

Some of the little strangers above mentioned having professed an acquaintance with the nature and causes of disease, and likewise with the means of removing it, two or three sick Hottentots had solicited their aid. They first assembled at the dwelling of the afflicted persons, and performed over them a number of ludicrous antics preparatory to the "great ceremony." One stood muttering in a corner; and another sat perched upon poles placed in a horizontal position; while two others bounded about on the floor with slow but regular step. All wore apparently weeping in a most heart-rending manner, and thus signifying to the patients that the disease was of a very dangerous character. This they continued until their feelings seemed to be wrought up to the highest pitch, rendering them like unto men wholly intoxicated. One of them fell to the ground with such violence as very seriously to bruise his head and produce temporary insensibility. I at first concluded that they had been using some kind of narcotic; but was in this mistaken. When opportunity presented itself, I remonstrated with them respecting the folly of such a mode of proceeding; and the consequence was, a momentary cessation. But being bent upon what they deemed a duty, their operations were soon recommenced.

On going to the hut a second time, I found it crowded to excess. A large fire was burning in the centre; four Bushmen and two women belonging to the same tribe were dancing, singing, clapping their hands, and shouting in the loudest manner imaginable. With the intention of detecting, the better to expose the fallacy of their arts, I placed myself in a corner which commanded a full view of all their manœuvres. The appearance of the men was as ugly and demon-like as can be conceived. One had tufts of hair attached to his head in the form of horns; another, who was almost naked, had an appendage to his back resembling a wild beast's tail; a third bore in his hand an arduous kind of wand, with which he occasionally touched different parts of the patient's body, and through which he at other times puffed and blew upon those around him; and a fourth, with a small calabash, or gourd, full of pebbles, in each hand, kept up a tremendous and deafening rattle. The scene was occasionally terrific beyond description, as one and then another of the little conjurers became completely frantic, and assumed all the appearance of maniacs. They kicked the fire about with their feet, sighed, groaned, and yelled most hideously. Symptoms of stupor, or insensibility, were regarded as proofs that the evil influence under which the patients had been suffering, was leaving them, and entering the individual afflicted. His magical powers were consequently deemed far superior to those of his fellows, who, nevertheless, flew to his relief, and by means of the wand and certain strange efforts, affect to deliver and restore him to his senses again. Sometimes, after shaking and other wise roughly handling, blowing upon, or applying the mouth to some particular part of the body, the sorcerers would gravely turn round and exhibit a quantity of goat's hair, a few birds' feathers, a piece of thong, or a number of straws, saying they had extracted them from the head, the stomach, the legs, or the arms of the patient. Palpable as were these absurdities, they nevertheless instantly obtained full credence among the spectators, who with uplifted hands would exclaim, "No wonder that A. or B. were so ill!"

I went to the poor deluded creatures the following morning, and endeavoured to make them sensible of the vanity and wickedness of their tricks, challenged them with the various falsehoods they had told; and in proof of the mediocrity of all their exertions, pointed to the sick persons themselves, who, from having been kept sitting before a large fire, during the greater part of the night, and consequently from taking proper rest, were even worse than before. They answered me not a word, but afterward acknowledged the truth of all that had been said; and the only plea they attempted to set up in justification of their system was, as usual, "that such had been the custom of their forefathers from time immemorial." How melancholy the reflection! From time immemorial, millions have thus made men their only refuge in times of trouble! from time immemorial, whole nations of men have been thus sinking in the vortex of delusion! Yea, from time immemorial, one generation of immortal beings has been thus blindly following another, and all literally "perishing for lack of knowledge!" Who does not hear, in these chilling facts, the dying moans of thousands more, whom the stream is even now rapidly bearing down to the eternal gulf, and whose ignorance and wretchedness loudly cry, "Come over and help us; come over and help us!"

DELIVERANCE FROM A LION.—In one of the huts at this place (Tainhookie Vlet), I found a sick man, who had been most miraculously delivered from the jaws of a lion, two or three weeks prior to my

visit. While sitting by his side he furnished me with the following particulars; which, as they constitute a striking illustration of that gracious Providence whose tender mercy is over the children of men, are well worthy of being recorded. Accompanied by several other individuals, he one morning went out on a hunting excursion; and on coming to an extensive plain beyond the precincts of the colony, where there was abundance of game, they discovered a number of lions, which were disturbed by their approach. One of the males instantly separated himself from the troop, and began slowly to advance toward the party, most of whom were young, and altogether unaccustomed to encounters of so formidable a nature. While droves of timid antelopes only came in their way, they were all brave fellows, and boasted loudly of their courage; but this completely failed, and the young Numrods began to quake when the monarch of the desert appeared.

Nevertheless, while the animal was yet at a distance, they all dismounted; and, according to the general custom on such occasions, began tying their horses together, with the view of keeping them between themselves and the beast, until they could take deliberate aim at him. His movements, however, were too quick; and before the horses were properly fastened, the lion made a tremendous bound or two, which suddenly brought him down upon the hind parts of one of them: being hereby startled, they instantly plunged forward, and knocked down the poor man in question, over him went the horses; and off ran his comrades with all speed. He arose from the ground as quickly as possible; but, on perceiving him stand up, the animal turned round, and, with a seeming consciousness of his superior might, stretched forth his paw, and by a single stroke on the back part of the neck laid him prostrate again. He had but just time to roll on to his back before it set its foot upon his breast, and lay regularly down at full length upon him.

He now became almost breathless, partly from fear, but principally from the intolerable pressure of his terrific load. In order to get breath he endeavoured to move himself a little, upon which the lion instantly laid hold of his left arm, just below the elbow, and bit it in several places down to the hand; in the thick part of which his teeth seemed to have completely met. All this time, however, it does not appear to have been at all furious, but merely caught at his prey, as the cat would sport with a mouse that is not quite dead. In this dreadful situation he remained for a considerable length of time writhing in pain, gasping for breath, and momentarily expecting to be torn limb from limb! On raising his head a little, the creature opened its mouth to receive it, but providentially lost his hold, in consequence of the hat (which was shown to me) slipping off; the points of the teeth, therefore, only just scarified the pericranium. Thus narrowly was he prevented from crushing the head to pieces. He then placed his paw upon the arm from which the blood was copiously flowing, and the purple stream soon covered it. This he again and again licked clean; and then fixing his flaming eye intently upon that of the man, now smelt on one side of his face, and then on the other, and appeared to be only waiting the inducement of ferocity wholly to devour his helpless prey!

"At this critical moment," said the poor fellow, "I recollected having somewhere heard that there was a God on high, who was able to deliver, at the very last extremity; I therefore began to pray that he would prevent the lion from eating my flesh and drinking my blood." While engaged in this act of devotion, the beast turned completely round, placing its head towards his feet, and its tail over his face. This induced hope in the mind of the sufferer, that he might now possibly rid himself of his load; and under this impression he made an effort, which was no sooner discovered than checked by a terrible bite in the right thigh. He again lifted up his voice to the Almighty for help; nor did he pray in vain. The lion, without being disturbed in any way whatever, soon afterward relinquished his hold. Calmly rising from his seat, he deliberately walked off to the distance of thirty or forty paces, and there lay down in the grass, whence, after watching the movements of the Hottentot for some minutes, he finally took his departure, and was seen no more. The man now arose, and crawling off in the best manner he was able, at length obtained the aid of his cowardly companions, who set him upon one of the horses, and brought him to the place where I found him.

Never give a decided answer on any subject, till you have well considered all its consequences.

Nothing more engages the affection of men than a handsome address and graceful conversation.

UNITED STATES.

The following paragraph on the subject of the Lowell Factories is from an American paper:

"The total amount of capital invested is, but a fraction short of five millions and a half of dollars! and the number of hands employed is nearly six thousand—more than four thousand five hundred are females! Twelve hundred females are employed in the Mills of the Merrimack company alone! The Merrimack and Lawrence companies employ the largest amount of capital, and, of course, manufacture the greatest quantity of goods per annum. The former, with five mills, consume 86 bales and manufacture 125,000 yards of cotton per week: while the latter, with four mills, consume 160 bales, and manufacture 170,000 yds. per week. The Merrimack company employs 1700 hands, and consume per annum 5,000 tons of coal, and 1,400 cords of wood! while the Lawrence company employ 1,150 hands, and consume per annum, only 400 tons of coal, and 100 cords of wood. The difference, we suppose, is produced by the quality and description of the goods manufactured.

The total amount of cotton consumed is 32,664 bales per annum, and the real amount of Cotton Cloth manufactured is 627,000 yds. per week, or 35,244,000 per annum! 7,100 tons of anthracite coal, 500,000 bushels of charcoal, 3,560 cords of wood, and 26,000 gullons of oil are annually consumed! The weekly salaries of the female operatives amount to \$12,860. Total amount of wages per week, 25,723,75. Total per annum, 1,493,894! Almost a million and a half of dollars are annually distributed among the middling and labouring classes of the community by the 7 cotton Cotton manufacturing Companies at Lowell alone! And the largest half of this vast sum is the product of female labour!—A sum which a few years ago the united labour of all the girls in the Commonwealth could not have produced."

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.—After our paper was ready for the press we received the Charleston Patriot of Saturday evening, from which we extract the following:—

DREADFUL OUTRAGE.—The Aiken (S. C.) Telegraph of the 30th October, records one of the most horrid butcheries of which we have ever read. The house of a Mr Smithes, on Ford Creek, was forcibly entered at night, the inmates, thirteen persons, murdered, many valuable articles stolen, and then the house destroyed by fire with the bodies of the victims. These were Mr Smithes, his wife, and five children, and six German emigrants, who had stopped for the night on their way to the upper districts.—Suspicion rests on a white man, who had been seen dodging about for some days. A reward of Ten Thousand Dollars is offered for the discovery of the murderer.

Mr. Smithes is represented to have been a wealthy, intelligent and honest man, and was for several years a member of the State legislature.

PUBLIC REVENUE.—The surplus revenue at this moment in the treasury of the United States is just about \$16,000,000. The receipts for sale of public lands have amounted to the unprecedented sum of \$6,000,000, being \$2,500,000 beyond the treasury estimate at the commencement of the year, which was supposed to be very liberal. Of the public money about \$6,000,000 is in this city, and we find on investigation is much more completely loaned out for mercantile use than we had supposed. By means of liberal policy towards the other banks by which a million to a million and a half is permitted to remain constantly on their debts, and great enlargement of