

in the height of their ministerial usefulness. But we may apply to each of them what the latter most eloquently said of the former in one of his most excellent missionary addresses:—"The ocean mas his *semichre*, but he being dead yet speaketh."—Little did Mr. Cookman think at the time he made this remark of Dr. Coke that it would ever be so applicable, and so applied to himself. But it has thus come to pass, and the remark is true in reference to both of them.

Through their pious lives, their extensive labours, their writings and their mysterious deaths, they yet speak, and will long continue to speak, to their survivors and to posterity. Yes! Long will it be ere the ministers and members of the Wesleyan church especially, on either continent, can forget the names of "Coke and Cookman," so harmoniously and mysteriously blended! Their spirits in the skies—their bodies in the deep. But the time is coming when the "sea shall give up her dead." And in reference to that period we may again apply to both of these ministers what the eloquent Summerfield, also on a missionary occasion, with unequalled beauty and sublimity, said of the former:—"In that day when Christ shall come to make up his jewels, Coke shall be gathered from the ocean's bed—a diamond of the purest water."—This to some, if not to an equal extent, may also be applied to Mr. Cookman. And as diamonds of the finest lustre we think it likely the Saviour himself will deem them worthy of being forever set in the crown of his own glory.—*Rich. Christian Advocate.*

AFFGHANISTAN.

The early history and origin of the Affghans appears to be veiled in obscurity; the general impression is, that they are descendants of the Jews, to which race they bear, in some respects, a striking resemblance. The several tribes which inhabit the country between the river Indus and Persia are included under the general denomination of Affghans; they are of a predatory, wild, and savage character, and bear a resemblance to the ancient clans of Scotland in habits and manners, and have very limited ideas of any form of government. Many of the tribes have lasting animosities, and occasionally dead feuds occur; however, upon cases of emergency, every Affghan is called upon, and expected to join the general standard, by which means large bodies of the several tribes are assembled, who being undisciplined, might be conquered by but a few well trained men; but the natural defences of the country are their safety and barriers against a systematic form of invasion. The national character was well defined by an old warrior of their own nation, who observed, that "they were content with discord—content with alarms—content with blood—but would never be content with a master." Awfully, indeed, and to England's sorrow, has the characteristic portrait of these savage tribes been, but too faithfully delineated.

The distance between Cabool and Jellalabad is 105 miles. Down the valley of Cabool, which runs nearly due east, there is a considerable descent for 18 miles, then turning south, at the distance of 10 miles, runs a long and narrow defile between lofty, barren and craggy hills, through which rushes an impetuous mountain stream that must be repeatedly crossed. The greatest elevation in this pass is considerably higher than Cabool, being 7,500 feet above the level of the sea; on a still higher ground, and at a distance of about 10 miles beyond this defile, is situated the small town of Tezeen; through the whole of this distance, and for 60 miles beyond Tezeen, the country wears a most savage, wild and uncultivated aspect; it is intersected with rough and naked hills, encompassed by inaccessible mountains, overlooking which, on the north, are seen the summits of the Himmalaya mountains, on the south, the Safaed Koh, the tops of both ranges are crowned with perpetual snow. The route through this mountainous district abounds with greater difficulties than the Bolan Pass. On approaching Gundamak, at the commencement of the valley of Jellalabad, the country improves in cultivation, and contains numerous small villages, which are surrounded with orchards and gardens; proceeding onwards, the country becomes wild and hilly, and is intersected with deep ravines. On approaching Jellalabad, cultivation and fertility again appear; the town is situated in the middle of a plain, extending from east to west about 20 miles, and from north to

south about 12 miles; it contains but few houses, and stands about 2000 feet above the level of the sea; the town is exceedingly dirty, as also are the inhabitants, who are generally very poor. The sugar cane, cotton, rice and Indian corn, are cultivated on the borders and near the Cabool River, which runs through the plain. The natives have a very curious method of ferrying over the stream, it is performed by stuffing a bullock's hide with straw, upon which they place their garments; then throwing themselves flat upon this pile, propel themselves forward by striking the water with their feet.

Jellalabad is distant from Peshawur about 90 miles; the road traverses a barren and hilly country, between two ranges of mountains; at the greatest elevation is the Lungi-Khama Pass; descending from this height into a narrow valley the entrance to the Khybur Pass is approached; it is a narrow ravine running in a tortuous direction between steep and barren hills; in the centre of this pass is the fort of Ali Musjid. Peshawur is situated in a plain, 15 miles from the Khybur Pass; it has an extensive bazaar reaching from one extremity of the town to the other; the environs are well laid out in gardens and orchards, which are very productive in fruits, vegetables, &c.

EFFECTS OF POVERTY ON THE DOMESTIC AFFECTIONS.—The more delicate sentiments find much to chill them in the abodes of poverty. A family crowded into a single and often narrow apartment, and must answer at once the ends of parlour, kitchen, bed-room, nursery and hospital, must, without great energy and self respect, want neatness, order, and comfort. Its members are perpetually exposed to annoying, petty interference. The decencies of life can with difficulty be observed. Woman, a drudge and in dirt, loses her attractions. The young grow up without the modest reserve and delicacy of feeling in which purity finds so much of its defence. Coarseness of manners and language, too sure a consequence of a mode of life which allows no seclusion, becomes the habit almost of childhood, and hardens the mind for vicious intercourse in future years. The want of a neat, orderly, home, is among the chief evils of the poor. Crowded in filth, they cease to respect one another. The social affections wither amidst perpetual noise, confusion, and clashing interests. The poor man's table, strewn with broken food, and seldom approached with courtesy and self-respect, serves too often to nourish only a selfish animal life, and to bring the partakers on it still nearer to the brute. We speak not of what is necessary and universal; for poverty, under sanctifying influences, may find a heaven in its narrow home; but we speak of tendencies which are strong, and which only a strong religious influence can overcome.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

PROVINCIAL.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.—The three Boundary Commissioners appointed by Massachusetts, are said to have signified their acceptance of the trust, and were to proceed to Washington on the 8th instant.

Alphonzo Wells, Esq., whose long and able services as a Provincial Land Surveyor are so well known and appreciated, proceeded from Montreal on Monday last, to Washington, with a view to communicate to Lord Ashburton certain details and statistics relative to the Boundary line, and especially that portion of it which separates Vermont from this portion of the Province. It is well known that the boundary line of 45° is from half a mile to a mile and a half south of the actual boundary; and it is more than probable that this strip of land will be offered towards compensating any loss of territory in Maine. The sovereign and independent State of Vermont will thus be reduced to its just limits; but an arrangement would of course be made to reannex the strip of land to the State, and some kind of a family arrangement must take place between the members of the Confederacy to "fetch things all square." Lord Ashburton will have to rise early to hold his ground against President Tyler's Cabinet, to say nothing of seven Commissioners, and a host of Agents and Surveyors, whose practical knowledge of the question in dispute is far more accurate than any possessed on this side,

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

THE Great Western brings our London and Liverpool dates to the 21st ultimo. The most important item of news is the confirmation of the refusal of France to ratify the treaty relating to the right of search. The effect of this refusal, which was emphatically made by M. Guizot, will have a very sensible effect on this side of the Atlantic, and must render the final adjustment of this disputed point more difficult than if France had acceded to, or rather finally ratified the treaty. Philanthropists will deeply regret this untoward result, which must postpone for some time the accomplishment of this great object, which has cost England so much, and which, after all, can never be carried into complete effect without the active co-operation of all the great civilized powers of Christendom. The London Sun, speaking of the refusal of France and America to ratify the treaty, holds the following language:—

"What, then, remains for Great Britain to do? Enforce the treaty alone, and, if resisted, declare war against France and the United States? Heaven forbid that we should be guilty of such madness!

"We have already expended more blood and treasure for the suppression of slavery than sound policy and the happiness of the African race would warrant. Sir E. Buxton, in his recent clever book on the subject, distinctly states that we have given an impetus to the slave trade, by our expensive but blundering ill-directed efforts to suppress it.

"It may be asked what we would recommend the British Government to do in the present emergency. We answer distinctly, abandon the treaty altogether."

England is, however, too firmly pledged to the abolition of the nefarious traffic to think of abandoning her efforts. Her plans may be changed, but the great end—the total annihilation of the Foreign Slave trade—will not be given up as long as England continues an enlightened and Christian nation.—*Trans.*

DREADFUL FIRE AT HAMBURG.

The papers contain the news of a dreadful conflagration at Hamburg, on the morning of the 5th May, by which 1500 to 2000 houses, embracing the finest part of the city, are laid in ruins. 30,000 inhabitants are rendered houseless—four large and splendid churches are consumed, and property estimated from four to five millions sterling, is destroyed. A considerable number of lives were lost; forty or fifty dead bodies have been found, and 120 persons wounded. The amount of the killed is supposed to be greater. About a quarter of the city is destroyed. The population of the city is 150,000.

A meeting was held in London on the 20th, for the relief of Hamburg, the Lord Mayor presiding. A large committee was appointed to receive donations. The British government had sent over a large supply of tents and blankets, and £10,000, already subscribed, had been sent over.

The King of Prussia has given 50,000 dollars; and has ordered a general collection to be made throughout the kingdom.

The city of Berlin has given \$10,000.
The King of Denmark 100,000 florins.
The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Schwerin, 30,000 florins.

The Estates of Hanover have granted \$100,000.
The city of Frankfurt 100,000 florins.
The city of Bremen 30,000 dollars.

In the British Parliament, Sir Robert Peel was still carrying out his measures with a strong hand and large majorities.

There continued to be a great many failures in the commercial business of London, and also in the manufacturing towns. One of the heaviest houses in Manchester stopped payment on the 14th.

The southern countries of England had suffered somewhat from drought, while in the northern part the season was quite wet. On the whole, vegetation was quite promising.

Seven more ships, with 1400 troops, had sailed for India, which shows a determination on the part of the government to push the war against Affghanistan.

The disturbances in some portions of Ireland still continued, and were generally traceable to the excitement on the subject of "repeat." The country in and about Tipperary was in a very excited condition.

WEST INDIES.—THE EARTHQUAKE IN HAITI.

The particulars of the earthquake at Cape Haitien, which are contained in the letters, are appalling. The worst of all is the following endorsement on one of the letters which we have seen. At any rate, the city is overwhelmed by a destruction such as has seldom befallen any place.

"PORT AU PRINCE, May 12, 5 P.M.
"Just before despatching this letter, news has reached us that only one person has been saved—a Mr. Dupuy—all the others being either drowned by the sea, or crushed to death. The Cape itself is one mass of ruins."

"Port au Prince, May 12, 1842.
"On the 7th inst., at half-past 5 o'clock, P.M. we experienced one of the most severe earthquakes that has happened since the destructive one of 1770. The first shock lasted from two to three minutes, if not