ly continued in their course, ti l, now quagged, and bespattered in the slough of despondency, they begin to turn their attention towards *their only home* The course they have pursued, reminds one very much of the anecdote of the man and the poker. He said he would have a hold on the poker, though it be on the red hot end: so he seized the end inflamed with heat and became so badly burnt that ever afterwards he disliked even to hear of the poker. So, with those who have followed their deciev-ing guides, in search of equality in the U. S., they seized the wrong end for liberty, (*the ultra-abolitionist end, being the red hot end.*) until becoming burnt and blistered thereby, they now begin to abandon their *quasifriends*, and coming to Liberia, they, dislike to hear of the poker by which they have suffered pain confusion and contempt. We are glad to see them shaking off the garment of wild fanaticism, and political delusion, and acting the part of *wise men*—of sober-minded enquirers after truth!

We therefore say to all our *colored* friends, in the United States, in reference to the following extract —"Go thou and do likewise!"

D. T. H.

"Baltimore July 2nd 1850."

Dear Sirs;

"It is with pleasure that I take pen in hand to write you a few lines. Notwithstanding deep waters between us roll, I recognize you, and all Liberians, to be my brethren. I had the pleasure of obtaining some of your papers per Liberia Packet, and myself with many others, have read them with great satisfaction, and we consider them for beauty and sublimity, equal to any, and surpassed by none. Since reading Africa's Luminary, many who were opposed to Liberia, have become favorable thereto, —and among them, is myself. I, with the rest of the ignorant part of the community, have been bitterly opposed to Liberia, but we now begin to see our error, and believe that *Liberia is our home.* We have been so full of incredulity, that many of us would not believe the reports, nor the voice of men we have seen, who doubtless gave us true statements concerning Liberia and Africa. But since reading that heart cheering paper—"Africa's Luminary,"—with the President's Message to the people, it has ravished our hearts: and suffice it to say,—good luck and prosperity to the Republic of Liberia."

Yours &c.

To Messrs. * * * FRANCIS BOWERS.
Monrovia Liberia

Are not all those institutions which have for their object the improvement of the mind,—beneficial? Are not literary institutions fraught with consequences of lasting importance to community? If so, what excuse can we have for discontinuing such institutions? We presume there can be no excuse, other than a want of energy to conduct, or a want of mental acumen, to appreciate their import.

We believe that well regulated, and properly conducted, literary societies, have a tendency to good: they exert an enlightening influence upon the community in an equal ratio with the amount of intellect, of which they are composed. If they produce from minds, of which they are constituted dissertations, essays, and treatises on moral, political, social, or scientific subjects;—some persons thereby may be *informed*, and the entire community (if they will spare time sufficient, to read such productions,) will have their pure minds stirred up by way of remembrance.

We allude not to the general process of pseudo—literary incubation, which has of late obtained among us; a determination to hatch something to be seen, though it be a monster, or an object ludicrously contemptible:—no, we mean not this *emulation to give existence*, for such productions, with their authors earn or themselves an early oblivious consignment: but, we refer to that exertion of intelligent, well-informed minds, which brings forth such material, as is calculated to become useful aliment to the community, that the mass may feed thereon, and grow in general intelligence—in mental power. The world, has produced many such, and Liberia *only a few:* But she may and ought to produce more. She has minds, and master-minds: why suffer them to remain inactive? Let those who we know can, be engaged and, give us something to regale our mental appetites, that we may no longer be forced to eat what is musty and long-standing, but have what we would eat as dessert. W want no maimed and crippled efforts upon scientific subjects, that we know just nothing about; but give something practical—something of general importance. If the waste paper of well written documents and papers, would form a mountain, it is certain, that, if the manuscripts of crippled hobgoblin effort; and abortive attempts, at literary distinction—were thrown upon it, it would be like piling the mountains of the moon, upon Grand Cape Mount. A visit to an editor's room, would give some information upon the subject.

As we like to be practical, we will apply the foregoing. Where are those institutions that once flourished among us, seeming to rival the fame of Aristotle's sequestered grove? Where are those whose proud names were "*Liberia Lyceum*" and "*Young Men's Lyceum!*" Are they numbered with the things that were! Have they become scrips of history, or are they drowned in the sea of forgetfulness? They purported to be useful; and would have been, (*were they not?*) had they been properly attended to. We know that the best institutions cannot prosper, unless duly appreciated: they cannot move along with any degree of success, if they are encumbered with a body of death; the feces of society, and obesity of ignorance, will enervate, and paralyze the energies, and finally sap the existence of any literary institution. We do not attribute the suspension (and if dead, the death) of those *Lyceums* to any of the causes mentioned;—but there must, upon principles of sound philosophy, be some cause. The fame and prosperity they have had, should, by reflection, serve as an impulse to awaken them to renewed actions. "*The Liberia Lyceum,*" has been identified with the history of the country for years; she was a powerful auxiliary, (some say, she was the *primum mobile*) in bringing about the change in our *political affairs*, by bringing the subject before the community, and discussing and deciding upon it affirmatively. Then, we ask, are you satisfied with what you have done, and determine that you will do no more?

D. T. H.

Another opportunity will offer itself on the first Tuesday in next month for *freemen* to exercise their constitutional right, and discriminating judgment, in the choice of a *Senator* to fill the place of Hon. H. Teage, resigned. It is necessary at *all times*, when selecting men for offices particularly for legislative offices, to have an eye to *worth*, and not with a fawning sycophantic favoriteness, place such persons in authority that will prove as sores in the body politic, by wielding an influence deleterious to our public interests. The time has arrived for Liberians to evince a sound judgment at the ballot box;—our public domain is increasing, our population is enlarging, conflicting interests and opinions are arising, our foreign relations are more extensive, *and men are wanting.*

We therefore call upon voters, to be awake to their interest, and not only now, but at all times, give us a good legislature, composed of such men as are acquainted with the wants of their constituents, and their country. Let your legislature be *truly* your representatives, not in name, but in fact, in reality! We judge the intelligence, worth, and practical sense of a people, by the intelligence, worth and practical sense of their representatives. Then let all anomalies in this matter for ever cease to exist, —let not this department be filled with the weakest, feeblest, and lamest material to be found in the whole length and breadth of the land. And as to the present emergency, we look to the lovers of their country, to meet it promptly, and wisely, that they may not have *hereafter* to regret, the action they may *now* take.

D. T. H.

☛ *Correction.*—We correct with pleasure an error, to which our attention has been called, in the list of passengers, by the Liberia Packet; published in our last.

Rev. Dr. Wood and Lady are from England, and not "from New Brunswick" as we stated. Dr. Wood was born in St. Mary's, London, and left Liverpool for the United States via. New Brunswick in 1848, at which latter place he remained only a short time.

NAVAL.

September 20th Arrived U. S. flag Ship Portsmouth, Commander Peck, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore F. H. Gregory, Commander-in-chief of the United States Squadron on this coast—15 days from Lagos, all well. The following is a list of officers attached to the Portsmouth—E. Peck, Captain; B. M. Dove, 1st Lieutenant; Geo. W. Ransom, acting Lieutenant; David Coleman, Master; Wm. Johnson, Fleet Surgeon; John O. Bradford, Purser; Wm. D. Harrison assistant Surgeon E. S. Stone and Geo. W. Young, Passed Midshipmen Wm. J. Ingersoll, Commodore's Secretary; J. Edwards, Captain's Clerk.

The U. S. brig Perry, Lieut Commanding Foote, is still in the Bights. A few weeks ago, off Loango, she captured a large American barque fitted for 1000 slaves. The Perry was lying quietly at anchor, pretty close in shore, without any national insignia flying, and the master of the slaver, supposing her to be an English cruiser, ran boldly down with the American Flag, floating gracefully on the breeze,—nor did he find out his fatal error until a boat from the Perry was along-side his ship, and the boarding officer, looking up, discovered to the astonished scoundrel the absence of the English Crown on the cap, and that the officer was verily an American. With all haste the fellow doused the United States Flag and run up the Brazilian—turning to the officer, and audaciously enquiring—"Do you know sir, that this is Brazilian property." But the fellow reckoned without his host. He could produce no papers to sustain her Brazilian character—so she was marched off to the United States.

September 24th,—Arrived L. G. schooner Lark, from Gallinas and Cape Mount,—passenger Genl. J. N. Lewis.

September 21st.—Sailed U. S. Ship Portsmouth, Commander Peck, for Porto Praya.

September—Her Majesty's brig Niger passed Cape Mesurado to the South ward.

Shipping Intelligence

September 19th,—Arrived Breman schooner Constanze, H. L. F. Hernets, 41 days from Europe.

September 23rd,—Arrived Breman brig Theresee Henriettee S. Peterson, from Cape Palmas, via. Sinoe and Grand Bassa.

September 24th,—Arrived Eng. Cutter Vines, D. Murray, from the leeward.

The Vines did not communicate with the shore: she placed a package of letters, for Europe, on board the Theresee Henriettee, and sailed immediately for the leeward.

September 24th—Arrived Am. barque Liberia Packet, J. L. Howe, from Cape Palmas, via. Sinoe and Grand Bassa.—Passengers from Cape Palmas, Col. J. B. Mc Gill, and lady, Rev. E. W. Stokes, Mrs. A. Mc Gill, Mrs. C. Demory, and Mrs. R. Eden.—from Sinoe, J. S. Smith, M. D. Mrs. M. Benedict, Mrs. C. Herring;—from Grand Bassa, W. J. Roberts, Esq. Mr. D. P. Furguson, and Mrs. C. Eden.

September 25th—La. schooner G. R. Mc Gill, Helm, from a trading voyage along the coast—Palm oil and Cam-wood consigned to U. A Mc Gill and Bro.

September 26th,—Arrived Eng. barque Cloridon, Wm. Taylor, from London, via. Sierra Leone. Passengers Mr. Fisher and Dr. Mc Cree, also 125 Kroomen, emigrants for the West Indies. Left at Sierra Leone an Am. brig from Salem; hence in a few days. Spoke on the 24th U. S. ship Portsmouth off Sherbro, becalmed.

On the 28th—American schooner Marando, Burk master from New York via Sierra Leone.

September 18th—Sailed La. schooner, Hannah, Curd, for the leeward.

On the 24 inst. the Hannah, in attempting to cross the bar at Marshall, Junk, was capsized. No lives were lost. She drifted in the river with the current, and hopes are entertained of raising her. The vessel and cargo are owned by General Lewis, about two thirds of the latter we understand have been saved.

September 23rd.—Sailed cutter Eliza Frances, J Howard, for Marshall, and a trading voyage coast-wise.

September 27th,—Sailed Eng. barque Cloridon, Wm. Taylar, for Kroo country, where she expects to complete her number of emigrants for the West Indies.

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XII. Newspapers
B. Liberia Herald

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

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