labor by relieving her of the house and of the bildren. William still continued his downvard course. He would hire himself out for a week or two until he got money for drink. ent elsewhere, for a short time, and thus his tays were spent.

Mother, you had better go to bed, you box sleepy; beside, you need rest, you l been very busy today, the babe will not awaken bon again, and if he does, I can stir the cradie do go to bed."

"No, my child, I am not sleepy; I can stup till you finish. You will go, then will you

"Not till he comes home !" " He may not to till he comes home:

the home till daylight, and what thanks will you let for waiting up? He will be in a pretty take when he does come!"

As she spoke the door opened, and he en-leted. The mothor said the truth. A pretty meared with mud, and his face told that he stated with mud, and his face told that he had been engaged in a fight of no slight import lie gruffly asked for a light. Maria lighted one to handed it to him. She folded up the work he had been previously engaged in, and sate was to mend the rent in his coat. She then the had it and the rent in his coat. tushed it and hung it on a peg appropriated it and hung it on a peg appropriated it is ase; she next freed the hat from its filthy torering, and then went out to the shed, and lought thence a tub, and prepared, as late as the hour, to wash the soiled garmen's. Her mother sat gazing at her in mute astonishaconer sat gazing at her in Maria are you had thus to countenance his evil doings? Came to bed; you see how he rewards your whearance. Why not take your children ad leave the miserable creature to his own

Mother," said she, as she looked from her bork, " he is my husband! the father of my the ones, and as long as my strength enables to earn food, he shall share it; when we were first married, he was kind even as one had enough to make a home comfortable : of ad enough to make a home comfortable: of this thome he made me a mistress. Through ad company be fell into vice, from which unlindeess can never reclaim him. I have born also four years without complaint, but do not appear without feeling. O mother, when I see in that I love, come home as he did to night ay heart almost breaks! And often as I look ack upon our happy days, and think what Wilack upon our happy days, and think what Wilin was then—the effort I make to suppress yemotion, can only be equalled by the ferthey with which I pray for resignation."

r, with which I pray for resignation."
leats [ell from her eyes as she continued—
but I will never desert him; his clothes,
loop old, shall be neither ragged nor soiled. as far as I am able, perform my duty—the is an easy one—the only reward that I ask, bother, is an approving conscience." The bother did not speak—she knew Maria was blate, and now that her excited feelings were ned she felt proud that she could call that

oplary woman, daughter.

Agria continued her quiet, meek, uncomsing way, still the same gentle creature to thusband, and the hard working mother for

he had been trying to get work to enable him a purchase that which had almost become a sole existence, but was disappointed, no ene vale existence, but was disappointed, he wasted help—at least none such as he could

He had thrown himself upon a chair with an the had thrown himself upon a chair with had thrown himself upon a chair with had look; Maria was preparing the evening sal; looking round, she observed the expression of his face, and asked him if he was

No," he replied in a surly tone.

Is there anything that I can do for you,
illiam? If there is tell me and I will do it

For the first time for many years he answerthe kindlya No. Maria, you have already done more
that I desire."

har gentleness had conquered. He did not take her that night—but he sat by her side take acwed, and he read and taked until they had be at the large taked and taked until they had be at the large taked to the sat taked until they had be at the large taked to the sat taked until they had be at the large taked to the sat taked until they had be at the large taked to the sat taked to the sat taked to the sat taked until they had be at taked to the sat taked to take taked taked taked to take taked taked to take taked tak ed by the watchmen calling twelve o'clock age passed in the same way. fore sought work, but with a different not to waste his earning in intoxicating they promised to give him what they had do. Showing the story of the s Soitsis red Slowly they were raised to their for-

a neat house with all the comforts, if not superfluites of life, they may now be ad. When he told Maria it was unacces-To when he told Maria it was used to to continue her sewing, he asked her for-design for the many unkind words that he said to her in his dissipated days. "To a slope belongs all the credit of my reformayour meekness, and forbearance have take means of changing a worthless include into a worthy member of society."

From " England Sixty Years ago." AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

Tax anecdote with which I shall conclude present paper, is one of such tremendous thest and importance, that, with every distion to repress my natural tendency to repress my natural tendency to raine sempre in issimo," I do not think it is to be to the tendency to t exaggerate its value. Let parents with attention, before they inflict even trate punishment on their children.

A genishmeat on their children.

Brats of trade—a good and enlightened man, it the affectionate parent—had two sons, who well you for the great their history, were respectively of the ages of five and ten; the attach ten ages of the enemanded as to the common ten was so remarkable as to the common ten was so remarkable as to the common topic of conversation among a l

their friends and acquaintance. The children were incessantly together; and to see them walk in the garden, with the arm of the elder round the neck of the younger, while the other who could not reach to his neck endeavored to clasp bis waist—with their long auburn hair in the fashion of the day hanging down in ring-lets, and (as the elder stooped to kiss his little brother) covering his face—those who had seen them thus occupied, their lovely features beaming with affection, would have said, that nothing on earth could give a more vivid idea

The children, when separated for a few hours only, were miserable; and when the time arrived for sending the elder to school, it was a subject of serious reflection among the parents and friends, whether so intense an affection should be checked or encouraged; the former was decided on, and the elder was sent to a

Both children were so exceedingly unhappy, that sleepless nights, loss of appetitite, inces-eant weeping, and rapid wasting of the body, made every one fearful of the consequence of prolonging his absence, and they were brought together again. Those who witnessed the tu-multuous joy of their meeting, describe it as inexpressibly affecting; they soon recovered their health and spirits, and their mutual affec-tion seemed, if possible, increased by a temporary separation.

The experiment, after awhile, was again made, and with similar results; and it was decided never to risk another.

An arrangement was now entered into with a schoolmaster to receive both boys, although contrary to the regulations of his establishment, which professed to admit none under ten years

The two boys kept themselves almost entirely aloof from all the rest; the elder helped the younger in his education-watched him with a kind of parental solicituds—kept a vigilant eye upon the character of the boys who sought his society, and admitted none to intimacy with his brother of whom he did not entirely approve. The slightest hint of his wish sufficed with the younger, who would almost as soon have contemplated deliberatey breaking the commandments, as opposing his wishes in the slightest degree. Both made rapid progress in their education, and their parents hearts were filled with thankfulness for the blessing.

In the midst of this happiness news arrived from the schoolmaster, that from some unex-plained cause, the elder boy had begun to exercise a very unreasonable and tyrannical authority over the younger : - that he had been repeatedly punished for it, but although he always promised amendment, and could assig a no cause (reasonable or unreasonable) for his conduct, e soon relapsed into his former habits, and the schoolmaster requested to no what was to

The father immediately sent for both boys, and entered upon a lengthened investigation. The little one was almost broken-hearted, and exclaimed, "He might beat me every day, if he would but love me; but he hates me, and I shall never be happy again.

The elder could assign no reason for his ani-mosity and ill-treatment; and the father, after many remonstraces, thought it right to inflict on him very severe corporeal chastisement, and confined him to his room for some days, with

nothing but bread and water.

The lad en his liberation gave solemn promi ses of altered conduct, but showed little effecthousand innocent stratagems to inspire him with tenderness.

They returned to school. In a few days similar scenes, and worse occurred—the boy was again and again punished by the master—again and again promised ameadment, but in v and he was at last taken away from school by his father.

A repetition of severe punishment-long incarceration, and a rejection by all his relatives, had no effect in changing his disposition—his dislike to his brother became fixed animosity and from animosity degenerated into the most deadly hatred; he made an attempt on the child's life, and if he saw him pass an open door, would throw the carving knife at him with all the fury of a maniac.

The family now resorted to medical advice, and years passed in hopeless endeavours to

and years passed in hopeless endeavours to remove a disposition obviously depending on a diseased brain. Had they taken this step earlier these floggings and imprisonments would have been spared, as well as the heart-sickening

remorse of the father. Still the boy was not insane-on every topic but one he was reasonable but torpid-it only at the sight of his brother or the sound of his name that he was roused to madness. youth now advanced towards manhood. When bout the age of fifteen, he was taken with a violent but platonic passion for a lady more than forty years of age, and the mother of five children, the eldest older than himself. His paroxysms of fury now became frightful; he made several attempts to destroy himself; but in the very torrent and whirlwind of his rage, if this lady would allow him to sit down at her feet and lay his head on her knee, he would burst into tears, go off into a sound sleep, wake up perfectly calm and composed, and looking up into her face with lack-lustre eye, would

say, "Pity me—I can't help it."

Soon after this he began to squint, and was rapidly passing on into hopeless idiocy, when he was once more taken to Mr. Cline, a surgeon, long dead, whose instinctive sagacity I have never seen equalled but by one man—the

late Dr. Babington. After another attentive examination of the skull, which had been shaved for the purpose, Mr Cline said—" Here is an almost imperceptible depression, it would not justify us in doing anything but in a case so emirely hopelesshere, however, we can certainly do no harm; although there is scarcely a chance of benefit, let us make the attempt.

A day was fixed for the operation—a circular piece of the scull was removed by the trephine, and on examination there was found to be a spicula of bone growing from its under surface and piercing the brain !- Here was the hatred to his brother, and the love to Mrs. M.!!

He soon recovered-became strongly attach. ed to his brother, and felt no other sentiment towards Mrs M. than gratitude for the kindness which she had shown him in his illness, and of which he retained but a faint remembrance.

Here, reader, here is matter for reflectionfor the philosopher, the legislator, the executor of jarisprudence. The thoughts to which it gives rise are overwhelming.

Had this poor wretch in one of his mad paroxyms (before a medical man had been called in) killed his brother, how weuld the rabble crowd at the Old Bailey have rejoiced at his execution! and how cordially would the good, the wise, the benevolent, the religious, have echoed their aentiment!

And now, reader, listen to the explanation; for it is the most frightful of all the circumstances accompanying this extraordinary case-the most extraordinary, perhaps, on record, and of which I am sorry it is not in my power to give the medical details; for it occurred before I understood the structure of the brain-that mysterious organ, or rather organs, for there are two of them, each a perfect whole-each capable of a synchronous, distinct, and opposing volition; and this proposition, however a medical man reading my paper may scout the idea, I pronounce to be the essence of insanity, and if God spare my life, I will endeavor to prove it in a work strictly professional.

The disease But now for the explanation. which led to those terrible results took its rise from a blow on the head with the end of a round ruler, in one of the gentle reprimands then so common with schoolmasters. The sharp edge broke through both tables of the skull, and set up the process of ossification from the under surface.

THE BLIND BOY TO HIS MOTHER.

My Mother art thou beautiful??
Oh! would that I could see! Thy voice, like whisper'd melody, Sounds beautiful to me. Thy hand feels beautiful in mine, So soft—so warm—so bright— Methiuks like velvet it must shine, Beneath man's glorious sight. Thy lips feel beautiful-thy kiss Sweet as unriffed flow'r, Ere yet the bee has sought its breast,

To steal its virgin dow'r; Thy love for me is beautiful, So tender, and so true, That in thine eyes I read it not,

Mother! I sorely rue In all thou must be beautiful, If there is beauty here; For what, save God's most perfect work, Could hold a blind Boy dear ?

A NEW RACE OF AFRICANS.

THE Rev. Mr Krapf has written a curious paper [which a correspondent of the Morning Herald states is published in the Monatslierichte der Gesellshaft für Erdkunde, zu Berlin, August 1842] on a singular race of pigmics called Dokos inhabiting a part of Eastern Africa to the south west of the river Gochob, the existence of which was first made known to us by Dr. Beke, recently returned from Abyssinia:—
"The country of Doko is a month's journey distant from Caffa, and only these merchants who deal in slaves go beyond Caffa. The most common route to Doko passes Caffa in a south westerly direction; leading to Dambar, thence to Kootsha, Koollo, and thence passing the the river Omo [a large tributary of the Goehob] to Tooffie, where they begin to hunt the slaves in Doko. The people of Doko of both sexes are said not to be taller than boys of nine or ten years of age. They go quite naked; their principal food is ants, snakes, mice, and other things not used by other nations as food; they are said to be very skillul in finding out the ants and snakes; they are so fond of this food that they cannot be prevented from digging in and ants, after they have become acquainted with the better food of Caffa and Guarea. The skins of the snakes are worn by them around their necks as ornaments They also climb trees with great skill in search of fruit. In doing this they stretch their hands downward and their legs upward. They live in extensive forests of bamboo, which are so thick that the slave hunters find it difficult to follow them in these retreats. The hunters, on discovering a number of them sitting in the trees, use the artifice of showing them shining things, by which they are entired to descend, when they are captured without difficulty. As soon as a Doko begins to cry, he is killed from the apprehension that this, as a sign of danger, will cause the others to take to their heels. In a few minutes a great many may be captured. The Dokos live mixed together. Men and women units and separate as they please, which may be some reason why this tribe has not been exterminated, as a single slave dealer will frequently return home with a thousand of The mother suckles the child only as them. long as it is unable to find ants and snakes; she abandons it as soon as it can food by itself. rask or order exists among the Dokos. No one cares for the welfare of the nation.

They have no other means of defending

themselves than by running away. They are as quick as a monkey, and are very sensible of the misery prepared for them by the slave-huaters, who frequently encircle their forest, and drive them into the open plain. When they

are pressed, they are often heard praying (!) They put their heads on the ground, and stretch their feet in the air like divers, and cry in a piciful manner 'Yer! Yer!' Thus they call the Supreme Being, of whom they seem to have some notion; and they are said to exclaim—
If you do exist, why do you suffer us to die who do not ask for food or for clothes!' frequently quarrel among themselves, and the weaker is often killed by the stronger, by being thrown from a tree. In the country of Doko it rains almost incessantly from May to January, and all through the year the rain never entirely ceases. The climate is not cold, but very wet. The traveller, in going from Caffa Doko, must pass over a high country, and cross several rivers which fall into the Gochob."

## From Simmon's Colonial Magazine. NOVA SCOTIA.

Nova Scotia is situate between the parallels of 43 and 46 north latitude, and the meridian of of 43 and 40 north latitude, and the merican of 61 and 67 west longitude. It is 280 miles long, embraces upwards of 15,000 square miles, and nearly ten millions of acres. The harbour of Halifax is the admiration of the world, and from its situation being directly open to the Atlantic, and its navigation scarcely ever interrupted by ice, is our chief naval station in North America, and affords safe anchorage for 1,000 ships. Yes, there also the Majesty of Britannia rides triumphant on the ways!

## NAVY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Look at the already immense number of powerful steamships that swarm in the waters of the Mediteranean, and enter every port upon its beautiful shores; that are found careering in every sea of Europe, from the Frozen Ocean to the Bay of Biscay and the Black Sea; that have long since driven every other mode of transit out of the Euphrates and the Red Sea; penetrate the Indus almost to its source; that ascend the Can river, in spite of every obstacle that are surrounding every island and entering every harbour in the West Indics; that swarms along the shores of North America, from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Isthmus of Darien; and that regularly transmit the rich produce of the mines of South America, from all its principal ports on the east and west side to the great commercial metropolis of the world crowded busy London. Look at all this, and see what an element she has to sustain her in her onward march for empire. At no period did Great Britain possess such a foundation for naval strength within her bosom as at present. She now possesses 3,500,000 tons of shipping and numbers 160,000 seamen in her commercial navy, while a fleet of seven hundred steam boats (more than is possessed by all the rest of Europe) prowl along her shores.

No country, either in ancient or modern times, can be compared with England in the extent and efficiency of its naval pow-

British Navy, vessels in commission, at end of 1843 :- " 15 line of battle ships, 4 of which are not sea-worthy-6 50 gun frigates, or fourth rates-10 frigates or fifth rates, carrying from 44 to 36 guns each-11 frigates of sixth rate, 44 to 36 guns each—11 frigates of sixth rate, 26 guns each—17 corvettes, from 24 to 18 guns each—20 brigs, 16 each—8 brigs, 10 guns each; 10 brigs 6 guns each, 6 of which are employed conveying mails from England to the Brazils, but would be efficient men of war with a full compliment—1 brig 4 guns—2 brigantines 6 guns each—5 brigantines 3 guns each—2 eachcars 6 guns each—1 eachcars 6 guns each—2 2 schooners 6 guns each—1 schooner 4 guns—2 schooners 2 guns each—2 ketches 6 guns oach -1 cutter 8 guns-2 cutters 6 guns each-1 cutter 4 guns-2 cutters 2 guns each-6 troop ships—6 store ships—1 hospital ship—10 sur-reying ships and vessels—1 convict hulk—1 gunnery ship—3 royal yachts—1 steam ship, 22 guns—15 sicam versels, 6 guns ecch—3, 4 uas each—5, 3 guns each—14, 2 guns each— 9, 1 guu each. Steam packets—5, 2 guns each—20, 1 gun each—and 4 tenders to flag ships—amounting in the whole to 223 ships and vessels, &c , and mounting 3,820 guas.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Human experience, like the stern lights of a ship at sea, illumines only the path which we

A certain degree of self-respect is one of the best securities against moral degradation.

Complaints against fortune are frequently little more than covert apologies for indolence and misconduct.

In every creature contemplate the Creator, who, even in forming the least of beings, has proved himself to be the greatest.

It was a fine and true remark, that "they who will abandon a friend for one error, know but little of the human character, and prove that their hearts are as cold as their judgements are weak."

The human mind (said Lord Collingwood) will improve itself if it be kept in action; but grows dull and torpid when left to slumber. believe stupidity itself may be cultiva-

Statistics of a Bee Hive .- The "masses" of every hive consist of two kinds of bees, the workers and the drones. The first are undeveloped females; the second are the males. Over these presides the mother of the hive, the queen The number of workers in a strong hive is above 15,000, and of drones, about one to ten of these. This proportion, though seldom exact is never very much exceeded, or fallen short of. A single family, where swarming is prevented, will sometimes amount, according to Dr. Be-