

# THE



# STAR,

## AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

New Series.

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### Notices

#### CONCEPTION BAY PACKETS



#### NORA CREINA

Packet-Boat between Carbonear and Portugal-Cove.

JAMES DOYLE, in returning his best thanks to the Public for the patronage and support he has uniformly received, begs to solicit a continuance of the same favours in future, having purchased the above new and commodious Packet-Boat to ply between Carbonear and Portugal-Cove, and, at considerable expense, fitting up her Cabin in superior style, with Four Sleeping-berths, &c.

The NORA CREINA will, until further notice, start from Carbonear on the mornings of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, positively at 9 o'clock; and the Packet-Man will leave St. John's on the Mornings of TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 8 o'clock in order that the Boat may sail from the Cove at 12 o'clock on each of those days.

—Terms as usual.  
April 10

#### THE ST. PATRICK.

EDMOND PHELAN, begs most respectfully to acquaint the Public, that he has purchased a new and commodious Boat, which, at a considerable expense, he has fitted out, to ply between CARBONEAR and PORTUGAL COVE, as a PACKET-BOAT; having two Cabins, (part of the after one adapted for Ladies, with two sleeping-berths separated from the rest). The fore-cabin is conveniently fitted up for Gentlemen, with sleeping-berths, which will he trusts, give every satisfaction. He now begs to solicit the patronage of this respectable community; and he assures them it shall be his utmost endeavour to give them every gratification possible.

The ST. PATRICK will leave CARBONEAR for the Cove, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9 o'clock in the Morning; and the Cove at 12 o'clock, on Mondays Wednesdays, and Fridays, the Packet Man leaving St. John's at 8 o'clock on those Mornings.

TERMS  
After Cabin Passengers, 10s. each.  
Fore ditto ditto, 5s.  
Letters, Single or Double, 1s.  
Parcels in proportion to their size or weight.

The owner will not be accountable for any Specie.

N.B.—Letters for St. John's, &c., will be received at his House, in Carbonear, and in St. John's, for Carbonear, &c. at Mr Patrick Rielt's (Newfoundland Tavern) and at Mr John Crute's.  
Carbonear, June 4, 1834.

#### St John's and Harbor Grace PACKET.

THE fine fast-sailing Cutter the EXPRESS, leaves Harbor Grace precisely at Nine o'clock every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning for Portugal-Cove, and returns at 12 o'clock the following day.—This vessel has been fitted up with the utmost care, and has a comfortable Cabin for Passengers; All Packages and Letters will be carefully attended to, but no accounts can be kept for passages or postages, nor will the proprietors be responsible for any Specie or other monies sent by this conveyance.

Ordinary Fares 7s. 6d.; Servants and Children 5s. each. Single Letters 1d., double ditto 1s., and Parcels in proportion to their weight.

PERCHARD & BAG,  
Agents, St. John's.  
ANDREW DRYSDALE,  
Agent, HARBOR GRACE.

April 30.

BLANKS of every description for Sale at the Office of this paper  
January 1, 1834.

(From the Bristol Mirror, May 31.)

#### DECLARATION OF THE KING IN FAVOUR OF THE CHURCH.

With a subject of exultation and gratitude which we cannot describe, but in which millions of our fellow-subjects will participate, we lay before our readers the following account of the interview between His Majesty, and the Prelates of the United Church, which took place on Wednesday. The Archbishop of Canterbury and Armagh, waited upon their Sovereign with a dutiful and affectionate birthday address of congratulation, which was delivered in the Royal Closet by the Most Rev. Primate of England.—After a short conversation, in which His Majesty said, amongst other things, "I now remember you have a right to require of me to be resolute in the defence of the Church," the King proceeded:—

"I have been, by the circumstances of my life, and by conviction, led to support toleration to the utmost extent of which it is justly capable—but toleration must not be suffered to go on in incontinence—it has its bounds, which it is my duty and which I am resolved to maintain. I am, from the deepest conviction, attached to the pure Protestant faith which this Church, of which I am the temporal head, is the human means of diffusing and preserving in this land; I cannot forget what was the course of events that placed my family on the throne which I now fill. These events were consummated in a revolution which was rendered necessary, and was effected, not, as has sometimes been erroneously stated, merely for the sake of the temporal liberties of the people, but for the preservation of their religion. It was for the defence of the religion of the country, that was made the settlement of the Crown, which has placed me in the situation which I now fill; and that religion, and the Church of England and Ireland [Ireland with peculiar emphasis,] the Prelates of which are now before me, it is my fixed purpose, determination, and resolution to maintain.

"The present Bishops, I am quite satisfied (and I am rejoiced to hear, from them, and from all the same of the Clergy in general under their governance,) have never been excelled at any period of the history of our Church, by any of their predecessors, in learning, piety, or zeal, in the discharge of their high duties. If there are any of the inferior arrangements in the discipline of the Church, which however I greatly doubt [the expression of doubt was again delivered by His Majesty with great emphasis] that require amendment, I have no distrust of the readiness and ability of the Prelates now before me to correct such things! and to you I trust, they will be left to correct, with your authority unimpaired and unshackled.

"I trust it will not be supposed that I am speaking to you a speech which I have got by heart; no, I am declaring to you my real and genuine sentiments. I have almost completed my 69th year, and though blessed by God with a very rare measure of health, not having known what sickness is for some years, yet I do not blind myself to the plain and evident truth, that increase of years must tell largely upon me when sickness shall come. I cannot therefore, expect that I shall be very long in this world. It is under this impression that I tell you, that while I know that the law of the land considers it impossible that I should do wrong,—that while I know there is no earthly power which can call me to account, this only makes me more deeply sensible of the responsibility under which I stand to that Almighty Being before whom we must all one day appear. When that day shall come, you will know whether I am sincere in the declaration I now make of firm attachment to the Church, and resolution to maintain it.

"I have spoken more strongly than usual because of unhappy circumstances that have forced themselves upon the observation of all. The threats of those who are enemies of the Church, make it the more necessary for those who feel it their duty to that Church, to speak out. The words which you hear

from me are, indeed, spoken by my mouth, but they flow from my heart."

His Majesty was affected to tears during the delivery of this declaration; and concluded the interview by inviting the Prelates to partake of the Holy Communion with him at the Chapel Royal on the 22d of June.

#### CAP II.

An Act to regulate the Cutting of Channels in the Ice, in the various Ports and Harbours of this Island.

[12th June, 1834.]

WHEREAS great inconvenience and delay and many disputes have arisen in the various Harbours in this Island out of which the Seal Fishery is carried on, for want of useful and proper regulations for Cutting Channels through the Ice, to enable Vessels to proceed on the Sealing voyage at the proper season; and it is deemed expedient to remedy the same: *Be it therefore enacted*, by the Governor, Council and Assembly in Colonial Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that for the purpose of effecting such useful and proper regulations for the Cutting of Channels through the Ice, it shall and may be lawful for the Owners, Masters, and Agents of the Owners of all Sealing Vessels, or a majority of them, in each and every Port and Harbour of this Island respectively where such Vessels shall fit out, on due notice being given by one or more Justice or Justices of the Peace of the time and place of meeting, and which notice the said Justice or Justices shall upon requisition to him or them in writing for that purpose signed by any three or more Owners of Sealing Vessels, cause to be given and published, to meet at such time and place; and then and there for the said Owners, Masters and Agents of the Owners of such Sealing Vessels to choose from among themselves, by ballot a Committee, which Committee shall be called and known by the name of the "Ice Committee," and such Committee, or a majority thereof, shall appoint a Chairman and Treasurer, and shall and may, and they are hereby authorized to frame, make and adopt Rules and Regulations for the Cutting of Channels through the Ice, and for carrying into effect the general object and purposes of this Act at such respective Port or Harbour; all which Rules and Regulations being first duly published, shall have full force and effect for one year, and shall be as binding on all Persons affected thereby, as though the same were especially enacted herein: *Provided always*, that in every Port or Harbour where no Justice of the Peace may reside, it shall and may be lawful for any Sheriff's Office, or for any three Owners or Agents of Owners of Sealing Vessels, to convene a meeting as aforesaid.

II.—*And be it further enacted* that such Committee so to be chosen as aforesaid in each Port or Harbor respectively, shall serve until the appointment of a Committee at the next general meeting of the Owners, Masters and Agents of the Owners of Sealing Vessels in such Port or Harbor; which general meeting shall take place and be holden on the last Tuesday in January or the next convenient day thereafter in each and every year; which Committee so appointed as aforesaid, shall and may and are hereby authorized to confirm alter or amend the Rules and Regulations made by the former Committee; and which Rules and Regulations so confirmed altered or amended, shall after due publication as aforesaid, have full force and effect and be as binding on all persons affected thereby, as though the same were especially enacted herein; subject, nevertheless, to be repealed, altered or amended by any and every subsequent Committee in like manner appointed.

III.—*And be it further enacted*, that such Committee as aforesaid, in their respective Ports and Harbors, shall and may, and they are hereby authorized to furnish and provide, at the expense of the Owners of such Sealing Vessels as aforesaid, all necessary tools and implements for the purpose of cutting Channels in the Ice, for such Sealing

Vessels; and they are likewise hereby authorized and empowered, under such Rules and Regulations as they respectively shall make in the manner hereinbefore prescribed, to compel the attendance of a certain number of men from the crews of all and every Sealing Vessel and Vessels in each Port or Harbour respectively, or to levy a rate upon all such Sealing Vessels, not exceeding one Shilling sterling per man *per diem*, for every man of the crew of each and every such Sealing Vessels,—one half of which rate shall be paid by the Owner or Owners, and the other half by the Captain and Crew of such Sealing Vessels respectively; and also to levy a rate upon all other Vessels using any Channel or Channels, made under the order of such Committee, so that the said rate shall not exceed Forty Shillings Sterling, for every Hundred tons, Register tonnage, of such Vessel or Vessels.

IV.—*And be it further enacted*, that if any Owner or Owners, Master or Masters, or any of the Crew of any Sealing or other Vessel, shall refuse or delay to pay the amount of any such rate, for which he or they may be liable under this Act, or under such Rules and Regulations which shall or may be made as aforesaid, such rate shall and may be sued for and recovered in a summary way at the suit of the Treasurer of the respective Committee, before one or more Justice or Justices of the Peace, and together with all costs, shall be levied on the goods and Chattels of the Defendant or Defendants in such suit.

V.—*And be it further enacted*, that the observance of all Rules and Regulations of such Committee as aforesaid, shall be enforced by the imposing of such fine or fines as they respectively shall affix or regulate so that the same shall not exceed in any one instance the sum of Five Pounds Sterling; and that all Rates, Fines, and Penalties imposed by, or to be levied and collected under the provisions of this Act, or under any such Rules and Regulations, shall and may be sued for, and recovered by the Treasurer of the respective Committee, in a summary way before any one or more Justice or Justices of the Peace, or in any Court of Record in the Colony; and all such Rates Fines and Penalties so to be Collected and Recovered, shall be applied under the direction of the said Committees respectively, for the purpose of carrying this Act into operation.

#### LANDER'S AFRICAN EXPEDITION.

[The following account of Mr Lander's expedition up the River Quorra, was read at a late meeting of the London Geographical Society, at which Mr McGregor Laird, who accompanied the expedition was present.]

The expedition under Mr Lander, it is well known was fitted out by a company of enterprising Liverpool merchants, and consisted of two steam-boats, the Quorra, of 150 tons, wood-built, and of the usual construction, the Alburkah, an iron boat, of 57 tons burthen, weighing however, only 15 tons absolute weight, and drawing little more than three feet water, and a brig of 150 tons, which was meant to lie at the mouth of the river, and load with goods as they were brought down by the steam-boats. This little flotilla left England about the end of July 1832, and arrived off the Nun on the 19th of the following October, having previously run down the coast of Africa, from the Isles des Los, and touched at Sierra Leone, Liberia, Cape Coast Castle, and other settlements; to procure refreshments and embark Kroomen. It was in this way probably, that sickness so early showed itself in the expedition, Captain Harris of the Quorra, and two seamen, having already died before it entered the river.

Their first cares on arriving, were to moor the Brig in security, to await their return, and to tranship from her into the two steam-boats, an adequate supply of goods for the interior trade. The steam-boats proceeded up the river on the 27th, encountering no direct opposition from the natives, though they had reason to believe that King Boy was averse to their proceedings, and had even directed their pilot to run them ashore.

For the first forty miles the banks were mere mangrove swamps; afterwards they acquired some degree of muddy consistency. 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 Scotia 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 vans 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 1,400,631 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 if foreign origin, the officer at the lower Ports, may levy a duty of 12s. per cwt. on such provisions, and 5s. per brl. 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 impolite 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, Gtenden, Mackillip, and Co., stopped payment on the 10th, having been greatly crippled by the previous failures.

A French Missionary had been beheaded at Toron, (Cochin China) and three other missionaries were in confinement, who it was expected, would very soon share the same fate.

The city of Paris has been condemned to pay the damages and loss in several cases where gunsmiths and sword cutlers had sustained any during the late Revolutionary movements. Arrests are going on in France and every means resorted to, that can strengthen Louis Philippe on his throne.—M de S. Romaine, a legitimist has been arrested, and also one M. Mitheu, an advocate in whose possession a number of papers were found, a debate had occurred in the Chambers respecting the relinquishment of Algiers.

The Lord Chancellor has made an earnest appeal in the House of Lords, to the better feelings of the Trades' Union—with what effect we shall see.

LAW OF LIBEL.

Libels are malicious defamations of any person, and especially a Magistrate, made public by either printing, writing, sign, or picture, in order to provoke him to wrath, or expose him to public hatred, contempt, and ridicule. The direct tendency of these libels is the breach of the public peace, by stirring up the objects of them to revenge; and perhaps to bloodshed. The communication of a libel to any one person is a publication in the eye of the law; and therefore the sending an abusive private letter to a man is as much a libel as if it were openly printed, for it equally tends to a breach of the peace. For the same reason it is immaterial with respect to the essence of a libel, whether the matter of it be true or false; since the provocation, and not the falsity, is the thing to be punished criminally: though, doubtless, the falsehood of it may aggravate its guilt, and enhance its punishment. In a civil action, we may remember, a libel must appear to be false, as well as scandalous; for if the charge be true, the plaintiff has received no private injury, and has no ground to demand a compensation for himself, whatever offence it may be against the public peace; and therefore, upon a civil action, the truth of the accusation may be pleaded in bar of the suit. But, in a criminal prosecution, the tendency which all libels have to create animosities, and to disturb the public peace, is the whole that the law considers. And therefore in such prosecutions, the only points to be enquired into are, first, the making or publishing of the book or writing; and, secondly, whether the matter be criminal; and, if both these points are against the defendant, the offence against the public is complete.

The liberty of the press is indeed essential to the nature of a free state; but this consists in laying no previous restraints upon publications, and not in freedom from censure for criminal matter when published. Every freeman has an undoubted right to lay what sentiments he pleases before the public: to forbid this, is to destroy the liberty of the press; but if he publishes what is improper, mischievous, or illegal, he must take the consequence of his own temerity.

To punish any dangerous or offensive writings, which, when published, shall on a fair and impartial trial be adjudged of a pernicious tendency, is necessary for the preservation of peace and good order, of government and religion, the only solid foundation of civil liberty.—*Extracts from Blackstone*

THE STAR.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1834.

It will be seen that we are publishing the Acts of our Colonial Parliament in succession, as they appear in the *Royal Gazette*. We are of opinion, that, in the absence of late Foreign intelligence, we could not devote our columns to a more useful, or a more necessary purpose. The next most desirable thing, after the making of good laws, is their extensive promulgation among the people, on whom they are to operate; and whether the laws enacted be good or bad, a widely disseminated knowledge of them, will operate in repealing the bad, and confirming the good ones, sooner than otherwise.

All those who are members of the "Church by law established," must be gratified at the sincerity and candour, which pervades the Declaration made by our Gracious Monarch, to his Bishops. We agree with his Majesty's opinion, "that if there are any of the inferior arrangements of the Church, that require amendment, they may be left to the Bishops to correct, with their authority unimpeded, and unshackled." This would be more reasonable, than to subject arrangements to a House of Commons, composed of men, professing as many different shades

of religious belief, as they have different faces, and some in all probability, possessing but the shadow of a shade. We cannot conceive that the Wesleyan Methodists, would like to allow their Missionary arrangements to be subjected to the inspection and control of the House of Commons. Neither would the Catholics of Ireland, if they had a Parliament of their own, allow that Parliament to dictate to them, what should be the quantum meruit, of their Clergy. We are far from being advocates, for the practice of forcing any one to pay for a Church, he does not profess to belong to, but, we think, that the connexion of the Church with the State, is, at the present day, the best Bulwark of Royalty.

A most ferocious attack was made by a Dog, a few days ago, on a child, in the suburbs of this Town. The little innocent was playing in front of its home, when a number of dogs came running by, and happening to have a cake of bread in its hand, attracted the attention of one of the animals. The dog watched its opportunity, and pouncing on the child, knocked it down, and continued tearing and biting it, in a most cruel manner; one of its eyes was nearly torn out, and it received a deep wound in the back of the neck. Doubtless the child would have been killed, had not the mother heard its cries, and running to its assistance, succeeded in beating off the cruel brute.

We have been also informed, that a number of these mischievous animals, made a set on a fine cow, belonging to Messrs. Bebmister and Co., and almost killed it.—Several complaints of the like character, have recently come to our knowledge. That the owners of dogs, should allow them to range about endangering the lives, and property of their neighbours, is much to be regretted. We cannot even pass through the streets, without being annoyed and disgusted by those dogs. It is true, they are of great utility to the poor man in the winter, but we think that some means should be adopted, (logs for instance,) to prevent them from ranging at large, at this season, to the terror and annoyance of the public. The constituted authorities will, we trust, endeavour to prevent a continuance of this horrible nuisance.

The Address of the Inhabitants of Carbonear and its vicinity, was presented to ROBERT PACK, Esq., M. C. P. on Saturday last, by THOMAS CHANCEY, Esq., President of the Commercial Society, accompanied by the members of that body, as a deputation.

Sir, We, the undersigned Inhabitants of Carbonear and its vicinity, aware of your intended departure for England, beg most respectfully to Address you. Your disinterested and independent conduct during your indefatigable exertions in our Colonial Parliament, has given to us, your constituents, the pleasure of having it in our power to express, for that conduct, our best thanks.

When we consider that you have, in common with the other Out Harbour Members, sacrificed not only your valuable time, but have also subjected yourself to pecuniary loss in the public service, we can the more appreciate those upright and independent principles that distinguished you, during your advocacy of Public Rights.

We hope that in all future sittings of the Assembly, some provision will be made for the remuneration of, at least, the Out Harbour Members, to the amount of their necessary expenses, during their parliamentary labours.

Wishing you a pleasant and prosperous voyage across the Atlantic, and a safe return to this country, to the bosom of your family, and to your valuable labours in the service of the public.

We remain, with the greatest respect, Sir, Your most obedient Servants,

(The Address was signed by a large and respectable body of Inhabitants)

To ROBERT PACK, Esq., M. C. P. Carbonear, 12th July, 1834.

After the presentation of the Address, Mr PACK replied nearly as follows:—

Mr Chairman and Gentlemen of the Deputation.

I thank you for the honour in thus waiting upon me as a deputation from the Inhabitants of Carbonear and its vicinity. And I shall, with your leave, make a few brief remarks in reply to the Address. Gentlemen, it gives me much pleasure to find that the line of conduct pursued by me in the House of Assembly, since I had the honour of a seat in it, has been approved of by, at least that portion of my constituents residing in Carbonear and its vicinity, and I beg to assure you I shall to the best of my little ability attempt to obtain the same approbation in future. It is not for me to inform some of you, Gentlemen, what my principles are; those of you who have known me for a great many years, but I take leave to say they are based on the "Rights of man," civil, religious and political, and I will lend my feeble assistance to the protection of all, whether it be the king, or through the various grades of society, down to the humble peasant.

It has been stated Gentlemen that I belong to a party, which I deny, and by this very Address, I know you do not believe it, no Gentlemen, so far from my belonging to a party, the Journals of the proceedings of the House will show you by and bye, that I have voted with persons of opposite political creeds. Ay? and of domestic too, in relation to particular towns of the country; I regarded nothing but the question before me, and I will assume to myself, honesty of purpose, and intention. I shall be known rather by my vote, than eloquence of language, or lengthy speeches, because you all know Gentlemen, that I was never brought up in a school for that purpose, and had never the honour of addressing public bodies until very recently. If it shall please the Almighty disposer of events, to keep me from the bosom of my family, and from my constituency during the winter, it will then be my wish, that if you think your interest be prejudiced by my absence, to resign the power which you and other Gentlemen electors of Conception Bay have put into my hands, and request you and them to pray for a new writ.

Gentlemen I would recommend you and the rest of my constituents to petition the House of Assembly, that the House would be pleased to appoint a paid Reporter, to take notes of its proceedings, which the House permits to be made public.

With these few observations Gentlemen, I respectfully conclude, by wishing you all a happy season, and every enjoyment that this world can afford.

[FOR THE STAR]

I am inclined to think that the Editors of the "Montreal Vindicator," must have been labouring under some mistake, or must have had an inclination for satire, when they made use of the following quotation from the "Patriot." "I have been in consequence deprived of the situation of surgeon to the Saint John's volunteers in the most unfeeling and unjustifiable manner, and in defiance of the unanimous sentiments of the corps in my favour," and this sentence is again inserted in the "Patriot," of the 8th Inst. The "Vindicator," must have meant the "lower order," that corps may have been unanimous on the subject; but yet it

is astonishing that they should have been so blind to their own interest, and work "two three, or four hours a-day" to support the surgeon of a corps, that has not been in existence in this country, for the last twenty years, or thereabout, when they at the same time would, (pre-according to the Patriot,) grumble if they had to work, any of the said hours to support Judges, or local Courts in every village, or hamlet. Oh no; the "lower order," know full well that if they are fighting or quarrelling, break an arm, or a leg, the surgeon, who well paid, may tend it for them; but that if they break the peace, or maltreat each other, the judge, or the magistrate, would only mend their manners, by a little wholesome discipline on the principles of McAdam; or a pleasant aquatic excursion across the Atlantic.

Carbonear, July 2, 1834.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to issue Commissions under the Great Seal appointing the undermentioned Gentlemen to be His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Northern District of this Colony: Viz.—

- The Honbles. Henry John Boulton; Edward Brabazon Brenton; William Sall; James Simms; James Crowdy; William Haly; John Duncombe; William Thomas; John Bingley Garland; John Bailey Hand; Thomas Danson, Esquire; John Buckingham, Esquire; Charles Cozens, Esquire; William Sterling, Esquire; Josiah Parkin, Esquire; George Skelton, Esquire; William Nelson, Esquire; John Pexton, Esquire; R. J. Pincut, Esquire; Joshua Green, Esquire; Robert Tremlett, Esquire; Andrew Pearce, Esquire; David Slade, Esquire; Samson Milten, Esquire; George Frampton, Esquire; Nathaniel Smith, Esquire; Joseph Cox, Esquire; John Thorne Oakley, Esquire; Robert Pack, Esquire; James Power, Esquire; Peter Brown, Esquire; Thomas Chancey, Esquire; John Elson, Esquire; Richard Rankin, Esquire; John Regan, Esquire; John Thompson Esquire; James Quince, Esquire; John Tilley, Esquire; James Mew, Esquire; Robert Ollerhead, Esquire; Butler Aldridge, Esquire; Charles Newhook, Esquire; Andrew Hacket, Esquire; James Wiseman, Esquire; Benjamin Scott, Esquire; Alexander Bremher, Esquire; John Skelton, Esquire; William Brown, Esquire; E. J. Mulhoney, Esquire; Thomas G. Lawrence, Esquire; Stephen Lavler, Esquire; John Martin, Esquire; Thomas M. Lyte, Esquire; John Winter, Esquire. —Gazette, July 9.

DEPARTURES.—In the *John and Isaac*, for Poole, Robert Pack, Esq., M.C.P.; and J. W. Martin, Esq., M.C.P.

**Shipping Intelligence.**

**HARBOUR GRACE.**  
ENTERED.  
July 14.—Brig Ann, Fynn, Bucktush; 104 pieces bark, 4 pieces pine, 56 M. shingles, 163 boards, 157 plank, 19 spars, 5 pieces hardwood.

**CARBONEAR.**  
ENTERED.  
July 11.—Schooner Sophia, Dawson, Carlton, N. B.; 25 M. board and plank.  
14.—Brig William the 4th, -----, Lisbon; salt.

**ST. JOHN'S.**  
ENTERED.  
June 30.—Schooner Elizabeth, Rudderham, Sydney; lumber.  
July 1.—Dingwell, Carew, Shediac; board, staves, and sundries.  
2.—Brig Sophia, McNaughton, Halifax; molasses, sugar, porter.  
Kingarloch, Thornton, Bristol; coal, raisins, nails, glass, iron.  
5.—Lady of the Lake, Harris, Figueira; salt, wine, oranges & lemons.

**CLEARED.**  
June 25.—Schooner Five Brothers, Trevethan, Sydney; merchandise.  
Water Witch, Clarke, Halifax; seal oil.  
July 2.—Brig Sir John Thomas Duckworth, Duncombe, Grenada; fish.  
Schooner Henry, Merigan, Cape Breton; merchandise.  
Eagle, Hamilton, Barbadoes; fish.  
Venus, Burke, P. E. Island; merchandise.

**On Sale.**  
BY  
**THE SUBSCRIBER,**  
A quantity of  
**SLACK LIME,**  
(In Casks).  
M. HOWLEY.  
Carbonear, July 2, 1834.

POETRY.

OUTWARD BOUND

The stars shone bright on the restless wave,  
The breeze blew light, yet fair,  
Her lofty sails were trimly spread,  
To woo the soft night air.

Her seamen slowly paced the deck,  
Or watchful, gazed around,  
Their mirth was mute, they felt the check,  
Of sailors outward bound.

Her track was given, the helmsman's lamp  
Shone o'er the magic steel,  
He pensive ruled the vessel's course,  
And lonely touched the wheel.

And many a league of ocean's brine  
Before that vessel lay,  
And many a wave she'll breast before  
She plies her homeward way.

Cut off from friends, in solitude  
Of waters and of sky,  
Their ship, their home, their thoughts, as one,  
Our native land, good bye.

Yet deem not those who perils know,  
As wanderers o'er the wave,  
Because their hearts like others feel,  
May be less bold or brave.

If midnight duty calls the tar,  
He mounts the shrouds with glee,  
In reefing topsails many a joke  
Hath often passed at sea.

May God then speed their gallant barque,  
Be still their guide and friend,  
Thro' stormy days, or dangers dark,  
As on their voyage they went.

Hope guard their anchor, faith their souls,  
And Heaven be pleased to lead  
Their hearts to that *Almighty One*,  
Who saves in time of need.

THE USE OF TEARS.

Be not thy tears too harshly chid,  
Repine not at the rising sigh;  
Who, if they might, would always bid  
The breast be still, the cheek be dry?

How little of ourselves we know  
Before a grief the heart has felt;  
The lessons that we learn of woe  
May brace the mind, as well as melt.

The energies too stern for mirth,  
The reach of thought, the strength of will,  
Mid cloud and tempest have their birth,  
Through blight and blast their course fulfil.

Love's perfect triumph never crown'd  
The hope unchequer'd by a pang;  
The guardian wreaths with thorns are bound;  
And Sappho wept before she sang.

Tears at each pure emotion flow;  
They wait on pity's gentle claim,  
On admiration's fervid glow,  
On

was not the less cordial for this event; indeed the social system along the whole river was found to be so dislocated by the unhappy slave trade, that though a sort of authority was asserted by some principal places, as Eboe, Atta, and Funda, over the others, it was the mere authority of force and aggression, the strong insulting and oppressing the weak—not any bond of union for mutual protection. And in this way the fate of the destroyed village was never alluded to by any of the natives as a reproach to the party though no doubt, it was to many, and operated as the warning desired.

They remained at Eboe two days, which were passed in palavering, (exchanging presents and other civilities) with the King, and in embarking the supplies thus obtained.—They then proceeded on the 9th, and passed through what Mr Lander, in his previous voyage, had supposed to be a considerable lake, with three rivers proceeding from it, but which proved to be merely a widening and separation of its streams into two, not three, channels, by an island. The river was here, from bank to bank, about 3000 yards across, with a varying depth from seven fathoms under; but Mr Laird can scarcely imagine whence all the water comes that appears to be discharged into the gulph of Benin, by the numerous rivers which flow into it. He cannot think that the Quorra alone furnishes the whole. Its mean breadth is not far above 1500 or 1600 yards, and it is no where above two miles and a half across. Its stream is full of shallows and altogether, Mr Laird thinks that the Nun mouth alone discharges as much water as it brings down, though there is probably deception in this, arising from the periodical accumulation of water near the mouth, caused by the flood tides.

Two days after leaving Eboe, the mortality re-commenced in the expedition, and a blank occurs in Mr Laird's recollection in particular, until the 5th December, when he found that he had lost in the Quorra alone, 14 men, and in the Alburkah three more. This disproportion was believed to be owing to the

superior coolness of the latter vessel, the iron hull of which conducted and diffused all over her the freshness of the water in which she floated.

The expedition was now at Atta, a considerable town picturesquely situated on a low hill on the left bank of the river, and containing a population approaching 15,000 souls. The population of Eboe was not supposed to exceed 6000. The expedition was now fairly entered within the district of the Kong mountains, which rose on both sides to an estimated height of 2,000 to 2,500 feet, and were extremely grateful to the eyes of those who had been so long accustomed to dull swamps, and who hailed the change as the harbinger of future health. The loftier among them were extremely precipitous in their ascent, with flat table summits; the lower were also frequently table, but some rise in conical peaks. They appeared to be distributed in two nearly parallel ranges, crossing the river in a direction from N.W. to S.E., with a spur as it appeared afterwards, running N.E. from the point of land between the Quorra and Tachadda, and dividing the basin of the latter from that of the Coodoonia.—Their composition appeared to be chiefly mica-schist, as far as Mr Laird was enabled to observe.

The King of Atta was not so friendly to his visitors as the King of Eboe had been; and all endeavours to engage him in the ivory trade were fruitless. It did not appear whether he was without a supply of ivory himself, as he sometimes allowed, though always with magnificent statements of the quantity which he could procure; or whether he was guided merely by feelings of suspicion and malevolence: but both probably combined.

He was rude and disrespectful in his bearing, and his priests made a fetish above where the boats lay, (that is, sacrificed a human victim, and threw the body, in morsels, into the river,) to prevent the boats from passing up; but at length, weary of his prevarication, Mr Lander left the place, and the natives were much disappointed at finding their incantations of no avail.—The next point to which the party proceeded was Bockua, a town which Mr Lander had left on the right bank of the river, but which having been sacked in the interval by enemies, was found removed to the opposite side. A market on the river, which had been held in the old town, had followed to the new; and a remarkable circumstance was here observable, arising probably from the necessity of the case, but which shows how near barbarism and civilization may meet. The market was a neutral ground, a sort of free port in which the subjects of antagonist kings meet in peace. The people of Egga, Juttum, Curfee, and other towns up the river, exchanged their goods here, without molestation, with those of Atta, Eboe and others below; the chief articles of exchange being tobos, horses, goats, sheep, rice, &c. Butter was also found in the boats from above, of good quality, but without salt; of which there is an almost total want in this part of the river. The substitute is a harsh, acid, pungent, deposit from a lixivium of the ashes of certain plants: a potash rather than a salt, but crystallized.

The river above Atta was found excessively intricate in its navigation. Mr Laird, indeed considers that a step, or rise in its whole bed, takes place here, corresponding with the adjoining elevation of the Kong mountains, and that probably its course above this is again comparatively clear, as far as Bousea, where according to Mr Lander's report in his first voyage, another similar rise takes place. Among the sand banks thus encountered, the Quorra repeatedly grounded, and at length finally hung for six months, her progress upwards being here arrested. The Alburkah was more fortunate—she went up to the junction of the Tachadda, and Mr Laird thinks might easily have gone farther. But she did not proceed till the following season.

The mortality in both vessels meanwhile proceeded, though not with the same frightful violence as below Atta; and the character of the diseases was various, fever, ague, dysentery, debility, &c. The blacks (Kroomen,) embarked at Cape Coast Castle, fortunately remained well and faithful; and Mr Laird pays the usual tribute to the valuable qualities of these people, who are familiarly called the Scotchmen of the coast of Africa, and without whom scarcely any trade could be prosecuted along its shores. A good detailed account of them is wanting to the British public; we know of none except some short notices in the Parliamentary report on Sierra Leone and the Gold Coast; yet some instructions must be deducible from the details of their erratic disposition and general superiority to the rest of the natives.

In February Mr Laird lost his last immediate companion in the Quorra, Doctor Briggs, the surgeon and naturalist, who accompanied the expedition; and he is peculiarly earnest now in a wish to do justice to this most amiable and excellent young man, whose memory has been injured by a report that he was incompetent to his duties and had not taken out with him the requisite supply of medicines. These misrepresentations appeared in a letter which was some time ago published in the newspaper,

and to which his father (Dr Briggs of Liverpool,) has replied in print. But besides this the most satisfactory testimonials are adduced now by Mr Laird as to the high qualifications of his lamented friend; and the fact, that on the return of the Quorra from the interior, his medicine-chest was still well-supplied, is a conclusive answer to the other allegations.

After Dr Briggs's death, Mr Laird became dispirited from living so much alone; for the Alburkah being above six miles higher up, his intercourse with Mr Lander and Lieutenant Allen, who were embarked in her was necessarily very limited. He planned accordingly, an excursion to Funda, a considerable town up the Tachadda, and departed for this in April. He had become by this time, so confident of the pacific dispositions of the people, or at least of his own

extent, artificially constructed, a number of pits were dug, four feet wide by eight deep. These were about one quarter, or one fifth filled with indigo balls, three inches in diameter, but coarse and dirty, and were then filled up with waer and a ley from wood ashes, when the wole was left to ferment.—When the fermentation had ceased, a plank was put down, which coarsely raked the deposit to one side, and the cloths, suspended from a gallows, were dipped in the blue water, and hung to dry, alternately, till the colour was approved of: they were then highly glazed, as Clapperon describes, by heating.

The colours were good, in consequence of the quantity of indigo used; but not fast, even soiling the hands when touched. (Specimens were on the table of the Society.)—All this the Fallatahs destroyed, their only objects being slaves, booty, and destruction; but the art is widely diffused throughout the country.

The inhabitants of Funda are also good weavers of coarse cotton cloths, and did not at all approve of our Manchester goods, in which they said there was no stuff. They very much admired, however, our gaudy colors. They are also good common black-smiths; fashion copper into bowls for their pipes, which they make so long, that when riding they can draw them, resting the bowl on the foot; dress and sew leather well, and brew an excellent beer. They are ignorant of distilling, and as yet indifferent to rum—they will too soon learn, and suffer under its effects.

The breed of horses in the country is small, but the natives are great riders, sitting well on Moorish saddles, high before and behind. The dress of ceremony, when going out on horseback, is a quantity of clothing, such as almost makes the rider helpless; but this is seldom used. The Arab bit is employed.—The breed of cows is also small; of sheep and goats middle-sized; of poultry very small indeed. Great variety of fish is found in the river; one in every respect externally resembles the salmon, but the flesh is white; its average weight is about 9lb. Two kinds of alligator, or rather crocodile, were met with—one snub-nosed, which attacked men, and was only found in the brackish-water near the mouth of the river; the other was found higher up, with a long snout, and only dangerous when attacked. The natives take it in the same manner as the Egyptians take their Crocodiles, by introducing into its open mouth, when running at them, a thick short stick, sharpened at both ends. Two or more will also attack them with spears, but the issue is more doubtful. The flesh is eaten, in the latter case, with great triumph. A race of the natives are peculiarly fishermen, and in the dry season build round straw huts on the sand-banks in the stream, for the more convenient prosecution of their trade, but Mr Laird believes that they also frequently engaged in slaving, the encouragement for which occupation is here prodigious, there being a slave trade both up and down the river. To this, almost alone, he attributes the failure of the present expedition as a commercial speculation, nor does he think that any thing can be very successful while it is maintained.

We must now, however, conclude this rapid analysis. On his return from Funda, Mr Laird found that Mr Lander had gone down the river to communicate with the brig, and obtain reinforcements and supplies. He was absent several months, having been induced to visit Fernando Po; and Mr Laird, finding the crew of his vessel, the Quorra, now aloft, reduced to himself, so ill that he could scarcely crawl, and two English seamen, very little better, determined also to return.

He came away in August, and when half way down, Mr Lander then returning up, and intending to prosecute the voyage at least to Boosa. He also touched again at Eboe, where, notwithstanding his helpless state, he was received with the same deference as before. In descending thence, he got into the wrong branch of the river, and had some difficulty in extricating himself from that leading to Benin, which he considers the principal mouth, in order to get into the Nun, inferior stream. Having recruited his stores from the brig, he proceeded to Fernando Po, where his health was much restored; and he laments, both for the sake of the trade and the British cruisers on this coast, that this station is about to be abandoned. A road is now cut through the woods from Clarence Cove to the top of the hill, (11,000 feet,) so that any climate may be commanded; and captured slave ships arrive here in a few hours, whereas the voyage to Sierra Leone, costs many weeks. He afterwards visited Old Calabar, and in October left the coast to return home.

The communication was closed, by an intimation that Mr Laird was a candidate for admission, into the Society; and his election was carried by acclamation.

USE OF COFFEE IN ASTHMA.—Coffee is the best abater of the periodic asthma, that I have seen. The coffee ought to be the best Mocha, newly burnt, and made very strong, immediately after grinding it. I have commonly ordered one ounce for one dish, which is to be repeated fresh after the interval of a quarter of an hour, and which I direct to be taken without milk or sugar.

—Sir John Pringle.