

At Lagos, the liberated Africans, who have emigrated from Brazil, are disposed to be industrious. In this respect they are a great contrast to the liberated Africans of Sierra Leone. They number about 6,000, and are rapidly increasing.

The chief articles of export are Gold Dust, Palm Oil, Cotton, Indigo, Shells, Ground Nuts, &c.

The articles exhibited by Mr. Pope Hennessy, C.M.G., lately Administrator-in-Chief, and Mr. Salmon and others, in behalf of the West African Settlements, are specimens of the Characteristic Trinkets of the Settlements, a Collection of Land Shells, Fancy Groups of Leather, Articles of Food, Specimens of Gold Dust, Monkey Skins, Ropes of Ashantee Make, Pipes and Smoking Reeds, Sandals, Wallets, and Native Manuscripts, Native Looms, &c.

JAMAICA.

Jamaica lies between $17^{\circ} 39'$ and $18^{\circ} 36'$ North latitude, and between $76^{\circ} 3'$ and $78^{\circ} 34'$ West longitude. It is calculated to contain about 6,400 square miles, or 4,080,000 acres. A range of mountains runs from East to West, occasionally rising to a considerable height, especially near the East-end, where the Blue Mountain Peak is found to be about 7,600 feet above the level of the sea. Mr. J. G. Sawkins, F.R.C.S., from observations taken in July, 1861, makes it 7,318 feet. On the North side the land rises into hills, often of remarkable beauty, and commonly separated from each other by spacious vales and romantic rivulets. On the South side, the face of the country is more irregular and craggy, and several ridges of less elevation are formed, running nearly parallel to the principal one. Extensive plains or savannahs extend from the bottom of the lowest range to the sea. Much of the soil, especially in the higher mountains, is unfit for cultivation, and probably not more than one half of the land which the island contains has yet been granted to individuals.

The principal rock of Jamaica is a white lime-stone of recent formation. Some of an older date (Graywacke, &c.) are to be met with in the mountains, chiefly in the County of Surrey, and in the parish of St. Mary, in Middlesex, as well as a great variety of those rocks (supposed of igneous origin), known to Geologists under the general name of Trap-rocks. The remains of a volcano are distinctly visible in the parish of St. George.

The climate is very salubrious, though occasionally sultry. Being an island, the thermometer is never observed to rise so high as on continents of similar latitude. In the plain of Liguanea, about three miles from Kingston, and 212 feet above the level of the sea, the mercury generally stands, during the warmest weather, at 89° to 90° , and during the cooler at about 85° ; it has been occasionally seen as high as 93° , and as low as 63° . The barometer, kept at the same situation, does not fluctuate during the year more than 2-10ths of an inch, say from 29.80, to 30.00, except on some particular occasions.

For several years now Jamaica has been strongly recommended by the Medical faculty of England, the United States, and Germany, as a climate well suited for invalids and others threatened with chest complaints or of delicate constitutions. Many invalids have therefore visited the country, and benefitted by the change; and many remain, preferring the climate to that of their own land. Establishments for the reception of invalids have been opened in the Port Royal and St. Andrew's mountains.

Among the mountains the temperature varies much, according to elevation and exposure. The meridian sun is everywhere felt oppressive by those who have not been long accustomed to its influence.