

EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY EDWARD MULLIKIN, PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION. THE TERMS Are Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per Annum payable half yearly in advance. ADVERTISEMENTS inserted three times for ONE DOLLAR; and continued weekly for TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per square.

Banking House of J. I. Cohen, Jr. & Brothers, No. 114 BALTIMORE STREET. DEPOSITS will be received at the following rates of interest per annum, viz: On Deposits subject to be drawn for at the pleasure of the depositor 3 per cent. On Deposits subject to 30 days notice 4 per cent. On Deposits made for a period not less than one year, or subject to 90 days notice 5 per cent. CERTIFICATES will be issued for all Special Deposits. Baltimore, Aug. 22d—Sept 6, 1831.

Two or Three Carpenters wanted, IMMEDIATELY. WHO will obtain Employment, and liberal wages given, by the subscriber, at the Head of Chester, Kent County, Maryland. BENJAMIN KIRBY, aug. 23

House & Lot For Sale WILL be sold at Public Sale, on TUESDAY the 8th November next, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, between the hours of 12 o'clock A. M. & 4 o'clock P. M. The House and lot where Thomas Kersey used to live, situate near the western precincts of the town, on a credit of one, two and three years; it will be required of the purchaser that he shall pass his Bond, with approved security for the payment of the purchase money, in three equal annual instalments, and the interest on the whole or such part of the purchase money as shall be unpaid, at the end of each year, from the day of sale. JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cash, Branch Bank, Easton Sept. 6

Lewis F. Scott's!! Intelligence, Agency and Collectors OFFICE NO. 2, WEST FAYETTE STREET BARNUMS CITY HOTEL the old and well known stand. THE Subscriber can at all times obtain the highest price for slaves for a term of years or for life, without being sent out of the State. Clerks, Book keepers, Bar keepers, Waiters, Ostlers, Teachers, Agents, Cooks, Chambermaids, Wet and Dry Nurses, &c. wanted daily at this office. Strangers visiting this City will do well to call at this office. Information given, received, forwarded far or near, money borrowed and loaned on real estate, land, houses, lots, farms, for sale at this office. Information given at this office on any business; out standing debts collected at this office. Any commands will be thankfully received and promptly attended to. CHARGES moderate. LEWIS F. SCOTT, sept 6

FOR SALE, A FARM, situated on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, Talbot county, 16 miles from Easton, and 5 miles from Hadaway's Ferry, containing about 100 acres—one third well timbered, and the remainder good arable land, with one Apple and one Peach Orchard. The improvements are two FRAME DWELLING HOUSES, and the necessary out buildings. If this property should not be sold previous to THURSDAY, the 15th September next, it will on that day be exposed at public sale, at 12 o'clock on the premises. For more particular information, enquire of Joseph Allen, on the premises or SAMUEL H. REDGRAVES, Barry street, between Light and Charles streets, Baltimore. aug 30

TO THE PUBLIC, JOHN J. HARROD, Publisher, Baltimore has in the press and will publish in a few days, An Exposition of the late controversy in the Methodist Episcopal Church, exhibiting the true objects of the parties concerned, and the proceedings by which a number of the Ministers and members of said churches in Baltimore, Cincinnati, and other places were expelled—By Rev. Samuel K. Jennings M. D. This work in the judgment of those who have perused it in manuscript, is considered well worthy the attentive perusal of the Christian public, as well for the obtaining of a knowledge of the subjects of which it treats as the principles and practices which it develops, and by which some who are esteemed good men, were prompted to unite to effect the expulsion of their brethren of unquestionable moral and religious worth, for expatiating on and arguing out in a periodical paper the right of the members of the Church to be represented in her legislative councils. The work will embrace about 250 pages, 8 vo. of closely printed good primer matter, on superfine medium paper—the price will be 87 1/2 cents in boards, or \$1 25 bound and lettered, per copy, 20 per cent discount on 1 dozen copies, 25 per cent on 50 copies or up wards. August 16 31

JOB PRINTING, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED AT THE WHIG OFFICE, SUCH AS HAND BILLS, POSTING BILLS, CIRCULAR LETTERS, PAMPHLETS, VISITING AND OTHER CARDS, MAGISTRATES, and all other BLANKS, ELECTION TICKETS, &c. &c.

THE BLUSH. Was it unholly?—surely not! The tongue no purer thought can speak, And from the heart, no feelings flow More chaste than brightens woman's cheek, How oft we mark the deep-tinged rose Not mantling when the lily grew Nor deem that where such beauty blows A treacherous thorn's concealed from view! That thorn may touch some tender vein, And crimson o'er the wounded part; Unheeded, too, a transient pain Will flush the cheek, and thrill the heart. On beauty's lips, the gem-like tear Oft sheds its evanescent ray, But scarce is seen to sparkle, ere 'Tis chased by beaming smiles away! Just so the blush is formed—and flies—Nor owns reflection's calm control—It comes—it deepens—fades and dies; A gush of feeling from soul!

MONIA. St. Louis, Missouri. A PERILOUS SITUATION. On my return from the Upper Mississippi, I found myself obliged to cross one of the wide prairies, which, in that portion of the United States vary the appearance of the country. The weather was fine, all around me was as fresh and blooming as if it had just issued from the bosom of nature. My knapsack, my gun, and my dog, were all I had for baggage and company. The track which I followed was only an old Indian trace, and as darkness overshadowed the prairie, I felt some desire to reach at least a copse, in which I might lie down over and around me, attracted by the buzzing wings of the beetles which form their food, and the distant howling of wolves gave me some hope that I should soon arrive at some woodland.

I did so, and almost at the same instant, a fire light attracted my eye, I moved towards it, full of confidence that it proceeded from the camp of some wandering Indians. I was mistaken: I discovered from its glare that it was from the hearth of a small log cabin, and that a tall figure passed and repassed between it and me, as if busily engaged in household arrangements. I reached the spot, and presenting myself at the door, asked the tall figure, which proved to be a woman, if I might take shelter under her roof for the night. Her voice was gruff, and her attire negligently thrown about her. She answered in the affirmative. I walked in, took a wooden stool, and quietly seated myself by the fire. The next object that attracted my attention was a fine young Indian, resting his head against the wall, with his elbows on his knees. A long, white quantity of arrows and two or three racoon skins lay at his feet. He moved not, he apparently breathed not. Accustomed to the habits of the Indians, and knowing that they pay little attention to the approach of civilized strangers (a circumstance which in some countries is considered as evincing the ignominy of their character) I addressed him in French, a language not infrequently partially known to the people in that neighborhood. He raised his head, and gave me a significant glance with the other. His face was covered with blood. The fact was, that an hour before this, as he was in the act of discharging an arrow at a racoon in the top of a tree, the arrow had split upon the cord, and sprung back with such violence into his right eye as to destroy it forever.

Feeling hungry, I inquired what sort of food I might expect. Such a thing as a bed was not to be seen, but many large untanned bear and buffalo hides lay piled in a corner. I drew a fine time piece from my breast, and told the woman that it was late, and that I was fatigued. She had espied my watch, the richness of which seemed to operate on her feelings with electric quickness. She told me that there was plenty of venison and jerked buffalo meat, and that on removing the ashes I should find a cake. But my watch had struck her fancy and curiosity had to be gratified by an immediate sight of it. I took on the gold chain that secured it from around my neck, and spoke of its beauty, asked me its value, and pointed the chain around her brawny neck, saying how happy the possession of such a watch would make her. Thoughtless, and, as I paid myself in so retired a spot, secure, I paid little attention to her talk and movements. I helped my dog to a good supper of venison, and was not long in satisfying the demands of my own appetite.

The Indian rose from his seat, as if in extreme suffering. He passed and repassed me several times, and once punched me on the side so violently that the pain nearly brought an expression of anger. I looked at him. His eye met mine, but his look was so forbidding, that it struck a chill through the more nervous part of my system. He again seated himself, drew his butcher knife from its scabbard, examined the edge, as I would do that of a razor suspected dull, replaced it, and again taking his tomahawk from his back, filled the pipe of it with tobacco, and sent me expressive glances whenever our hostess chanced to have her back turned towards us. Never until that moment had my senses been awakened to the danger which I now suspected to be about me. I returned glance for glance to my companion, and rested well assured that, whatever enemies I might have, he was not of their number.

I asked the woman for my watch, wound it up, and under pretence of wishing to see how the weather might probably be on the morrow, took up my gun and walked out of the cabin. I slipped a ball in each barrel, scraped the edges of my flints, renewed the primings, and returning to the hut, gave a favorable account of my observations. I took a few bear skins, made a pallet of them, and calling my faithful dog to my side, lay down, with my gun close to my body, and in a few minutes was, to all appearance, fast asleep. A short time had elapsed, when some voices were heard, and from the corner of my eyes I saw two athletic youths making their entrance, bearing a dead stag on a pole. They disposed of their burden, and asking for whiskey, helped themselves freely to it. Observing me and the wounded Indian, they asked who I was, and why that rascal (meaning the Indian, who, they knew understood not a word of English,) was in the house. The mother—

for so she proved to be—bade them speak less loudly, made mention of my watch, and took place to a corner, where a conversation took place, the purport of which it required little shrewdness in me to guess. I tapped my dog gently. He moved his tail, and with indescribable pleasure I saw his fine eyes alternately fixed on me and raised towards the trio in the corner. I felt that he perceived danger in my situation. The Indian exchanged a last glance with me. The lads had eaten and drunk themselves into such condition, that I already looked upon them as hors du combat; and the frequent visits of the whiskey bottle to the ugly mouth of a like state. I hoped would soon reduce them to a like state. Judge of my astonishment, reader, when I saw this incarnate fiend take a large carving knife, and go to the grindstone on the turning machine, and sanded her working away with the dangerous instrument, until the cold sweat covered every part of my body, in despite of my determination to defend myself to the last. Her task finished, she walked to her reeling sons, and said, "There, and then setle him! Boys, kill you—"

I turned, cocked my gunlocks silently, touched my faithful companion, and lay ready to start up and shoot the first who might attempt my life. The moment was fast approaching, and that night might have been the last in this world, had not the white preparations for my rescue. All was ready. The infernal hag was advancing slowly; probably contemplating the best way of despatching me, whilst her sons should be engaged with the Indian. I was several times on the eve of rising, and shooting her on the spot, but she was not to be punished thus. The door was suddenly opened, and there entered two stout travellers, each with a long rifle on his shoulder. I bounded up on my feet, and making them most warmly welcome, told them how well it was for me that they should arrive at that moment. The tale was told in a minute. The drunken sons were secured, and the woman, in spite of her defence and vociferations, shared the same fate. The Indian fairly danced with joy, and gave us to understand that as he could not sleep for pain, he would watch over us. You may suppose we strangers gave me an account of their once situation. Day came, fair and rosy, and with it the punishment of our captives.

They were now quite sobered. Their feet were unbound, but their arms were still secured. We marched them into the woods off the road, and having used them as Regulators were wont to use such delinquents, we set fire to the cabin, gave all the skins and implements of the young Indian warrior, and proceeded well pleased, towards the settlements. During upwards of twenty-five years, when my wandering extended to all parts of the country, this was the only time at which my life was in danger from the most ferocious creatures. Indeed, so little risk do travellers run in the United States, that no one born there, or in any of our colonies, can be supposed to be acquainted with the habits of the inhabitants of the cabin were not Americans.—Audubon's Ornithological Biography.

From the Charleston Gazette. NATIVE SILK WORMS.—By a letter from Jalappa, to the Board of Directors of National Industry, Mexico, we learn that the quantity of wild silk produced by the immense forests of that state is truly astonishing. The worms which produce it, are fed on the leaves of the guayule, an evergreen with small leaves, or on those of oak; but the finest silk is that of worms which feed on the former. These worms are said to be those which a Chinese author describes by the name of Tu sen Kyan or Tyan Kyan, which are raised in that country, and with this silk they make the stuffs which call Kyan Chen, which is a handsome druggut, and so much esteemed that sometimes it sells as high as the first tissues of China.

The natives of this State gather that silk in the month of March; they take off the eggs which they exposed to the air during four days, after separating from the tree the branches which contain them, in order to free them from imperceptible thorns, left there by the skin of the silk worms, and after cleaning them they spin the silk and make the girdles therewith of the finest sample, which last fifteen or twenty years in daily use; the strength of these girdles is such, that one having been tied to the horns of a wild bull, resisted his efforts more than twenty-four hours, which was thought a sufficient trial.

They make here no other use of this beautiful silk, and no pains have yet been taken to bleach it, before or after it is manufactured. This silk is gathered in this state by the Mixta Indians, who come down in the month of June mentioned and also cut off the honey combs from the wild bee hives, and collect in abundance the honey and wax which they produce. In the vicinity of Jalappa, the trees begin to be covered with the valuable silk, and in the districts of Cosamalo, Alvarado, and Acocuan, and in short in all the finest forests of Mexico, in which are found the trees above mentioned, it is produced in great abundance. The worms have for their enemies, certain birds of the size of a tame pigeon, of a grey color, known by the name of Pepe, because its whistling intimates the sound of the word; they seat themselves on the branches where and devour the useful little insects. These worms begin their work at nine o'clock at night—then they come out of their eggs and begin to feed—in their passage they draw long silk threads, which serve them as guides to return to their cocoons; thus they make to themselves silken cords or bridges, the threads of which are of an extraordinary strength.

favoured land, thou didst vouchsafe to do in their days and in the old time before thee. We adore thy name, that in their day of darkness and dismay, thou wast their pillar of a ship and defence from the iron bondage of the oppressor. We acknowledge that it was because thou wastest forth with their armies, and didst fight for them, that their little victory crowned their arms. And we confess that when thy disc of battle had subsided, and they eddied all on the trouble waters, had lull'd their councils were directed, and of thy rous efforts were conducted to that fair result in which our hearts rejoice. We thank thee with a gratitude more pure and fervent, the solemn service which to day associates together the distinguished warriors and our counsellors, to vindicate and to maintain our liberties, whom, in the great time of our mercy and thy holy arm raised up; and for the have blessed our country, in the serenity of peace, with wise and faithful men to fill with the highest stations of the public trust, and to discharge with energy and skill the responsibilities which they involve. Especially we praise thee, for the public services and private virtues of the distinguished soldier, patriot, and statesman, whose recent death we now affectionately deplore. Through up, we pray thee, others, after him, and raise all coming time, to administer worthily the free and happy blessings which thy providence hath bestowed upon us, in promoting that stability of our times, in promoting that righteousness which only can exalt a nation; and in establishing that pure and undefiled religion, which, subduing all our hearts to the love of the heavenly favour, and endue with thy abundant grace, thy servants, the President of the United States, and all in authority under this Commonwealth, and the municipal authorities of the city in which we are assembled. Let thy continual pity cleanse our hearts, thy Church, and upon all the ministers of thy holy word and ordinances, pour down the dew of thy continual blessing, that both by their life and doctrine, they may set forth thy true and living word, and the people obediently follow the same. Take to thy holy keeping, God and Father of us all, and as thou seest best for us, sustain, direct, and bless, the various institutions of our country, and the several concerns of our communities as families, and as individual men. And finally give us all grace so to walk in the way of our holy profession, that thou mayest delight to dwell among us, and to do us good; and that all the temporal and spiritual blessings with which thou hast favoured us, even from of old, and beyond all other nations may, through thy good providence, be continued to us, and to our children, thy blessing be with us in this place, and on this solemn occasion. Fill the hearts of all who are present with a deep sense of human mortality, and of human accountability.—May the duties of the day be ably and faithfully discharged, to the instruction, improvement, and advantage of us all. And may thy blessing go with us when we go hence to follow thee the days of our life, and at the last, which is prepared for those who faithfully serve thee. Grant this, O Lord, for Jesus Christ's sake, our only Mediator and Advocate.

The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God, and the communion of the Holy Ghost, be with us all, evermore. Amen. The following hymn, (tune Trivoli,) was excellent, sung by a full choir. Cease, ye mourners, cease to languish, Over the grave of those you love, Pain and death, and night, and anguish, Enter not the world above. We are blessed, they are blessed, While our country a cause hath served. While our silent steps are straying, Loudly through our deep-sleeping shade, Glory's brightest beams are playing Round the immortal spirit's head. They are blessed &c. Light and peace at once deriving, From the hand of God most high, In His glorious presence living, There shall never—never die! They are blessed, &c.

THE EPISTLE From the Yearly Meeting, held in LONDON, by adjournments, from the 18th of the Fifth month, to the 27th of the same inclusive, 1831. To the Quarterly and Monthly Meetings of Friends in Great Britain, Ireland and elsewhere. Dear Friends:—Feeling our hearts warmed with love towards our brethren and sisters, wherever situated, we do not hesitate again to salute you; and to express our desire and prayer that grace and peace may be multiplied unto you from God our Father and from the Lord Jesus Christ.

We have again to rejoice in the concordance of the Great Head of the Church; for, while we have found abundant cause for humiliation, in the deficiencies which continue to prevail amongst us, we may gratefully acknowledge that He has not cast off his unworthy children. He has enabled us to conduct the business which has come before us in love and harmony, and has graciously bestowed upon us a solemn and refreshing sense of his mercy. We have received an Epistle from each of our brethren in Ireland, and one from North America; and have been comforted by these renewed tokens of Christian affection.—The epistles from our friends in America afford an evidence of their continued zeal for the cause of Christ; yet we deeply sympathize with them in the trials to which they are still exposed, and desire to commend them to the grace and goodness of God.

While thus assembled in large numbers, we have been led to feel for those of our dear friends who are scattered in solitary places, and who are accustomed to meet for the purpose of worship in very small companies.—May such be encouraged to a persevering diligence in the performance of this Christian duty. It is consoling to remember, that God is every where present to bless his faithful children, and that our holy Redeemer manifests himself by his spirit, to the two or three who are gathered together in his name.

PRAYER BY REV. MR. DOANE.—At the services of the 27th of the South Church on Thursday, in the commemoration of the life, virtues and services of the late James Moscrop, the following prayer was made by the Rev. G. W. DOANE, Rector of Trinity Church, of this city.—BOSTON COL. SENTINEL. PRAYER. Almighty God, Creator of the Universe; the Maker and Disposer of the hearts of men; and Sovereign Lord of all, who hast, in every age made known thy power and truth, in the deliverance, protection, and preservation of states and empires, we have heard with our ears, and our fathers have declared unto us, the noble works which in behalf of this our

Many valuable members of our society have been trained for usefulness, by the Divine spirit, in various secluded situations; and the consistent example even of a solitary individual may be of great use in promoting the cause of truth and righteousness.—As such endeavor to maintain their religious principles faithfully, others may in the end gather round them. Our well-known practice of assembling for worship at an appointed time during the week besides the first day, has again been a subject of religious exercise amongst us. Thus to leave upon God, and in solemn silence, to wait to our Heavenly Father, and to be acceptable to Him, is a privilege, and eminently calculated to promote our religious education. We desire to encourage our dear friends every where, to a diligent attendance of these meetings; the neglect of them is an affecting indication of a luke-warm mind; and there is surely great danger that we shall hinder our religious progress, if we refuse to avail ourselves of a valuable privilege.

We would remind our beloved brethren, that unless we are pressing forward towards Zion, the city of the living God, we may soon lose our remaining strength, and become immersed in the spirit of the world. How earnest will they who are seeking to make progress in the spiritual course, ask and wait for that holy aid which constitutes the life and length of the renewed soul. It was by a constant reference to the Spirit of Christ in the heart, that our early predecessors were enabled to support their Christian testimonies under severe persecution; as well as to maintain that standard of Christian principle by which they obtained, from those who injured them, so high a character for strict veracity and integrity in all their transactions. We entreat you, dear friends, to consider whether the Lord is not requiring of us, individually, a fuller surrender of the natural will, a more ardent pursuit of heavenly things.—If ye then be risen with Christ, seek those things which are above, where Christ sitteth on the right hand of God.

A just view and full belief of the astonishing fact, that God sent his only begotten Son into the world to save us, is we believe suited to all other things, under the power of the Holy Spirit, to humble us in a sense of our own corruption, and to excite in our minds fervent gratitude towards the Author of all our mercies. Under the influence of this gratitude, we may all devote ourselves without reserve to the service of our Redeemer! When love for Christ has expelled from our hearts the love of the world, we shall no longer go halting on our way in a condition of weakness, but shall experience growth in grace, and the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

We have been once more led to take a view of the responsibility which attaches to parents, of the responsibility which attaches to parents, and of those under our care, both by example and by precept, in a religious life and conversation, consistent with our Christian profession, is a duty of a very serious nature. We beseech our dear friends to reflect on its vast importance, and in order to perform it rightly, to press after true godliness. Never shall we be found faithful stewards in this respect, until we are ourselves men of prayer, and walking in the spirit of the world, and walking in the reverend fear of God our Father. We have, on the present occasion, deeply felt the loss of some of our beloved friends, lately removed by death, whose labors were greatly esteemed amongst us, and who, we humbly believe, have entered into their rest. Our hearts are also turned in Christian sympathy to those who, by their increasing infirmities, are prevented from giving us their company. We highly value that travail of soul which our elder brethren and sisters in the Lord (now that their day of active service is nearly over) are maintaining for the good of the church, and its preservation in Christian purity; we honor them for their works' sake. We tenderly desire that now, in the evening of life, they may partake of the rich consolations which are in Christ Jesus; and that, being preserved in faith and patience unto the end, whilst they have to say with the Psalmist, "My flesh and my heart faileth," they may adopt the language, "but God is the strength of my heart, and my portion forever."

To our young friends particularly, we would affectionately recommend a frequent recurrence to the first principles of our religious profession, which we consider to be those of pure Christianity. An establishment in these principles would, we believe, preserve us consistent both in faith and practice, and prevent our being improperly moved, by the varying notions which are so common in the present day. We long to impress upon you, dear young friends, the beauty and value of an early and unserved dedication of yourselves to God, cultivate a tender and enlightened conscience, and obey His law with all sincerity. Be faithful in maintaining your plainness of speech, behaviour, and apparel. Cherish those wholesome restraints of a guarded and religious education, of which the evident tendency is to keep you out of the way of evil.—We entreat you to avoid speculation and dispute on religious subjects; for these will hinder instead of promoting your growth in grace. Let all your conversation on the sacred truths of the Gospel, be conducted under the true fear of God. Carefully peruse the Holy Scriptures, and meditate upon them in communion with God; and lead a life of prayer; then will the blessed word of promise be yours, "I will be a Father unto you, and ye shall be my sons and daughters, saith the Lord Almighty."

It is satisfactory to observe, that with little exception, Friends continue to bear a faithful and Christian testimony against the payment of tithes and other ecclesiastical demands.—The amount of donations made upon the members of our Society for these claims, during the last year, as reported to this Meeting, is upwards of fourteen thousand two hundred pounds. May we ever bear in mind the ground of our testimony against the anti-christian imposition of tithes, and be steadfast and consistent in upholding our views of the spirituality and freedom of the ministry of the Gospel.—We consider those views to be founded on the very nature of the plain command of Christ, as well as on the plain command of Christ. "Freely ye have received, freely give." Our testimony on this subject is purely Christian; and hence it becomes highly important, that in all our proceedings for its maintenance, we should act as becometh our high profession, and by the meekness and consistency of our

conduct, exalt it in the sight of those with whom we associate. We are much impressed with the belief that in this and other respects, there is more than a common call on the Christian for watchfulness. It is a time of unusual excitement, as relates both to religion and politics; while, therefore, we rejoice in the assured belief that the Most High ruleth in the kingdoms of men, and that the events which he ordains or permits, will ultimately promote the welfare of his children, we feel an earnest solicitude that Friends every where may be weaned from the spirit of a contentious and fluctuating world.—He that dwelleth in the secret place of the Most High, shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty.

To do all things in the name of Jesus, to obey the dictates of his Spirit, and hungrily to follow his example, will be found our highest interest and our best security. Let us then, beloved friends, seek to be clothed with the meekness and gentleness of Christ, walking circumspcctly before God, and endeavoring to perform all our duties in love, and in the earnestness of the fulfilling of the law.—And since "love is the fulfilling of the law," let us pray that we may be endued with charity, not only towards each other, but towards our fellow-men of every class and description. Finally, may we be found faithful and obedient in suffering with Christ, and be made abundant partakers of his life-giving power. Thus shall we be prepared, at the solemn close of life, to unite with his redeemed followers in the triumphant song, "Unto Him that loved us and washed us from our sins in his own blood, and hath made us kings and priests unto God and his Father; to Him be glory and dominion for ever and ever. Amen."

Signed in and on behalf of the Meeting, by JOSIAH FORSTER, Clerk to the Meeting this Year.

THE NIGER London Royal Geographical Society, June 27. John Barrow, Esq. Vice President, in the chair.—A paper on the course of the Quorra from Youri to the sea was read, being extracted from the journals of the two Landers, and communicated by John Barrow, Esq. The paper was accompanied by plans and a map, showing the course of the river, constructed by Lieut. Beecher, R. N. Previous to the reading of the paper the President addressed the members, and stated in laying down the river, which had been adapted in laying down the river. Although neither of the travellers were capable of making observations for latitude and longitude, and possessed neither instruments nor chronometers, their track could be pretty nearly ascertained. The position of the mouth of the river Nun on the sea coast was known, and also that of Boussa which had been laid down by Clapperton, the former being the southern, and the latter the northern limit, between which all the river navigation must necessarily fall. The course pursued by the travellers between two points each day, and the estimated distance they had passed over, after making allowance for the current, were laid down successively until their arrival then reduced into the sheets laid before the Society, and again reduced into the map; and the coincidences observable between the positions of places now met with, and those formerly assigned to them, render it extremely probable that the course of the Quorra has been determined with an accuracy that could hardly have been expected. The River Quorra, flowing from the N. E. out of the Nyfid cloun by Clapperton, and the junction of the Tchadda with the Quorra was found much in the same place as laid down by report. Youri was also laid down about four days journey to the Quorra to the north of Boussa, and agreed very nearly with respect to the position of Sockato, which had been previously laid down by Clapperton.

The paper commenced with the departure of the Landers in January 1830 from Portsmouth, and their arrival on the coast. Their directions were to proceed to Boussa, by land from Badagry, and from thence up the river to Youri. At this place they were to embark on the Quorra or Niger, and not to quit the river, lead where it might, until they came to its termination at the sea—orders which they have executed to the very letter. Mr. Barrow stated it as his opinion, that the Niger has nothing whatever to do with the Quorra, and believes the former to be entirely another river. There are two remarkable facts which may be thrown out for the consideration of those who would speculate on this matter—one is, that the word Niger was never met with by the Landers among the natives or any part of its banks—that it was called the Quorra by those to the northward; and the other is, that to the southward it was called dark water. It is also called by them the "Father of Waters."

The approach of Kiama is described as being highly interesting and romantic. The road lay through a forest of immense trees; so dense was their foliage, that the light of day above was entirely excluded. It had become late in the day, and they were yet some distance from the town. Towards dusk, they were met by a party of mounted soldiers, despatched by the King of Kiama to escort them into his town. Night came on, and the fire-circles of flame, in all directions, were reflected from the gaily trappings of the horses, and the accoutrements and arms of the soldiers. The whole forest was full of them. The soldiers rode sometimes by their side, or dropped in their rear, and again galloped suddenly past them before, contributing in no small degree to the bustle and importance of the cavalcade which after a few hours arrived at Kiama. The travellers were immediately conveyed into the presence of the King, who received them graciously, and ordered them to be lodged in one of the best houses in the town. When passing through another town, the horse soldiers, on their arrival, immediately rode up to them, and after going through their manoeuvres, by brandishing their swords with an inch of their noses, (to their so small discomfort,) dismounted and prostrated themselves before them, assuring them at the same time of the health of their sovereign. On arriving at Boussa, the travellers were surprised on finding it to be situated on the main land, and not on an island as Clapperton had supposed it to be. This was, however, easily accounted for. Boussa is situated on the fork formed by the junction of a sluggish river, the Menai branch of the Quorra, and having passed to reach Boussa, supposing it to be a branch of the Quorra, he naturally imagined that Boussa was on an island. At