But as it now is—dependant upon the fluctuating and capricious effort of a few isolated individuals, unsupported by *open the sympathies of the great mass.* (!) Agriculture must remain comparatively weak, unsystematic, and uncared for. Aggregation in all things is well, yea, ten, a thousand fold better for purpose, than isolation: nine threads added to one make ten, which for strength are ten times as strong as one, and by parity one hundred are stronger than ten—and so on to a thousand. So if ten persons engage in agricultural pursuits they will give a vitality and energy unseen when one only was engaged therein, and if through general sympathy one hundred or one thousand be led to engage therein, they will in due proportion enhance the system in interest and importance. A common end, a common cause, common principles, produce common sympathies, and in order to awaken and command them, we should appeal strongly to the common feelings of a common people, who unitedly tend to a common destiny: and by bringing before the nation the importance of agriculture through the means of Fairs to be regularly holden, a chord will be struck in the national heart which vibrating through the whole system will throw off responsive notes from the people, and thereby an impetus must be given to agriculture which shall be felt far and wide. Agriculture is a science as well as an art, and he who is best acquainted therewith will realize the more success, and he who meets with the more success in producing will enjoy the more of public patronage, will lend most to manufactures, and most advance the interests and happiness of society Let, then, this matter be attended to, for I am sure the Legislature will countenance such a scheme for improvement, by passing resolutions commending and approving the same.

The idea of a steam-boat in Liberia for the purpose afore mentioned, will, I know be laughed at by some repudiated by others and be indignantly scouted by more. But, what of that, Mr. Herald? What enterprise fraught with consequences of good, was ever mooted that did not meet with the most strenuous opposition? Let Fulton let the Am: Col: Society answer! But let us look at the practicability of the subject. A steamboat of 18 horse power sufficiently commodious for passengers and freight can be procured in the United States and delivered here for $4000, and she can be kept running here six months for $1000 more—by the expiration of which time she will evince to a demonstration the practicability of the scheme: the whole amount required to ascertain which, is $5000. This say the objectors, is the *sine qua non* that can not be acquired Stop: We will see as to that. Let us try it. There is no one Liberian willing to invest that amount in a steamboat or any other stock as his risk would be too much: in case of a failure he would loose all and possibly impoverish himself. But, that the plan may work well and immediately affect more, let the stock be apportioned into one hundred shares of $50 each; let these shares be put out among the citizens of Liberia and he who cannot purchase one share can join with his neighbor, and they two can purchase one in the name of one of them; and he who can, let him purchase even ten shares or more; let there be stockholders appointed to attend to the business of the company, men who shall be responsible and render an account to the company at the expiration of every six months, at which time let a *pro rata* dividend be made of the profit or loss which may accrue. Let us see what the steam-boat is likely to do She can ply St Paul's river for passengers and freight at stated times: she can go on pic nic and other excursions,—and she will induce them frequently: she can unlade vessels in our anchorage, bringing the freight to our wharves, she can ply the coast to our different settlements with and for freight and passengers at stated times, her trips being prompt and her charges moderate: and would she not thus become a profitable stock to the company pecuniarily,—not to mention her service and importance to community in facilitating inter-communication and saving the great loss of time, expense, and life, which we are now so necessarily (though for the want of enterprise) subject to? You will no doubt, Hr. Herald, express your views upon the subjects of this communication whether they be to back them up or to oppose them: I shall however attempt to defend these propositions if it becomes necessary for me to do so

JUNIUS.

October 12th 2851.

For the Liberia Herald.

Mr. Herald.

I humbly beg a space in your paper, which petition I trust will be granted. I am no writer, no boaster, and certainly no Grammarian; but as you are like all other Editors, greedy for information of importance; pardon me when I say that I am not adequate to the task of affording it just at this moment: there is, however, a character who in your paper for Oct. 1st, 1851, have appeared over the "Soubriquet" of Simon Pure, a splendid fellow a good Grammarian, and all this sort of *things*. Now between you, the gate post and all Liberia, permit me to ask who is this wondeful Prodigy of modern days, dealing out his deadly poison versus Mr. Hicks, and that in a low dirty style; but laying aside all jokes I would like to have been behind Polonius's hiding place, (the arras) while this wonderful fire brand was being penned by our Hero, whose legs must have resembled old Falstaff's, while giving an account of the Gyves in use, in the days of Henry the IV. we think the creeking of our Hero's literary pen would have thrown me into a bad way, like "Niobe" all tears the melody of its music would have lulled me into a commitose state—there is however, but one step from the sublime to the ridiculous, and this step old Simon has adopted, mid all of his *boasted talent.* But who is the secret author with his usual great big, little swell of *self-impudence*? I pause for an answer—since Mum is the word—I therefore venture to inform you my readers, who this great big little youngster is.

He is no less than one Liberia boaster, surnamed the unfledged Harpie, who has assumed the name of "S. Pure;" well, we will call him so. Now old Simon, come out of that old sedan of yours and lay aside your antiquated "Vuelta abajo" for none of us are able to use them here but you, your being one of the "Hydulgas" accounts *for it.* I say come forth old Boy and let us smell you—you have now been indulging under the borrowed *Paraphanalia* of others ever since the convention met to form the Constitution of *our Republic*, and I must confess that you supposed yourself in the night, and why not old Boy, since you are one of the "Elite" of Liberia, but more properly of Monrovia the emporium, for here you "reign a very, very Peacock" —again old Simon you say that on the 8th Sept. last, that you had no business in Court, and that you were in and about its parlieus by way of whiling away the time.—*Not true old boy!* for there is ample proof that you told N M. Hicks differently 3 days prior to *said Court*—you have tried old Simon to make an impression on the minds of your readers that N. M. Hicks is a swindler; here Simon you would if you knew how, use the Stilletto in the dark, but in this old Simon your intention was to "speak, daggers" but use none.—Here it is proper that I should inform my readers, that this old boy and N. M. Hicks have been rather too intimate, and that it is singular that old Simon should act thus. This is it—The old coon failed to confer with his "Talisman." Old Simon further informs his readers that N. M. Hicks's liabilities are enormous, and that his assets are but one 12th.—

O wonderful, a second Daniel come to judgment!" poor N. M. Hicks, I would advise him to be comforted, since misery is fond of company; do you take old boy?—or do you see what I *would be at?* But what about whiling away the time; now old Simon, get away in thy ever-homeward coin, for it is only since Oct. or Nov. 1850 that you have presumed to make so free use of the word "while away the time, all," good old boy, get an inkling when *you can* I would here inform my readers that "Simon Pure" having been at great costs in winning golden opinions from all sorts of people, keeps me in mind of the same sir I Falstaff, who boasted of his *sack*, and our Hero of his influence and money —never-theless he is an honest boy;—Bob Handy says so, and Bob Handy is a good sort of a soul —I quite forgot to say that it is conceded that old Simon has an eye like Mars to threaten and command, and if the major part of the ground being caused to quake for fear, on hearing the very stones prate of the whereabouts of this grandee, why should I a pigmy not do the *same*? Now old Simon you are lucky in your way, and no wonder, since you have accustomed yourself to the use of that celebrated medicine, which indeed is simple and mild in its effects, is of ancient origin and called *soft soap*, unlike the sulphat of quinine, is sold by the ton instead of the ounce.—Again old coon you are said to be self poised, floating upon the surface of stability,—and so is the corner post of a house: but just knock away the proper braces and down it falls, and great will be the fall!—But logic old Boy, went down, out do horse, —yet Simon I cannot leave you, for there is something about you which hath a charm, when you commence swelling and boasting about your unequaled influence as well as that borrowed degree of "Nonchallance with which, you speak of your money. It is enough to disgust a wild "Beduan;" ay! to *cure the Canine Kind of the Hydrophobia*, and after all this old boy, joined to that noted old Sedan; behind the times of a choice "Vuelta abajo" may be said to be a lovely piece of flesh.—*He is far superior to any thing of his sort*; being free from debet,—very well read, at charges for his Bankers:—abroad loaded with Diplomatic confidence, a "Cidiyant alcalde" and all this sort of things, that thereby hangs a tale.—Come forth old Boy, come forth I say, and appease the rage of our *Alfacries*. Old Boy you are certainly a big man, and if Liberia looses you, she must go to pot. But what induced you to publish that dirty stuff, about Mr. Hicks,—had much better held your tongue, for you in this acting, proved yourself guilty of blowing hot and cold upon the same breath.—Ah! old Boy this is what they call getting off to get one better, so you miss it; you could not come it quite horse.—I humbly beseech you old Simon to abandon that old Sedan and come forth and listen to a round & unvarnished tale—not a tale of mystery.—Not long since the whole ear of Liberia was rankly abused about an article which appeared over the signature of *Alpha*, and when it was said that this old Boy was the author, O how it pleased him, he was like the neighing steed; he capered and drove off, with what he supposed the *palm*.—Falstaff did the same when he blunged the dagger into Hotspur sirnamed Percy, after he was already dead,—so you see old Boy you will have to run for it again.—Now old Boy suppose you get some one to write out an article over the signature of Omega, then you might get the purse;—but old Boy I pity you —get out your old "He *Popingjay*" and leave off that old fashion of yours—feeling in the dark if the light is out.—Now by way of condolence, permit me to say old Boy you are most done,—some cheer up old coon, you are said to be good at counselling.—This is to my name is two common, insomuch that dogs bark at me as I halted by them —what think you of a petition to the ensuing Legislature to change it? Be candid old Boy, for your influence with that body is like the dark blue sea —Deep!! Deep!!! Again you have done the State some service and they know it—to-day just look how he swells in self aggrandisement, Ah old Simon, you have kept an evil dose—which required the cathartic I just administered *soft soap pulverized*, you say that it is high time that Liberians should commence taking rigid steps with all persons guilty of swindling transactions, I grant it, but we must hold to this maxim—that charity begins at home—then by the next Legislature if she does her duty must —*call for her own.*—But Simon you have I say done the State some service, and they *know* it—now old Simon, you had better repair to the valley of Mandragora, till you shall have been healed of your diseased opinions, for they are dirty. —I say old Sy, is it true that you a few evenings since called a caucus, forced them to flatter your wonderful tyrade versus Mr. Hicks, and you in the center of a semi-circle, awing them to obedience, and what must have been your *appearance!* I will tell you—it was anything but *handsome.*—But I know you coon, tho' you have assumed a fictitious name, but old Boy better look after thine own business—

Your Obt: Servt:

GONZAGO,

LIBERIA HERALD.

MONROVIA, OCTOBER 1st 1851.

The Interior.

A few days since, we had a conversation with a Chief of the Pesse tribe respecting the trade of the interior. He professed to have considerable knowledge of it, and said what many have long known, that a few days walk beyond Bo-Poro, the country is thickly settled, and the inhabitants are a trading people. The trade of that country does not find its way here, owing to the rapacious character of the people of Bo-Poro. Some of our readers, may remember, that at one time, gold was brought into our market; and that it was through the Bo-Poro people that the trade with the rich interior ended.

Coming from beyond Bo-Poro, travellers necessarily have to pass through or near it, and the chances are ten to one, that they fall in with strolling parties of Bo-Porians who either rob, or carry them before some of their head-men, and then under some pretext they are compelled to retrace their steps with empty hands.

The people of the wealthy interior have no intercourse with us—they carry their ivory, gold and hides to Sierra Leone, and the Gambia—they would, comparatively speaking, have but a short distance to come, if they had an unmolested route to Liberia—to the jorney they now have to make to carry on their trade.

The Bo-Poro, people live by plunder—they attack defenseless towns, take away every thing they can find and make the inhabitants slaves.

We would advise government to give some attention to the interior—let it send commissioners to Bo-Poro, to demand the reason why traders are interfered with on their way to Liberia: and indeed, commissioners might be sent beyond Bo-Poro to encourage the traders to open their trade with us.

Hereafter we will again refer to this subject; our object now is, to attract the notice of the people to it: that they may give it consideration, in time so that they will be prepared to urge the matter before the Legislature in December next.

Revival of Religeon—great out pouring, and in gathering:—The army of the living God has had battle with the powers of darkness, superstition, and idolitry;—and victory rests among the ranks of Zion. All praise and glory to God !!

For weeks past the churches in and about Monrovia, and the settlements along the banks of the St. Paul, have been blessed with a wonderful out pouring of the Holy Spirit. An awful solemnity for some days, seemed to pervade the whole community. Scores of souls, we understand, have experienced converting grace,—And among them, a number of the aborigines. 'Spite the efforts of the wicked one, Ethiopia shall stretch out her hands unto God.

Our Quaker friends, Mr. and Mrs. Jones have been holding meetings in all the towns and villages of the Republic they have been able to visit, and we learn, express themselves highly gratified at the attention with which their message of love was received by the People. May their labors be abundantly blessed.

UNITED STATES.

EXPLORATION OF THE INTERIOR OF AFRICA —*The* Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce states that Lieut. M. C Watkins, of the Navy, has laid a plan for the exploration of Africa before the Secretary of the Navy. He simply asks leave of absence or present pay for himself, one Midshipman, one Engineer, and six mechanics now belonging to the naval service. He asks also for the use of a small iron steamer, which he will take out to Africa in one of the Government store-ships He does not even ask for rations for his party, as he expects to procure supplies very cheaply by traffic with the natives. *T*en thousand dollars will cover all the expenses of the expedition, which the Government is called upon to pay. Mr Watkins will take with him a draughtsman, a naturalist and a physician. Suitable men who are already acclimated, will volunteer for the enterprise. Six or eight colored men from Liberia, who are accustomed to the natives, and have been engaged in former explorations, will complete the party. *T*hey will first explore the St Paul's river, and trace it to its source, and afterwards the Niger and Congo rivers. Mr. Watkins is confident from information received when in Africa, that he can find coal fields on the St. Paul's, and if so, one of the chief obstacle to the establishment of a line of steamers between this country and Africa, will be removed. *T*he expedition will also promote the colonization and civilization of Africa by ascertaining and making known its resources, and geography. It will open to the native tribes of Africa new subjects for commorce, and widen the boundaries of modern science and knowledge.

*T*he colored members of the congregation of the *R*eformed Dutch Church (Rev. Mr Van Neste's) at Round Brook, we are informed, have both this year and the last, made up a handsome purse to aid in distributing the Scriptures in the Republic of Liberia.

Here's a chance for some Liberian!—We earnestly hope that some citizen of the "New Republic" will put in his claim for this $150. Who better understands the subject?—And who is more likely to succeed?—No one: then try it.—*HERALD.*

*T*he sum of $150 has been placed in the hands of a gentleman of New York, by a colored man, formerly a slave in Cuba, to be appropriated in a manner deemed most eligible for the benefit of the negro population *T*he person who holds the money, has offered it as a prize to the author of the best essay on the subject of emigration to Liberia *T*hose who write for the reward, are desired to send their manuscripts to the editors of the New York Evening Post.

England.—On the occasion of the prorogation of Parliament, 8th, Sept. last—Her Majesty remarks, "I am happy to be able to congratulate you on the very considerable diminution which has taken place in the African and Brazilian slave trade. The exertions of my squadron on the coast of Africa and Brazil, assisted by the vigilance of the cruizers of France and the United States, and aided by the co-operation of the Brazilian Government have mainly contributed to this result." *H*as not Liberia too contributed her mite?—And is she not also entitled to some meed of praise? Had there been a Liberia, on the South Coast. Is it unreasonable to suppose that the slave trade there would be any more flourishing than on the west coast?—Certainly not—

But this announcement of Her Majesty is, indeed, gratifying; and we sincerely trust sufficiently encouraging to silence further opposition to the continuance of the blockading squadron on this coast. To with draw the squadron, we hesitate not to say, will be to surrender nearly, if not all, that has been gained—and again abandon Africa to the ravages of her dead-liest foe. From so great a calamity, may an all-wise Providence deliver her!!

NAVAL.

Oct 6th. Arrived Her. M. Brig "Waterwitch," Captain Gardiner, two days from Sierra Leone—Passenger, Governor Hill for Cape Coast Castle. Sailed the next day.

13. Her. M. Brig "Spy" Lieu't Commanding, Beresford, from a cruise off Sallinas and Cape Mount. No news of slavers on the windward coast. The "Spy" sailed on the 15th. for her cruising ground.

14. Sailed La. schooner "Lark," R. Cooper Esqr. Commanding for Grand Bassa and trade town—with commissioners to arrange and settle the difficulties between King Bouyer and Jim Flaw.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

Oct. 5th. Arrived Am. brig Ohio, J. Ingalls, 45 days from Salem, Mass. The third night after the arrival of the Ohio, Captain Ingalls had a serious difficulty with his crew in consequence of complaints respecting the quality of the provisions. They refused to do duty, and peremptorily demanded their discharge.

At the request of Capt. Ingalls the Authorities interposed and succeeded in arranging the difficulty; and the men returned to duty. Strange that the U. S. Government has no Agent here to look after such matters!!—During the night of the 10th the Ohio parted her chain, and was in some peril; but by the timely assistance of the boats of the Lark she was towed out of danger.

Oct. 9th Am. barque Liberia Packet, G. L. Howe, from Grand Bassa—passengers Mr. and Mrs. Jones, Rev J. S. Payne, Messrs Jenifer and Furner and some 8 or 10 in the steerage.

Oct. 9th La. Cutter Expeditious, Page, from Cape Mount. Camwood and rice to D. B. Warne

Oct. 10th Eng. cutter Zephyr, Wm. Parnell, from Settra Kroo—La, schooner Patsey, Henry, from the leeward. Palm Oil, to H. W. Dennis—10th La, cutter Liberia, Wilson, from the leeward, Palm Oil to U. A. McGill and Bro.—La, cutter Perseverance, Curd, from Mrrshall, Camwood to E. J. Roye.

DEPARTURES

Oct. 2nd. La. Cutter Eliza Frances, Howard, for the leeward.—La cutter Liberia, Wilson, for the leeward.—3rd. La, schooner Patsey, Henry, coastwise.

Maryland Historical Society

The Maryland State Colonization Society Papers

XII. Newspapers
B. Liberia Herald

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