

yard and garden, presenting altogether an aspect of prosperity or plenty. We will imagine that the gospodar or master has returned from the field in his cart, to which two fleet horses are attached, or in his heavy waggon, drawn by three pair of oxen. Whilst the boys surround the vehicle and unharness the animals, the gospodar welcomes us as his guests; for hospitality is one of the domestic virtues of the dwellers on the Piesza. We accept the friendly bidding and follow him to the kitchen, which serves also for a hall, is well supplied with copper and earthenware utensils, and contains a large raised hearth upon which all the cooking is done, and above which, in the lofty chimney, are seen sides of pork suspended for smoking. The whitewashed walls of the dwelling room are hung with a goodly array of pots, and with gaudy-colored woodcuts or pictures upon glass, representations of the saints most worshipped in the Greek Church, as Nicholas, Basil, George also the Holy Virgin, and the Archangel Michael. Near these paintings there is probably a bedstead, piled up to the ceiling with feather beds. In a corner stands a stove of considerable size, and opposite to it a heavy oaken table, on which the covered loaf and salt always stands ready to be placed before the guest, with a jug of wine or a bottle of brandy.

In Hungary the Servians are known under the name of Raizok. They, however, call themselves Shokacs and Illyrians; the former belonging to the Roman Catholic, and the latter to the Greek Church. The Illyrians inhabit the Banat and Bacska, whilst the Shokacs live in Syrmium, and on the military borders amongst the Croats. Though of the same origin, and speaking the same language, the difference in their religion has variously affected the character and habits of the Servians, and drawn a strongly-marked line of demarcation between them. Long subjection under the Turkish yoke has made the Greek Servian fanatical suspicious and vindictive. He hates every other race, every other faith; and though he has a natural predilection for freedom and independence, still, from ignorance and bigotry, he is the willing slave of his priest, who, alike uneducated, becomes in his turn a tool in the hand of the first skilful intriguer. The Catholic Servians are more gentle and conciliating. Their priests, also as is the case amongst the Romish clergy in Hungary, are more enlightened and tolerant. A Greek priest has seldom more knowledge than that acquired in some miserable village or cloister school; yet he exercises boundless influence over his flock. His income is derived chiefly from the voluntary contributions of his community, and from the produce of a few acres of land, which he tills with his own hands; also from the sale of holy pictures and relics—used as charms against sickness and evil spirits. The monks and higher dignitaries of the Greek Church are condemned to celibacy, but the village priest is permitted to marry once. the primate of Moscow is also the primate of the Servians, and the Emperor of Russia the acknowledged head of their Church, and the representative of the Almighty on earth. In all their prayers the Emperor Nicholas takes precedence of their own sovereign, and they look to Russia as their deliverer from some evil existing only in their unenlightened brains.

The language is a Slavonian dialect resembling the Russian. But here again, a difference so far exists between the two sects that, whilst the Greeks retain the Russian the Catholic uses the Latin character. So it is with their dress. The latter have adopted the Croat habiliments; with the former, the costume of mountains still predominates; the men wearing fine white calico shirts and drawers, short jackets, flat broad-brimmed hats or high fur caps, and sheep skin thrown over their shoulders.

(To be continued.)

#### EXPEDITION TO CENTRAL AFRICA.

FURTHER communications have been received from Dr. Barth, from Timbuktú, giving an account of his protracted sojourn at that dangerous place. The date of the present letters is two months more recent than that of the first letters despatched thence. They reach up to the 15th of December last. They contain the gratifying news that this indefatigable and courageous traveller had regained his full health and strength. He writes that he would have quitted Timbuktú long ago a place where his life was greatly exposed to the effects of an unfavourable climate, and much more so to the dangers arising from the hostile disposition towards Christians of the most fanatical Mohammedan population of Northern Africa; were it not that he would have before him certain death, and share the fate of the unfortunate Major Lang, if he left Timbuktú without sufficient protection. The murder of that excellent officer was instigated by the Fullan (or Fellahs) of Hand-Allah, a tribe living south-west from Timbuktú, the same faction that is so much opposed to Dr. Barth. These Hand Allah Fullan had received from their chief the most peremptory order to effect the capture of the traveller, and bring him to his head-quarters, whether dead or alive, for they had expressed their disbelief in the pretended character of Dr. Barth being an ambassador from Stamboul; and they had demanded all his papers, ascertain whether they substantiated what the Sheikh el Baky had caused the great man of the People to believe. Hitherto their hostility has

availed nothing, owing to the protection of the Sheikh el Baky, and to the energetic bearing as well as the unceasing watchfulness of Dr. Barth himself. Unhappily, the renowned Sheikh has no military power of any kind, his authority consisting solely of an extensive spiritual influence over a great portion of Western Sudan. Barth, therefore, and his own small retinue, are almost at all times well armed, and ready to resist effectively any sudden attack. It is greatly to be regretted that Dr. Barth is not in possession of a letter from the "Sultain of Stamboul," inasmuch as he states most emphatically that he would then not be in the least molested by any of the Mohammedan inhabitants. He hoped, however, to be able to depart from Timbuktú by the close of the year, and thus be freed from a situation which must at once be highly detrimental to mind and body. While preparing the present letters Dr. Barth had the great joy to receive Auab, the mighty chief of the Tingeregiff, a Tuurio tribe, inhabiting the regions east of Timbuktú along the Kowara, or Isa Bailea as it is more properly called there. That long-expected chief came, on the bidding of El Baky, as the traveller's protector, with a welcome escort of 100 horsemen, to see him safely through his dominions, on his way back to Sakatu. The news of Dr. Vogel had been despatched from Europe to join him had also reached Timbuktú, and given him the utmost delight. Dr. Barth had collected a great mass of information and drawn up various maps, of both of which he has sent a small but valuable portion on this occasion. There is no further news from the party under Dr. Vogel, but ample communication may be expected in the course of the present month.

#### FACT STRANGER THAN FICTION.

The past history of the family of Louis Napoleon, and the Sultan of Turkey is full of interesting and marvellous incidents, some of which are probably not known to our readers. These two Monarchs, now so cordially united in the struggle to maintain the integrity of the Ottoman empire, are both grandsons of American ladies. These ladies were born in the same neighbourhood in the island of Martinique, one of the West Indies. They were of French origin, and companions and intimate friends in childhood and youth. They were Josephine de Tascher and a Miss S. The history of Josephine is generally known. She went to France and married M. Beauharnais, by whom she had one son, Eugene, and a daughter, Hortense. Some time after the death of Beauharnais Josephine was married to Napoleon Bonaparte, and became Empress of France. Her daughter Hortense was married to Joseph Bonaparte, then King of Holland, and the present Emperor of France is her son by this marriage. Miss S. quitted the island of Martinique some time before her friend. But the vessel that was carrying her to France was attacked and taken by Algerine corsairs, and the crew and passengers were made prisoners. But this corsair ship was in turn attacked and pillaged by Turin pirates, and Miss S. was carried by them to Constantinople and offered for sale as a slave. Her extraordinary beauty and accomplishment found her a purchaser in the Sultan himself and she soon became the chief lady of the seraglio and Sultanness of Turkey. Mahmoud, 11 was her son, and the present Sultan, Abdul Medjid is the son of Mahmoud. Thus the two sovereigns who now occupy so large a space in the world's eye, are grandsons of American creole girls, who were playmates in their youth, and were as remarkable for their beauty and excellent dispositions as for their varied and singular fortunes. Both these women, in the height of their power, remembered all the friends of their youth, and provided munificently for their welfare. Many of the relatives of the Sultanness left the island of Martinique and settled at Constantinople, where their descendants still reside, and enjoy the favor of the Sultan. The Sultanness died in 1811, the Empress Josephine in 1814 and their grandsons now rule our two wide and powerful allies in one of the most momentous and sanguinary struggles in which Europe was ever involved.

#### RECREATION NECESSARY TO HEALTH.

It is generally recognised and admitted that deprivation of air and exercise is a great evil; but it is not so well known that abstinence from original recreation or amusement is also an evil of no slight magnitude. It is, however, a primary law of the economy that no organ can maintain its integrity without regular recurrent periods of activity and rest. In the case of the muscular system, if any muscle, or set of muscles, cease to be used, it wastes and disappears, but if it be used too much it becomes strained and loses its power. It is the same with the nervous system; if the brain be never exercised, its energy is impaired; but if it be over exercised, its energy is exhausted. If, when a person takes a very long walk, he returns home fatigued, and finds that his muscles are temporarily thrown into a wrong or disordered condition; and if he continues this process of fatiguing himself every day, after a certain time he becomes thoroughly knocked up, ill, and incapable of undergoing a common amount of exertion. So it is with the brain if any individual keeps his attention upon the stretch for an un-

due number of hours, he experiences, at the expiration of his task, brain fatigue, loss of mental power, and a sensible necessity of rest; and this individual perseveres, day after day, month after month, year after year, in subjecting his brain, without intermission or repose, to extreme fatigue, he will be setting up a peculiar state, which is unhappily common in these times, and is known by the name of congestion the brain. The activity of any organ causes a flow of blood towards itself. If a person raise his arm by the action of the deltoid muscle, that action or contraction of the muscle produces a determination of blood to its interior; and if a person think the act of thought causes a flow of blood to the brain but if a person think intently, this flow of blood is often very perceptible, for the head becomes hot and a sensation of throbbing about the temples, or in the head itself is experienced. Now when a man undergoes too much brain work, a constant and considerable flow of blood to the head occurs, which may become chronic or permanent, and produce that condition which is called determination of blood to the head—a condition which not unfrequently ends in apoplexy or paralysis. Congestion of the brain is one of the most prevailing diseases that torture humanity. —*Journal of Health.*

#### HINTS TO THE YOUNG, FROM AN OCTOGENARIAN.

Cares, fears, hope, alter date from youth upward; and then—death. "Such is the life of man; such has been my life; such will be yours, and such your children's after you. Men think that one generation will learn wisdom from another, and so find out how to blunt the scythe of Time, and to get the upper hand of him; but not so: all begin the race from the beginning and each run it for himself; for so God hath appointed. I liken your past life to the wind, that roars and rages among the young trees as though it would uproot them. But as the wind causes the young trees to strike their roots deeper against the coming of winter, so it is with the storm of life; they do but lead the Christian to seek a sure foundation against the coming of those days of which it is said, 'I have no pleasure in them.'

Can I desire any thing better than that my young readers, and myself too, may be of the mind of the African boy, whose earnest petition was, "Lord Jesus, my heart bad too much.—Me want to love you, me want to serve you; but my bad heart will not let me. O Lord Jesus, me cannot make me good. Take away my bad heart. O Lord Jesus, give me a new heart: me sin every day: pardon my sin. O Lord Jesus let me sin no more."

#### THE JEWS.

THE persecuted sons of Israel, scattered over Europe, may prove themselves a power, in the approaching struggle between despotism and the friends of popular liberty. They hold to a great extent, the purse, while the despots hold the sword. But without the purse the sword is weak; and the Jewish bankers of Europe could, if they would but act with spirit, paralyze the hand of every tyrant on the European Continent. The recent despotic decree of the Emperor of Austria depriving the Jews in his dominions of the rights granted to them by the Constitutional Authority in 1848, has greatly agitated all classes of them, and led to spirited demonstrations on the part of the Jewish bankers in London, Messrs. Adam Spielman & Co., Baum & Co., Montau Brothers and Abraham Bauer & Co., have agreed not to deal in Austrian state stocks; and a Jewish member of the Stock Exchange has also thrown a large quantity of Austrian stock on the market "as not worth keeping."

Our Jewish citizens have very emphatically expressed their approbation of this sacrifice of interest to manly feeling, on the part of their London brethren; and we shall not be surprised to hear of a general combination among the Jews to weaken and overthrow a Power which revives prescription and persecution with an audacity almost unaccountable. Until tyranny is overthrown in Europe, the dream of the Jews of a restoration to their own and cannot be realized. Restoration is only possible through the triumph of universal liberty.

The gigantic tyranny of ancient Babylon drove the Jews from their cities and land; and with the overthrow of that despotism they were restored to their beloved Canaan. Again, Imperial Rome dispersed them among the nations, destroyed the Holy City, and burned their Temple; and despotism has ever since been their relentless enemy. If the Jews, in all countries will but follow the course which reason, duty and policy point out, they may perform an important part in the future destinies of the old world.—*N. Y. Sun.*

#### SOLEMN THOUGHT.

WE see not, in this life, the end of human actions: their influence never dies; in ever widening circles, it reaches beyond the grave. Death removes us from this to an eternal world. Every morning when we go forth, we lay the moulding hand on our destiny; and every evening when we have done, we have left a deathless impress upon our character. We touch not a wire but vibrates in eternity: we speak not a word, we have not even a thought, which is not reported at the throne of God. Let youth, es-

pecially, think of these things; and let every one remember that in this world, where character is in its forming state, it is a serious thing to think, to speak, to act.—*Ohio Journal of Education.*

#### TURKISH LADIES.

A Constantinople correspondent says that the Turkish ladies are progressing rapidly, and in proof remarks their veils grow thinner and thinner every day. They are also growing more and more sociable, according to the same authority, especially with their eyes. One of them, on a recent occasion even went further than to bouquet a handsome young ensign of a regiment, who happened to be strolling about that fashionable resort of the Turkish ladies, the Sweet Water of Europe, at a time when it was crowded by hundreds of the fair sex.

The poor eunuchs, sent out to guard the damsels, are kept in a continual stew of uneasiness, they dare not strike, or even complain, if an English or French officer goes so far as to smile or kiss his hand at any fair one committed to their charge. The old Turks dislike all this exceedingly, and scowl at the foreigners as they pass; but the women are fond of attention paid them, and seem to have lost all terror of sacks and deep sea bathing in the Bosphorus.

#### RELIGIOUS SECTS IN RUSSIA.

THE Russian Church affects toleration. Of the vast population of fully 60,000,000, only about 45,000,000, are members of the regular Church, 350,000 are dissenters or heretics to that Church itself: 3,500,000 Roman Catholics are found throughout the wild domains of the Czar; and fully 250,000 Armenians. The Protestants of the Augsburg Confession of Faith amounts to 2,000,000; those of the Reformed Church to 54,000. There are 10,000 Moravians while no less than 2,500,000 belong to the Mahomedan creed. The Jews are 60,000 in number, and the followers of that mysterious potentate, the Grand Lama of Thibet, amount to no less than half that amount. But there are creeds still more extraordinary throughout the enormous tract of territory which constitutes the Russian empire: 170,000 are open idolaters, and no less than 600,000 are addicted to the disgusting practice of Fetichism, worshipping bats, cows, and every uncouth specimen of brute, as representative of the divinity of heaven.

#### SCRAPS.

An Asiatic chief being asked his opinion as to wine, remarked that it was a juice extract from a woman's tongue and a lion's heart, for after he had drunk enough of it, he could talk forever and fight the devil.

Why is a young woman hugging her sweetheart like an epicure who permits his wine to leak away? Because he is wasting what he loves. The author of this was sent to the penitentiary.

When the Hindoo priest is about to baptize an infant, he utters the following beautiful sentiment: "Little babe, thou enterest the world weeping, while all around the smile; contrive so to live that you may depart in smiles while all around you weep."

Keep out of bad company, for the chance is that when the devil fires into a flock he will hit somebody.

Not meddling with the affairs of other people, is the affair of honor.

A forlorn Hope.—The widow who wishes to die an old maid.

The veil which covers the face of futurity is woven by the hand of mercy.

When is a woman not a woman? When she is a little cross.

The fellow who seized an opportunity, came near spraining his wrist.

"Shortsighted Policy," is explained as using an eyeglass instead of wearing spectacles.

The most extensive "Tin Shop," in the universe.—The Bank of England.

Swearing.—He who swears tells us that his bare word is not to be credited.

Indifference.—He who is indifferent to praise is generally dead to shame.

Bad Eggs.—All the Russian shells, on bursting, are intended to disturb a yoke.

The school teacher stands at the fountain giving direction to the stream of life.

Indifference.—He who is indifferent to praise is generally dead to shame.

A Knowing Lad.—An unsophistical youth gives it as his reason for trying to cultivate mustaches, that he wishes to make himself look "downy."

Hasty words often rankle the wound which injury gives; but soft words assuage it forgiving cures it, and forgetting takes away the scar.

My guiding star was, and will be, "duty;" and the pleasure and desire of the heart must wait, even for ever if necessary, when duty calls.

The Swedes.—It is somewhat gratifying to learn that, although the turnips are somewhat backward this season, the Swedes may be expected to come up very nicely after a little drilling.