he was about leaving some loved friends, and had kissed the old woman and all the rest, he was suffered to pass.

For the Liberia Herald.

Mr. Herald:—Allow us through the medium of your paper to inform the public, that our steam saw mill is in full opperation; and that we are *ready* and shall be happy to receive orders for lumber from all the *friends of internal improvement.*

Being situated at the confluence of three well timbered rivers we trust that we shall be able to keep on hand a quantity of superior lumber, and fill all orders with promptness and despatch. We indulge the hope, therefore that we shall enjoy the patronage of the public, and that we shall by diligence render general satisfaction.

Our Engine is one of E Ames & Jos. D. Green of Baltimore, excellent machines—and the saw mill is patented by Page of Baltimore, and has so far worked admirably well; it is simple in construction, but efficient in operation, and saws our hardest wood with facility—success to the ingine inventers.

We offer lumber at the mill seat at the following rates per. hundred feet.

Plank, Thick whitmore pr.	100ft.		$3 50
" Thin do.	"	"	" 3 00
" Thick poplar	"	"	" 3 00
" Thin do.	"	"	" 2 50
" Superior lumber	"	"	" 4 50
" Thin " "	"	"	" 4 00
Scantling whitmore board measure			" 2 50
" poplar "	"		" 2 00
Lathing per. 1000			" 2 50
Shecting " 100ft.			" 3 50

Being novices at the business and having incurred heavy liabilities to commence our opperations, we can not venture to offer lumber at a lower price; but if our friends will encourage us and give us an opportunity to see what may be done at the business, we trust that we shall be able to conduct our operations with benefit to ourselves, our fellow citizens, and our country.

Address orders to A. W. Gardner Esqr Sec. L. S. S. M. C. The Secretary will promptly attend to all orders for lumber from any place in Liberia or elsewhere. The postage on all letters must be paid by the persons ordering.

Yrs. most respectfully.

JAMES S. SMITH,
Treasurer.

ANTHY. W. GARDNER,
Secretary.

Buchanan, Nov. 12th, 1852

For the Liberia Herald

Through the patrotism of our ladies, we have mounted a double fortified twelve pounder, that had been laying upon the sand and rusting for years.

The ladies of Liberia are not surpassed in patriotism by those of any country.

Buchanan.

For the Liberia Herald.

The Good Old Way.

Mr. Herald:—Will you suffer in your kindness, an unflinching friend of the present Administration to make a few general remarks and queries? Changes will come, and ought to come, when the majority of the wisdom of a Republican people sees them necessary. The need of a thing, should cause men to seek it, and without good reasons, men should beware how they move. I cannot say that I am crasy for "*a change.*" I cannot bring out the strong reason for one. The real necessity has failed so clearly as some pretended, to move me. I do not wish to drop substance for shadow. An article well known to be of the very best quality; better than new to day, may not be laid aside for a shining tin-thing, that no power could better. The present is seen; the future unknown, and to come. I see that every day—that says if coming events cast their shadows before, if shadow is the shade of substance, that seems to cause the lover of solidity, to labil some of these would be's with "Thin," "Meger," "Naught," "self-seeking," and in so doing no injustice is done to the quality, nor to the agents that brought it about: "all that shines is not gold."

Some men talk of making Presidents', as of making an idle hour! It is the fault of untried ambition to think great things of itself, when no one else thinks any thing of it, very honorable, but a fool. Such can in their idle conceit, do more than a man of knowledge, and acknowledged ability! I am not of those who are said to bow to the opinion, that "we have but one man," (as the enemies slanderers, and Godless imputers of the present goodly administration, in their lies and slander, preach). I spurn the idea. God will give our needs if we do right. But I tell you what I do say, Mr. Herald;—and say so earnestly.—Not every man learned in confab, and who can jaw in a town meeting:—not every eclaudo planter:—not every one who tries to be a preacher;—not every half missionary;—not every starved empty headed attorney;—not every counter hopper;—not every embarrassed merchant;—not every wearer of an old second handed cocked hat;—good to prance our streets in time of peace, will make a President, for the Republic of Liberia; think they what they may. And king numbers, and princes majority, who are both too often when taking men merely numericaliy fools, had better pause and reflect. In every country, there are leaders of the people, men of reflection, who know how the thing exist, whochold it together; men of the burden and heat of the day. The elders of the people; sound men; safe men; true men the hearts of the country, known and read of all men, and who should be heard. We are waiting for them: why are they so silent, and we hear them not? Do they mean to say we are waiting for all this fog to blow off? and strangers are done shouting? I hope so.

Sound men, according to our Lord, "follow not a stranger;" strange men think they are getting very high. They are some of them very dictatorial. Great ideas of running after new things are afloat. I fear them, I doubt them, I listen to them as a good musician hears a one-cent whistle. My heart says this teacher is of yesterday. I have seen such before, with well dressed words, stuffed with selfish pride, & ambition, and pretended patriotism, looking for the end without the means, coming before called,—running before sent. Their words wrankle in my ear; I spit them out of my mouth. From such, I pray deliverance.

I see men worthy of better leaders caught by strangers. I ask why was that man not heard sooner. Why did he tarry to this late hour, and now he is come, instead of making some provisions of his *own*, for himself and family, and be careful not to eforfeit his head;" why is he finding fault with all before him, and so careful about what he has not tried to build except in words only? Asking and trying to get so much more than his share? I turn off and ask for—for the man of the soil. The Liberian. The pillar man, as being of old as well as to-day men—to give council, men of renown. Such and such only, I want to lead me. The movings of such Liberia should watch. Are they figuring very largely in calling of conventions to nominate Presidents? Excuse me, I am not against a change; if we can change well. The time may possibly have come. The man can be found if we must. We have men of experience with good heads and sound hearts—if we look them out.

Still I am not crazy for a change.

I hear of whig, democratic, free-soil and abolition parties, in the United States, sent up by the great parties, differing in politics.—In that great country, over three hundred years old, with twenty three millions of civilized, enlightened and christian people, strong, established, stand self-poised and erect. But I am in Liberia, a child, hardly numbering ten thousand.—Such struggling still for life and existence, surrounded with hosts of untutored savages, that do not learn men very fast. The political parties do this convention business, to consolidate the party, fix the intrigue, raise higher the distraction. These parties spring from differences as to the best and safest modes of conducting the government, and ruling the people. But who are the whigs, and who the democrats, &c, of Liberia? I have seen nearly twenty years in it, and have missed them:—whence sprung they?—what their difference now? all hands go in for a change? I thought these differences were the deductions & productions of the profound statesmen, based upon—to him the strong reason and good policy? And not that a poisle of idlers, instead of being usefully employed, run over the land, for purposes of intrigue, and hope of being government housed, fed and clothed. Run over the land to make parties and call conventions in these hard times, without a reason? Will not those who rule—rule in the convention? If so why the expense and trouble? I have been asked if this "Vensium" nominate a man we think unfit, are we bound to vote for him? No: what must we do? Do like you have always done; vote for whom you may chose;—vote for the man of your choice freely. We have had our simple and suitable elections all this time, and they have done very well. Our people met in town-meetings, picked their men and voted for them; if they chose; "the longest pole knocks down the most persimons: all worked good until the *continually defeated* ever pushing themselves on the people, has at last deviled out a new plan, to do nothing. Who don't know electioneering policy, and voting promises? Who is so blind as not even now to *see* these office hunters dodging, wincing, changing, pledging, and watching the popular tide as it ebbs and flows—changing like the camelion, and looking among birds, and beasts, like the bat?

QUIZ.

November, 1852.

For the Liberia Herald

Buchanan Nov. 12th 1852.

Mr. Herald:—I feel sure, that it is a source of gratifgcation to yourself and readers as it is, time, that we can inform you, that on the 9th, inst, a meeting of the stock holders of the Liberia Saw Mill Company, was held in the town hous of this city, when Mr. John Smith engineer and Mr. G. L. Seymore superintendent, announced to the company, that they had successfully accomplished the business with which they had been charged by the company; (viz: putting the saw will in operation), and were then fully prepared from the quantity of logs collected during their progress, to secure any orders for lumber, and furnish the same, as the Board of Directors might direct. These two gentlemen are certainly entitled to the thanks and praise of their fellow citizens, for the assiduity and skill with which they have discharged their duties. From the time it was put in motion it has worked with almost undeviating regularity, attracting large crowds of spectators daily.

It cuts an ordinary size poplar plank in half a minute, and I am strongly of the opinion, that from the rapidity with which it cuts,—the almost unparelled abundance of timber up our rivers and the facilities, the confluence of our three rivers, afford, for getting all kinds of timber to the spot, it will prove a profitable affair to the stockholders and an incalculable benefit to Liberia.

The object of these lines is only to announce the good news to the public, that she is in successful operation.

The Secretary is directed by the Board of Directors to give you particulars.

Believe me as ever, Respectfully,

Yours,
STEPHEN A. BENSON.

For the Liberia Herald.

From our Clay Ashland Correspondent

Mr Herald.—In my first you represent me as saying "death-like" instead of "*dearth like,*" and in my last you make me say "bideds" instead of "*bipeds:*" will you be pleased to correct? The people of this and other St. Paul's river settlements are greatly at an invidious arrangement of the military system as practised at present: i. e. that they should be required to assemble at Monrovia twice in the year for military parade, while the Monrovians remain at home for that purpose. They supposed that in a republican government the laws and regulations affecting *the people*, would be fair, just, and equal; but they hold that a law which requires them to go 5, 10, 15, 20, and 30 or more miles to Monrovia, through the inclemency of the weather, at their own expense to muster—getting there as they may, but to be in the line at the hour required of the Monrovians, and getting home as they can, *and when they can* after being kept upon hard strain of useless duty, until nightfall of Saturday, while the Monrovians are allowed to remain and muster in Monrovia, is unjust, invidious, and oppressive.

In view of this, several of the settlements intend holding meetings, or a joint meeting, to petition the legislature, or instruct their representatives to labor, to redress these grievances at the ensuing session. They question the constitutionality of the present military system, it is true, but they are willing (i. e. the St. Paul's river people are) to meet the Monrovians' on some central ground, say at Caldwell, once a year to muster, if not, they muster in their own settlements two or four times annually. These, Mr. Herald, seem to be their ideas in relation to this subject.

Politics are in statu quo

Yours, &c.
X. Y.

November 24th, 1852.

For the Liberia Herald.

Mr Herald:—Allow me a space in your columns to acknowledge the receipt from the United States, of a large assortment of elementary and other school books, together with a few miscellaneous works for the benefit of schools in the Republic.

These books arrived in the brig Helen, lately from Baltimore, and were kindly forwarded to my address, by Wm Jenkins, M. D. of Cincinnatti, Ohio, to whom I am pleased to record the expression of my sincere gratitude, and that of the people of Liberia, for the deep interest which he has thus manifested in our welfare.

It is a source of no fiction to find that the mental culture of Liberian youth is gaining the attention of our friends across the waters. These books have come just at the time when they are especially needed—and are another among the numerous evidences which we have from time to time, that Liberia, though sometimes misrepresented and traduced, is not forgotten by the good people of America.

Yours truly,
B. V. R. JAMES.

Monovia. November 23rd, 1852.

For the Liberia Herald

No: 2

Historical facts or the first reformsers of Spain. Continued.

Nor is this a solitary instance, of Spaniards of high stations and occupying influential offices, in the church, all proved from history to have maintained in early ages the same opinions which formed in the sixteenth century the basis of the protestant movement throughout Europe, Claud Bishop of Turin, a name memorable among the early fathers of the church, condemned in the very strongest terms not only the worship of images and the veneration paid to the relics and sepulchers of the saints, that he so far opposed himself to the devotees of superstition, as to maintain on the authority of the earlier councils of his native church, that no pictures or statues should be admitted into churches, and nothing permitted to be painted on their walls by which the most ignorant could be deceived in, so far as to be led to worship or adore. wise indeed was this pious and truly catholic Bishop, of our holy church, for when there are images of saints set up, the ignorant leave that which is signified, to worship the symbol. How strangly does this contrast with the present state of Spain.

When a recent traveller there, that intelligent and most interesting observer, the author of the Bible in Spain had completed a tour through a large portion of the country and witnessed the manners of the people and the nature of their religious worship, he felt compelled to acknowledge the decent observances of the ignorant Mahometans in Africa to be more consonant with the symplicity of the worship of God, than the bigotry of the Spaniard with his image of the blessed virgin, elevated in every cathedral and church. This perverted system of mediatorial intercession, he pronounces a gross and idolatrous superstition, that shuts up a benighted nation, the only access to God through the blood of his dear Son.

It is interesting however, though a painful study, to investigate the history of this people during the long lapse of time that intervened between the seventh and the nineteenth centuries, it has not been by any means an unbroken, decent from light to darkness, from little light to less. Spain on the contrary enjoyed many of the same—advantages which led to such glorious results, in the history *of the now enlightened nations.* She had her Bible and her reformers, and her martyrs for the truth as well as England, she had her struggle for liberty of conscience and the victory of truth as well as we, and when the dawn of a brighter day on benighted Europe broke first in the diffusion of learning—proving how clearly scriptural truth is born of the light and cometh to the light, that its fruits may be seen, may be manifest unto all. then Spain partook largely of that promising influence and added to the literature of Europe, some of those valued treasures which we still most esteem, for the pure doctrine on the one hand and the beauty of literature on the other which they contain.

Let us take a hasty glance at this interesting country and at the incidents that characterize its upward progress to such great magnificence, and its fall back into the degradation in which it has so long been sunk, a degradation far more painful to think of than the untutored barberism, on which the Roman legions burst with harsh but vivifying influence, and on which the teaching of the great Apostle of the Gentiles fell like the refreshing dews, that wakes up the parched earth and withered mead to burst forth into newness of life, showing to the ravished eye a healthful green (q) not that the conquest of nations, through carnage and blood shed, is commendable at all but it appears to be something like divine decree that, the foot steps of the great apostle should follow the flying legions of the Roman Eagle, with the banner of the cross.

There is something majestic says a recent writer on the Geography of the Peninsula. It claim the appropriation of that word though it must be applied often on a larger scale. The Atlantic Ocean rolls upon its western shores, the Mediterranean, sea girds its eastern cliffs, the bay of Biscay defends it on the north, the straits of Gibralter guard it on the south, that lofty, naked rock the Calpe, the pillars of Hercules, according to ancient normanclature and methology—rises as a natural bulwark a defiance point a throne from which to rule the subtending continent, a palace, in which the ancient god terminus might dwell; from the opposite boundary, the pyrences heave up their granites—a barrier and rampart which no ordinary foe can contest, throwing vast shadows upon the

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XII. Newspapers
B. Liberia Herald

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

1852

NEW SERIES NO 2