

For the first forty miles the banks were mere mangrove swamps; afterwards they acquired some degree of muddy consistence. The tide ascended about eighty miles, running up about four knots; but the current down on the ebb was above seven. They arrived at Eboe on the 7th of November, having thus far escaped without any additional loss, of life, though in addition to the general unhealthiness of the swampy country traversed they had encountered some sharp hostility from the inhabitants of a village about thirty miles below Eboe, which they considered themselves obliged in consequence, to destroy by way of example. Mr Laird believes that the quarrel originated in mere misunderstanding. The signal from the Alburkah the leading steam-boat, to the Quorra, to anchor was a gun. This was fired opposite to this village after dark, and naturally alarming the inhabitants, it was answered by a sharp fire of musketry from the bank. It became indispensably necessary however, to stop this at all events, and the result was, as stated, to the great regret of the assailing party.

(For remainder see last page.)

INFLUENCE OF THE MOON ON DISEASES.—Hippocrates says Arago, had so lively a faith in the influence of the stars on animated beings, and on their maladies, that he expressly recommends not to trust to physicians who are ignorant of Astronomy. The moon however, according to him, only acted a secondary part, the preponderating stars, were the Pleiades, Arcturus, and Procyon. Galen showed himself, in this respect a zealous disciple of Hippocrates; but it was the moon to which he assigned the chief influence. Thus the famous critical days in diseases—that is to say the 7th, the 14th, and the 21st, were connected with the duration of the principal phases of our satellite, and the lunar influence became the principal pivot of the system of crises. With regard to the theory of lunar influence on disease, it still counts a good number of partisans. In truth, I know not if the circumstance ought to astonish us. Is it not something to have on our side the authority of the two great physicians of antiquity; and among the moderns that of Mead, Hoffman, and Sauvage? Authorities I admit, are of little weight in matters of science, in the face of positive facts; but it is necessary that these facts exist that they have been subject to severe examinations, that they have been skillfully grouped, with a view to extract from the truth they conceal. Now has this procedure been adopted with regard to the lunar influence? Where do we find them refuted by such arguments as science would acknowledge? He who ventures to treat *a priori* a fact as absurd, wants prudence. He has not reflected on the numerous errors he would have committed with regard to modern discoveries. I ask, for example if there can be anything in the world more incredible more bizarre more inadmissible, than the discovery of Jenner? Well! the bizarre, the incredible, the inadmissible is found to be true; and the preservative against the smallpox is, by unanimous consent, to be sought for in the little pustule that appears in the udder of the cow. I address these short reflections to those who may think that the subject of lunar influence is unworthy of any notice.

BOSTON, MAY 27.

EMIGRATION.—Emigrants from the other side of the water are pouring into the country in great numbers. About 5000 have arrived at New York from Great Britain since the commencement of the present year; and thousands have already arrived at Montreal and Quebec, a large portion of whom will eventually find their way into the American States. It is gratifying to hear that the most of the emigrants who have come over this season are in excellent health and good circumstances. We copy the following paragraph on this subject from the Quebec Gazette:—

The bustle of business, usual on the arrival of our spring vessels, has now fairly commenced. Emigrants for embarkation for Upper Canada, covered the steam-boat wharves the whole of the past week. The John Bull took up more than 600 on her last trip; the Voyageur upwards of 400, and the Canadian Patriot about 200, in one day. The number already arrived in port exceeds 4000, and little less than 1000 are known to be at Goose Isle. Generally speaking they are of a respectable class, and those who have thus landed have conducted themselves in a peaceable manner. What may be the general character of those yet to come, the total of which seems now likely to exceed that of last year, we can only gather from the masters of the vessels with whom we have conversed on the subject. They are unanimous in the opinion that most of the emigrants from Great Britain will be able to provide for themselves; some are in affluent circumstances. On board the Westmoreland, which arrived here to-day four families have from 700 to 1000 sovereigns each; others 500, and there is scarcely one family that has not 100. They have brought with them great quantities of implements of husbandry, seeds &c. for their own use. All of them intend

residing in Upper Canada, where they will be joined shortly by upwards of 600 others from Yorkshire, most of them practical farmers, with sufficient capital to purchase cleared lands or stocked farms.

There has been upwards of 20,000 emigrants left the port of Liverpool alone this year.

Copy of a letter from John Fairbairn Esq, Honorary Secretary to the Committee for encouraging Juvenile emigration to the Cape of Good Hope:—

Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, 18th of May, 1833.

Sir.—I am desired by the gentlemen, to whom your letter dated 18th January, was addressed, recommending to their care twenty young lads on board the ship *Charles Keer*, William Brodie, Esq., Commander, to inform you that all these gentlemen have cheerfully accepted the important trust thus committed to them, and that they will take due care in the disposal of the lads, to fulfil the benevolent views of the society which you represent.

On receiving your communication, they constituted themselves a "Committee for the encouragement of Juvenile Emigration," and proceeded to enter into such arrangements with the Colonial Government as were necessary for the landing of the Emigrants, and their accommodation on shore. This has been accomplished to the satisfaction of all parties concerned, and the youths will, without delay, be settled with proper masters, as articulated servants or apprentices as may seem best in each case.

It is the intention of the Committee to grant the indentures on consideration of a premium sufficient to cover all the expense of emigration, or as much of it as possible, agreeing entirely with your views on this head.

No casualty has occurred among the boys since they left England. The Commander of the *Charles Keer*, reports most favourably of their conduct while on board.

The discipline introduced and maintained among them by Captain Brodie, his kind treatment, and fatherly attention to their welfare, as testified by the passengers in the ship, by the grateful acknowledgements of the youths themselves, and amply confirmed by their clean, healthy, and contented appearance, and by their quiet and respectful demeanour, have called forth the highest approbation of the Committee.

Their education and improvement in moral and religious principles, have also been kindly attended to, by the Surgeon of the Ship, and by the passengers, the Rev. Burrow, and Mr Iredge, and they have evidently profited much by this happy combination of circumstances in their favor.

As the ship *Mermad* is expected to sail to-morrow, I seize this opportunity of conveying the intelligence to you, and of congratulating you, and the benevolent individuals who compose your Society, on the good success which under Divine Providence, has so far crowned your charitable exertions, on behalf of the unhappy young creatures who are daily exposed, in the streets of your crowded cities, to the pains and dangers of utter destitution.

The Committee enter warmly into the views of your Society, on the subject of this species of emigration generally, and will, by the next opportunity, communicate freely with you on the various points referred to in your letter, and postscript of the date January 21.

I have the honour to be Sir, your most obedient humble Servant,

JOHN FAIRBAIRN.

Hon. Secretary of the Committee for encouraging Juvenile Emigration to the Cape of Good Hope.

Captain E. P. Brenton, R. N. Chairman of the Committee of Management.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.—Captain Ross has proceeded to Socotria in the pilot brig Henry Meriton, taking with him Captain Jump, who, we believe, will return in charge of the vessel. Captain Jump is spoken of as likely to be the future commander of the Forbes on her trips to the Red Sea, for which he had tendered his services. In the mean time arrangements are making to forward coal to the several depots. The Fette Salem is now receiving 500 tons of English coal for Judda, at the freight of 27 rupees per ton, a very low rate compared with the terms on which the Red Sea depots were provided for by the Hugh Lindsay. A suggestion of Captain Ross is now under consideration of the Committee to anticipate the departure of the Forbes on the first trip, by altering the date to the 20th April, instead of the 1st of May, as lately announced. The motive for the alterations, that starting on the 20th April, it is believed the steamer will be able to get down the Bay and clear of Ceylon before the earliest period at which storms are to be apprehended.

We understand the Merchants' steam Committee have given in a plan to Government, offering to undertake to keep up a quarterly communication with England by the Suez route, both from Calcutta and Bombay, with four large steamers of 800 tons

burthen, each of them furnished with a pair of 100 horse engines—one of the steamers to run to Bombay, two from Calcutta, and one between Alexandria and the British Channel, provided government will allow them 5 lacks annually, in compensation for carrying the mail and all public despatches. —*Calcutta Courier*.

BARBADOES.—IMPORTANT TO MARINERS.

Vernon, Barbadoes, 30th March, 1834.

Sir.—I do myself the honor to inform your Excellency, that I have caused a Buoy with a staff and vane upon it, to be placed on the outward extremity of the Shoal off Needham's Point.

The Buoy is in five fathoms water, and any ships passing on the outside of it, will come into the bay with perfect safety.

As this will prove equally useful to the merchant vessels coming to this place, as to the ships of war, I have deemed it right to make this communication to your Excellency to take such steps as you may think proper for making it known to those interested in the shipping resorting here, and I consider it necessary also to request your Excellency to be good enough to give such directions to the Harbor Master or others, as may secure the said Buoy from destruction, or injury by idle or malicious persons.

I have the honor to be Sir, your Excellency's most obedient humble Servant,

G. COCKBURN,

Vice Admiral & Commander-in-Chief.

His Excellency Major-General Sir Lionel Smith,

K. C. C., Governor, &c. &c. &c.

THE IRISH GOVERNMENT.—The London Morning Post a Tory Journal, alleges that "so open a rupture" has taken place between Lord Wellesley and Mr Littleton, as to render it impossible that they can continue longer in office together.

A correspondent of the London Standard at Berne, Switzerland, states, that all the foreign ministers were about leaving that place, except the English and French, and that the German Diet had resolved on driving the Polish refugees from Switzerland, and that the Swiss were resolved, cost what it may, not to submit to the orders of the German Princes.

News received at London by the Hugh Lindsay steamer from Bombay, via the Red Sea and Malta up to the 1st, Feb. 84 days for the whole transit. This is the first experiment of this new project.

At Berlin a change of ministry has taken place, which had given great offence to the liberals. The investigation of the late seditious movements were still being carried on, and several persons arrested.

Don Pedro, together with his Ministers has been excommunicated by the Pope.

The clerk of a French Banking-house been assassinated in the streets at Lisbon, where such things are of daily occurrence, the city being infested by robbers.

A steam carriage is building at Paris to travel on the common French roads, to convey 30 passengers.

The Strathfieldsay, chartered by the Emigration Committee, was to sail on the first of June with two hundred and ninety young women, of good character, for Hobart Town, New South Wales, in search of husbands.

AGED PEERS.—There are no fewer at present, than 70 Peers all holding seats in the Upper House, who are between 70 and 80 years of age. Among the most aged are—Lord Wodehouse, 93; Lord Lynedough, 84; Lord Scarsdale, 83; Lord Stowell, 89; Lord St. Helens, 81; Earl of Eldon, 83; Earl Fortescue, 81; Earl of Ranfurly, 80; Lord Carrington, 82; Earl Powis, 80; Lord Middleton, 80.

The ex-Dey of Algiers sailed from Leghorn, avowedly for Alexandria and Mecca, but arrived at Malta, and avowed his intention to take up his residence under the British flag. The French Government sent a vessel of war to watch him, for fear he would go to Algiers and head the Arabs—no fear of that. If the Arabs ever catch him, they would soon leave him without a head.

The ale-taster of the corporation of London, has it seems, the privilege of entering and tasting the good things of 780 taverns and public-houses once a quarter, which is at the rate of something like eight a day, Sundays included.

MORE DOCTORS THAN PATIENTS.—An observer has made a calculation, after the Almanacks of Paris and the Departments, that there are in France 1,700,834 doctors. By another calculation, said to be exact, there are but 1,400,651 sick persons. There are also 1,900,403 lawyers, and last year there were only 998,000 causes. If the 602,403 idle lawyers should not fall ill from ennui, the 300,162 doctors may lounge about with their arms folded.

MATRIMONIAL STATISTICS.—In Glasgow in 1821, one of each hundred inhabitants took a wife; in 1831, one out of one hundred and five did likewise; and in 1833, one out of each eighty, tasted the realities of wedded

bliss. In the new Town, Edinburgh, one out of each one hundred and thirty-one; and in the Old Town, one out of one hundred and ninety inhabitants were married.—Little more than one half the number of Glasgow.

THE RUSSIAN DESPOT.—When the Emperor Nicolas, was leaving Munchen Gratz for his States, the Warsaw authorities solicited from him, in the name of the inhabitants, a visit to their city. "When you deserve it!" replied the autocrat with great dignity. There are four roads from Bohemia to Petersburg. Preparations were ordered on every one of them, so as to baffle those who were anxious to know the road which the Emperor would choose. On each of the roads, before and behind the spot where these roads were near Warsaw, were occupied for many leagues, by the cavalry to keep off travellers; and in the towns, villages, and hamlets of every description, through which the Emperor's road lay, soldiers were placed and ordered to fire on any persons who even attempted to look through their windows to see him pass.

EXPANSION AND CONTRACTION OF SOLIDS BY HEAT.—The particles of matter composing a solid body, are kept at certain distances from each other, by two forces, namely, cohesion and repulsion. If heat be applied to a solid, the attraction of cohesion is weakened, repulsion is increased, and the substance acted upon is larger in bulk. If heat be abstracted from a solid, repulsion is weakened, the cohesive force is augmented, and the solid occupies diminished space. If a solid be heated equally in all its parts, it will maintain its figure; expansion will cause all its parts to increase in the same proportion, which is proved by taking a brass plate pierced with a hole, into which a bar exactly fits, the bar and plate being of the same temperature; let the bar be heated to a considerable temperature, and it will be found that the hole in the brass plate will be too small to admit the bar. Replace the bar to its original temperature and it will assume its original dimensions. Of solids, metals are the most expansive; and of all metals, lead.

HINTS TO EMIGRANTS.—All who emigrate to a foreign land, should read, nay study the writings of those who have emigrated; for no one knows till he has felt it, how surely discontent and bitter remorse prey upon those who transplant their bodies to a foreign land, before their minds are prepared for the change. Transplanting a man with all his early acquired notions, and all his attachments fresh in his memory, is like transplanting a tree with the sap circulating in its head—the leaves must die, the branches often die, and the existence of the trunk itself is perilled.

Mr O'Connell expresses a desire to retire to private life, on condition that precise measures be extended to Ireland.

A letter from Constantinople, dated March 16th, mentions the remarkable circumstance of a fall of snow here on that day.

EMIGRATION.—We find by reference to the returns in the Treasurer's office that the whole number of emigrants arrived at the Port of St. John, alone since the commencement of the present year, amounts to 2840—of whom 2362 are Adults; 211 between 7 and 14 years of age, and 327 under 7 years of age. By far the greater proportion of these people, sooner or later, find their way to the United States—few comparatively become settlers in this Province.

MONTRAIL, MAY 28.—Some little stir has been made among shippers of, and dealers in, provision by the necessity of specifying origin in the entries outwards. Of late it has been considered, that the repacking and inspection of provisions from the United States has altered their character in the above particular, and they have been shipped as "Canada produce." When provisions and flour are entered as the produce of Canada, and are actually the produce of the United States, the officer of the Customs may seize them, and if they are not so entered, but go forward as of foreign origin, the officer at the lower Ports, may levy a duty of 12s. per cwt. on such provisions, and 5s. per bbl. on flour—hence the necessity of shipping only such as can be conscientiously entered as the produce of Canada.

The wisdom of this restriction may well be doubted; our knowledge it will drive a large quantity of American produce, which would otherwise have come to Montreal to New York and will materially injure the trade of the port. If the board of trade ask for anything, let them ask the removal of so impolitic restriction.

COPENHAGEN, March 26.—The King of Denmark has issued ordinance declaring that there shall be the most perfect equality between all the free subjects in the Danish Colonies, so that the absurd distinctions between the whites and men of colour are for ever abolished.

The Clcutta Englishman, of Jan. 11th, announces that the last of the old agency firms, Giffenden, Mackillip, and Co., stopped payment on the 10th, having been greatly crippled by the previous failures.