bearing, ere it requires to be renewed; in which case *is the old tree converted to any useful purpose, and to what?* A. It is impossible to answer this question, for the same reason as stated in answer No 3. viz: that the cultivation of Coffee in Ceylon is of much too recent a date, and that time alone can determine this matter.*

Q. Is the Coffee tree found in an indigenous state in the Kandy or Ceylon forests, or has it been introduced from other countries? A. The Coffee is not indigenous to Ceylon, but was most likely introduced from the continent of India.

Q. What is the probable expense of labour in curing a cwt. of Coffee for market? A. It depends upon the expense of the machinery, some have larger works than others; it may be put down at 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt.

Q. What necessary apparatus is requisite to prepare Coffee for use after being plucked, and at what cost? A. For an enumeration of the apparatus required, see answer to questions No. 15.

*There are a vast number of native trees which were supposed to be planted in the Dutch time and the branches are constantly loaded with fruit; therefore it may be presumed, that a tree will give fruit for many years; and should the trees cease to bear, the stem and roots might be grubbed up, and passed off for Coffee amongst the fair sex.

Colombo, 18th Feb., 1843.

A STORY WITH A MORAL.—When Charles the Second chartered the Royal Society, it is narrated of him that he was disposed to give the philosophers a royal, but at the same time a wholesome lecture:

"Way sit, my lords and gentlemen," said he, "what if you fill a vessel with water to the very brim, so that it will not hold a single drop more, yet, putting a turbot into the water, it shall not overflow the vessel?" Many were the sagacious conjectures; that the fish would drink as much water as compensated for his own bulk—that he condensed the water to that amount—that the fish's bladder had something to do with the phenomena—and a hundred others, which were propounded and abandoned, in their turn, much to the amusement of the merry monarch. At length Mr. Wren, (afterward Sir Christopher) modestly asked, "But is your majesty sure that such would be the case?" "Aye, there," exclaimed his majesty, laughing, "you have it; always, gentlemen, find out if a thing be true before you proceed to account for it; then I shall not be ashamed of the charter I have given you."

DISASTROUS FIRE!!

Destruction of the Library of Congress

It is with pain that we announce the fact of the destruction of the invaluable Library of Congress by fire yesterday morning. How the fire originated no one knows, but when discovered early on the morning of Wednesday, the flames had made such headway, as to make it impossible to preserve even a portion of the treasures which the Library contained. For a long time serious apprehensions for the safety of the entire Capitol were feared, for had the flames communicated to the rotunda, the whole building would have been consumed.

As it is, the Library has been entirely destroyed—and the damage to the walls cannot yet be ascertained. The extent of the loss, inflicted by this disastrous fire, it is impossible to even estimate. Since the act of *Omar*, no single fire has wrought such destruction of articles, impossible to be replaced. The cost of the books is estimated at about a quarter of a million of dollars—the damage to the building must also be considerable—but the great loss is in the destruction of the collection of rare and valuable works—MSS. and others—works which no expenditure of money, no toil, or energy, can possibly again restore. Such a loss may well be regarded in the light of a general calamity—and the labors of the student, the researches of the writer and the verification of facts by the politician, will all be retarded and prevented henceforth, by this sweeping destruction of the authorities, which could alone be found in that collection.

The loss is not a local but a general one—and over this funeral pyre of so much learning, every educated man and the country will mourn. There are some things which cannot be replaced, nor substitutes found, and emphatically such were the collections which had accumulated in that Library since its foundation.

Whether the calamity originated in accident or design is impossible yet to say—but in either case, the offence is almost unpardonable.

The damage to the wood and stone can easily be repaired—but for the lost books, like those of the Sybil, there can be no restoration.

THE USE OF TEARS.

BY LORD MORPETH.

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 wo
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 fulfill.
Love's perfect triumph never crown'd
The hope uncheckered by a pang;
The gaudiest 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 piety's seraphic flame.
'Tis only when it mourns and fears,
The loaded spirit feels forgiven;
And through the mist of falling tears,
We catch the clearest glimpse of heaven.

UTOPIA

There is everywhere to be found a class of persons who are ready to sneer at every scheme which enlightend philosophy conceives for the amelioration of abuses, and to pronounce such undertakings visionry, chimerical, Utopian. If these sagacious individuals are to be believed the land of Utopia must be only another name for Paradise, from whence all good influences go forth to humanize and purify the world. Not an enterprise of benevolence, of religion of temperance, is set on foot, but, it is forthwith pronounced Utopian; every new and important invention or discovery in art or science, when first announced, is derided as the conceit of a visionary or demented person. This sneering faculty is regarded by its possessors as a mark of clear common sense, and a familiar knowledge of "the world;" whereas, it only betrays a narrow understanding, or a blunted moral sense. It is not unusual to hear persons of limited capabilities, natural and acquired, attempt to throw ridicule upon enterprises of benevolence in which the greatest minds and noblest hearts in Christendom are engaged. Such persons are little aware that they oftener bring themselves into contempt, than a good cause into ridicule.

A SEA-SICK COCKNEY.

Thackeray, through the mouth of one of his heroes, thus amusingly depicts the sensation of sea-sickness:—"Gentle reader," says Crawls, "av you ever been on the otion!—the sea, the sea, the hopen sea!" as Barry Cromwell says. As we entered our little wessel, and I'd looked to masters luggitch and mine (mine was wrapped up in a very small handkercher) as soon as I saw the waives, black and frothy like fresh drawn porter, a dashin egainst the ribbs of our gallant bark, the keal like a wedge, splittin the billoes in two, the sails flaffin in the air, the standard of Heuland floating at the mast-head, the steward a gettin ready the basin and things, the capt. proudly tredding the deck & giving orders to the sailors, the white rox of Albany, and the Bathin macheens disappearing in the distans—then then I felt for the first time, the madigstry of existence. "Yellaw-plash, my boy," said I in a dialog with myself, "your life is now about to commens—your carear, as a man, dates from you entrans on this packet."

Here, I reckolect, I was ableeged to stop. A fealing, in the fust place singular, in the next place paneful, and at last completely overpowering, had come upon me while I was making for a buff speach, and now I found myself in a situvomation which Delixy for Bids me to describe. Suffis to say, that I discovered what basins were made for—that for many, many hours, I lay in hagony of exotion, dead to all intence and purposes, the rain patterin in my face, the salers a trampling over my body—the panes of purgatory going on inside."

An Act to encourage the cultivation of Cotton.

Whereas it is deemed expedient and proper that the Government should, by every means in its power, encourage the growing spirit of agriculture every where manifesting itself in this Republic; and especially to encourage the cultivation of some staple article of produce for exportation:—And whareas, it is fully demonstrated, by actual experiment, that native Cotton can be successfully cultivated, and if attended to, would greatly increase the commercial interests of this Republic—therefore.

It is Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature Assembled:—

Section 1st. That any person or persons, Citizens of Liberia, who shall raise or cause to be raised, in either or any of the counties of the same, upon his or their own lands the best crop of cotton in quantities herein after specified, shall receive from the Government annually, for each successive crop, during the ensuing five years the following premium or premiums—To Wit:—

For the best crop of cotton raised on a quarter of an acre of land, in each county aforesaid, will be granted as a premium to the successful cultivator the sum of five dollars;—for the best crop of one acre ten dollars;—for the best crop of two acres twenty dollars;—for the best crop of three acres thirty dollars;—for the best crop of four acres forty dollars;—for the best crop of five acres fifty dollars. Any person or persons as aforesaid having planted either of the above quantities of land in cotton, and intending to apply for the premium thereon, shall produce, to the General Superintendant of the county in which said crop of cotton is planted, at least one month before the time of gathering in the same, a certificate, by him or them signed, declaring the number of acres or parts of an acre under cultivation by him or them, and of his or their intention to compete for the premium or premiums above mentioned.

Section 2nd.—There shall be appointed, in each county of this Republic, a Committee of three persons, to be selected as follows—the General Superintendent of said county shall name one of said committee, the cotton planters, by a majority of votes, shall name the second, and the two thus chosen shall name the third. It shall be the duty of the committee thus chosen, carefully to inspect the crops of cotton, in their respective counties, when the same shall have come to perfection; and report to the Secretary of the Treasury fully and minutely in regard to the following—viz; (1) of the surface of the land; (2) the character of the soil; (3) the arrangement of the field, mode of cultivation—whether planted in rows or hills, and the distance of the stalks apart; (4) the average size of stalks and number of bolls on a stalk; (5) the quality, as to texture and staple, of the cotton, and the probable quantity in each feild; (6) the whole number of acres of land actually under cotton cultivation.

It shall be the further duty of said committee, after they shall have inspected the several fields of cotton, in the county, to grant to the owner of the best crop of cotton upon the several plots of land above named, a certificate signifying the same; which certificate, on presentation to the Secretary of the Treasuery, will entitle the holder to the premium arising thereon, as specefied in the first Section of this Act, and which shall be paid to him from the Public Treasury by order from the President. If in any case the committee shall find it dificult, or shall be unable, to arrive at a satisfactory decision as to the superiority of any two or more crops, all being equally good in quality &c; then, and in that case the largest crop of cotton over half an acre, and under an acre and over an acre and under two acres, &c &c. shall be preferred.

Section 3rd: As a further inducement to small cotton planters, the President is hereby authorized and requested to appoint, in each of the counties of this Republic, an agent with power and instructions, to purchase, at fair prices any quantities of cotton however small, raised in the Republic, and ship the same to some foreign market to be sold for account of the Government. The President is further requested to solicit from any foreign company, association, or society that may be disposed to aid the people of Liberia in making experiments in the cultivation and growth of cotton—The President is also requested to encourage, as far as in his power, any connection between the citizens of this Republic and any foreign company, association, or society, which, in his opinion, would tend to the advancement of cotton culture in this Republic.

B. R. WILSON,
Speaker H R.
A. D. WILLIAMS,
President of the Senate
Approved Dec. 24th 1851,
J. J. ROBERTS.

An Act Encorporating a College.

It is Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature Assembled.

Section 1st. That there shall be, and hereby is established in this Republic a College for the Education of Youths, to be named Liberia College; to be under the Government of the Corporation or board of Trustees by this Act created, four of whom in every case to be nominated by the President of this Republic, and to be located in the vicinity of Clay, Ashland, in the County of Montserrado, until otherwise ordered by the Legislature of the Republic of Liberia.

Section 2nd. That A. F. Russell, Samuel Benedict, B. R. Wilson, Jas. B. Mc Gill, Daniel B. Warner, Francis Payne, B. V. R. James, D. T. Harriss, M. H. Smith, & their associates to be by them chosen of this Republic, pursuant to the pervisions of the first section of this Act, be, & they hereby are constituted a Corporation by the name of the Trustees of Liberia College, with perpetual succession of members, to be elected by said Corporation from time to time as vacancies may occur, with power to elect a Vice President, Secretary & Treasurer of said Corporation & any other officers they may deem necessary & to declare the tenure of their respective offices; to remove any Trustee from the Corporation, whom they may find in capable of discharging the duties of his office or habitually negligent of the same; to elect a President, Professors, Trustees and all other officers of instruction and government in said College, to declare the tenure of their respective offices; to determine their respective duties, salaries emoluments and responsibilities; and to remove them from office at any time for good & sufficient cause, to fix the time and places of the meetings of said Corporation & the manner of notifying the same, to make and ordain such By Laws as they may deem expedient for the Government and well-being of said College and of said Corporation, not repugnant to the laws of this Republic, to provide and maintain all needful and suitable College buildings; to determine the course of instruction in said College, superintend the discipline and Government thereof, & confer the usual Collegiate honors, and degrees, to have a common seal and all other powers and attributes belonging to the Corporation Aggregate. And the President of said College for the time being shall, by virtue of his office be a member of said Corporation and President of the same: Provided however that until otherwise determined upon by the Trustees here, teachers shall be appointed by the Trustees in America.

Section 3rd. That said Corporation shall have power to take and hold any estate, Real or Personal, the clear annual income whereof shall not exceed the sum of fifty thousand dollars, and all the clear income of said property shall be applied to the endowment and support of said College in such manner as shall most effectually promote Protestant Christianity, personal piety and virtue, the knowledge of Languages and of the liberal and useful arts and sciences.

Section 4th. That the number of said Trustees shall never be less than nine nor more than thirteen including the President of the College; a majority of whom for the time being, shall constitute a quorum, for the transaction of any business. And whenever a vacancy shall occur in said Corporation, it shall be the duty of the Trustees to fill the same withall reasonable and convenient dispatch.

Section 5th. That the Treasurer of said Corporation shall give Bond to the same with responsible and approved sureties in a sufficient sum, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his office and annually or oftener if required, to render a full and correct account of his doings therein; to give New Bonds whenever the Corporation shall deem it expedient, and at the expiration of his office to deliver over to his successor or such other person as the Corporation shall appoint, all the books and papers belonging to his office and all other property of the Corporation in his hands or under his control.

Section 6th. That the three Trustees first named in this act, or any two of them may call the first meeting of the Corporation by personal notice in writing to each member, seven days at least before hand, stating the time and place of said meeting at which meeting the Trustees may agree upon and establish the mode of calling future meetings, and may transact any other business deemed necessary to the complete organization of said Corporation, and the future Government of the same.

Section 7th. That the President of this Republic shall upon the address of any four members of the Board of Trustees have, and he is hereby given the power to remove from office any officer of said College whether Trustee, President, Professor or Tutor, if in his opinion the public good demand it, and whenever such removal shall have taken place, the competent faculties shall proceed to fill up the vacancy. The President of this Republic shall be, and he is hereby further authorized, whenever he may deem it expedient, to inspect the state and condition of the College; to demand to be furnished with an account of its government, a list of its officers and teachers, with their names and professions—the branches of education taught, the studies pursued—the number of students in the different departments and of its pecuniary ressources.

Section 8th. That there be and hereby is granted to said Corporation for the endowment of said College, the following described land, viz:

Maryland Historical Society

The Maryland State Colonization Society Papers

XII. Newspapers
B. Liberia Herald

February 1842(XI,4)--February 18,1857(n.s. VII,4)

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