We descended to the beach, and his companions, wishing me good morning, left me with my conductor, who led the way to his house. It was composed of the skin of one entire whale, much larger than any one I had ever seen in the Northern ocean. The back bone and ribs of the animal served as rafters to extend the skin, which wore the resemblance of a long tent; it was further secured by ropes formed of the twisted sinews, which passed over the top, and were made fast to stakes of bone firmly fixed in the ground on each side. When I entered, I found to my surprise, that there was plenty of light, which was supplied from windows, composed of small panes of whalebone ground down very thin, and at the further end the head and skull of the animal formed a kitchen, the smoke from the fire escaping through the spiracles or breathing holes above.

On each side of the room into which I was ushered, were raised seats, covered with seal skins, and the other end of the house was divided off with a species of black skin, into sleeping apartments for the master of the house and his family. There was not the least smell, as I anticipated before entering this strange dwelling place.

I was introduced to his wife, who welcomed me with cordiality. She was dressed in the same dark skin as her husband, but of a much finer texture, and had a scarlet cap on her head, as well as scarlet trimmings to the front and bottom of her dress, which on the whole was not only comfortable, but becoming in its appearance.

A bowl of milk was presented to me, to refresh me after my walk and long abstinence.

"How!" observed I, "have you milk here, without pasture?"

"Yes," replied my host; "drink it and tell me if you think it palatable."

I did so, and found it very little different from the asses' milk of my own country—perhaps with a little more acidity of taste. In the meantime, several varieties of shell fish, and a large cheese, were placed upon the table, which, as well as the stools, was composed entirely of bone.

"And cheese, too?" said I.

"Yes: and you will find it not bad. It is the milk of the whale which you have drank, and the cheese is prepared from the same."

"Friend Huckaback," observed the Pacha, "I think you are telling me lies. Who ever heard of whales' milk?"

"Allah forbid that I should attempt to deceive a person of your highness's judgment, it could only end in mortification and defeat to myself."

"That's very true," observed the Pacha.

"Your highness has not called to mind, that the whale is what naturalists call a 'hot blooded animal,' with arteries and circulation of the blood similar to the human species; and that it brings forth its young alive, and nurses it at the breast."

"Very true," observed the Pacha; "I had forgot that."

My conductor resumed as follows:—"As I told you before, the whale is the staple of this island. You observe that his skin serves us as a house; from his bones we form all our implements—from his sinews, our thickest ropes down to our finest thread. The dress we wear is composed of the belly part of the skin, dressed with a sort of soap, composed from the alkili obtained from the sea weed which abounds in the lake, and the oil of the whale. His blubber serves us for fuel and candle; his flesh for meat; and the milk is invaluable to us. It is true, we have other resources; we have our lizards, and a variety of fish and shell fish; and when we are shut up in the ice in the winter among the icebergs, we procure the flesh and skins of the seals and the polar bear. But we have no vegetables of any kind; and although the want of bread may at first be unpleasant, a few weeks will reconcile you to the privation. But it is time to repose after your fatigues—I will report your arrival to the Great Harpooner, after I have shown you to your chamber." He then conducted me to an inner room, where I found a couch composed of the skins of the polar bears, on which I threw myself, and in a few minutes was fast asleep.

The next morning I was awakened by my host. "If you wish to see the whales milked, this is the hour that they are called in; a short walk will explain more to you than many hours' conversation."

I arose perfectly refreshed from my long nap, and followed my conductor. We passed a large tank. "This is our water; we are obliged not to waste it, although we have a sufficiency: the tank is coated by a cement, formed of lime, obtained by the burning of the shells of fish. We make all our vessels that are submitted to the fire, of the same substance, mixed with pounded lava; and it is burnt in the fire and mixed with pounded sea salt."

We arrived at the edge of the lake, where we came to a large, shallow dock, cut out of the lava in the side, in which were about two dozen young whales, who followed my host as he walked round the edge.

"These are my calves; we do not admit the mothers until we have drawn off what milk we require."

Several men now came down to the beach; one of them blew a horn, formed out of a part of the horn of a sea unicorn, and immediately a herd of whales collected at the sound, and swam towards the beach. They all answered to their names; and when the men waded in the water up to their knees, quietly grounded on their sides, so as to present one of their udders to them clear of the water. This was squeezed by four men, and the contents received into a large pail, composed of the bones of a whale neatly hooped together by the same substance.

As soon as the breast of the animal was empty, with a lash of its tail it recovered the deep water, and swam round and round in small circles near to the spot.

"We always leave one breast for the calf," observed my host; "when they are all milked, I shall open the pen and let the mothers in."

"What are those enormous whales which are playing at a distance?"

"They are our whale oxen," answered my host; "we find that they grow to an enormous size. Our houses are built of their skins."

"Is that a dead whale on the beach?"

"It is one of our whale boats," replied he, "but formed, as you supposed, from the skin of a whale, hardened by frequent application of oil and lime. We use them to catch the whales when we want them."

"You do not use the harpoon, then?"

"Only when we kill; in general we noose the tail, and fasten the rope to one of these boats; which are so buoyant, that the whale cannot take it down, and soon tires with his own exertions. I am now speaking of the males reserved for breeding, or strange whales, who sometimes find their way into our lake during the winter; our own are so domesticated from their infancy, that we have little trouble with them; but it is time that we return."

"Here," observed my host, as we passed a whale house, "is one of our manufactories; we will step in. This is the common stuff of the country, which is used for partitions in houses, &c. This, a finer sort, such as I wear at present. Here we have the skin of the whole calf, which is usually worn by the women. This is the most expensive article of our manufactures; it is the belly part of the calf's skin, which being white, admits of a dye from the marex—a shell fish very common on our shore."

"Have you money?" inquired I.

"None—we exchange; but the chief article of exchange, and which serves as money, is the whale cheese, which keeps for years, and improves in quality. That fine cloth is worth eight new cheeses a square yard, which is very dear."

We arrived at the house where we found our repast ready; an excellent stew received my commendation.

"It is one of our favourite dishes," replied my host; "it is made of lizard's tails."

"Lizard's tails!"

"Yes; I am about to procure some for dinner, and you shall see my preserve."

In the course of the day I walked with my host a short distance up the hill, when we stopped at a large pit, covered with a network made of whales' sinews. The man who accompanied us descended, and soon returned with a pail full of lizards, confined by a similar net over them. He took them out one by one, and pulled their tails, which were immediately left in his hand. He then notched the stump, and threw the animal into the pit.

"Of what use is it to return the animals?" observed I.

"Because their tails will grow again by by next year."

"But why, then, were stumps notched in the middle?"

"That they might have two tails instead of one, which is invariably the case," replied my host.

But I will not tire your Highness with an account of all that I saw, and which occurred during my stay on that island. If I were to enter into the excellence of their government, which consisted of a Great Harpooner, and two councils of first and second Harpoons, or of the manners and customs of the inhabitants, ceremonies at births, and marriages, and deaths—of their amusements, and their ingenious supply of all their wants, it would afford materials for at least two volumes quarto, without margin. I shall therefore confine myself to stating, that after a sojourn of six months, I became so impatient to quit the island, that I determined to encounter any risk rather than not to accomplish it.

My host, and all the principal inhabitants, finding that no persuasion could induce me to stay, consented, at last, to furnish me with the means which I had hit upon to make my escape.

I omitted to mention to your Highness, the whales had been rendered so docile, that they were not only used for draught on the lake, but even for carrying on their backs.—I never could be persuaded to mount one, I had such a horror of being seated on a fish's back, after my travelling on the shark, but I had often crossed the lake in one of the great whale boats, towed by one or two of the animals fastened to it by loops over their tails. This conveyance suggested to me the idea of my escape, which I proposed to make by means of one of these large whale boats, covered completely in, and to be towed out of the mouth of the lake by one of the draught whales.

At my request a boat was prepared, and covered in with whale bone windows, to admit light; a stock of provisions were supplied me sufficient for a long voyage; and the whale being put to, I departed amidst tears and lamentations of the friendly islanders, who looked upon me as a man bent upon my own destruction. But I was aware that the fishery would soon commence, and had great hopes of being picked up by some of the vessels. I was soon clear of the lake; and the lad who was on the back of the draught whale having towed me out in pursuance of his orders, until the island appeared like a cloud on the horizon, cast me loose and hastened back, that he might return home before dark.

For three weeks I remained in the inside of this enormous boat, or tather I may say fish, tossed upon the waves, but without injury, from its extreme buoyancy. One morning I was awakened from a sound sleep by a sudden blow on the outside of my vessel.—I imagined that I had come in contact with an iceberg, but the sound of voices convinced me that at last I had fallen in with my fellow creatures. A harpoon was now driven in, which I narrowly escaped, and a volley of execrations followed, by which I knew immediately the people were English.

After a few minutes they commenced sawing a hole in the side of my whalo boat; and a piece being removed, a head was put in.—Fearful of another harpoon, I had raised up my large white bear skin as a defence, and the man perceiving it, immediately withdrew his head, saying there was a white bear in the belly of the whale. The boat shoved off and they commenced firing musket balls, which piercing my boat through and through I was obliged to lay down in the bottom to save my life. After about twenty shots, the boat again came along side, and a man putting his head in and perceiving me at the bottom of the boat, covered over with the bear's skin, imagined that the animal had been killed, and reported to his companions. With some degree of apprehension they climbed in at the hole they had cut, when I lifted up the bear's skin and made my appearance, dressed in the black silk worn by the inhabitants of Whale's Island. This frightened them still more; one roared out that it was the devil, and they all ran to make their escape at the hole by which they entered, but in their eagerness they prevented each other.

It was with difficulty that I convinced them that I was harmless, which I did at last; and having explained in few words how I came there, they permitted me to go with them on board of the ship. The captain was very sulky when he heard the story; he had imagined it to be a dead whale, and had ordered it to be towed alongside, to cut off the blubber. Disappointed in his expectations, he declared that I was a Jonas, who had come out of the whale's belly, and there would be no luck in the ship if I remained. The sailors, whose profits in the voyage were regulated by the number of fish taken, thought this an excellent reason for throwing me overboard: and had there not been two sail in sight, standing towards them, I certainly should have had some more adventures to narrate. At last they consented to put me on board of one which had hoisted French colors. She was from Havre, and having twelve fish on board was returning home. The captain consented to give me a passage, and in two months I was once more in my native country.

Such, your Highness, were the adventures of my Third Voyage.

"Well, the story of the Island was rather too long," observed the Pacha, "but altogether, it was amusing. Mustapha, I think it is worth ten pieces of gold."

LATE FROM LIBERIA.

From the Monrovia Herald of July 7.

ARRIVAL OF EMIGRANTS.—On Saturday, the 30th ult. the fine ship Jupiter, Captain Peters, arrived at this port in 45 days from Norfolk, Va. with one hundred and fifty-seven emigrants. Letters of introduction from friends in America have been handed us by Messrs. Simpson and Moore, who are sent out by the Auxiliary Colonization Society of Natchez, Mississippi, with the approbation of the free colored people of that place to view the Colony, and make report of their observations. We bid them welcome to our shores, and hope every facility will be afforded them in their travels and inquiries, by our fellow-citizens.

Our brethren have a right if they cannot credit all that has been published concerning Liberia, to send intelligent and competent persons to spy the land, and we should be pleased to see other cities following the example of Natchez, instead of passing resolutions and publishing inflammatory pieces; whose tendency can only be, to widen known prejudices which have existed from time immemorial.

We are also informed, that our brethen of Charleston, South Carolina, prompted by the same motives, have delegated one of their number, Mr. Charles Snetter, who has arrived in the Jupiter, to look for them, and see if the reports which have been circulated are true.

We are for emigration, and those who have known us intimately for many years, will bear us out, that upon this subject no change has taken place in our views, no matter where, though our choice has been Africa. We wish our brethren to remove; let some go to Hayti, or South America if they prefer; there will always remain a sufficient number, from the inducements which a colony founded like this will hold out, to remove hither of their own free will and choice. We wish no man to be compelled to come to this land by force. They wrong us much who impute any other motives to us than those which should fill the breast of a man of color in common, from our desire of wishing our brethren to remove to this land, or any other, where they may enjoy rights which they now sigh for in vain, in America. Though we cannot vouch for the purity of motives of some, who wish our removal to Africa, still we know there are others, who have no other earthly motive in view than our improvement by the enjoyment of social and political rights, from which we are debarred in America; and we think we should give but little weight to the objection, that some are for our removal out of mere prejudice, if we know that by so doing we can better our condition.

Self is one of the primary motives of all our actions, and we see not upon what grounds they abandon it, whenever the subject of emigration is presented to the consideration of our brethren in America. What care I for the motives which may actuate any man, if I am certain to a demonstration, that I shall be benefitted by *embracing* his offer, or assistance?

The acquisition of Grand Cape Mount, and Grand Bassa, throws a wide field open for selection to all, and the emigrant who cannot make a comfortable subsistence on the fertile banks of the St. John's river, can live no where. And while the operations of the Society at home have been in a measure limited from the small funds at their command, may we not hope now, from the appropriation which has been made in Maryland, and those which will probably be in Virginia, at the next session of the Legislature, to see from the resources at their command, extended plans for the comfort of new comers, and extended means of operation.

From the Protestant.

JACKSON AND THE MISSIONARIES.—The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions appealed to the President of the United States in behalf of the imprisoned Missionaries, *praying that he would execute the judgment of the Supreme Court*, and rescue them from the Penitentiary.—The following is Gen. Jackson's reply:

"Gentlemen—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your memorial, stating that certain Missionaries in the State of Georgia have been imprisoned for alledged offences against that State, and requesting my interference in furthering their release.

"In reply, I have to inform you, that the power vested in me has been placed in my hands for the purpose of seeing the laws of the United States just and impartially administered, and not for the purpose of abusing them, as I most assuredly should do were I to interpose my authority in the case brought before me in your memorial. The State of Georgia is governed by its own laws; and if any injustice has been or is committed, there are competent tribunals at which redress can be obtained without an appeal to me. I do not wish to comment upon the causes of the imprisonment of the Missionaries alluded to in the memorial; but I cannot refrain from observing that here, as in most other countries, they are by their injudicious zeal, (to give it no harsher name,) too apt *to make themselves obnoxious* to those among whom they are located.

ANDREW JACKSON.

To the Editor of the New-York Courier & Enquirer:

SIR:—The enclosed paper, written some time since, was not originally designed for the press, but, through manuscript copies, to meet the requisitions of those who are seeking information in regard to its subject matter. But, as the applications have now become too numerous thus to be answered, and as imperfect and false ideas prevail and are extensively circulating through public and private channels, I cannot but feel it a duty, both to the treatment I have advocated, and to the cause of humanity, so deeply interested in its correct publication, to submit it, with little alteration, for insertion in your columns.

Yours, &c., W. C.

GERMAN OR CAMPHOR TREATMENT OF CHOLERA ASPHYXIA.

The following comprehensive directions, intended to meet, in some degree, the exigencies of those who desire information relative to the use of Camphor in the treatment of Cholera, are essentially a summary of the practice of several physicians of New-York, and now santioned by their experience in more than six hundred cases, many of them of the most malignant character. If they shall prove instrumental in lessening the destruction attending the pestilence now ravaging our country, the writer's design will have been answered.

It is necessary to premise, that, in specifying measures *generally efficacious* in cases as they have arisen, it is hardly possible in a single sheet, even to touch upon the principles upon which the practice is founded; and still less to enumerate the various circumstances of age, sex, constitution, &c. of the patient, and the diversified phenomena of the disease, that, as in other diseases, require correspondent modifications of the treatment—modifications which it is manifest, must be left to the professional *tact* of the intelligent physician.

Another remark too important to be overlooked is, that there have already been observed no less than six different forms of epidemic cholera, each having its characteristic features, and each its appropriate treatment. Several of these may prevail, according to laws not ascertained, during the same season, in different countries or districts, as noted in Europe in its late desolating progress.

It must, therefore, be explicitly understood that the practice here set forth is designed only for an epidemic exhibiting the same distinctive features as have marked the footsteps of Cholera in this city; and that, in such an epidemic, cases may be expected in which the *literal adherence* to directions *necessarily general*, may prove pernicious and even fatal. Moreover, it must be constantly borne in mind, that, throughout the several stages of this disease, from the first premonitory symptoms to confirmed convalescence, it is essential to the success of the camphor treatment, that the *patient be free from the counter influence of other medicinal agents;** and that, of all others, none is so utterly opposed to its efficacy, none so fatal to every hope of a favorable issue, as *Opium in every form* in which it is administered.

To avoid repetition, it is thought expedient to present the treatment of the several stages of cholera in a reversed order, commencing with that in which its appalling symptoms are most strikingly developed.

The Stage of Asphyxia.

In this stage, if the collapse shall have long existed, or if the march of the disease shall have been unusually rapid, the evacuations so excessive that the patient appears nearly exsanguinated, the pulsations of the carotids and of the heart remarkably feeble and the respiration very laborious—but little hope can be indulged under any treatment. Such patients however, have in some instances been resuscitated by the judicious exhibition of camphor—the doses being diminished to about one fourth part, and repeated every three, four or five minutes, and the other measures hereafter detailed faithfully enforced. But the majority of collapsed patients, when first seen by the physician, happily have not yet sunk to the above discouraging condition; and though the pulse at the wrists shall have ceased, the extremities and face shall be blue and shrivelled, and with the tongue and breath evince no vital heat, if there be ordinary constitutional stamina, it is in such cases that the camphor treatment exhibits most convincingly its *specific* powers; for in such cases, if experience be the test, it is entitled to a confidence that can be claimed by no other yet promulgated.

1st. The patient should be immediately undressed, and well covered in bed, and woollen stockings placed upon his hands and feet. 2d. Three drops of the spirits of camphor† in a table-spoonful of water, or (what is equivalent and of more convenient administration) a tablespoonful of camphor mixture‡ should be forthwith administered and repeated every fifteen minutes. 3d. An injection as warm as can be borne, of the camphor mixture, somewhat less than half a pint, every half hour, or oftener, if not retained. 4th. The abdomen and chest should be covered with flannel wet with camphor spirits—the limbs above the stockings rubbed with it, and the bed clothes about the patients head so sprinkled with it that camphor may be inhaled with every breath.—5th. The extreme thirst should be allayed with a tablespoonful of cold water, or pure brandy and water *very weak*, as the patient may prefer, every five or ten minutes.

These measures should be unremitting until pulse and warmth be restored to the extremities, when the injections (and the frictions, if no cramps be present) may be discontinued. The *full dose* of camphor must be maintained until free perspiration becomes general, and the evacuations comparatively infrequent; then they are promptly to be reduced to *one drop* of the spirits or *a teaspoonful* of the mixture. So soon as the evacuations are small and rare and begin to evince a bilious tinge, (as is often the case at an early period,) the *intervals* should be extended to twenty, thirty, or sixty minutes, according to the degree of heat and perspiration, and thus continued until the watery discharges shall have wholly ceased. After this occurrence, most patients require the repetition of the one drop every two or three hours; but in some, this small dose, once in four, six and even twelve hours, proves abundant for the continuance of active perspiration, while *the hazard of over excitement and depressing narcosis*, is thus with ease avoided.

The sweating process in this manner, fully though cautiously sustained, is to be pursued in collapsed cases at least thirty-six hours, every exposure which may arrest its salutary influence being carefully avoided. In the course of it the insatiable thirst gradually ceases, and the patient after a little light nourishment two or three times, generally will relish, and in moderation will take with great advantage, every three or six hours, beef-steak, mutton-chop, or broiled chicken, with good stale wheat bread; and for drink, brandy and water, and pure Port or Sherry wine. These articles should constitute the principal diet of the convalescent, whose *decidedly expressed wants*, as the utterings of nature not to be disregarded, should be indulged, yet with great temperance. Experience has amply shown, that by management so simple, convalescents, after severe attacks of cholera, may with very few exceptions, be safely conducted through its consecutive dangers to confirmed health; always, however, (peculiarly predisposed, as they must be in their debilitated state, to renewed attacks,) requiring the reiterated admonitions of their physician to unceasing vigilance.

The Cramp or Spasmodic Stage.

This stage ordinarily precedes that of collapse, in many instances runs into it; and like it, is often accompanied by profuse evacuations, fits of vomiting, cold extremities, &c. If the sufferings be severe, and collapse threatened, it calls for treatment as active as that just detailed, the frictions being vigorously applied to the seat of the cramps. If vomiting be a predominant symptom, the precordia should be rubbed with the camphor spirits and only *one drop* in a tea-spoonful of water administered every three or five minutes; if repeatedly rejected let a like quantity be diffused through three, six, or even ten times the water, and given by the tea spoonful till a larger dose shall be retained. By this mode of exhibition, camphor never fails to overcome the most violent vomiting occurring under this epidemic, after which no difficulty exists in pursuing the course directed in the stage of Asphyxia. In case the attack be of a milder nature, warm perspiration will speedily appear, and the symptoms vanish under treatment less active.

The Premonitory Stage.

It is generally indicated by one or more of the following symptoms—lassitude, ringing in the ears, chilliness, uneasiness or soreness in the region of the stomach, nausea, occasional vomitings, costiveness, diarrhœa, pain in the bowels, slight cramps particularly in the fingers and toes, &c. Unless severe in the outset, or too long neglected, the patient will rarely find it necessary to leave his ordinary avocations, though in cool or damp weather he may require an extra garment. To obviate costiveness, a mild injection, daily if required, is the safest means to be used when the bowels are so easily irritated into violent diarrhœa as during the prevalence of the cholera. If *any laxative be taken*, castor oil, in the dose of a tea-spoonful, with three drops of camphor spirits, repeated in an hour or two, if it fail to operate, is to be preferred. In reference to the other symptoms of this stage the same dose of camphor, repeated if requisite in an hour, or if they be urgent in half an hour, or a quarter even, will most always invariably arrest any and all of them. Should they however obstinately persist, the patient must submit to the inconvenience of a free perspiration in bed for a few hours. The importance of *promptly* applying the remedy for the symptoms of this stage, and thus nipping the disease in its bed, cannot be too strenuously urged upon every individual exposed to this epidemic.

The practice above designated, can hardly be more at variance with any of the prevailing views of medical men, than with those entertained, but a brief period since, by the writer himself. In this age of generalizing, he had been led to doubt the existence of a *specific* for any disease. Experience, the only unerring guide, has convinced him of an error that has but too many adherents, and to propagate its correction, is but justly due to the interests of sound philosophical medicine.

To have imagined that the introduction of Camphor as a specific for a disease so formidable as Cholera, would escape an opposition as violent, if not so formidable, had argued gross ignorance of the history of improvement in every department of human knowledge. He who is aware that in enlightened Europe the virtues of Ipecacuanha and Peruvian Bark remain untested, and the unequalled blessings of the potatoe unappreciated, until the stamp of *royal* patronage opened the eyes of the blind, can scarcely feel surprise at what he witnesses in the present instance.

But facts are daily accumulating, which, as they become known, must carry conviction to every understanding accessible to truth. To such—to *such alone*, the writer would appeal for an impartial trial of the practice he would promulgate. And he makes this appeal with the most unwavering confidence, (a confidence resting upon an extensive knowledge of facts in private and in public practice,) that such a trial cannot fail to demonstrate the pre-eminent simplicity, safety, and certainty of the Camphor treatment of Cholera Asphyxia, as well as the acumen of German research which first devised it.

WILLIAM CHANNING, M. D.

New York, Aug. 30, 1832.

As an appendix to this publication, the writer deems it an act of justice to state, that while most of the indications above specified have been the result of experience here, yet the use of Camphor, as a remedy for cholera, with the general principles of its exhibition, originated in Germany, and for its promulgation, the American public are principally indebted to his friend Dr. H. H. Gram, of this city.

*This remark requires the qualification that there are cases of occasional occurrences, in which according to circumstances to be recognized only by the skilful physician, *Cuprum*, *Veratrum*, *Rhus* and *Bryonia*, are called for and exhibited with the greatest advantage.

†The Spirits of Camphor referred to, is that of the L. and D. P. or Camphor (2 oz.) two ounces, dissolved in Alcohol a pint.

‡The Camphor mixture may be extemporaneously prepared by adding to a common black bottleful of warm water, three teaspoonfuls of the spirits, to be shaken for a few minutes, then strained through a coarse napkin to remove the undissolved camphor.

Count Chaptal, the celebrated chemist, died in Paris on the 29th July, in his 77th year.