

unspeakable mixture of squalidness and magnificence, simplicity of life, yet fury of passion, savage ignorance in its religious notions, yet fearful worship of evil powers, its homage to magic, and desperate belief in spells; incantations, and the *fetish*. The configuration of the country, so far as it can be conjectured, assists this primeval barbarism. Divided by natural barriers of hill, chasm, or river, into isolated states, they act under a general impulse of hostility and disunion. If they make peace, it is only for purposes of plunder; and, if they plunder, it is only to make slaves. The very fertility of the soil, at once rendering them indolent and luxurious, excites their passions, and the land is a scene alike of profligacy and profusion. To the south of this vast region lies a third—the land of the Caffre, occupying the eastern coast, and, with the Betjouna and the Hottentot, forming the population of the most promising portion of the continent.—But here another and more enterprising race have fixed themselves; and the great English colony of the Cape, with its dependent settlements, has begun the first real conquest of African barbarism. Whether Aden may not act on the opposite coasts of the Red Sea, and Abyssinia become once more a Christian land; or whether even some impulse may not divinely come from Africa itself, are questions belonging to the future.—But there can scarcely be a doubt, that the existence of a great English viceroyalty in the most prominent position of South Africa, the advantages of its government, the intelligence of its people, their advancement in the arts essential to comfort, and the interest of their protection, their industry, and their example, must, year by year, operate in awaking even the negro to a feeling of his own powers, of the enjoyment of his natural faculties, and of that rivalry which stimulates the skill of man to perfection.—*Ibid.*

**EDUCATION.**—It sometimes happens that in consequence of a peculiar disposition of mind, or of an infirm bodily constitution, a child is led to seek amusements from books, and to lose a relish for those recreations which are suited his age. In such instances the ordinary progress of the intellectual powers is prematurely quickened; but the best of all education is lost, which nature has prepared both for the philosopher and the man of the world, amidst the active sports and hazardous adventures of childhood. It is from these alone that we can acquire not only that force of character which is suited to the more arduous situations of life, that complete and prompt command of attention to things external, without which the highest endowments of the understanding, however they may fit a man for the solitary speculation of the closet, are but of little use in the conduct of affairs, or for enabling him to profit by his personal experience.—*Dugald Stewart.*

**THE JOY OF KNOWLEDGE.**—On one Sabbath morning, an old man with a gray head entered a Sunday-school room with a spelling-book in his hand. The old man soon mastered the alphabet, and commenced spelling. He came to ox. And "What is that?" said the superintendent. "I don't know," replied the old man. "What do you plough with?" "Horses." "Do you plough with nothing but horses?" "We sometimes use oxen." "Oxen,—ox—ox," replied the superintendent. "Why," said the old man, "why, is that it?" and tears ran down his cheeks, expressive of joy that he could spell, and understand the meaning of a single word. He thought in a little time he would be able to read a verse in the Bible.—*Youth's Companion.*

**OUR FRIEND IN THE GRAVE.**—Dr. Johnson most beautifully remarks, that "when a friend is carried to the grave, we at once find excuses for every weakness, and palliations of every fault; we recollect a thousand endearments, which before glided off our mind, with impression, a thousand favours unrepaid, a thousand duties unperformed, and wish, vainly wish, for his return;—not so much that we may receive, but that we may bestow happiness, and recompense that kindness which before we never understood."

**BROTHERLY LOVE.**—The Hon. S. Cooper has lately given his sisters, Lady Ashley and Lady Jocelyn, £20,000 each.

## CIVIL INTELLIGENCE.

## NEWS BY THE ACADIA.

**IRELAND.**—Mr. O'Connell has published another address to the people of Ireland, reproaching them for incendiary outrages committed, and recommending peace and tranquillity. He expresses great gratitude for the manner in which he has been received in England.

Mr. O'Connell, who has been making a circuit of the principal towns of England, explaining his grievances, and the circumstances arising out of the late trial, was in Liverpool last week, where he addressed a densely packed meeting at the Amphitheatre.

In all his recent speeches, the bitterest of his vituperations have been levelled against the Chief Justice who tried him, and, after him, against Sir James Graham—a proof that no compromise with the Government about his imprisonment has been thought of on either side.

That an appeal to the House of Lords is contemplated, is clear from the fact that the services of Sir Thomas Wilde, Mr. Sergeant Murphy, and other eminent English lawyers, have been retained to argue the agitator's case before that august tribunal. Every thing denotes that the Government and O'Connell are like to remain at drawn daggers. There is one point upon which he lays strong emphasis with much apparent truth, namely, that unless the Government make some great concession to Ireland during his life time, a bloody revolution in that country will follow his death. It will not, he says, take place while he lives—he has influence enough to prevent it; but after he is gone, the popular feelings will be swayed by younger, more impetuous, and it may be, less discreet demagogues.

The anti-corn-law league has been trying most unsuccessfully in contesting every parliamentary seat that has become vacant of late, and last week it sustained defeats at Christchurch and at Hastings.

The cotton market, at the departure of the Acadia, was dull, and reduced rates have been submitted to.

## DR. WOLFF'S MISSION TO BOKHARA.

Capt. Grover has received Dr. Wolff's journal up to the 19th of January, on which day he was to leave Tabreez for Teheran. He reached Tabreez on the 13th of January, without any accident, and in perfect health; the snow was frequently up to his horse's neck, and at night he was glad to find shelter in a stable. The doctor writes in grateful terms of the hospitable kindness and indefatigable exertions of Mr. Bonham, Her Majesty's Consul-General, through whose influence his Royal Highness Prince Bahman, Governor of Tabreez, sent a Mohamadan and horses to meet him six days' journey from Tabreez, and his Royal Highness has ordered a similar escort to accompany him to Teheran.

In the year 1831, travelling in Khorassan, Doctor Wolf was taken prisoner, and made a slave, by Tszhak Khan Kerahe, chief of Torbad, and was subsequently released by order of Abbas Mirza. This Tszhak Khan, who had sold at least 60,000 Persians to the Tuikomans, the Doctor now found a prisoner at Tabreez, and, being desirous of seeing his former master, he obtained permission of the Prince Governor, and went, accompanied by Mr. Bonham, to his prison. They found a guard at his door, and an officer in the room. The prisoner immediately recollected his former slave, and the Doctor remained two hours with him.

The only passage in this portion of Dr. Wolff's journal that relates to the Bokhara captives, is the following:—"This afternoon a Persian merchant, trading to Bokhara, called at the British Consulate. He was at Bokhara twelve months ago, and saw Samet Khan, in whose house Stoddart formerly lodged. Mr. Bonham and myself examined him, and all he knew was, that both are in prison; he was told by Samet Khan that when once a person is imprisoned in the ark (castle,) one does not know whether he is dead or alive. All these reports are so far favorable as they unanimously contradict the account of Saleh Mohammed, which was believed by Colonel Stiel, sent over to Government, and believed by Government at home."

THE ODD FELLOWS number 30,143 in the United States; have a revenue of \$183,186; paid out \$50,000 for relief of members in 1843; to widows \$5,186, and for education of orphans, \$4,350.

**CORN TRADE.**—The declaration made by Sir R. Peel in the House of Commons, on Thursday night, that it was not the intention of Ministers to alter the existing Corn Laws, must tend to restore confidence to the agricultural interest, and is likely, also, to have a beneficial influence on the trade in grain, by removing a portion of the uncertainty which was previously felt on this important subject. Without anticipating any material advance in the value of corn, we are, nevertheless, disposed to think that the tendency will be upwards for some time. We should not be surprised to see an immediate advance of 1s. to 2s. in the value of both home-grown and free foreign wheat.—*Mark Lane Express.*

HER MAJESTY has been pleased to command, that the whole of the wine left after dinner at the Royal table shall be given, under proper regulations, to the sick poor, whose complaints may require such aid, residing within the two towns of Windsor and Eton, and within the extensive district embraced by the Windsor dispensary.

**EXTRAORDINARY MARRIAGES.**—It appears that the Rev. Mr. Hugh Hughes, minister of St. John's Chapel, Clerkenwell, in the course of his visitations to relieve the poor in the lower walks of life, and afford them religious aid and advice discovered a great number of persons living together in a state of concubinage and profligacy. Through the medium of his exhortations they were brought to a sense of the impropriety of such a mode of life, and 92 men and women, consisting of butchers, costermongers, tailors, shoemakers, and others of various trades and callings, consented, at the suggestion of the Rev. gentleman, to appear before the "hymeneal altar" of St. John's Chapel, Clerkenwell, on Monday last, there to go through the matrimonial ceremony. 23 of these marriages were performed on Monday, and 23 more on Tuesday.

The Rev. Mr. Stocking, at Ooroomiah, says, "The bishop, Mar Yohanna, is now in the villages, interesting his people with the wonderful things he has seen and heard in the New World. I am informed that he is preaching on temperance, and actually obtaining names to a temperance pledge."

**SCRUPLES OF A SAVAGE.**—M. Dumontier, a Frenchman, has been "round the world" at the expense of his government, collecting skulls and casts of the various races of the great family of man. Many savage tribes, attaching great sacredness to the remains of the dead, were loth to gratify his scientific cravings. One of the natives of a most ferocious tribe of the Malays, of whom M. Dumontier requested a skull, tendering him silver in exchange, offered to go and decapitate an enemy immediately for him, and give him the skull, but would not allow him to touch the bones resting in the tomb.

**MRS. CAROLINE FRY.**—We regret to announce the dangerous illness of this excellent lady. Until the last few days hopes were entertained of her recovery; but it is now the decided opinion of her friends that she will survive but a short time. Mrs. Fry, we understand, is in her 64th year.

**THE LAST OF THE STUARTS.**—This most wonderful character still lives at Tweedmouth, having completed his 115th year at Christmas, 1843. His father, General John Stuart, was a cousin of "Prince Charlie," the Pretender. His grandmother was the Lady of Airlie, well known in the old Scotch song. James Stuart saw those memorable battles during the rebellion of 1745, Prestonpans and Culloden, and has spoken to, and partaken of wine with the Pretender. He served on the side of the Royalists in the American war, and was at the battle of Quebec, where General Wolfe lost his life at the moment of victory. For nearly sixty years he has travelled in the Border districts as a wandering minstrel, playing on a fiddle, but he never asked alms from any one.—*Perthshire Advertiser.*

**NEW LIFE PRESERVER.**—Somebody in Cincinnati has invented a new life preserver of a novel description. Every chair in the cabin of a steamboat is rendered capable of sustaining seven or eight persons in the water. The inventor has secured a patent.—*N. Y. Chris. Intelligencer.*

The Pope consecrated as bishops four of the cardinals on the 11th Feb. This is the first instance, it is said, for 150 years, of the Pope having performed this ceremony in person. The Prince of Wirtemberg, Don Miguel, and all the diplomatic corps, were present on the occasion.