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GOLD IN NOVA SCOTIA.

We concluded our last article on this subject with an account of the discovery of gold at Renfrew, and will now proceed with the other districts, requesting our readers to bear in mind that the circumstances relate to the year 1861.

At Oldham in the spring, two men, Edward Horne of Elmsdale, and Samuel Isner of Gay's River, had observed, in their hunting excursions, a large boulder of white quartz in a densely wooded tract, about three miles East from the Truro road. Having heard of the discovery at Tangier, they proceeded with some friends to the spot, and commenced operations by breaking the rock, when they obtained some small sights of gold. But as none of them had seen gold in quartz before, they were doubtful as to whether it was gold that they saw, until sometime after when exhibited to persons of some experience, who pronounced it to be the precious metal. Amos Hough also found gold about the beginning of September, in a brook about a mile and a half South Westerly from the first discovery; and at the same time it was found about a mile East from his diggings, by Edward McDonald and Donald McKenzie, who brought it to the notice of the Government. After an investigation the free claim was awarded to Isner and Horne, and during the succeeding winter leases were applied for in the district.

The Ovens. The first discovery in this district was made by James Dowling, Esq. on the 13th of June, in a vein of quartz, on the promontory called the Bluff, under which the caves called the Ovens are formed. In the following month John Campbell, by making search, discovered gold on the shore among the sand, and from this source the greater part of the gold obtained in this district has been

procured. Quartz mining has not yet been successful here, from the want of efficient crushing and amalgamating machinery.

Waverly. The first discovery of gold in this district, brought to public notice, was made by Alexander Taylor, on the 23d of August, in the West division on the Eastern side of Muddy Pond, on the Waverly farm, the property of the late Charles P. Allen. The specimens obtained during two days search—broken from surface boulders lying about the spot—were sold in Halifax for \$80. From the proximity of this place to the city, many people were immediately upon the ground, and a number of claims were applied for. An association was formed to search on the farm, for which was obtained a privilege, until the 1st of May following; but they were not successful in discovering quartz leads sufficiently auriferous to warrant any extensive arrangements, until *that day*, (1st May,) when the original discoverer exposed a vein of gold-bearing quartz at the place where the first specimens were found. A hundred acres of class number one were leased up to 31st December, but very little work was done in prospecting this division of the district.

Gold was first discovered in the Eastern district, on the high ridge of land on the East side of the main post road leading to Truro, known as Laidlaw's Hill, (immediately opposite and within three quarters of a mile of where the first discovery was made,) by James Skerry on the 14th of September. The attention of the discoverer was first attracted by some loose boulders, which, on being broken, gave sights of gold. The boulders were imbedded in gravel about three feet deep; and on clearing away the gravel there appeared what was at first supposed to be a very thick vein of quartz. A width of about six feet being exposed, and in breaking up the quartz—which at this point was very rich—the peculiar barrel formation, which has since excited so much curiosity, was disclosed.

Lawrencetown. The discovery of gold

in this district was made by William Crooks, in the spring, shortly after the commencement of operations at Tangier. An undue excitement in reference to gold discoveries prevailed at that time, throughout the province, and gave Lawrencetown a prominence that has not been sustained. There are several quartz leads in the district which have proved auriferous, but mining there has not given profitable returns as yet.

Placer washings were tried on the slope of a hill rising one hundred and fifty feet on the West side of the river, where the bed rock is covered with from five to twenty feet of gravel and boulder clay. In several places gold was obtained by washing the surface gravel; and hopes were entertained of richer deposits next the bed rock, but were not realized. In every instance the gravel next the surface was found to contain more gold than that below, disappointing the expectations based upon the results of gold washings in other countries.

The discoveries of 1862 have not yet led to the opening up of any new district, yet the applications for free leases, accompanied by notices of discoveries, are numerous, and prove that gold is extensively diffused over a large portion of the Province.

EDUCATION OF THE HEART.

As the WEEKLY MISCELLANY is pursued something more than occasionally by parents and teachers, we commend the following judicious remarks, from the London Quarterly Review, to their discriminating attention and regard. They contain an important principle in reference to the education of the young, and one which cannot be too carefully heeded:—

It is the vice of the age to substitute learning for wisdom—to educate the head and forget there is a more important education necessary for the heart. The reason is cultivated at an age when nature does not furnish the elements necessary to a successful cultivation of it, and the child is solicited to reflection when he is