

her know who she was to meet. I thought I would amuse myself by punishing you a little. Now, you may congratulate yourself not only for being in good circumstances, but for having a wife who has dared to sacrifice herself, as I may say—for she defied gentility by binding shoes! The decided stand she took has turned the tables; and my wife in love with her example, is about to learn the trade, commencing with a pair of slippers for her husband."

Correspondence.

For the Mirror. WEARINESS.

I am weary—oh, how weary! Are you weary, hoary ocean? Never weary of the heart-break sobbing out beyond the main? Thought itself is ghastly weary in the sick world's mad commotion; Thought, in sorrow-tides eternal, beating, throbbing on the brain. Was thought weary—God's thought weary—Chaos brooding o'er creation—When our God said: "Let the light dawn!" and it dawned in visions bright. O'er the weary, earth-worn, sin-sick, life wrung heart of desolation, Would to God apocalyptic visions now would dawn in light. Earth has thought, earth has emotion, for which weary earth will never Find a voice but silence—passion brooding o'er the abyss of pain. Will the great heart of the Universe throb on in sin forever? And must evil be eternal? Was the God man's love in vain? God is love—God is omnipotent. Our God permitted evil; He gave man this earthly sorrow that some greater good might come. God decreed for man a free-will power to conquer fend or devil; Made man's earthly heart his destiny, his hell, his heaven, his home. Spirit be no longer weary; be not weary, ocean-rover—Weary of the heart-break throbbing on eternity's dim shore; Destiny will be sublimer when the brave earth-life is over, And the great heart of the Universe throbs love fervent more. Truro, Nov. 16. PRATTLE.

For the Mirror. SKETCHES OF LIFE.

One lovely summer's afternoon, As o'er the fields I strayed, I spied a group of children fair Beneath a willow's shade. Their very faces seemed to shine With innocence and love, Bright as the calm unclouded sky That seemed to shine above. One morning, when the breeze came fresh From waving meadows wide, I entered yonder little church To see a new-made bride. I gazed upon the bridal wreath, On him she vowed to love, And fancied angels watched it all From their sweet home above. The cold wind whistled lone and wild, The leaves were falling fast; I stood and watched, with chilly heart, A mourning crowd go past. I watched them as they stood around That narrow churchyard cell; I saw them smooth the broken sod; I heard them toll the bell. This tells the tale of human life— Its sunshine and its shade, 'Tis happy those who reach that clime Where beauty cannot fade. Truro, Nov. 27th. SCHOOLBOY.

FENIAN PREPARATIONS.

The sensational Ottawa correspondent of the Globe thus alludes to certain alleged Fenian preparations for another invasion of Canada. "I have special information confirming my statement of the shipment of Fenian arms at Potsdam, thirty-six miles from Ogdensburg. The arms are those seized by the Government in 1866 and taken to Sacket's harbor. They were lately restored to Fenian agents there. The process of removal from that place to Watertown, by waggons, has lately been going on. From Watertown to Potsdam they have been expressed by railway at a large cost—were being taken that the train should arrive at Potsdam in the middle of the night—the express car being attached to freight trains, while farm waggon, were in waiting to remove them for secrecy into the adjoining country. About 4000 stand of arms have already arrived at Potsdam. Cavalry saddles have likewise arrived there. The quiet way in which this has been done shows that cooler heads are now directing the Fenian movements than before. The elections to come off in the State of New York shortly, and it would seem as tho the Fenian leaders were preparing to strike a blow at Canada at a moment when both political parties will least desire to quarrel with them. At a large Republican meeting in Ogdensburg this week, a speaker stated that the Fenian movement was as active as ever, and that the next raid on Canada would be more successful than the last. The sentiments were loudly applauded. The Government have been furnished with full information on the subject, and it is to be hoped will take necessary measures of precaution."

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The Mirror

AND Colchester County Advertiser.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30 1867.

LEAVING the subject of Agriculture in the hands of those whose duty it is, as well-wishers of the community, to try at least and improve the science and reduce it into such practice as will soon entitle Colchester to the name of even "a garden" of Nova Scotia, we would next ask the attention of those whose interests are more immediately connected with the town of Truro, to the subject of Gas.

We are fully convinced that the idea only wants to be taken into consideration to be carried into effect, and why not? We can half imagine the arguments which might be brought against the project, still we are very far from imagining that such would not deserve the name of "sophistry."

Perhaps the first reason would be that there might not be sufficient consumption to warrant a company speculating. As for that we can for the asking obtain returns from Gas Works, only supplying five hundred burners, yet they pay. Another objection might be that coal would be too expensive, we are so far away from the mines. This cannot be an objection, because half the gas companies in existence have twice the distance to bring their coal.

We have heard it said that the place being so much scattered the length of main pipes required would be very expensive, and this is the only plausible objection which can be possibly brought up; still when looked at in its true bearing, there is nothing insurmountable about it, instead, the "mountain melts into a very little hill." Suppose even a half mile of extra mains should be required—and we are quite sure this would be enough—why the cost would be only, at the most, a few extra shares; and no doubt but in a very few years, as the place fills up, every year will be made to do service.

The trouble now is to form a company who would take charge, and a limited number of shares, and offer the rest to the public for sale, and we fear not but soon funds enough would be found to establish the works on a firm basis.

We are not quite sure what amount of capital would be required but could easily find out; however, the sum could not be very large, because, allowing on an average two burners to every family in Truro, at the very outside three retorts, with medium-sized purifiers, would, if properly attended to, once every twenty-four hours, fill a gashometer capable of supplying the entire village.

Of course the house meters when only rented, pay a large profit; and even a separate company would willingly take charge of that part of the arrangement if allowed.

True it would somewhat injure those who sell lamps, paraffine, candles, and so forth; still we are sure that the comforts arising from the use of gas, and the saving effected in their respective families would amply repay them for all their loss; and the parties of whom we speak, knowing the magnanimity of their natures, would be the very first to take stock in the company, which of course, by the way, ought to be formed under the "Limited Liability Act."

We understand that gas at three dollars per thousand cubic feet would

be as cheap as paraffine oil at fifty cents per gallon; but we know that in the old country in large cities it is supplied at three shillings, and in smaller places at four shillings sterling per thousand by private companies. Then why should the matter not be taken into consideration by those who, besides making money, would desire to benefit the community.

Agreeably to the proclamation of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, Thursday last was very generally observed in the village as a public holiday—a day of rejoicing and giving thanks. The places of business were all closed, we believe, without a single exception. Services were held in all the places of worship, and it was truly pleasant and gratifying to see the people dressed in their holiday attire, with smiling countenances and, we believe, thankful hearts, wending their way to their various places of worship, to offer thanksgiving to the Author of all good for the many blessings received during the past year; for a season of peace and plenty, a bountiful harvest, and generally, for blessings not enjoyed to so large an extent by many other countries. We are at times disposed to prove our descent from the true Briton by exercising the prerogative of Englishmen by grumbling at the scarcity of money, the hard times, &c. But we are pleased to be able to record that all this was forgotten on Thursday last, and that the universal feeling was one of true thankfulness, and that this people truly appreciate the untold blessings they have been permitted to enjoy. No foreign or civil war has carried desolation and death to happy families or smiling homesteads; no famine or pestilence has stalked over our fair land; no hurricanes have swept with a besom of destruction across the face of the country, spreading death and destruction in their train, as has been the case with some of our unfortunate fellowmen: on the contrary, we have enjoyed an immunity from these things, and all has been peace and comparative plenty. No dark cloud of danger or distress hangs over our heads, threatening to burst in our midst, scattering sorrow and dismay throughout our beloved country. The future is full of encouragement—bright with the glowing promise of an increased prosperity—and we may look forward with good prospects of success, confidently trusting that at the next annual return of our thanksgiving we may have increased cause to hail its return. And we would here take occasion to observe that although we are not in the habit of advocating many of the customs of our neighbors in the United States as worthy of imitation, we must confess that many of their peculiarities in reference to keeping their annual thanksgiving are, in our opinion, worthy of imitation. The practice of setting apart a day of thanksgiving, we presume, has been handed down from the Puritans. Be this as it may, the way our republican neighbors observe the day is certainly praiseworthy. In the first place, every family is sure that day of a good substantial dinner. No matter how poor or lowly they may be, some person will see that they are provided with the needful for the occasion. And another beautiful feature is the re-union of families. No matter how far the inclination or necessities of its members may have sundered them, they always endeavor, if within the bounds of possibility, to come back and cluster around the parent stem on that day; thus making it, in every sense, a day of rejoicing and thanksgiving. With an abundance of the good things of this life spread in profusion before them, it naturally brings out and quickens all the good and benevolent feelings of our natures, and warms up our hearts towards our fellowmen, and makes us better men and women, more fit to encounter the trials of every day life; after reveling for a season in the tender associations of our childhood's home. This is something near what we would like our thanksgiving day to be—a day held in the same esteem as Englishmen hold Christmas; but owing to the opinions of certain classes

we infer that Christmas can never be observed in this country as it is in some others. Consequently we would like to see one day in the year set apart on which all classes and creeds could join to celebrate without any check on their conscience; and we know of no other way than that the Government should appoint a day for that purpose, as in the present instance; and as it is only recommended, not commanded, we see no reason for our clergymen keeping it under protest, as they sometimes do, so afraid are they of the state interfering with the church. We should be delighted to see next year the same day appointed throughout the new Dominion, so that all may participate at the same time in this joyful occasion.

To-day, about 9.10 o'clock, as the up-train was passing the Truro road crossing, the top broke from the piston in one of the cylinders of the engine, causing a detention of several hours. Of course the detention gave some uneasiness to both the passengers and their friends; but through the kindness of the Railway Telegraph officers, communications were speedily conveyed to the parties in waiting through our friend and talented townsman, Master Luther Archibald.

In the train we observed Mr Hyde, Mr Miller, Mr Beck, and a few others, without an indication of uneasiness on their faces, altho' they arrived too late for dinner.

Local and Other Items.

We direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of J. L. Sutherland in another column. Give him a call and examine for yourselves.

Miss Katzman has our thanks for files of late American papers. The latest English and American papers can always be had at the Provincial Book Store, Halifax.

Thanksgiving day was very generally observed in this town. There was divine service in all the churches.

Two brothers named Carr, left Fredericton, N. B. one night last week for their home in Geary, somewhat under the influence of liquor. On reaching home one of the brothers was found on the sled dead, and the other brother was badly frozen.

The Annual meeting of the various Agricultural Societies throughout the Province are required to be held on Tuesday next, the 3rd December. It is to be hoped that at these meetings the various Societies will make such arrangements as may be necessary for taking an active part in carrying out the scheme of the proposed Provincial Exhibition of next autumn.

A large trade sale of teas took place in Montreal a few days ago, but scarcely one-tenth of the quantity offered was sold. The market is described as being very dull. Sugars, fish, &c., are as cheap there as at the ports of production. One house lost \$10,000 on teas bought for sixty cents in the spring, and was forced to realize a few days ago, getting only fifty cents.

An Irishman was summoned for refusing to pay a doctor's bill, when he was asked why he refused to pay. "What for should I pay?" said Mike; "sure he didn't give me anything but emetics, and the river one could I keep in my stomach at all, at all!"

EAST WIND.

Rev. John Todd, D. D., thus hits off those farmers who are perpetually dissatisfied:

Why should the wind coming from the east over an ocean of water depress the human body, while that which comes from the west across a continent enlivens the spirits and gives courage and vigor? Be this as it may, it seems as if some people never felt any wind that was not east. They are always "out of sorts." The weather is always just what they don't want. I met one of these men a while ago—a farmer who raised all manner of crops. It was a wet day, and I said:

"Mr. Nayling, this rain will be fine for your grass crop."

"Yes, perhaps; but it's bad for the corn, and will keep it back. I don't believe we shall have a crop."

A few days after this, when the sun was shining hot, I said:

"Fine sun for your corn, sir."

"Yes, pretty fair; but it's awful for the rye. Rye wants cold weather."

Again, on a cold morning, I met my neighbor, and said:

"This must be capital for your rye, Mr. Naaling."

"Yes; but it is the very worst weather for the corn and grass. They want heat to bring them forward."

So the man lives in a perpetual east wind. Nothing suits him, and it would be impossible for Providence to give him weather about which they would not grumble.

BY TELEGRAPH.

News, by the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—Despatches containing the gratifying intelligence of the safety of Dr. Livingstone, the celebrated traveller and explorer, have been received.

In House of Commons an effort was made to save the lives of the Manchester rioters. Mr. Maguire, member for Cork, moved that the House interfere for a stay in the execution of the sentences, and meanwhile the points of law upon which he based his resolution be carried to the twelve highest judicial authorities in the realm. The motion gave rise to a strong discussion, but was finally withdrawn. An orderly demonstration against the execution of Fenians took place here last night. A number of persons assembled in a public hall, and passed resolutions urging the government to stay proceedings. A committee was appointed to draw up a petition for mercy to the Queen, which was presented to Her Majesty to-day at Windsor, but their prayer was denied in the most direct manner. The most extraordinary precautions are being taken by the government at Manchester. Barricades have been erected in the streets for the protection of the troops, and the city has the appearance of being in a state of siege. Shore, one of the Fenians, has been granted a respite. Preparations are being made in this city to observe in a peculiar manner the obsequies of the Fenians who are to suffer the death penalty to-morrow. On Sunday a funeral procession will be organized, and march to Hyde Park, where a solemn meeting will be held.

LONDON, Nov. 22, even.—Despatches received from Florence state that the Italian Parliament will convene Dec'r. 5th. Baron Rattazzi, formerly Prime Minister, is to be certainly made President of the popular branch of the Parliament. It is said that Gen. Menabrea, the present Prime Minister, has issued another note, wherein the action of France in invading the Papal States is severely denounced.

Reports that propositions have been received from the United States for the purchase of the Hudson's Bay property has caused a rise in shares of the company.

LONDON, Sunday 24.—The condemned Fenians Allen, Larkin and Gould, suffered the extreme penalty of the law in Manchester at ten o'clock Saturday forenoon. The precautions taken by the Government to guard against outbreaks, were efficient. Notwithstanding the prevalence of a dense fog and rain, the crowd that witnessed the execution was very large.

The city is now very quiet. His Holiness the Pope who was at first strictly averse to any conference whatever for the settlement of the Roman question has at length withdrawn his objection, and is now in full accordance with the proposition of Napoleon. The Gov. of Bavaria, which was asserted would not join the conference has signified its acceptance of the French plan. Many of the details of the conference have already been agreed upon. Munich in Bavaria has been chosen as the place of meeting, and the 11th December as the time. Since the last despatches the Governments of Italy and Wurtemberg have signified their intention of accepting places in the conference.

A prominent Fenian leader named Colburne, was arrested here to-day. It was reported that he was the organizer of the recent expedition which threatened the taking of the Chester Castle in February last.

Last despatch from Rome announces that the Holy Father in accordance with advice of French, has ordered the release of the Garibaldians who were taken prisoners by the Pontifical forces during the late campaign.—Transports have been ordered to sail on Monday from Toulon for Civita Vecchia, where they will take on board one battalion of the French expedition in Italy and return to France.

It reported that Garibaldi is sick at Vanganda and that his sons have hurried to his bedside with medical aid.—The Florence journals deny the truth of the report that the Italian Government is about to raise a new loan.

LONDON, Nov. 25th evg.—The Pairs Patrie of this morning, on the subject denies the report General Dix has expressed any desire for representation of the United States in the conference. It is reported that concession applied for by the France. American Telegraph Company and which was refused, has at length been granted by the French Government for a term of year.

The Fenian demonstration of sympathy for the fate of those executed took place to-day, noon.

A funeral procession consisting of about 2000 persons, formed and slowly marched to Hyde Park. One of the most conspicuous objects in procession, was a banner on which was inscribed the motto—"Man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn."

On the arrival of the mourners at Hyde Park, a solemn meeting was held according to programme previously announced. Three stands had been erected on the ground, from which, during the afternoon, the people were addressed by various speakers. Strong appeals were made for sympathy for the condemned prisoners.

The hurried executions at Manchester, were denounced in bitter terms.

PETITION FOR THE PARDON OF THE REV FATHER McMAHON.

A petition six thousand signatures—including those of the Catholic and Protestant Bishops of Kingston, and numerous clergymen, has been presented to Governor Monck by James O'Reilly, Q.C. of Kingston, praying for the pardon of the Rev. J. McMahon, convicted of being engaged in the Fenian raid at Fort Erie, in June, 1866.—His Excellency promised to give the petition his serious consideration. It is probable the question of pardon will have to be referred to the Imperial Government. Mr. O'Reilly, it is said feels sanguine of success.