fast we will either write more or not none at all just as they may dictate. A full stomach and a warm back is the true secret of the *currente calamo*. Friends think of it.

Messrs. Brown and Roberts commissioners for the purchase of territory left this on the 25th inst. for the leeward.

SELECTED EXTRACTS.

BETWEEN THE PRINCE AND THE POST."

THE *Post* speaks of a rumour that PRINCE ALBERT is desirous of the office of Commander in-Chief: the principal claim of his Royal Highness being, we presume, on his number of portraits as Field-Marshal. Certainly, no man has oftener had his sword drawn for the benefit of his country. The *Post*, however will not believe in this as we think, laudable ambition of the PRINCE CONSORT. Nor the *Post* has a most intimate acquaintance with the Royal ALBERT'S thoughts and opinions:

"The Prince is not an ambitious man. He is satisfied—and *he has good reason to be so*—with domestic endearments."

Good reason to be satisfied! Of this pleasing fact the *Post* is, of course, well assured. Its habits of intimacy with the illustrious couple renders it an undoubted authority. The Prince, according to the same source is also satisfied—

"With the position he so deservedly holds as the *liberal Mæcenas* of the Fine Arts!"

If this be really true then is his Royal Highness the most easily satisfied Prince we ever heard or read of. He is moreover satisfied—

With the pleasure he must derive from giving a laudable example to English country gentlemen *as a master of hounds* and to English agriculturists as a successful breeder!!

And therefore it is likely that the Prince blessed as he is with *placens uxor*; with the profound gratitude and high admiration of all professors of the arts; with the treasures of his kennel; and his prizes at the cattle-show—is it likely that he would forego the true glory associated with these things for the noisy, vapid honours of the Horse Guards? The DUKE OF WELLINGTON has a hundred orders and medals commemorative of victories bought with human blood: but what are they to the medals distributed at the *Bazaar*, significant of the triumphs of oil-cake mangel-wurzel, and good swedes.

RALLWAY SCALE OF MANNERS.

WE have often been struck with the difference of manner assumed by rail way officials towards different people. Shut your eyes and you can tell from the tone of their voices whom they are addressing. The following examples will best illustrate our meaning. The Railway Potentate is calling upon the passengers to get their tickets ready.—He calls:—

To the Third Class.—*Fortissime.*—"Tickets, tickets, come get your tickets ready."

To the Second Class.—*Forte.*—"Tickets Gents.; get your tickets ready, Gents."

To the First Class.—*Piano.*—"Get your tickets ready, Gentlemen if you please, tickets ready if you please, Gentlemen,

Shame!

A LETTER from Naples says," the Emperor of Russia is expected here. The beggars and pickpockets are all in prison to be carefully kept there till his visit is over." Perhaps it is well enough to imprison the beggars, but we do not see why the thieves should be denied a sight of their Imperial brother,—the Pickpocket of Poland.

A Capital Spec.

A GREAT deal of money might be made by taking extensive premises in the City as soup-rooms and selling nothing but the Norfolk soup at twopence a basin. A pinch of curry costs about a farthing and as hot water may be had for almost nothing the profit on every basin of the Norfolk Soup would be at least 150 per cent. This seems a more promising undertaking just now than even the Railways.

SOMETHING ABOUT LAW.

UNCERTAINTY OF THE LAW.—A man falls into a dispute with his neighbor runs to his counsel, tells his story in his own way, forgets those facts which are against him—relates the rest with that sort of exaggeration which is natural to a party—undertakes to prove the whole case just as he has stated it and asks for legal redress. After such an examination, a suit is instituted, the trial comes on, the plaintiff's witnesses are heard, they reduce in a great degree, the coloring which the party himself had given; the defendant's witnesses prove many new facts, which totally change the complexion of the case,—it is decided in favor of the defendant, and the plaintiff ever after complains of—*uncertainty of law.*

ADVICE.—In law, as in physic, it may be observed that prevention is better than the risk of cure. The preceding remarks of the "Uncertainty of the law," are full of instruction, and point out the risk, beside the certain expense, delay, loss of time, vexation, ill feeling and trouble of law-suits which in every shape or form should be avoided. "Agree with thine adversary quickly;" do so even at a sacrifice, being assured that the intricacies of the law, with its twistings and turnings; of its precedents innumerable; decisions contradictory; its nice technicalities, forms, and mysteries, are all inexhaustible and incomprehensible, and combine, too frequently, to render law an overmatch for plain honesty and simple justice.

If differences arise, and a reference must be made to others, let it be to mutual friends—to disinterested persons selected by both parties, and make up your minds to abide the result.

THE POWER OF THE PRESS.—In the year 1272, the wages of a laboring man were just three half pence per day; and at the same period, the price of a Bible fairly written out was £30 sterling. Of course a common laborer in *those days*, could not have procured a Bible with less than the entire earnings of *thirteen years! Now*, a beautiful printed copy of the same book can be purchased with the earnings of *one day*.

Take another view of the subject. An ordinary clerk cannot make a fair manuscript copy of the Bible in less than three months. With a common printing press, work equivalent to printing a copy of the whole Bible, can be done in ten minutes; and with a steam press of the most improved construction, the same work can be done in *three minutes*.

PHILOSOPHICAL SPIRIT.—And thus have I declared my private and probable conceptions in the inquiry of this truth; but the certainty hereof let the arithmetic of the last day determine, and therefore expect no further belief than probability and reason induce; only desire that men would not swallow dubiosities for certainties, and receive as principles points mainly controvertible, for we are to adhere to things doubtful in a dubious and opinionative way; it being reasonable for every man to vary his opinion according to the variance of his reason, and to affirm one day what he denied another, wherein, although at last we miss of truth, we die notwithstanding in harmless and inoffensive errors, because we adhere unto that whereunto the examinings of our reasons and honest inquiries induce us—*Sir T. Browne.*

MOUNTAINS OF LEBENON.—The country at that point is of the most picturesque description, alternately covered with the mulberry, the fig and the vine, and in greater luxuriance than is to be met with in the lower tract. Although now on the height of the first range, you are, to all appearance, walled in with other hills, whilst around you extend undulating valleys, broken here and there with minor eminences. The lofty irradd, or locust tree, and the olive, with its deep dark tint, were both seen diversifying the picture. Far above all, in the eastern horizon, is the wedge-shaped mountain of the Scinneeo—lofty, bold and rugged—a sterile contrast to the beautiful vegetation which surrounds it—*Hunter's Expedition in Syria.*

POWER OF INDUSTRY.—It was a beautiful expression of a Chinese sage, that by time and industry, a mulberry leaf becomes a silk shawl. If the following statement be correct, it affords a still more striking proof of what human ingenuity can accomplish. In the manufacture of steel, and article may be raised from one half penny to 35,000 geineas! A pound of crude iron costs one half penny; it is converted into steel, that steel into watch springs, every one of which is sold for half a guinea, and weighs only the 10th of a grain; after deducting for waste, there are in a pound weight 7,000 grains. It therefore affords steel for 70,000 watch springs, the value of which, at a half guinea each, is 35,000 guineas.

ALLEGORY.—Every flie, and every pebble and and every flower, are tutors in the great school of nature to instruct the mind and improve the heart. The four elements are the four volumes, in which all her works are written.

Every man has, in his own life, follies enough—in his own mind, troubles enough—in the performance of his duties, deficiences enough—in his own fortune, evils enough—without being curious after the affairs of others.

ADVANTAGES OF INDUSTRY.—I heard the hammer of a mechanic that owes me at four o'clock this morning. I'll trust him till April.

I saw another, yesterday afternoon, who has plenty of work on hand, lounging at the corner. I'll have him before the squire next week.

A HINT.—It is not the money earned that makes a man wealthy so much as what he saves from his earnings. A good and prudent husband makes a deposite of the fruits of his labor with his best friend, and if that friend be not true to him what has he to hope? It he dare not place confidence in the companion of his bosom where is he to place it! A wife acts not for herself only, but she is the agent of many she loves, and she is bound to act for their good not for her own gratification. Her husband's good is the end to which she should aim—his approbation and love is her reward.

A young woman never looks so interesting, as when at her devotion, a mother never so well as when nursing and admiring her first born, a son never so well as when in the discharge of an act of filial kindness; and a father never better than when he gives proof of his love for the wife of his bosom. So says the N. O. Picayune.

THE SUBLIME.—Lopez de Vega, describing an afflicted shepherdess in one of his pastorals, who is represented weeping near; the sea side says—"The sea joyfully advanced to meet her tears and that basing enclosed them in shells, it converts them into pearls."

MURDER.—A *New Plea.*—A person charged with murder was tried and acquitted at the late term of the Macoupin Circuit Court. The circumstances attending the killing as related to us, should have left no doubt but that it was murder. The counsel for the prisoner assumed however on the trial, that there were some individuals in every community, *who ought to be killed*, and that the unfortunate man who had been murdered belonged to that class. If this new doctrine, in regard to murder is to prevail, (and it seems to have had the sanction of a Macoupin jury,) it will entirely eclipse the fashionable plea of *insanity* which prevails so extensively down east." [Griggsville (Ill.) Free Press.

ORIGIN OF THE CAP OF LIBERTY.—In former ages old age was honorable caps become emblems of honors. By degrees it became the badge of freedom for none were deemed honorable who were not free, and when a slave was made a freeman he had a cap given to him which he was permitted to wear in public. The Pilus or Cap of Liberty, was simple in its form in the shape of a sugar loaf broad at the base and ending in a cove. This prefigures that freedom stands on the broad basis of humanity, and runs up to a pyramid the emblem of eternity to show that it ought to last forever. It was simple for liberty is in itself the most shining ornament of man. It has none of the gilded trappings that make the livery of despotism. The Cap of liberty was white, the native color of the undying, showing that it should be untainted by faction or tyranny.

A GOOD RULE.—Lord Erskine was distinguished through life for independence of principle for his scrupulous adherence to the truth. He once explained the rules of his conduct which ought to be deeply engraven on every heart. He said, "it was a first command and counsel of my early youth, always to do what my conscience told me to be a duty and leave the *consepuence* with God. I shall carry with me the memory, and I trust the practise, of this paternal lesson to the grave. I have hitherto followed it and have no reason to complain that my obedience to it has been a temporal sacrifice. I have found it on the contrary, the road to prosperity and wealth and shall point out the same path to my children for their support."

INTOLERANCE.—Being irreligious for the sake of religion and hating our fellow-creatures out of a pretended love of their Creator. Intoterance has more lives than a cat; you cannot even starve it to death. Deprive its right hand of its cunning by taking away the sword wherewith it smote infidels; its nostrils of the soul rejoicing odour of a roasting heretic; its ears of the delightful groans of imprisoned or tormented non-conformists its heart of what it best loved in Corporation and Test Acts and Catholic disabities it will still pick up its crumbs of comfort and contrive to subsist upon the remaining modicum of religious pains and penalties or of legal punishments for the freedom of obinion. And while thus employed the fiend Intolerance boasts of her godlike qualities and especially of her marvellous liberality. Supported by jails and judges she employs the sword of law (not justice) to clip the wings of thought and then complacently exclaims to her multilated victim—Behold! you are free as the air—you may fly whithersoever you please who so liberal so generous so tolerant as I?"

IVY.—A vegetable corruptionist which for the purpose of its own support attaches itself with the greatest tenacity to that which is the most antiquated and untenable and the fullest of holes flaws and imperfections.

INQUISITIVENESS.—An itch for prying into other people's affairs to the neglect of our own:—an ignorant hankering after all such knowledge as is not worth knowing;—a curiosity to learn things that are not at all curious. People of this stamp would rather be put to the question than not ask questions! silence is torture to them. A genuine quidnune prefers false news to none he piques himself upon having the very first information of things that never happened. It is supposed that the Americians have attainined the greatest art in parrying inquisitiveness because they are more exposed to it; but a well-known civic wag, at a late period of political excitement maintained a defensive colloquy with a restic inquisitive which could hardly have been excelled by any Transatlantic performer. In travelling post he was obliged to stop at a village to replace a horse's shoe when the Paul Pry of the place bustled up to the carriage window and without waiting for the ceremony of introduction exclaimed—"Good morning Sir!—horse cast a shoe, I see—I suppose, Sir you be going to—" Here he paused expecting the name of the place ot be supplied; but the citizen answered—"You are quite right, Sir; I generally go there at this season." "Ay—hum.—do ye?—and no doubt you be come now from ...".—"Right again, Sir; I live there" "Oh, ay, do ye But I see it be a London shay? pray, Sir, is there any thing stirring in London?" "Yes; plenty of other chaises, and carriages of all sorts." "Ay, ay of course; but what do folks say?" "Their prayers every Sunday." "Tha', is not what I mean; I wish to know whether there is anything new and fresh?" "Yes bread and herirngs." "Anan you be a queer chap. Pray Muster, may I ask your name?" "Fools and clowns call me muster, but I am in reality one of the froge of Aristophanes and my genuine name is Brekekekex Koax. Drive on postilion."

SYMPATHY.—Let no man despise the unfortunate poor and wretched. Earth has ills to which all are heir, and no man can tell how soon he may be put in possession of the common legacy. Rather let us symqathize with, then despise the unfortunate of out race Sustaining such relations and cherishing such sentiments gives an earnest of humility, benevolence and charity which are at once ennobling to duman character. What man who has a brave and true heart cannot shed, for human ills, the sympathzing tear?

INSTINCTS, Human., Natual prejudices to reject the influence of which in the education of youth is itself one of the most unreasonable of prejudices. "Why should we scruple," asks Mrs Barbauld, "to lead a child to right opinions in the same way by which nature lead him to right practices; He may be left to find out that mustard will bite his tongue, but he must be prejudiced against ratebane."

JEALOUSY.—Tormenting yourself for fear should be tormented by another. "Why," asks Rochoucauld "does not jealousy which is born with love lways die with it?" He would have found an nswer to this question had he reflected that self-love ever dies. Jealousy is the greatest of misfortunes and xcites the least pity.

Many children and youths spend the Sabbath in hunting fishing, or playing at marbles. Parents, God commands you Train up your children in the way they should go.

NOTICE.

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.

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.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

ARTICLES,	PER	FROM	TO
Bacon,	Lb.	none	
Beads, pound,	"	none	12 00
Beef, cargo No.	Bb	10 00	
Blue Baffs,	Ps.	3 75	
Bricks,	100	12 00	
Butter,	Firkin	30	
Candles Sperm,	Lb.	none	
Cheese,	"	20	
Corn meal,	Bbl	6 00	
Checks domestic,	Ps	none	
Cotton white,	Bale	16	12 12
Calicoes, assorted,	Ps	8	
Flour superfine	Bbl	10 00	
Guns,	Box	30 00	
Iron, bars,	Cwt	5 00	
Lead, pig,	"	none	
Lard,	Keg,	20	
Lime,	Bushel,	50	
Molasses	Gallon	45	
Mackerel	Bbl	8 00	
Nails	100lb	8 00	
Oil paint	Gallon	1 50	
Oil palm	"	— 34	
Pork	Bbl	16 00	
Pots iron	Cwt.	none	
Powder	Bll.	15 00	
Padlocks	Dozen	none	
Porter	"	3 00	
Pipes gumbo	Box	none	20
Prints assorted	various	10	1 00
Romauls	Ps.	1 00	
Salt	Ton	14 00	
Sugar loaf	Lb.	— 18	
Sugar brown	"	12	
Shoes	Box	none	
Slippers	"	none	
Soap	"	8	
Shad	"	none	
Satin stripe	Ps.	3 75	
Tobacco	100lbs	0 00	
Washband bowls	Dozen	2 00	
Wines		5 00	8 00

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF MONROVIA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 26. Am. barque——Goldsmith master from wind ward.

" " Col. Sloop Perseverance, Jones master from leewad.

" 28. Col. Cutter Eliza Frances, Howard master, from leeward.

" 30. Col. sloop Nathan Bange G. Ammons master, from leeward.

" " American Barque Liberia Packet Godmanson master, from Cape Palmas: Passengers, Dr. S. F. McGill, Rev. Mr. Burns, Mrs, Russwourm and

" 31. Am. Ship Modonna Lawlin master, from leeward.

Feb. 2. Am, Brig Margarett Ann,——from Grand Bassa: Passenger, Rev. A. D. williams.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 25. Col. sloop Economy, Chase master, for leeward.

" " Col schooner Pedler, G. E. Carroll, master for leeward.

Maryland Historical Society

The Maryland State Colonization Society Papers

XII. Newspapers
B. Liberia Herald

February 1842(XI,4)--February 18,1857(n.s. VII,4)

1847

NEW SERIES NO I