

“no other standard than that of Christ : he crosses the frontiers of barbarous empires—he enters the confines of unknown lands ; but he claims no sovereignty but that of his Master, and he establishes no law but that of the Church of God. All that the true missionary requires at the hands of man is liberty of teaching the Word ; and we confess that when we find a missionary society setting up a claim to spiritual rights, we are led to suspect that such rights and powers are exercised for purposes not altogether of a spiritual character.”

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## EMIGRATION.

RETURN, SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO HAVE EMIGRATED FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM DURING THE YEAR ENDING 5TH JANUARY, 1842.

		England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Total.
To America . . . .	United States . . . . .	39,066	2,058	3,893	45,017
	Texas . . . . .	46	—	—	46
	Central America . .	106	—	—	106
	Canada . . . . .	6,090	3,730	6,542	26,362
B. Amer. Colonies	New Brunswick . . .	358	250	6,683	7,291
	N. Scotia & C. Breton	618	1,693	33	2,344
	Newfoundland . . . .	78	48	210	336
	Pr. Edward's Island	325	885	621	1,831
	Jamaica . . . . .	1,111	163	—	1,273
West Indies . . . .	British Guiana . . .	84	58	—	147
	Trinidad . . . . .	29	—	—	87
	Other W. I. Islands	514	—	26	623
	Falkland Islands . .	27	83	—	27
Africa & India . .	Western Africa . . .	65	—	—	65
	Cape of Good Hope	368	—	—	368
	Mauritius . . . . .	40	- 4	—	40
	Moulmein . . . . .	—	—	—	4
Austral. Col. . . .	Sydney . . . . .	12,288	2,990	2,214	17,492
	Port Phillip . . . . .	5,721	1,949	2,206	9,894
	Van Dieman's Land	725	7	—	806
	South Australia . . .	168	—	—	175
	Western Australia . .	357	—	—	357
	New Zealand . . . . .	3,888	13	—	3,901
No. of Emigrants		72,104	14,060	32,428	118,591

*N.B.*—In 1840, 83,746 persons emigrated from the United Kingdom to the above places.

## THE BERMUDAS.

THE **Bermudas** are a cluster of small islands, in about the same latitude as Madeira, and in the longitude of Halifax (N.S.). They form the **principal naval** station, and to a power like Great Britain may be considered the key of North America. Of this the government of the **mother-country** is well *aware*, and during the last twenty-five or thirty years she has bestowed much **labour** and expense in erecting a naval arsenal, and securing it by extensive fortifications. The **defences** of these islands continue to receive additional strength—demonstrating the great importance attached by the parent country to this colony, as a place of refuge for merchant ships in time of war, a rallying point for our navy, a **depôt** for provisions and naval stores, and a sheltered security for repairing and refitting vessels of almost any size. Bermuda was also recently chosen as a rendezvous for the splendid steamers of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company ; and we sincerely hope the change which has lately been adopted respecting their route will prove satisfactory to the government, and beneficial to the speculators and shareholders.

These islands possess great means of natural **defence** in the extended reefs of coral rocks that almost entirely surround them, through which a vessel must be navigated with great care by **skilful** pilots, and must obey a ready helm. The principal passage through these reefs is termed the North Rock Channel, the extreme point of which is ten miles **from** the land, and by which Government vessels alone are permitted to pass ; and when it is navigated, its sinuous course requires to be buoyed off to aid the undertaking, and the wind must be perfectly fair. An instance once occurred, in which a frigate was taken aback in this passage, and the pilot, James Darrell, with great coolness and presence of mind, had the vessel's sail shortened, backed her through the more intricate part of the channel until he had room to wear ship, and then proceeded by the usual course, past St. Catherine's Point, to sea.

There are other passages, at what is called the West end, through which merchant vessels are piloted ; but these reefs extend **from** the south-west breaker, which is about four miles from the land in that direction, round northerly and easterly, till they terminate opposite St. David's Head, the south-eastern promontory of the island, on the south side. The shore is perfectly bold, a singular chain of rocks running along the coast, about pistol-shot distant, that are mostly covered at low water ; inside of which the water is quite deep, and through which

there are openings sufficiently wide to admit a vessel : and we have heard of one that was wrecked, passing between these rocks in the dark, and running against the main land, so that the crew landed without difficulty, and there was no loss of life,

On the south side also is Curtle Harbour, where the King's ships formerly anchored at a short distance within its entrance, the interior abounding with numerous shoals, chiefly sandbanks, of which substance the hills in its vicinity are composed. Subsequently the **harbour** of **St. George**, at the East end, was the rendezvous of the smaller class of vessels, there not being quite eighteen feet over the bar at its entrance ; the larger ships anchoring in St. Catherine's Bay, or at what is termed the North side, within the reefs before alluded to, and which form a tolerable shelter in a gale of wind, the water being never agitated at a sufficient depth **materially** to affect the motion of a vessel drawing more than eighteen or twenty feet of water.

The Bermudas were discovered by Juan Bermudez, a Spaniard, who was wrecked there in **1552**. Sir George Somers experienced a similar misfortune in **1709**, and afterwards formed a settlement there. It was from this circumstance that they are called Somers' or Summer Islands. Sir George died there, and his tomb may be seen projecting into one of the streets of St. George, near the governor's garden. The principal islands, as far eastward as the ferry, which separates the island of that name **from** the main land, are cavernous, and the caves are well worth visiting. The soil of these islands is everywhere remarkably fertile, abounding with limestone.

These islands resemble a shepherd's crook, the principal one being about twenty miles in length, having at its eastern termination those of St. David and St. George, and at the westward, forming the crook, that of Ireland, where are the naval yard, hospital, and public stores ; ships bound thither, entering from the eastward, passing to the northward of St. George and the main land, and within the shoals to which we have already alluded.

The appearance of the Fairy Isles, on the occasion of one of the annual regattas, has been thus described to us by an eye-witness :-

“ As the day advanced, the Great Sound presented a most animated scene ; and (accustomed though my eyes have been to the sublime and diversified range of the Grampians) I could not fail to gaze with rapture on the enchanting prospect before me. There lay the noble basin ! a fleet of native boats with their lofty sails, and all eager to perpetuate that superiority for which they are so justly celebrated, skimming its lovely bosom ; numerous woody islets around its margin, and some

few on its surface, sparkling like gems in the sunshine ; whilst surrounding this beautiful expanse of water, and as if guarding it from the rude blasts of the ocean, were seen the extended ramparts of Her Majesty's dockyard, with the flag-ship and other vessels of war—the gently-swelling hills of **Somerset**—the romantic and bolder outline of Port Royal—the picturesque entrance into Hamilton—and the struggling termination of Spanish Point ; the panorama closing in the north side view, and the distant fortifications of St. George.”

The Bermuda Islands being situated between the **32nd** and 33rd parallels of north latitude, at about an equal distance from the West India Islands and British North America, have a climate mean between the two, partaking neither of the extreme heat of the one, nor of the excessive cold of the other. Owing to the warmth of the Gulf-stream, which sweeps along between Bermuda and the American continent, the climate is greatly ameliorated ; the winter months resembling the early part of October in this country, but without its frosts, gardening being pursued during this part of the year, while the productions of the West Indies are cultivated during the heat of summer. The air is salubrious, there being no swamps on these islands ; and the water that washes their shores is so clear as to permit objects being seen at a great depth, and enabling pilots to con their way through the intricacies of the coral reefs.

The months of December, January, and February form the cold season. At this period the winds usually prevail from the west and north, are sometimes of great violence, and frequently accompanied with heavy showers of hail and rain. In the latter part of February, spring commences, and the weather usually **continues** mild, with refreshing showers of rain and gentle breezes from the south until the end of May. In June the summer sets in, and the weather becomes hot. Calms succeed now to the gentle breezes of May, the air is sultry and oppressive, and long droughts are common, which are often broken up by heavy thunder-storms. In September the weather changes its character, and becomes again mild and agreeable.

The dew point in Bermuda usually ranges high. The climate being therefore moist, is favourable to vegetation at all seasons except during the droughts of summer and the storms of winter.

In consequence of the Bermuda Islands being the point most remote from the equator at which the coralliie insects build their structures in the form of rocks, it is interesting to ascertain the temperature of the sea. By a reference to the excellent meteorological table of Captain Page, R.E., published in the *Bermuda Gazette* in 1838, we

find the mean temperature of the sea for twelve months, in degrees and decimal parts of Fahrenheit's thermometer, is as follows :—

January . . . . .	65.25	July . . . . .	82.00
<b>February</b> . . . . .	<b>62.50</b>	August . . . . .	<b>83.00</b>
<b>March</b> .. .. .	<b>61.75</b>	<b>September</b> .. .. .	<b>81.50</b>
<b>April</b> .. .. .	<b>66.50</b>	<b>October</b> ....	<b>77.00</b>
<b>May</b> . . . . .	<b>71.50</b>	November ....	68.25
June . . . . .	78.00	December . . . . .	65.75
Mean temperature for the year ..		71.91 degrees.	

The climate is usually most healthy ; but early in the summer of the past year, the inhabitants, as well as troops, began to **suffer** from influenza and slight fever : as the weather grew warmer, the disease gathered strength, and during the months of August, September, and October, raged with great fury at St. George's, Ireland Island, and Hamilton, principally among the troops and mechanics, between **300** and **400** of whom were carried off. Several convicts also fell via tims to the sickness, and about 100 widows and **250** orphans were left destitute, for whom, however, a liberal subscription was set on foot among the **different** departments in the colony. About a dozen of the inhabitants died ; but the **coloured** population seem to have either had the fever very liihtly, or not at all.

Bermuda is not more subject, or even so much so, to diseases, as are the inhabitants of more northern climates. More than twenty years have passed since these generally, and properly, called healthy islands, were so **afflicted** ; and this is, we believe, but about the fourth time since their settlement—a period over two centuries,—and many, many years will, we trust, elapse ere they may again be so **afflicted**. We consider it necessary, for the information of those **un-**acquainted with the general **salubrity** of the climate, to dwell on the fact, that epidemics in Bermuda are of unfrequent occurrence, and deaths, from all causes, as shown by the statistical tables, amount to no more than **14-5ths** per cent. annually.

There are three kinds of soil in Bermuda : the light sandy, the deep red, and that in low marshy situations, which may perhaps not inaply be called peat soil. The light sandy is very calcareous, being **com-**posed of **comminuted** shells and corals mixed with a portion of clay and decayed vegetable matter. The deep red, also calcareous, contains a much larger proportion of clay and vegetable deposit. The peat soil is altogether a collection of decayed vegetables. The whole three are capable of producing profitable crops. The light sandy is well adapted for the growth of onions and potatoes. The redsoil grows arrow-root in great perfection. The peat soil, however, is the most productive,

and unites in its range of product **nearly** all the vegetables of temperate and tropical climates.

The hilly parts of the island are composed of calcareous sand, the particles of which, by the action of water on the surface, have been so cemented together as to form a hard incrustation of carbonate of lime about half an inch in thickness. Till lately, these hills were thought incapable of cultivation. Successful experiments, made by his Excellency Governor Reid, on the grounds to the south and east of **Government House**, Mount **Langton**, have now, however, shown that they are of easy **tillage** by the plough, and that the products are not inferior either in quantity or quality to those of the sandy soil, to which, in point of constitution, they bear the closest **affinity**. His Excellency has made considerable improvements in this section of the lands. The almost barren and rugged hills have been brought under cultivation ; and table vegetables, **grasses—fruit**, young forest, and ornamental trees, are now growing luxuriantly in places where, not long since, the stunted cedar and sage bush barely existed. His Excellency's gardener has a nursery of rare shrubs, exotics, and plants **from** different parts of the world, thriving seemingly as well as they would in the soils and climates of their origin. Amongst the forest trees are the ash of the north ; the mahogany, Indian rubber, and green heart of South America; and the noble oak of Old England. A portion of the marsh is already under grasses, and yields most profitably. A further experiment is about to be made with this land, and an extensive tract, running from north to south of the marsh, is in preparation. His Excellency has done wonders in the advancement of agriculture since his arrival in Bermuda, and the interest which he is pleased to take in the pursuit has extended to others, and has caused the honest and honourable **calling** to be viewed in its proper light, and as a source of emolument.

The waters bordering the shores of Bermuda abound with fish of great variety and **excellence**, among the most delicate of which are the grouper, rock fish, chub, and angel fish. A number of people and a considerable tonnage in boats are consequently employed in this species of fishery, the produce of which forms a large item in the consumption of the islands.

The **political** and ecclesiastical institutions of the islands are closely assimilated to those of England. The legislature consists of three branches : the governor, who is the Queen's **representative** ; the legislative council, consisting of an uncertain number appointed by the governor and approved by the Queen ; and the **general** assembly, consisting

of thirty-six members, elected by the people. These three branches enact laws in a way similar to the Queen, Lords, and Commons at home; but any law thus enacted may be set aside by the Queen's disallowing it. Their legislative functions are limited to the internal policy of the country, for all laws bearing upon the empire at large can proceed from the Imperial Parliament alone.

The judiciary of the colony is vested in the court of chancery ; the court of general **assize**, comprehending Queen's bench, common pleas, oyer and terminer, &c. ; the court of vice admiralty ; the court of quarter sessions ; and the local magistracy.

The court of chancery consists of a governor, who is chancellor, and his privy council. In it are tried matters of equity, and to it is committed the care of orphans, lunatics, &c. To it also, under the name of court of errors, appeal lies in civil decisions, **from** the court of general **assize**.

The court of general **assize** tries all crimes and civil disputes. It is presided over by a chief-justice and two puisne or assistant judges. The attorney-general conducts prosecutions on the part of the *crown*, and the decision on all matters of fact is left to a jury, returned according to certain regulations from all parts of the country. Appeal lies to it generally from the quarter sessions and magistracy.

The court of vice admiralty tries all crimes committed on the high seas, and has obtained jurisdiction in other matters, either by statute or custom.

The court of quarter sessions is composed of the local magistracy, In matters coming under their jurisdiction, they proceed by indictment and trial by jury, as in the court of general **assize**. Appeal lies to it in certain matters from the decisions of a magistrate.

The local magistrate proceeds by information only in executing the authority given to him by the commission of the peace, and the several statutes conferring upon the magistracy jurisdiction over certain **offences**. This is the lowest court of justice,

The number of inhabitants of Bermuda has usually been estimated at about nine thousand, half of whom are blacks ; and before the emancipation act passed, these were slaves. They are a fine body of people, and the men become excellent sailors. The white inhabitants are **friendly** and hospitable, and the females are well-informed, agreeable and virtuous, and possess that delicate beauty which belongs to the fair of more southern climates.

The census for 1826 gave a total of 8451 souls. The following is a

return of the population, births, deaths, &c., in Bermuda, for the year 1841 :—

PARISHES OF	Area in Square Acres.	POPULATION.				To. sq. mls.	Births	Marriages	Deaths
		Males	Females	Totals					
1. Saint George's	1580	580	883	1463	585	79	11	38	
2. Hamilton ....	1651	325	447	872	310	32	3	11	
3. Smith .....	1281	145	229	374	187	23	5	7	
4. Devonshire ...	1281	205	312	517	258	22	3	17	
5. Pembroke ....	1281		995	1749	875	33	6	23	
6. Paget .....	1281	324	506	829	414	11	8	24	
7. Warwick .....	1281	393	502	895	448	16	5	12	
8. Southampton..	1281	344		856	428	41	7	15	
9. Sandys .....	1507	482	512 687	1169	501	40	9	14	
<b>Total....</b>	12424	3551	5073	3624	445	297	57	161	

Many of the military have settled down in these islands ; and the following is an abstract from a nominal list of the non-commissioned officers and privates discharged and remaining in Bermuda, July 1843.

From the 30th Regiment there were, in July 1839, 29, of whom 3 are dead, 2 gone to England, and 2 gone to the United States, leaving . . . . .	22
Discharged since July 1839, from the 30th Regiment, and remaining in the colony . . . . .	33
Discharged from the 76th Regiment, and remaining in the colony	6
Discharged from the Royal Artillery, and remaining in the colony	6
Discharged from the Royal Sappers and Miners, and remaining in the colony . . . . .	1
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>68</b>
Deduct one left the island . . . . .	1
<b>Number remaining in the colony, besides those settled in Bermuda previous to 1839 . . . . .</b>	<b>67</b>

A return of the number of ships, &c., and their registered tonnage, built in Bermuda since the year 1814 :

SRIPS. TONS.		SHIPS. TONS.	
1815 . . . . . 6	534	1821 . . . . . 11	573
1816 . . . . . 14	1242	1822 . . . . . 4	289
1817 . . . . . 20	1890	1823 . . . . . 5	119
1818 . . . . . 12		1824 . . . . . 10	886
1819 . . . . . 13	1165	1825 . . . . . 11	442
1820 . . . . . 10	718	1826 . . . . . 8	631

(Parl. Ret. 1837.)

Under the fostering care of their excellent and scientific governor, the colonists are making great improvement in useful knowledge, Upon the suggestion of Colonel Reid, a bill has passed the House of Assembly of Bermuda, for the institution of a public museum, which in such an isolated situation must be highly valuable.

The following observations by one of the island papers are so pertinent that we give them a place here :—

“ The establishment of a museum to a community, is a decided symptom that that community is not wedded to the mere duties of every-day business, or to that rivalry which is alone **emulous** of wealth ; but that the people, gentle and simple, linked by the tie of a common fraternity, are not insensible to the advantages of intellectual improvement ; are in no small measure alive to the worth of that which really dignifies and ennobles,—Knowledge. It is gratifying to every warm lover of his country to note a movement so elevating ; it inspires feelings of pleasure, spontaneous and unalloyed.

“ Public libraries and museums should go hand in hand ; the book and the specimen when in juxtaposition—how admirably calculated to facilitate the progress towards a sound education ! Isolated as we are—removed from a wide field of action, and possessing resources rather limited in their **scope,—every** step, therefore, to promote our advancement, by bringing within our reach excellent institutions, similar to those which are the pride and boast of other countries, calls for **gratulation**. The exertions of an individual in promoting the general good, though highly to be applauded, must, of necessity, be partial in their result. It is therefore obvious, that, to secure the success aimed at, universal unity, or the undivided aid of the public, should be brought to bear upon measures for the common welfare, (as, for instance, the formation of a museum,) so that the benefit may be generally felt, and its ramifications observed throughout the whole social framework.”

The intelligent editor of the **Halifax** (N. S.) Gazette, in alluding to the praiseworthy efforts of the citizens of St. John, New Brunswick, to retain in that city, as public property, the valuable museum of Dr. Gesner, (which had been offered for sale,) makes some very appropriate remarks on the utility of institutions of this kind. “ Museums form part of the materials of popular education, and no town should be without such means of amusement and improvement. Interesting specimens of the country or district, animal and geological,—models of machinery,—and casts and drawings of works of art,—together with what may be collected, curious or beautiful, of the productions of

any part of the globe ; these placed for public examination and **reference**, add to the pleasure, information, and credit of communities, and, to many, become most valuable substitutes for **travelling** and personal research."

Among the other excellent institutions is one, the first of the sort proposed and established in Bermuda, which has been undertaken by the **coloured** people for their mutual improvement and advancement as regards educational subjects. It comprises 100 or more subscribers **from** all the parishes in Bermuda, many of whom rank among the **most** respectable, intelligent, and exemplary persons of **colour** in the islands.

The objects of the institution may be fully conceived by its title, -namely, "The Library for Disseminating Useful Knowledge." His Excellency the Governor, who is **always** foremost in encouraging and assisting any laudable undertaking, has given a liberal donation of money and books, and the **example** has been followed by other gentlemen.

There is also another useful public library, established in 1839, which has now a large and valuable collection of historical and scientific works.

The church established in Bermuda is the Church of England. It is placed under the see of Newfoundland, and the clergy are maintained by fixed salaries from the legislature, and voluntary contributions **from** the people. The rectories are five. There are nine churches (one in each parish), in each of which **service** is performed at least once every **Sunday**. There are also five Episcopal chapels.

The religious condition of the population will be best explained by an extract **from** the report of the visitation of the Bishop of Newfoundland, who, writing home in **August** last, states, "The total number of persons confirmed by me during this visit to Bermuda amounts to 800 ; nearly doubling that of 1840. I have held two ordinations, and confirmed ten times ; I have preached 45 sermons ; examined about 800 pupils in our schools, which the grant of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge enabled me to encourage, and met more than 1000 communicants at the Lord's table. The kindness and devoted attention that I have experienced, both from the clergy and the laity, deserve my lasting gratitude."

In the parish of Warwick is a Presbyterian church in **connexion** with the Church of Scotland. There are also four or five chapels in **connexion** with the Wesleyan mission. There are twenty public or free schools, and as many private ones,

Such persons as from age or infirmity become unable to support