

KINDNESS.

There's nothing lost by being kind;
It never brings us pain:
Respect and love from all around,
Kindness is sure to gain.

It is a treasure to possess,
Which wealth cannot impart:
There's music in each whisper'd tone,
Which reaches to the heart.

It is the sunshine of the soul;
True happiness it brings,
And raises up man's nobler powers
Above all meaner things.

If men were kind, pure joy would spring
Into this world of ours;
We should see blooming everywhere
Love's amaranthine flowers.

'Twill breathe around celestial calm,
And cheer life's saddest gloom;
It will secure domestic bliss,
And make a heaven of home.

Then let our hearts be ever kind,
And we shall surely prove,
The richest joys we can possess
Spring from a life of love.

MENTAL RECREATIONS.

Answers to the following Questions will be given in next No. In the mean time we suggest to our young friends to exercise their ingenuity in solving them; so that they can compare the results of their efforts with the published Answers, when their papers are received. All communications in connection with this Department of the Weekly Miscellany should be sent post paid.

REBUS.

Four letters form me quite complete,
As all who breathe do show;
Reversed, you'll find I am the seat
Of infamy and woe.
'Transposed, you'll say I'm base and mean;
Again, of Jewish race;
'Transposed once more, I oft am seen
To hide a lovely face.

ARITHMETICAL QUESTION.

Three brothers, A, B, and C, are aged as follows:—A's years are double those of B's; and C's years are equal to the square of A's. They have a sister, whose age is one-fourth of A's, or one-sixteenth of C's. What are their respective ages?

SOLUTIONS OF QUESTIONS IN LAST NO.

Enigma.—Letter G.

Arithmetical Question.—The price of one orange would be one halfpenny, and the price of one apple one-third of a penny.

THE DIVISIONS OF THE EARTH.—Of 100 parts into which the surface of the earth can be divided, Europe contains 7; Africa, 21; Continental Asia, 33; New Holland, &c., 8; South America, 15; North America, 16.

IMMIGRATION OFFICE.

The Government Immigration Office is now open at 46 Bedford Row, Halifax; where the duties according to the sub-joined Act of last Session of the House of Assembly will be attended to and carried on.

Persons wishing to engage mechanics or labourers can call and enter their names and addresses.

Immigrants arriving, or who have recently arrived, and requiring aid or information from the Agent, can obtain the same, in so far as lies in his power, by application at the office.

CHAPTER 26.

An Act**TO PROVIDE FOR THE DISTRIBUTION AND SETTLEMENT OF INDUSTRIOUS IMMIGRANTS.**

[Passed the 27th day of April, A. D. 1863.]

Be it enacted by the Governor, Council, and Assembly, as follows:

1. On the passage of this Act it shall be lawful for the Governor to appoint an Immigrant Agent, with a salary not to exceed eight hundred dollars, who shall have power and whose duties shall be to correspond with the Secretary of the Board of Land and Emigration in London, and with the agents appointed by that Board, with the officers of any associations, or with public spirited persons desirous of promoting emigration for the Colonies; and to furnish from time to time such information as may be useful, to enable them to send out emigrants for whom there is likely to be suitable employment in this Province.

To open a book in which persons wishing to engage mechanics, laborers and apprentices, can enter their names and addresses.

To correspond with County officers, and keep a registry of the distribution of immigrants sent into the interior.

To act as the guardian of orphan children, to bind them as apprentices, and to protect them in case of necessity.

To render accounts quarterly to the Financial Secretary, and to make an annual report of his proceedings for the information of the Government and the Legislature.

To act under such instructions as may be issued by the Governor in Council from time to time.

2. The Governor in Council may authorize the Immigrant Agent to draw from the Treasury such sums as may be necessary to temporarily provide for and distribute such Immigrants as may be sent into this Province; but no part of the monies so to be drawn shall be disbursed on account of passages to or from this country.

3. Wherever there are tracts of land suitable for settlement it shall be lawful for the Commissioner of Crown Lands, when so instructed by the Governor in Council, to lay them off in one hundred acre lots, with convenient roads running through them, and to place them at the disposal of the Immigrant Agent for actual settlement.

4. Whenever such lands are required, either by inhabitants of the Province or by industrious Immigrants coming into it for actual settlement, surveys shall be made, and the applicants put in possession allowed a credit of three years for the purchase money, which shall be expended in opening such roads as may be required for the formation and improvement of the settlement, and upon payment grants shall issue. Oct. 8. 6i.

CHOICE OF A PROFESSION.

"Commerce and the useful arts present a wider and more fertile field, especially the latter, which, cultivated with integrity, industry, and moderate ability, ensure competence, and are frequently recompensed by wealth. They ensure what is of more importance to a generous spirit, independence."

"There are certain prejudices on this subject, which affect weak minds, and are justly despised by the wiser and better part of mankind. I have met with mechanics in the first societies of Europe, from which idlers of high rank are excluded; and was once introduced by a coppersmith to the intimacy of a duke."

"If the learned professions do not open splendid prospects, and require much labor in youth, they give security for both ease and competence at a future day. Six weeks of close application, rejecting all invitations to pleasure, will make study pleasant. Six months will render the enjoyment of that pleasure habitual.—If you study law as a science, beginning with ethics, proceeding with the law of nature and nations, and then combining the history of England with the study of our municipal law, you will trace with indescribable satisfaction, the progress by which the state of society and manners has brought the civil and criminal code to its present form. You will then, in the seemingly barbarous jargon of special pleas, find traces of ancient custom combined with the principles of reason. Your mind will expand, and the field which now appears full of thorns, will be strewed with roses."—*Extracts.*