

FOR THE MISCELLANY.  
MUSINGS.

I love to climb the mountain height,  
And view the fertile plains below;  
It thrills the soul with sweet delight  
To see each sparkling fountain flow.

I love to view each fragrant flower,  
And catch the sound of music sweet  
That floats through every little bower—  
While warbling birds their songs repeat.

I love to hail the morning light,  
While Nature's beauties smile around,  
The glorious Sun with rays so bright  
Makes every heart with joy abound.

I love to view each landscape o'er,  
And listen to the murmuring breeze;  
While, passing round from sea to shore,  
It flutters through the tender leaves.

And if the picture be so fair,  
And Nature's beauties bloom to die,  
O may we seek a mansion where  
No sorrow's tear can dim the eye!

W. E. W.

Lower Canning, Jan. 1st, 1864.

## NOW ENVELOPES ARE MADE.

The paper having been made especially to order, is sent direct from the mills to the establishment. The mills are located in New Jersey and Massachusetts. A number of sheets, from three to five hundred, according to the thickness of the paper, is placed on a board; a knife in the shape of the envelope when the four "lappets" are opened, is placed on the paper and put under the "platen" of a press which, by means of a crank, is brought down with immense force upon the knife, so as to cut through the whole mass of the paper, cutting three hundred thousand blanks daily. The number of envelopes cut from each sheet depends on their size, a large number of knives of all kinds being on hand. There are two of these presses kept constantly to work. The cuttings are saved in bags and sent back to the mills to be made over again into paper.

If the envelopes are for any fancy purpose, they are embossed by means of a steam-press. They are then taken to a stamping press, worked in a similar manner to the walking beam of an engine, except that the stamping dies are fixed at the end of both "rods," and work alternately at either side of the beam. By the press the name of the maker is stamped on the envelopes, and if any initial letter or design for a seal is to be imprinted, it is done by the same process.

The envelopes are now ready for gumming. This is done by girls, who first "f. l. i. out" the blanks with a folder to separate them, and then pass a brush dipped in gum along the whole line; thus with one stroke of the brush gumming, perhaps, a hundred. So rapid is this process that an active girl can gum over forty thousand per day, working by the piece, can earn over five dollars per week. The envelopes are spread on tables or boards, of which there are about one hundred, and when gummed, are put in racks to dry, which process generally takes about an hour and a half. After this they are ready to be taken to the folding machine, which is a very ingenious contrivance, and is attended by one girl, who can thus complete sixteen thousand a day with ease, earning upon an average, four, five or six dollars a week. A pile of envelope blanks are put upon a shelf or table of the machine; "a jack," guided by means of iron pins, strikes alternately on a semi-dissolved piece of gum arabic, and the envelope, which, when gummed, is carried along by the machine to the orifice over which the "plunger" is suspended. The die plate is made of the size of the envelope, and when it strikes, the blank forces it to descend in a square form into the hole, when the four leaves as it were, immediately fold up, forming the envelope into the form we see it.

The folded article now rises up again, and is caught by a clip and carried along till it arrives at a roller, and is then pressed to fasten the gummed part more firmly. It then passes under another description of roller to an "apron" or lathe-band where the machine counts off twenty-five. These the girls pick up and fasten around with a band, putting each banded packet into a box, until the requisite number to fill it are placed therein. There are on the premises seven of these machines.

There is another kind of folding machine used in this manufactory which requires to be fed by one girl, and the folded envelope received through a "shute" by another, who counts them very rapidly, fastens the bands around each twenty-five, and puts them in a box.

Two girls can thus, with this machine, when working ten hours per day, make thirty thousand envelopes, the average, however, being twenty-five thousand.

The bands having been embossed, are

gummed and cut out by means of a "bind-er's cutting knife" so as to be ready for use. The cutting and gumming of these bands alone give employment to one girl.—*Waverley Magazine.*

Among the quaint and curious entries in the parish register of Barking, Essex, is that of "Martin Luter" (in subsequent entries of the family spelt "Luther"), baptized 4th of March, 1559.

LLOYD'S REGISTER OF  
British & Foreign Shipping.

Surveyor for the Province of Nova Scotia.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. JOSEPH JOHN TUCKER has been appointed the Surveyor to this Society for Nova Scotia, to reside at Windsor, N. S.

Notice is also given that all Ships built at Nova Scotia, after this appointment, which shall not be surveyed while building by the Surveyor, or where the Owners or Builders shall refuse such Survey, will be subjected to the laws of one year (as prescribed by the Rules, page 16, sec. 65, in regard to British built Ships) from the period which they would otherwise be allowed.

All ships built under the immediate inspection of the Surveyor on the terms prescribed for Special Survey, will be distinguished in the Register Book by a Cross, thus  $\times$ , and in the Certificates of Classification then issued, as "Built under Special Survey."

By order of the Committee.

GEO. B. SEYFANG, Secretary.  
2 White Lion Court, Cornhill, London, }  
Jan 14.] 22nd October, 1863.

## To Contractors.

GOVERNMENT BUILDING,  
Market Square.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Commissioners for Erection of above Building, will be received at the Office of the Secretary, until 12 o'clock, on MONDAY, the 1st day of February next, from all persons desirous of contracting for same, according to plans and specifications which may be seen on and after Monday, the 4th inst., in the large room of the Nova Scotia Marine Insurance Building, Bedford Row, fourth story. The building is to be of Freestone, 3 stories high, and measures 125 feet long by 54 wide, more or less, and any further information required in reference thereto may be had on application to Mr. David Sterling, Architect, Hollis Street.

Tenders must be accompanied with a guarantee from two responsible persons, who are willing to become security for the faithful performance of the contract entered upon.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

JOHN DUFFUS, Chairman.

A. G. JONES, Secretary.

Halifax, 2nd January, 1864.