yected our steps towards the beach. Hundreds had preceded us, and the *tout ensemble* was truly inspiring. There were all shades and colors, from the fair Brunette to the glossy *Black*; all ages and sizes were there, and all sexes to boot. In one place Rev. Mr. Herring was bestowing a lecture of morality and good breeding upon a collection of juveniles grouped around him. Just behind the lecturer stood a table bestriding a number of baskets &c. which gave token of a coming demonstration in which the little disciples would probably be designated as much as in the present. A few rods distant on one hand sat a party quietly feeding—on the other another conversing and another laughing. Here a party of ladies was jumping the rope, and there one of young gentlemen firing crackers. Some were racing some walking, others talking and all happy; and all in so close vicinage to the lecturer as almost entirely to "drown his voice." The amusements of the day closed by exciting athletic exercises by the Kroomen.

It is said the Fall expedition to Cape Palmas passed some days ago on its way down to that place. If report be true the long talked of "Liberia Packet" carried the immigrants.

We are much in want of a vessel from the old country —Tobacco and some other articles are in great demand and there are none to be had.

Query would it be a bad scheme for this government to engross the sale of tobacco and some other staples of trade for the purpose of Revenue? Its exchequer must be enlarged by some means. Something like the above seems to us quite practicable and would probably meet all immediate demands.

SELECTED EXTRACTS.

GEMS FROM FRANKLIN.

"So much for industry my friends, and attention to one's own business, but to these we must add frugality, if we would make our industry more certainly successful. A man may if he knows not how to save as he gets, "keep his nose all his life to the grindstone, and die not worth a groat at last.

A fat kitchen makes a lean will;" and

"Many estates are spent in the getting,
Since women for tea forsook spinning and knittings,
And men for punch forsook hewing and splitting."

"If you would be wealthy, think of saving, as well as of getting. The Indies have not made Spain rich, because her outgoes are greater than her incomes."

"Away, then, with your expensive follies, and you will not then have so much cause to complain of hard times, heavy taxes, and chargeable families; and farther, "that maintains one vice, would bring up two children."

"You may think, perhaps, that a little tea, or a little punch now and then, diet a little more costly, clothes a little finer, and a little entertainment now and then, can be no great matter; but remember many a little makes a mickle."

Beware of little expenses; "a small leak will sink a great ship," as Poor Richard says; and again, "who dainties love, shall beggars prove!" and moreover, "fools make feasts, and wise men eat them." Here you are all got together to this state of fineries and nick-nacks. You call them goods; but if you do not take care, they will prove evils to some of you.

You expect they will be sold cheap, and, perhaps, they may for less than they cost; but, if you have no occasion for them, they must be dear to you. Remember what Richard says, "Buy what thou hast no need of, and ere long thou shalt sell thy necessaries." And again, "At a great pennyworth pause a while:" he means, that perhaps the cheapness is apparent only, and not real; or the bargain, by straitening thee in thy business, may do thee more harm than good.

For in another place he says, "Many have been ruined by buying good pennyworths." Again, "It is foolish to lay out money in a purchase of repentance;" and yet this folly is practised every day at auctions, for want of minding the Almanac. Many a one, for the sake of finery on the back, has gone with a hungry belly, and has starved their families; "Silks and satins, scarlet and velvets, put out the kitchen fire," as Poor Richard says.

These are not the necessaries of life; they can scarcely be called the conveniences: and yet only because they look pretty, how many want to have them! By these and other extravagancies, the genteel are reduced to poverty, and forced to borrow of those whom they formerly despised, but who, through industry and frugality have maintained their standing; in which case it appears plainly, that a ploughman on his legs is higher than a gentleman on his knees," as Poor Richard says.

Perhaps they have had a small estate left them, which they knew not the getting of: they think "It is day and will never be night:" that a little to be spent out of so much is not worth minding; but always taking out of the meal-tub, and never putting in, soon comes to the bottom," as Poor Richard says; and then, "When the well is dry, they know the worth of water."

But this they might have known before, if they had taken his advice. "If you would know the value of money, go and try to borrow some: for he that goes a borrowing goes a sorrowing," as Poor Richard says; and, indeed, so does he that lends to such people, when he goes to get it again. Poor Dick farther advises, and says,

"Fond pride of dress is sure a very curse;
Ere fancy you consult, consult your purse;

And again "Pride is as loud a beggar as Want, and a great deal more saucy." When you have bought one fine thing, you must buy ten more, that your appearance be all of a piece; but Poor dick says, "It is easier to suppress the first desire, than to satisfy all that follow it:" And it is truly folly for the poor to ape the rich, as for the frog to swell in order to equal the ox.

"Vessels large may venture more,
But little *boats* should keep near shore."

It is, however, a folly soon punished; for as Poor Richard says, "*Pride* that dines on vanity, sups on contempt; Pride breakfasted with plenty, dined with Poverty, and suppered with Infamy." And, after all, of what use is this pride of appearance for which so much is risked, so much is suffered? I cannot promote health, nor ease pain; it makes no increase of merit in the person, it creates envy, it hastens misfortune.

"But what madness must it be to run in debt for these superfluities! We are offered, by the terms of this sale, six months credit; and that, perhaps, has induced some of us to attend it; because we cannot spare the ready money, and hope now to be fine without it. *But*, ah! think what you do when you run in debt; you give to another power over your liberty.

If you cannot pay at the time, you will be ashamed to see your creditor; you will be in fear when you speak to him; you will make poor, pitiful, sneaking excusses, and by degrees, come to lose your veracity, and sink into base, downright lying; for, "The second vice is lying, the first is running in debt," as Poor Richard says; and again, to the same purpose, "Lying rides upon Debt's back:" whereas a free American ought not to be ashamed, nor afraid to speak to any man living.

But poverty often deprives a man of all spirit and virtue. "It is hard for an empty bag to stand upright." What would you think of that nation or of that government, who should issue an edict, compelling you to dress like a gentleman or gentlewoman, on pain of imprisonment for servitude? Would you not say, that you were free have a right to dress as you please, and that such an edict would be a breach of your privileges, and such a government tyrannical?

And yet you are about to put yourself under that tyranny when you run in debt for such a dress! Your creditor has authority to deprive you of your liberty, by confining you in jail, if you should not be able to pay him; when you have got your bargain, you may, perhaps, think little of payment; but, as Poor Richard says, "Creditors have better memories than debtors; creditors are a superstitious sect, great observers of set days and times."

The day comes round before you are aware, and the demand is made before you are prepared to satisfy it; or, if you bear your debt in mind, the term, which at first seemed so long, will, as it lessens, appear extremely short: Time will seem to have added wings to his heels as well as his shoulders. At present, perhaps, you may think yourselves in thriving circumstances, and that you can bear a little extravagance without injury but,

"For age and want save while you may,
No morning sun lasts a whole day."

Gain may be temporary and uncertain, and, "It is easier to build two chimneys, than to keep one in fuel," as Poor Richard says: So,

"Get what you can, and what you get hold,
'Tis the stone that will turn all your lead into Gold."

And when you have got the philosopher's stone, sure, you will no longer complain of bad times, or the difficulty of paying taxes.

This doctrine, my friends is reason and wisdom: but after all do not depend too much upon your own industry and frugality and prudence though excellent things; for they may all be blasted without the blessing of Heaven; and therefore, ask that blessing humbly and be not uncharitable to those that at present seem to want it but comfort and help them. Remember Job suffered and was afterwards prosperous.

And now to conclude, "Experience keeps a dear school but fools will learn in no other as Poor Richard says, and scarce in that for, it is true," We may give advice, but we cannot give conduct: "However, remember this," They that will not be counselled cannot be helped;" and farther, that "If you will not hear Reason she will surely rap your knuckles," as Poor Richard says."

Thus the old gentleman ended his harangue. The people heard it, and approved the doctrine, and immediately practised the contrary just as if it had been a common sermon; for the auction opened, and they began to buy extravagantly. *I* found the good man had thoroughly studied my Almanacs, and digested all I had dropped on those topics during the course of twenty-five years.

The frequent mention he made of me must have tired any one else; but my vanity was wonderfully delighted with it though I was conscious that not a tenth part of the wisdom was my own which he ascribed to me; but rather the gleanings that I had made of the sense of all ages and nations. However, I resolved to be the better for the echo of a new coat, I went away resolved to wear my old line a little longer. Reader, if thou wilt do the same thy profit will be as great as mine. I am as ever thine to serve thee.

RICHARD SAUNDERS.

ON FUNEAL ELEGIES.

IT was formerly the custom, when men of distinction died for their surviving acquaintance to throw each a slight present into the grave. Several things of little value were made use of for that purpose: perfumes, reliques spices, bitter herbs, cammomile, wormwood' and verses. This custom, however, is almost discontinued; and nothing but verses alone are now lavished on such occasions, an oblation which they suppose may be interred with the dead, without any injury to the living.

Upon the death of the great, therefore the poets and undertakers are sure of employment. While one provides the long cloak, black staff and mourning coach, the other produces the pastoral or elegy the monodyor apotheosis. The nobility need be under no apprehensions, but die as fast as they thing proper the poet and undertaker are ready to supply them; those can find metaphorical tears and family escutcheons at half an hour's warning; and when the one has soberly laid the body in the grave the other is ready to fix it figuratively among the stars.

There are several ways of being poetically sorrowful on such occasions. The bard is now some pensive youth of science who sits deploring among the tombs; again he is Thyrsis, complaining in a circle of harmless cheep. Now Britannia sits upon her own shore, and gives loose to maternal tenderness; at another time, Parnassus, even, the mountain Parnassus gives way to sorrow and is bathed in tears of distress.

But the most useful manner is this: Damon meets Menalcas who has got a most gloomy countenance. The shepherd asks his friend whence that look of distress? to which the other replies that Pollio is no more. If that be the case, then, cries Damon let us retire to yonder bower at some distance off, where the cypress and the jessamine add fragrance to the breeze; and let us weep alternately for Pollio the friend of shepherds and the patron of every muse. Ah, returns his fellow-shepherd, what think you rather of that grotto by the fountain side; the murmuring stream will help to assist our complaints; and a nightingale on a neighbouring tree will join her voice to the concert. When the place is thus settled, they begin; the brook stands still to hear their lamentations; the cows forget to graze; and the very tygers start from the forest with sympathetic concern. By the tombs of our ancestors, my dear friend, I am quite unaffected in all this distress; the whole is liquid laudanum to my spirits; and a tyger of common sensiblity has twenty times more tenderness than I.

But though I could never weep with the complaining shepherd, yet I am sometimes induced to pity the poet, whose trade is thus to make demigods and heroes for a dinner. There is not in nature a more dismal sigure than a man who sits down to premeditated flattery; every stanza he writes facitly reproaches the meanness of his occupation till at last his stupidity becomes more stupid, and his dullness more diminutive.

I am amazed therefore that none have yet found out the secret of flattering the worthless, and yet of preserving a safe conscience. I have often wished for some method by which a man might do himself and his deceased patron justice without being under the hateful reproach of self-conviction. After long lucuboration I have hit upon such an expedient, and send you the specimen of a poem upon the decease of a great man in which the flattery is perfectly sine and yet the poet perfectly innocent.

Whatever your advancement in the work of religion or your services in the church, may have been you have as great need as ever to dwell in an humble state of watchfulness; for some whom the Lord hath favoured when low and humble by giving way to the subtle temptations of the enemy under the specious pretence of enlargement and freedom of spirit become exalted in their minds declined from their first love and by an unguarded conduct lost their esteem and service in the church and brought dishonour on the blessed Truth.—*Advices*, 1743

Be not morose or conceited; one is rude, the other troublesome and nauseous.—*Penn.*

Office of the Liberia Herald.
Monrovia Sept. 30th, 1846.

The undersigned takes this method of calling the attention of the subscribers to their accounts with the "Herald."—It is hoped that they will not wait to be personally called on, for their several amounts.

Agents in Africa and in the United States will please bear in mind that we are patiently waiting for remittances from them.

JOHN N. LEWIS,
Gen: Agent and Treasurer.

The Subscriber by the assistance of friends having been enabled to commence business again, takes this opportunity to solicit a share of public patronage. As it is with him a fixed and unalterable purpose to pay off all his just debts—and not to avail himself of the lenity of the "Insolvent Act" and withhold from his creditors their just dues when it may be in his power to pay them, he especially asks commission business of them: as every cent of commission arising to him shall go to his credit. The subscriber has opened on Broad Street just opposite his residence. He will sell at a small profit—and his terms will be *cash* both in *selling* and in *buying*.

M. TEAGE.

Monrovia
Dec. 18th 1846.

NOTICE.

NEW GOODS, Flour, Pork, Beef, Tobacco and Blue Baffs, for sale. American and foreign dry goods, both staple and fancy, varied by and with every modern improvement, in price, quality and fashion. The same may be said of lots of bonnets and shoes, &c, &c, &c, too tedious to mention. The above named assortment was purchased for cash and therfore will be only sold for cash or produce down on the nail on the fairest terms.

EDWARD J. ROYE.

Monrovia June 10th 1846.

WANTED, by the subscriber 1000 bushels of peanuts very dry and in good order for shiping for which goods will be given at the lowest price.

E. J. ROYE.

ALSO Products of the soil that will bear shiping hitherto not exported together with every species of, rare animals, birds, shells, or phenomena, of this portion of the Globe.

E. J. ROYE

NEW SUPPLIES, Flour, sugar, pork, beef, fish & dry goods &c. recently bought & for sale at my usual low prices.

E. J. ROYE.

Monrovia Nov. 5 th 1846

Beware of common illusion of forming your estimate of yourselves, from the favourable opinions of those around you They cannot know the secret principles from which you act; and flattery may have much influence in leading them to speak in your praise.

Beware of jealosy, except it be godly, for it devours love and friendpship; it breaks fellowship, and destroys the peace of the mind. It is a groudless and evil surmise.—*Penn.*

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

ARTICLES,	PER	FROM	TO
Bacon.	Lb.	none	
Beads, pound,	"	10 00	12 00
Beef, cargo No.	Bb	3 75	
Blue Baffs,	Ps.	12 00	
Bricks,	100	30	
Butter,	Firkin	none	
Candles Sperm,	Lb.	20	
Cheese,	"	none	
Corn meal,	Bbl	none	
Checks domestic,	Ps	16	
Cotton white,	Bale	8	12 12
Calicoes, assorted,	Ps	10 00	
Flour superfine	Bbl	30 00	
Guns,	Box	5 00	
Iron, bars,	Cwt	none	
Lead, pig,	"	20	
Lard,	Keg,	50	
Lime,	Bushel,	45	
Molasses	Gallon	8 00	
Mackerel	Bbl	8 00	
Nails	100*lb*	1 50	
Oil paint	Gallon	— 34	
Oil palm	"	none	
Pork	Bbl	none	
Pots iron	Cwt.	15 00	
Powder	Bll.	none	
Padlocks	Dozen	3 00	
Porter-	"	none	
Pipes gumbo	Box	10	20
Prints assorted	various	1 00	1 50
Romauls	Ps.	14 00	
Salt	Ton	— 18	
Sugar loaf	Lb.	12	
Sugar brown	"	none	
Shoes	Box	none	
Slippers	"	8	
Soap	"	none	
Shad	Ps.	3 75	
Satin stripe	100*lbs*	20 00	
Tobacco	Dozen	2 00	
Washhand bowls		5 00	8 00
Wines			

MARINELIST

PORT OF MONROVIA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 19. French Ship Aristides, E. Bellatt master, from windward.

" 21. Col. sloop Star, Atkins master, from leeward: Passengers, Rev. J. B. Benham and lady, and James E. Brom.

" 22. British brig——Coatland master, from windward.

" 24. Col. sloop Economy, Chase master, from Junk.

" 30. U S. Brig Dolphin, Pope Esq. commander, from the leeward; Passenger, Gen. John N. Lewis.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 27. British brig——Coatland master, for leeward.

" " Col. sloop Star, Atkins master, for leeward.

" 28. Col. Cutter Eliza Frances, Howard master, for Grand Cape Mount: Passengers, Rev. J. B. Benham, Rev. B. R. Wilson, Capt. J. B. Mc Gill, and Mrs F. Smith, and Mrs. C. Jones.

" 28. French ship Aristides, Bellatt master, for leeward.

" 29. Col. sloop Perseverance, Jones master, for windward.

" 30 Col. sloop Nathan Bangs, G. Ammons master, for the leeward.

Maryland Historical Society

The Maryland State Colonization Society Papers

XII. Newspapers
B. Liberia Herald

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