

THE BRITISH WHIG,

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER FOR THE MIDLAND DISTRICT.

PUBLISHED SEMI-WEEKLY,

OPICE PER OREM DICOR.

BY E. J. BARKER, M. D.

VOL. IV.

KINGSTON, U. C. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1835.

NO. 13.

THE BRITISH WHIG,
A SEMI-WEEKLY JOURNAL, devoted to Commercial and Political information, is published every Tuesday and Friday evenings by Dr. Barker, Editor and Proprietor, at his Office in Bear Street next door to the Commercial Hotel.
TERMS.—For the BRITISH WHIG, seventeen shillings and sixpence per annum if paid in advance, or within three months from the receipt of the first number; and one pound, if collected at the end of the year, exclusive of postage.
No subscription received for less than six months, and no paper discontinued until all arrears are paid up, except at the option of the Publisher.
Advertisements.—Six lines and under 2s. 6d. first insertion, and 7d. each subsequent insertion. Ten lines and under 3s. 4d. first insertion, and 10d. each subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line for the first insertion, and 1d. per line for every subsequent insertion.
Advertisements without written directions are inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly. Orders for discontinuing advertisements to be in writing.
No notices taken in, except from Agents, unless POST PAID.

Letter Press Printing
Executed with neatness and dispatch, upon terms unprecedentedly low in Upper Canada.
* All work to be paid for within three months after execution.
Kingston, Aug. 1835.

THE SUBSCRIBER
ANNOUNCES to his friends and the Public, that he has removed to those very extensive premises in Front Street, next to the building formerly occupied by the Commercial Bank, where he offers for sale a very extensive and general assortment of
BRITISH AND FOREIGN
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,
As well as the following Groceries, &c. viz.
100 Chests Tea, various sorts,
20 Hhds. refined Sugar,
20 " Muscovado do.
50 Kegs Pig Tobacco,
20 Boxes Cavendish do.
Maccaboy and Rappee Stuffs,
Paiot and Cod Oil,
Salted, Fig Blue and Starch,
White and Colored Paints and Black Lead,
Mustard in Jars,
Spermaceti Candles,
Tallow Candles, Sperm-candle wick, (new article.)
Liverpool and Montreal SOAP,
Flour OIL,
Olive Oil, in hhd. and pipes.
Mrs. Parry & Co. Sole Agents.

WINE & SPIRITS.
30 Hhds. Cognac Brandy, rich flavor & strong proof, Gaudy, Dupuy & Co. and other favorite Brands.
Bordeaux Brandy,
Schiedam, Geneva and Hamburg Gin,
Peach-nuts Jamaica Spices, proof 1 to 2,
Upper Canada Whisky.
WINE & SPIRITS.
Quarter Casks of old Madeira, approved Vintages, Blackburn & Oliviero & Co.'s Brand.
Xeres Sherry,
London Particular Tenerife, and the most extensive and general assortment of RED and WHITE WINES, worthy the attention of Country Merchants and Tavern Keepers.

BOTTLED WINES.
East India Madeira,
Brown and Gold Sherry,
Genuine Old Port,
Sparkling Champagne, Joffie's Brand.
PORTER.
Hilbert's and Dunlop's Brown Stout,
in Joints and Quarts.
Cases of Schiedam Gin
STOVES.
160 2y to 3 feet Stoves,
Cooking Stoves,
200 Boxes Window Glass, various sizes,
Shovels, Cut and Wrought Nails,
Boxes I C & Y Tin.
The goods enumerated and all his importations are peculiarly deserving the notice of the Public, and the advantages of the wholesale and premises he occupies for the general purposes of trade and the means upon which his stock is always bid in, through his friends in Montreal enable him to sell as low as the Montreal prices.
Advances will be made upon all consignments of goods for sale here, or for shipment to his friends in Montreal. The charges will be found moderate.
THOMAS MACNIDER,
Kingston, August 22, 1835. 7d.

SALE OF CROWN LANDS
in the Western District.
Commissioner of Crown Lands' Office,
Toronto, 31st August, 1835.
NOTICE is hereby given, that on Thursday, the 29th day of October next, there will be offered for Sale by Public Auction, at the Court House, in the
TOWNSHIP OF SANDWICH,
10 o'clock, A. M. a tract of Land in one Block, comprising the 7th, 8th, and the quarter part of the 9th concessions of Saravia, and containing 14,777 acres, at the upset price of four shillings and eleven pence currency per acre, payable one quarter down, and the remainder in three years, by annual instalments of one quarter, with interest on each instalment as it becomes due.
The purchaser will positively be required to pay the first instalment on the day of sale; and in default thereof, the tract will be again set up to auction on the following day at 10 o'clock, A. M.
A plan of the tract, and the number of the lots, may be seen by applying to Henry J. Jones, Esq., Surveyor, or to the Surveyor General, Toronto; or by which will also be sent to the Editor of the Whig, Sandwichee.
PETER ROBINSON,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

AT THE SIGN OF THE BEAR.
The Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now manufacturing and for sale, Wholesale & Retail, an extensive assortment of Tin Ware, which he will dispose of, on the most reasonable terms.
He has also for sale
A large quantity of Cuba & St. Domingo Segars
do do Boston made Whips of all kinds.
do do Stone Ware, best quality.
B. PHILLIPS.
Market Place, Kingston, Sept. 4th 1835. 10

PROSPECTUS FOR PUBLISHING A
COPPER-PLATE MAP
OF THE MIDLAND DISTRICT.
The Subscriber proposes, should sufficient encouragement be given, to publish a Map of the Midland District, including one range of Townships in the Newcastle District, on a scale of 150 Chains to an Inch; exhibiting all the Mail Roads, Cross Roads, Rivers, Rivulets, Lakes, Churches, Meeting Houses, Saw Mills, Grist Mills, Towns, Villages, Wharves, Steam Boat Landings, &c. &c. by Lot Concession and Township.
The undersigned, being about to build a Copper-plate Printing Press, is determined to Print, Publish, Varnish, and Mount, the proposed Map in his own Township, and therefore looks to a generous and enterprising public for patronage and support.
The Map will be nearly 3 by 4 feet; it will embrace four Ranges of Townships, from the Bay of Quinte back, and will be executed in a style equal to the author's Map of Prince Edward. It will be published on a Copper engraving, Coloured, Varnished, Mounted on Rollers, and delivered to Subscribers at four dollars per copy, payable on delivery.
P. V. ELMORE,
Hallowell, September, 1835.

For Sale by Public Auction
ON TUESDAY, the 29th day of September next, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the Court House at Picton, to the highest bidder, that beautiful Property known by the name of Green Point, consisting of 313 acres of excellent Land, of which a large portion is cleared, situated in one of the finest parts of the Bay of Quinte, being the residue of a reserve left for Military purposes, and afterwards granted to Sir John Harvey, on which there is a Ferry crossing to the Six Nation Indian Tract. In the neighborhood there is an extensive settlement of respectable Farmers. The premises and the vicinity abound with game, and the Bay with Fish of every description peculiar to Lake Ontario. It is particularly suitable for Grazing, and is within 40 miles of Kingston, which is a never failing ready money market. It is in short, one of the most desirable and valuable properties in the country. The steamboats navigating the Bay, pass a distance of several miles round the same daily. These valuable Lands will be sold either together or in separate lots, to suit purchasers. A plan of the property may be seen by applying to Lauther Macpherson, Esq. of Hallowell, or to the Auctioneer.
J. LINTON, Auctioneer.
Kingston, August 7th, 1835.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. All business appertaining to the late firm of "Brad & Forsyth," will be settled by Robert Forsyth; to whom all debts due the firm are to be paid, and who will pay all existing engagements.
JAMES C. BRADY,
ROBERT FORSYTH.
Kingston, August 26th, 1835. 8-1m.

White & Black Smithing and Farriery.
The Subscriber hereby gives notice that the above business will be continued by him, in all its various branches, at the Old Stand, Head of Store St. lately occupied by Brad & Forsyth, where he hopes for a continuance of patronage.
ROBERT FORSYTH.
Kingston, August 27th, 1835. 8-1m

New Groceries, &c.
JUST Received and for sale by the Subscriber, at his Stores in Front and Store Streets, the following Goods—viz.
10 Chests Twankay Tea,
4 do Young Hyson,
4 do Hyson Skin,
6 hhd. Bright Muscovado Sugar,
3 do Refined Sugar,
2 do Cognac Brandy,
2 do Holland Gin,
1 pm. Jamaica Spirits,
1 do Old Rations Rum,
2 do Molasses,
2 casks Brown & Pale Sherry,
2,000 gallons Canadian Whiskey,
1 ton. Prime Cod Fish,
6 bls. Salt Water Herring,
4 do No. 1. Mackarel,
2 casks Warren's Paste & Liquid Blacking
20 do Cut and Wrought Nails,
20 Boxes Window Glass,
10 do Starch,
10 do Bloom & Muscatel Raisins,
8 do English Pipes,
2 Bags Soft-shelled Almonds,
40 Reams Wrapping Paper,
20,000 Russian Quills,
2,000 lbs. First quality American Cheese.
JAMES WILLIAMSON.
Kingston, September 1, 1835.

TAKE NOTICE.
SALE OF REAL PROPERTY
BY AUCTION.
WILL Positively take place on Thursday the 21st inst. if not previously disposed of privately, that most advantageous Property situated at the corner of Front & Johnstone Streets nearly opposite Mr. Conner's Establishment.
The premises are 33 feet by 66, containing six dwellings, and realizing at least from Eighty to Ninety Pounds, per Annum.
—ALSO—
On the same day will be sold Fifty Acres of valuable Land, eligibly situated in the Fourth Concession of Kingston contiguous to Powleys Mills, and only six Miles from the Principal Mart.
The proprietor has resolved on selling it, as he purposes leaving the Country.
The sale will take place on the premises, and commences precisely at 12 o'clock.
JAMES LINTON, Auctioneer.
Kingston Aug. 27, 1835.
WANTED.
At the office of the British Whig, a lad about 12 or 14 years of age, as an apprentice to the Printing Business. Board and Lodging would be furnished to a boy from the Country. Apply to the Proprietor.
Kingston Sept. 8th, 1835.

SALE OF
CLERGY RESERVES
IN THE
EASTERN DISTRICT.
Commissioner of Crown Lands' Office,
Toronto, 30th August, 1835.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undivided Clergy Reserves in the Eastern District, will be offered for sale by Public Auction, at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall, on Friday the 23rd day of October next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the upset price of 10s. Currency per acre, upon condition of actual Settlement. The terms of payment will be one tenth of the purchase down, and the remainder in 9 equal annual instalments, with interest on each instalment as it becomes due.
TOWNSHIP OF DUNDAS, UG.
1st Con. No. 33
2 " " 33
5 " " 7
6 " " 33
7 " " 79 11 13 15 17 19 21 23 25
26 28 30 32 34 36 38
8 " " 57 9 11 R. Arg's 12 and 13
—14 15 16 17 20 21 26
28 30 32, 34 36 38.
TOWNSHIP OF FINCH.
3d Con. Lot No. 2 16
4 " " " 3 10
5 " " " 2 16
6 " " " 3 17
7 " " " 2 19
8 " " " 2 2
9 " " " 2 2
10 " " " 3 10 22
11 " " " 2
12 " " " 3
TOWNSHIP OF KEQUON.
9th Con. Lot, No. 20
TOWNSHIP OF OSNABUCK.
9th " " No. 1.
PETER ROBINSON,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Editors of Papers throughout the Province, will please to insert the above and the lay of sale.
CAUTION.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber will pay no bills contracted in his name, without an express order given by Mrs. Adams or himself.
W. A. ADAMSON.
Kingston, Sep. 8th 1835. 11-3m.

WANTED.
A respectable youth, as an apprentice, in a Dry Goods Store in this town. One from the Country would be preferred. For particulars apply at this Office.
Kingston, Sept. 8th, 1835.

NOTICE.
THIS is to caution all persons against buying of Peter Althouse, or any person than the subscriber, Lot No. 15, in the 5th concession of Camden East, as I am the owner of said Lot by a good and sufficient deed, and as any person purchasing under such circumstances, is liable to an action in law.
JOHN KAY.
Camden, Sept. 10, 1835. 12-3

Correspondence of the N. Y. Com. Advertiser.
CHICAGO, Illinois, June 23d, 1835.
Dear Sir,—The mania for speculation which raged with such violence during our passage hither, has so completely subsided that the land sales have gone off with but little excitement. There has been occasional competition among the speculators for favorite sections, and some collision between speculators and actual settlers when the right to improved property was contested. There seemed, however, to be no disposition to eject settlers whose claims could be well substantiated, and to the honor of speculators it may be stated that in various instances were land occupied by a settler, was bid upon and finally struck by a speculator, and on satisfactory evidence of the occupancy, it was given up to the settler, the speculator consenting to lose the advance upon the government at once. This honorable manifestation of respect for settlers' claims would suppose ought to have completely reconciled their feelings; but instances of treachery among their own number drove them to such a pitch of desperation, that they determined to effect by force what they could not obtain by law. The opening of the sales on the 11th produced, therefore, a scene of excitement and confusion, which had it been continued, would probably have resulted in blood-shed, and terminated the sales at this place. Fortunately the exercise of brute force was principally directed toward mercenary members of their own body—once, however, during the morning, a lot was offered, occupied by a settler, upon which a speculator, ignorant of the fact, bid the government price—in an instant he was seized by the neck, and but for the timely interference of a bystander, would have been roughly handled. Recovering from the agitation into which he had been evidently drawn by this sudden and unexpected attack, he quietly remarked, in a distinct, audible and most determined tone, that he had no wish or desire to interfere with the rights or claims of settlers, but he would not permit them to insult him with impunity, and that if he was again attacked blood should be spilt, and the first drop of blood that is shed, gentlemen, said he, I have it from authority, closes the sales at this place, and then the speculators will have you completely in their power. This declaration opened the eyes of the settlers to the true nature of the case, and no further disturbance ensued. Most of the prime land was knocked down at government prices; rather had brought an advance of from one to five dollars—a few lots sold for ten and some as high as twenty dollars the acre.
STEAMBOAT BANNER, ILLINOIS RIVER.
June 30th, 1835.

On the 23d ultimo we left Chicago in a broad wheeled coach for Ottawa. The season has been so wet that the roads were impassable; we therefore lumbered forth into the treeless prairie, directing our distant course by the distant islands of timber which here and there skirt the horizon. With the exception of a distant spark in the far west, we were once (as the sailors say) completely out of sight of land—naught but the expansive, though novelty may render it momentarily pleasing, covered as it is with the richest verdure, and ennobled with the varying tints of the rainbow, nevertheless soon produces the idea of splendid desolation—mile after mile the same succession of gorgeous colors—the same death-like silence—the same breathless solitude. The howl of the wolf, or the hiss of the adder, would be almost a welcome relief to this ceaseless monotony. There is something oppressive to

his broad unbroken level—one pants for an elevation, and like Sisyphus, seems laboring to mount, but falls back wearied and distracted by every effort. One can hardly traverse these boundless prairies without the conviction that luxury will flourish in the plains, but freedom must be nursed in the mountains. About sunset we arrived at Platt's, fifty-two miles from Chicago—a solitary log hut, with their nearest neighbors a dozen miles off. It is used as a tavern, where the stage ordinarily rests for the night—but one of our passengers learning that the Cholera was at Ottawa, and his wife and child sick, implored us, as he could obtain no other conveyance, to go on to Hollerman's Grove, twelve miles further. The natural feelings of humanity dictated our decision. Supper finished, we were once more on our way—the first two miles we drove in fine style, but just as we were congratulating ourselves on the prospect of a good road and speedy passage—in plumed the horses—down sunk the carriage—the whip cracked—the driver swore—the horse deeper. We are stalled, cries coachman, facili descendus—sed revocare, &c. or in other words, it is easy to get in, but to get out is the rub.—We dismounted, unharnessed, and pulled out the beasts—hitched them behind the stage, put our shoulders to the wheels—but the carriage was immovable—again and again we strove, but still it stuck fast. These efforts had consumed more than an hour, when weary, wet, muddled and disheartened, our passengers proposed, some of them to take their places inside the coach and wait for day-light, some to mount the horses and go back to Platt's, while a couple of us were bent upon another effort. For this purpose we lighthened our chain, which carried our horses on to firmer ground—we took off our luggage and applied our shoulders with renewed vigor—the carriage shook—moved—was on hard ground. Delivered from our slough, (for as the Illinoisians have it) *stew*, our care was not to fall into another. With this view, whenever we reached a marshy spot we all dismounted and walked ahead of our coach for the purpose of picking out a safe track. In this manner we arrived at Hollerman's a little after day-light, having walked nearly half the distance, a part of the way up to our waists in water. From Hollerman's the prairie was drier, and we arrived at Ottawa about ten A. M. The cholera had subsided, after having cut off half a dozen, but the sombre hue of death seemed still to hang over it, and though surrounded by a most enchanting landscape, it appeared as if it had been the scene of some indigestible food, and indubitably a prominent cause of the distressing disease with which this village has been visited. The principal, I might almost say the only food which I have tasted since leaving Chicago, has been hard ham, fried without boiling, and bread made from sprouted wheat. There is not a barrel of wholesome flour at this moment in Ottawa. Vegetables are hardly known, and when I recommended to the citizens a change of diet, they immediately exclaimed "and what shall we eat?" "Fresh meat, eggs, vegetables, rice, we have none. We must eat what we have, or starve." And this to a certain extent, is the case in all the Illinois. Bacon and lard form their principal diet, and though poultry and vegetables might be raised almost without trouble, yet it would be difficult to find an egg or a vegetable in the whole northern section of the state. Ottawa is situated on the direct line of the proposed canal, at the junction of the Fox with the Illinois river, in the center of a most beautiful and healthy region of country, & in the vicinity of extensive water privileges, which must eventually add much to its wealth, prosperity and importance. At present there are four or five stores, two tailors shops, a forge, a small church, two hotels and about twenty frame houses; just enough to render loneliness apparent. The scenery in this vicinity, forcibly reminded me of the broad fields of France, or the more cultivated meadows of Italy. The rich verdure of the prairies sloping towards the river, and here and there relieved with the luxuriant foliage of patches of fine timber, gives to these wild lands the appearance of the highest state of cultivation, and did not the absence of hedge or fence bring back the recollections of France, would rather point to the soil-replenishing agency of our mother country. We left Ottawa for Peoria the morning after our arrival, in the steamboat Winnebago. The Illinois, swelled by constant rains, presented a noble stream, and as we swept onward for the first twenty miles, we were charmed and delighted by a constant variety of the most picturesque and beautiful scenery. About four miles below Ottawa on the left bank of the river, commences a perpendicular bank of limestone which occasionally crosses the river and is lost in the vast prairies of the opposite shore. These bluffs have probably by the wash of the waters, into ravines, caverns, and a thousand grotesque and interesting objects, while their summits are crowned with timber. Once we observed near the edge of the river a huge mass of stone, which so exactly represented a human figure, that we could hardly persuade ourselves it had not been fashioned by the hand of art. This perpendicular bank continues eighty miles till it terminates on the shore in a lofty cliff known by the name of *Starved rock*. This remarkable hill is not less than two hundred and fifty feet high, perpendicular on three sides, and washed at its base by the river. On the remaining side it is connected with the adjacent range of bluffs by a narrow promontory ledge, difficult to ascend. The summit of the rock is level, and contains about three fourths of an acre. It is covered with a soil several feet in depth bearing a growth of young trees;—trough and almost inaccessible by nature, it was once the scene of a desperate conflict between the haughty Potawatomi and one band of the Illinois Indians. Driven by superior numbers driven from one post to another, the Illinois at last took refuge in the natural battlements of this proud eminence. Here they successfully combated, till after many repulses the besiegers resolved to reduce it by starvation. "The wretchedness of hunger, the tortures of thirst," says Judge Hall, "pressed upon the besieged, but they maintained their post with invincible courage, determined rather to die of exhaustion than to afford to their enemy the triumph of killing them in battle, or exposing them at the stake. Every stratagem which they attempted, was discovered and defeated. The scorching sun that beat upon their towering hill maddened them to taste the cool stream that gushed beneath it; but when they endeavored to gain water at night by lowering vessels attached to cords of bark into the river, the vigilant Potawatomi detected their design and placed a guard in canoes to prevent its execution. They all perished—one and one only escaped. The last survivor of the warriors defended the entrance so well that the enemy could neither enter nor discover the fast pro-

gress of the work of death; and when, all show of resistance having ceased, and all signs of life disappeared, the victors ventured cautiously to approach—they found but one survivor, a squaw—whom they snatched into their own tribe, and who was yet living when the first man was penetrated this region." [Tales of the Border.] The first landing below Ottawa is Utica, in dry seasons at the head of the steamboat navigation. If, as is probable, the Illinois and Michigan canal should terminate at his present there are but three houses. Shippingport town—there is but one house. Hennepin, the first spring of civilization that we have passed since leaving Chicago, is pleasantly situated on the left bank at a considerable elevation above the river—the village consists of about forty houses, well built and painted. There are five or six stores, two hotels, and other evidences of prosperity.

A capital hoax has been published in a New York penny paper entitled the "Sun," and what is better still, it has obtained general credence in that enlightened city. It purports to be extracts from a supplement to the Edinburgh Journal of Science, of which the conductor of that journal says he has been fortunate enough to obtain an exclusive copy, and gives accounts of great and important discoveries in the moon, made by Sir John Herschel at the Cape of Good Hope. We have not space to publish the article as it appears in the New York papers, though it is amusing enough as a fiction; the following extract will give a tolerable good idea of what it is composed, and as a preface we subjoin the remarks of a few of the sage editors in the republic, upon the verity of the discovery. The Albany Daily Advertiser thus introduces the article:
We have read with unexpressed emotions of pleasure and astonishment, an article from the last Edinburgh Scientific Journal, containing an account of the recent discoveries of Sir John Herschel at the Cape of Good Hope.

From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser.
No article, we believe, has appeared for years, that will command so general a perusal, and publication. Sir John has added a stock of knowledge to the present age, that will immortalize his name, and place it high on the page of science.
From the Mercantile Advertiser.
Discoveries in the Moon.—We commence to-day the publication of an interesting article, which is stated to have been copied from the Edinburgh Journal of Science, and which made its first appearance here in a contemporary journal of this city. It appears to carry intrinsic evidence of being an authentic document.
STURGEONS' DISCOVERIES IN ASTRONOMY.
From the Sun.

We at length approached the level opening to the Lake, where the valley narrows to a mile in width, and displays scenery, on both sides, picturesque & romantic beyond the powers of a prose description. Imagination being on the wings of poetry, could alone gather details to portray the wide sublimity of this landscape, were dark behestom crags stood over the brows of lofty precipices, as if rampant in the sky; and forces seemed suspended in mid air. On the eastern side there was one soaring crag, crested with trees, which hung over in a curve like three-fourths of a gothic arch, and being of a rich crimson colour, its effect was most strange upon minds unaccustomed to the association of such grandeur with such beauty. But whilst gazing upon them in a perspective of about half a mile, we were thrilled with astonishment to perceive four successive flocks of large winged creatures, wholly unlike any kind of birds, descend with a slow even motion from the cliffs on the west, and alight upon the plain. They were first noticed by Dr. Herschel who exclaimed, "Now, gentlemen, my theories against your proofs which you have often found a pretty even bet, we have here something worth looting at: I was confident that if ever we found beings in human shape, it would be in this longitude, and that they would be proved by their capacity with some extraordinary powers of locomotion, first exchange for my number D." This lens being soon introduced, gave us a fine half mile distance, and we counted three parties of these creatures, of two, six, and fifteen in each, walking erect towards a small wood, near the base of the eastern precipices. Certainly they were like human beings, for their wings had now disappeared, and their attitude in walking was both erect and dignified. Having observed them at this distance for some minutes we introduced lens, H. Z. which brought to the apparent proximity of eighty yards; the highest clear magnitude we possessed until the latter end of March, when we effected an improvement in the gas burners. About half of the first party had passed beyond our canvas; but of all the others we had a perfectly distinct & deliberate view.

They averaged four feet in height, were covered, except on the face, with short and glossy copper-colored hair, and had wings composed of a thin membrane, without hair, lying snugly upon their backs from the top of their shoulders to the calves of their legs. The face, which was of the yellowish-reddish colour, was a slight improvement upon that of the large orang outang, being more open and intelligent in expression, and having a much greater expansion of forehead. The mouth, however, was very prominent though somewhat relieved by a thick beard upon the lower jaw, and by lips far more human than those of any species of the simia genus. In general symmetry of body & limbs they were infinitely superior to the orang outang; so much so, that, but for their long wings, Lieutenant Drummond said they would look as well on the parade ground as some of the old cockney militia! The hair on the head was a darker color than that on the body, closely curled, but apparently not wavy, and arranged in two curious semi-circles over the temples of the forehead. Their feet could only be seen as they were alternately lifted in walking; but, from what we could see of them in so transient a view, they appeared thin and very protuberant at the heel.

Whilst passing across the canvas, and whenever we afterwards saw them, these creatures were evidently engaged in conversation; their gesticulation, more particularly the varied action of their hands and arms, appeared impassioned and emphatic. We hence inferred that they were rational beings, and although not perhaps of so high an order as others which we discovered the next month on the shores of the Bay of Rainbows, that they were capable of producing works of art and contrivance. The next view we obtained of them was still more favourable. It was on the borders of a little lake, an expanded stream, which we then for the first time