rors. The visitors to Tipsy Island are frequent- spread. ly dashed on these rocks by an eddy or whirlpool which surrounds them, and sucks in every boat that comes within a certain distance. Dreadful as is the fate of those who perish at once by this accident, that of the survivors is worse; the strength of their muscles is gone; lowing, it came on one month sooner. their stomack rejects its food; their memory and perception are impaired; they are careless and indifferent about their property, friends, and nearest relatives; they are haunted by vain terrors, and not unfrequently imagine that dead or absent persons are present and talking with them; imbecile alike in body and mind, they have no happiness but in Tipsy Island, which they never cease to visit, until sooner or later they are again drawn in by the whirlpool, and dashed to pieces upon the same rocks upon which they had so nearly perished before.

On the same side of Tipsy Island as the Horrors, but a little further out than the Prunken Sea, are the Liver Sands. These are the more dangerous, because the precise point where they begin or where they end has not been exactly ascertained. Many of the visitors to Tipsy Islpool and the Horrors, run aground upon the Liv

Drunken Sea in boats made of spirit puncheons, any thing to say, say on.-I then appealed to the more frequently strike upon the Horrors or run agound upon the Liver Sands than those who sail in wine pipes or porter hodgsheads. The superior safety of the two last mentioned classes of vessels is, however, counterbalanced by their peculiar defects; porter hodgsheads in particular not only dull the wits and bloat the bodies of | firmation of those facts, to be reprehension. Nor those who sail much in them, but are besides so heavy and unpleasant sailors, and produce so much biliousness and sea sickness, that many 2 months lacking one day, before the first Quarterly 1 tion to the Church, I was to stand, while preparing persons say they would rather not sail at all up- | Conference took place, at which I was suspended. | for trial. Mr. C., answered; suspended, of course. | tives now are less afraid of American vessels than on the Drunken Sea than go in them; while on And there were local preachers who might have He then gave me my choice, either to have the other hand, the wine pipes are infested with had been conveniently called, and before whom de ided now, or set a time when I would be ready a venomous insect, from which no degree of care can keep them free. This insect which closely resembles the common bug, is generated in the less of the wine, and like the bug, hides itself in the crevices of the wood, from whence issuing out unobserved, it bites somewhere about the great toe. The pain and swelling which follow its bite are very considerable, extending to the foot, and even to the entire limb. Those who have been frequently bitten by it, have their legs swelled so as to resemble elephant's legs, are very irritable and choloric, and subject to fits of indigestion and apoplexy, which sometimes prove fatal in the course of a few hours. The antidote to the bite of this insect consists in drinking a large quantity of water, and never again sailing | having this Kint, I put it into my plea also. upon the Drunken Sea. it is, however, seldom used, as the bite of the insect has the property of but none had brought any. The preacher in charge communicating along with the poison an invincible repugnance to the antidote. For this reason 72, 73, and 74, to them, and informed them that few who have been bitten by this insect ever

on the Liver Sands, the sea is dark and rough, had passed twice in the annual Conf. and once in the winds loud and boisterous, and the sky overcast with clouds, which not unfrequently overshadow a great part of Tipsy Island. When you pass this island, and advance further into the known last April as they are now. And that all was Drunken Sea, the water becomes still darker and | peace and harmony among us until I had told how rougher, the winds more loud and boisterous, and the clouds which overspread the sky more black and lowering. Continuing to proceed, you enter into a dense fog, called Fatuous Fog, which reaches from the water quite to the clouds, and thing to say, with regard to a nonsuit; say on.shuts in the view in every direction. Immedi- But when he heard some remarks made, favorable ately on entering this fog, the compass ceases to point, and whirls round incessantly with rotary motion upon its axis Navigation being only, the Conf. need not proceed farther, for I will thus rendered impossible, it rarely happens that a boat which has entered Fatuous Fog is ever seen again. The few travellers who have ever emerged from it having been found to be either insane or idiotic, have been received into a lunatic asylum which stands upon a little point of land running into the sea, opposite to Paphos and Point Just-Enough. Beyond Fatuous Fog, ted the privilege of witnesses on this case: but Mr and forming the extreme limit of Drunken Sea, there is a range of very high and inaccessible mountains, called the Mountains of No-Hope. At the foot of these mountains the sea beaus with inconceivable fury, throwing up from time to time human bones and fragments of wrecked and foundered vessels.

the Mountains of No-Hope there is an outlet through which the waters of the Drunken Sea disgorge themselves into the abyss of Hell.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Liverin Herald.

SUPREMACY OF THE POWLES OF THE LIBERIA DIS-CIPLINE, TO THAT OF THE DISCIPLINE OF THE M. E. CHURCH.

Mr. Editor,-Will you please grant me a column or two in your faithful Herald, to give a little more information concerning the power of the Liberia Discipline, in addition to that in the Herald of Jan. 21st. For things connected with God and religion, connot be too well known, nor too far nothing.

You probably recollect, that, in my other communication I informed you, that, I was suspended from all official services in the Church until the ensuing Quartely Meeting Conference, which was to have its session at Lower Caldwell, on the 1st. Saturday in April. But for certain reasons, probably the fol-

Quarterly Conference met in a private house, with us, even to this day, in spite of all we could do.-I Rev. S. Chase in the chair. After making out a rol! of members present, and reading it, they proceeded | bably forgoten, that at the annual Conf., held at to business .- First; are there any complaints? | Monrovia, not one year since, how he had up the Rev. None, said the Preacher in charge.-Well, said A. F. Russell, preacher in charge at Robertsvill, for Mr. Chase," I have: I have, said he, a suspension | buying slaves, proved it aga not him, and the Rev. A. of Mr. Brown, from the last Quarterly Conference. F. Russell did but just excape expulsion. The next And what have you to say to it; Mr. Brown !-- 1 | specification acted on, was, that I had told the peosaid, I cannot say any thing to it until I see the ple in America that there were Cannibals in Africa, charges; Mr. Chase said, have you not heard, for and this was also a falshood. But the Rev. I Lawfour days since, that I was suspended for not coming | horns about witness for a while. to Conference.) Well, said Mr. Chase you were place between us, when you came to settle with me. You, said he, went off and told the whole of that

transaction, and for it you are suspended. Well, and, in their attempts to keep clear of the whirl- said I; please present the charges, that I may know whether I am ready for trial or not. (For he had not asked that question.) But he would not present er Sands; all such become yellow in the skin, one charge on paper. I then called for the minutes hard in the stomach, swelled in the legs, and of the trial at which I was suspended; but no mindie dropsical; effects not unlike those which utes granted .- I then told the Conference, that I are produced by twenty years residence in India. | was not ready for trial: but talking did no good, Mr. It is remarkable that those who sail on the | Chase said the trial should come on; and it I had Conference for a nonsuit; founding my plea, as follows .- First :- at the last Quartely Conference at which I was suspended, I had not any notification of any trial whatever. No one had ever given me one word of reprehension, or reproof for any errors. or misconduct whatever; unless they considered Mr. Russell's offering to give me an oath for the conhad I been brought before any committee of local I might have just as long time as I pleased to get preachers as the Discipline requires. The verbal | inv witnesses, and prepare for trial. At this, one of charges which Mr. Chase presents were transacted, the members of Conf., asked Mr. C., in what rela-I might have had opportunity to have made reconcil- for trial. So I told Mr. C., that I wished to have

> went to a certain part of the Goloo country, to get ordered to retire again. hold of something to make up another charge against me, so that if he should fail to accomplish his object the first inst. Bro. Ware showed me the let- suspended me, till Mr. C., should go to America the directions given him in the letter. But he left me no copy. The letter stated to Bro. W. what Mr. C., intended to do at Quartely Conterence. And I brought or sent, are to bring me to trial.

I also stated, that our Discipline required the preacher in charge to bring the complaint to me, says no complaints. I also read the Discipline, pages no one had ever taken one step towards making any reconciliation whatever. I also pleaded, that the For some distance all round the Horrors, and transactions of the last charges took place nearly this same Quartely Conf. at which I was recommended to the traveling connection, not one year since. And that all these things were as fully Mr. C., called me a liar, a black scoundrel, and turned me out doors .- And, that, therefore, having no minutes of the former trial, I thought in consideration of the whole. I was entitled to a nonsuit.

Mr. C., then told the Conf., that if they had any to a nonsuit, he stoped them at once; and said, if you found your plea for a nonsuit on these things suit, said Mr. C.,

I was then required, to affirm or deny some ques-But I said, please let me see your charges, that I may know what to speak to, or from. C., said, those things for which you were suspended. I then asked Mr. C., to show me the minutes of their doings at the time of my suspension: but no minutes were shown. I told him again, that I wan-C., frankly declared, that there should be no wit nesses permitted to speak on the case, but himself, And so, into it I was forced to go.

Mr. C., brought the charges in his own name; Mr. C., was his own witness; and Mr. C., was his

And so after making our own statement for about The boatmen believe that somewhere under 2 1-2 hours, I was sent out. And after walking about on the wet grass for one hour, I was called in again. And while answering some questions on the former trial, of which Mr. C., had so rigidly declared that no witnesses should be permitted to speak on the trial, he presented three witnesses to prove that I promised to carry my journal down to the Cape for him to read, but never carried it. J. Pingree, B. R. Wilson, and F. Burns, -witnesses.

> he had got them all before the Conf., and commenced proving his verbal declarations, by his witnesses. The first charge which he undertook to prove, was that I had told in America, that when I first went to Heddington, I saw slaves driven through the town,

Thus, Mr. C., led off on the latter charges, until

* I shall show in its proper place that he found

on their way to market. But B. R. Wilson jumped up immediately, and unqualifiedly declared, that he know the report to be false, for there had been nothing of the kind known in the Colony for years before I went to Heddington, and all was a falsehood. This was a strong witness against me. But the Rev. I. Lawrance arose & declared, that slavery was not all done away in the Colony, for the natives Last Saturday night, 4th, inst. at 8 1-2 o'clock the | would, and did sell slaves in the native towns among then arose & told the Conf., that Mr. Wilson had pro-

suspended for slanderously reporting what took ling any minutes of the other trial, or any specifica- on a pair of strong hand irons, at the time of his tions to guide them but Mr. C's. mouth which mix- | en a le. ed up the former charges with the latter in a strange puzzling manuer; the Conf., asking questions, | Castle, was, that there was but little chance that pended for telling what took place between Mr. | pence. C. and myself when I went to settle with him, I certainly thought, as many others did, that the others said, no; he was suspended for not attending | United States Ship Vandatia, would have gone to Q. Conf ,-And when I saw that Mr. C., would | Cape Coast for the man, but she has been like the force on the subject, taking such advantage of witness, who know nothing except in the one case of coast, stop a few days at one or two places where the journal, and that, flat against his,---- they can do no good and then go off. told Mr. C., that it this was the way he was going to continue. I would dony the whole; that is what remained unacted upon. Thus I said, because I saw the whole to be mockery.

And when I refused to answer any more questions, because he would not allow me to detenn myself by witnesses, Mr. C., then to d me, that if I was not ready to answer to those charges now, iation for whatever charges might have been it put off, until I could hear from America. But, brought against me. that I wanted a specification of the charges, that Now Mr. Chase had taken great pains, and even I I might know what I was to prove. - I was then

At 1. o'cl. I was called in, and found them talking of a report, which I had published in the Heron the suspension, he might have something to ald, a few weeks since, of their doings at the last make up the balance.* On his return, he made up | Quartely Conf. And I then supposed, that they a charge, wrote it in a letter, and directed the letter | had not disposed of my-case! but not so. Mr. to Rev. D. Ware, my preacher in charge. On C., had forgoten this charge, till after they had ter, and asked me to read it. After reading it, Bro. | and gather up all the tragments of my evil reports W. took the letter and carried it off, according to about Africa, and bring or send them to a Commitee whom they were to appoint, and did appoint who, on the reception of those documents

After Mins. I was asked some questions concerning an appropriation of money made by the Board of Missions of the M. E. Church, for the establishment of a Mission station in the interior .- I to the Conf., that when I was in America, I applied to the Board for \$150 -- o purchase books, joiners tools, and house furniture: but the Board granted me \$200, for those purposes. But Mr. C., declared, that I applied to the Board for \$100, purchase books, tools, furniture, to bear my expenses into the interior, to buy land for a Mission Farm, and to build me a house thereon: But, that I only wanted about \$50, of it at that time. But the Board, said Mr. C., granted him \$150, for the aforesaid purposes, and ordered him to pay it, but J. L. DAY Esq. not to pay any more, until he had heard from

Mr. C., was then asked by a member of Conf., if he had paid the \$150, he said, no; for it had not been called for. I then told the Conf., that the and that I purchased the articles for which it was

At this, Mr. C., exclaimed to the Conf., with much earnestness and confidence, saying! Hear it, hear it: Mr. Brown says, the Board paid him \$200, before he left America! hear it.

The minutes were read over, bu no one inquired whether accepted or not accepted, nor were they known. signed by any body at that time, present. The Benediction was pronounced, and Conf., closed

about 2. o'cl. on Sabbath morning. Immediately after its close, I informed the Conf. that they might do as they pleased with their suspension; but they need not, nor should I consider myself any longer a menber of the M. E. Church in Liberia; and I said, I here withdraw all fellowship, relation, and connection with M. E. Church in Liberia. For if this is Methodism, then I am not a Methodist, never was, nor ever shall

be. &c. &c. For I saw, by their suspending me not as desired, till I could hear from America, but unti Mr. C, should verte from America, and no time set when he was to write; and by their not calling for any acceptance of the minutes, nor signing them, or giving me any s, ecifications of any charges, that another mock trial was anticipated of them.

And thus, I thought it better to be out of such a Church, than in it. Nor shall I feel myself at all disgraced by their expulsion whenever it takes place, as, of course it will, for I shall not attend to any more Church trials whatever, until we Methodist superintendent; that is, one, governs, and is governed by the Discipline M. E. Church.

Mr. C., has said, in the Luminary, of Jan. 4th, that the taking an oath implies, that a man cannot be trusted at all to speak the truth unless he takes an oath. Now I expect to be believed in this they were left with him. report, without taking an oath. Although I did not take down regular minutes of the Conf., yet

I live, and write in the midst of the Conf., And my object in publishing these transactions before they go to America, is that they may first be tested on our own ground. And as the Luminary above mentioned, requires some correction, it shall be prepared for your next Herald.

Very respectfully yours, GEORGE S. BROWN.

Caldwell, March, 7th, 1843.

Mesurado Roads, 27th February 1843.

DEAR SIR :- I beg to acquaint you that I sailed from Cape Coast on the 16th of last month, bound to this place—that with the advice of Governor Maclean and others, I took the man on board that I secured at "Half Bereby" with the intention of placing him in your hands.

I had a tedious passage up, was becalm'd off "Bassa" (near Half Bereby") three or four days. what you were suspended? I said, I have heard | rence arose and declared that he had seen in Africa, | On the night of the 11th of this month, the winds many things; but for which I was suspended I can- not only natives cating human flesh, but eating of were light and variable, weather thick and heavy. not tell. (For two of the members had told me, but | their own flesh. At this Mr. C., rather hauled in his | and the vessel about four miles off shore, the prisoner made his escape by jumping overboard as we At this time the Cont., became confused, not hav- suppose, for he was missing next morning—he had

My reason for taking the man from Cape Coast one, foreign from another, all of which served to any American man of war would call there for him increase the confusion: some said I was first sus- | -- and that he was lying there at my private ex-

rest of American men of war that have visited this

I have been informed by good authority that the Vandalia lay' at Cape Palmas twenty-one days doing nothing, at the same time knowing that one of the principals in the destruction of the "Mary Carver" and crew was then lying in Cape Coast Castle waiting for some one in authority to take him into the hands of justice.

One quarter part of that time would have taken her to Can don't and thus have saved a murderer from being cose and ready at any time to commit another can be pour the first American unarmed vessel that they think they can overpower. The nait any others. They say if Americans are a large people, and have ships of war, why did they not kill Craco (the king of Half Bereby people) and burn the town-if it had been an English versel, they would have done it. And so they would-and so it was expected that the Vandalia would have done some!hing.

I may perhaps be blamed for losing the man, but it must be considered that I as a trader on this coast have not got any secure place to put a prisoner unless I chain him to a ring holt. I always kept the irons on his hands, and allowed him to be about deck, to keep him from sickness, he had a large swelling under each arm caused by his hands being confined so long. I had no spare men on board to keep watch over him day and night, nor could I close the hatches over him every night, for it would be injurious to all on board, indeed I know of nothing that I could have done from first to last, to secure and deliver the man over to justice, that has not been done. If I have in any way done wrong with respect to this man, it has been done through ignorance and under that I must seek pardon.

I learnt while at Cape Palmas, that the prisoner got on shore alive, and that there was great feasting and rejeiceing in his and the neighboring towns. Hoping that we shall have soon some permanent protection on this coast,

> I remains Sir, Your obt. St. R T. SYMS.

Master of Barque "Roderic Dhu." .U S. A.

To the Editor of the Liberia Herald,

SIR: -Will you have the goodness to insert in your paper, (by way of caution to master marin-Board paid me the \$200, before I left America, ers, and others trading on the Western coast of Africa,) that there is a conspiracy laid at Bereby, for the capture of other vessels Not at Crackoo's. town, where the Mary Carver, and Portuguese schooner were captured. But at Grand Bereby. Having but barely escaped myself, I feel bound (if only by the bare ties of humanity) to make it.

In the first place it may be well to caution masters against many certificates in the hands of Grand Bereby men, certifying that they had no hand in the capture of either the above schooners, and laying all blame on Crackoo's people They also. state that the Grand Bereby men have no intention to break their friendship with the white man.

This I also believe, but am afraid they will love him so well, that they will shortly (either from motives of love to him or his ship and cargo) put him to death. And by this means prove that they are indeed so fond as not to be willing to part with him on any account.

How any man (civilized) could be so wicked as to sign his name to either of those documents, without having first had substantial proofs to assign for his doing so, I know not. When to my certain knowledge, the natives of Grand Bereby did both share in the plun ler and assist in the capture of the Portuuegse This I prove by having have | bought myself at Grand Bereby, a bale of tobacco covered with bullock hide, which Jumbo of of the Grand Bereby said came to him with a large quantity of other things, as his share of the plunder. He showed me many other articles, and offered them for sale, but having no use for them,

> As regards the American schooner Mary Carver, Jumbo said he did not share in the plunder

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