undulatory outline of the grove is seen which exhibits the appearance of something veited in sombre coloured curtains. The darkness under the foliage hinders the eye from penetrating into the wood. The curiosity to know what is concealed heightens the interest with which we look upon it. Another has said "The imperfect glimpse which the eye catches of rocks, trees and other objects around, acds double dignity to those shrouded mountains and darkened abysses of which the height, depth and extent are left to imagination." Perchance the lofty ridge of a line of hills is seen accurately defined by the light of the moon, we also perceive that the slope which leads to those heights is studded with trees and we readily suppose them clothed with all the varied and varying foliage of the wood. Now the imagination delights to contemplate such a prospect. There is no restraint imposed by the certainty of eve-sight. To each respective tree the lively fancy can form the palmate, obling or lancet leaf, and can paint them the deep evergreen hue of the cechr, or a more cheerful, lighter green. The pleasure enjoyed is a sort of negative pleasure, we are charmed not so much with what we do see as with what we are fond to imagine we would see developed in specific beauties when the morning sun shall break in upon the scene.

A FACT.

I man in the town of M-N. II, who had, while from home, earned about six dollars, returned the other day to his family with the cash. His wife told him that during his absence the tamily had suffered for food. He replied-I will go to a store and buy what is wanted, and then we shall have enough. He had refrained from drink for sometime; but on arriving at the grocery, it was found he had money, and was invited to drink first a little beer—then something stronger, till he got drunk, spent all his money for rum, and returned to his half-starved family at 2 o'clock in the morning,

The poor wife was greatly distressed, and on the next evening ventured to go to the wife of the rumseller, told the story of her suffering amily-of the manner in which her husband had been made a pauper, &c., whereupon the goodly lady fitted a large basket with pork, bread, coffee, sugar, &c. and then calling her bushand into the entry, in the presence of the drunkard's wife, said, last, with von took from this poor woman's husband believe money for rum; I have now filled a backet full-of articles of food, and so long as you continue to sell 'iquor, get men drunk, and take from them their money, thereby making their families poor house, all they may want to support them." This was more than the husband could stand; and the next morning he went to his store and emptied every cask, decanter and bottle of liquor into the road, saying he would no longer sell liquid fire, but would keep a temperance store. Would to heaven that the wife of every rumseller would follow the example of this good woman, and that the result might be the same .- Mercantile Journal.

Maryland Historical Society

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