

er than the angels," are ineffectual to control the wicked passion aroused by the din of battle and the strife of tumultuous war. Onward it moves like a tremendous avalanche overwhelming everything in its progress and leaving nothing but death and desolation in its murderous track. It destroys enterprise and commerce, shuts up the avenue to wealth, arrests the progress of science and art, and brings universal consternation and financial ruin. It razes towns and cities to the ground, demolishes the most splendid specimens of architecture, breaks monuments of beauty and valor, desecrates the temple of the living God, and leaves in its place only a pile of smouldering ruins to mark the sacred spot on which it was erected.

These are some of the evils exhibited in the progress of war, not among the dark and benighted nations of the earth, but among those on which the light of science and revelation has shone with the greater splendor.

After contemplating these scenes of blood and carnage and death, the conclusion is irresistible to individuals in whom the moral and religious sentiments as well as intellect, holds supremacy over the baser passions of the mind, that nations which countenance such barbarities are neither properly civilized or christianized.

When men will not adjust their difference without strife; when states and great nations assume the attitude of ferocious monsters and fight each other with the most destructive engines of death, and in the most beastly manner, we must conclude that man, instead of being "but little lower than the angels," is, in reality but little higher than devils.

Not only the loss of human life and the demoralization of the people, but the enormous expenditure of money and severe taxation required for the support of armies, render the evils of war doubly distressing. It is astonishing to observe the facility with which an enlightened Christian nation will raise enormous sums of money for the inhuman purposes of war, and at the same time with what tardiness a meagre pittance to the languishing cause of humanity!

Oh! deluded man—my countrymen—how barren art thou of the fruits of righteousness! how lead in thy profes-

sions of christianity, and yet how destitute of those practical virtues which so eminently characterized the great Master.—*Boston paper.*

News of the Week.

A system of Post Office Money Order Interchange between Money Order Offices of Canada and Nova Scotia, is to commence on 1st January, 1864; and a system of similar interchange between the Halifax Office of Nova Scotia and the United Kingdom at the same date.

The detention of the steamer Chesapeake has caused some bitter feelings in the Federal States; and the New York Herald indulges in misrepresentations and vindictive abuse of the natives of Nova Scotia, in reference to her capture and subsequent detention.

Officers of the Excise department have been sent to several localities on the western coast of this province, to recover if possible the goods which had been landed from the Chesapeake, and we understand they have met with some success. It is said that the cargo will all be restored to the proper owners.

A Montreal paper says that one house in that city had on board this vessel 113 hhds. of sugar, and another 100 casks of wine. A Quebec firm a quantity of tobacco.

We learn from the Reporter that a party of the Royal Artillery detailed for that service, were sent on board the steamer Chesapeake on Friday. It is understood that His Excellency the Administrator of the Government has made an Imperial matter of the whole affair, and the same has been referred to the American Government for adjudication.

The Chesapeake has since been hauled in and berthed alongside the Naval Yard, where she will remain until the decision of the British Government is made known. Several of her Confederate captors are said to have been arrested in St. John, N. B.

The schr. Wilnot, from St. John for Parrsboro, or some other port up the bay, has been lost near Apple River. The crew, consisting of four persons, got safely ashore, but the Captain, mate, and one of the hands, perished from cold and exposure.

Professor Silliman reports most favorably of the mining prospects of Nova Scotia.

The "Cottage of Contentment," as performed by the Cadets of Temperance, with great success, some ten years since—will be reproduced by the Miemac Band of Hope, with appropriate scenery, music, &c., at Temperance Hall, early next month.

Elinos, the Spaniard, took passage hence in the R. M. S. Canada for England.

Colonel William Robinson, R. E., died on the 5th inst. at S. Helier's, Jersey.—The Christian Messenger says—He was engaged some years since in the arduous service of surveying the boundary lines between New Brunswick and the United States, and between Canada and New Brunswick. He also performed other highly important services, one of which was, we believe, the first survey of a route for a Railway through New Brunswick to Quebec. He left a widow (the eldest daughter of our respected friend, J. W. Nutting, Esq.) and three sons.

A Colored woman, named Jennie Hudson, died at Guysboro' on the 10th inst., who is supposed to have reached her 110th year.

The recent visit of Professor Silliman to Nova Scotia for the purpose of inspecting our gold fields, has created quite a furore among certain speculators in Boston, who, it is stated, will go into the diggings a foot or two during the ensuing summer of 1864. The New York and Nova Scotia Company have exhibited a three pound lump of gold in Shreve, Stanwood & Cor's window, Boston. Altogether the year closes with most promising prospects in the future, so far as gold mining operations are concerned.—*Reporter.*

It is rumoured that four or five additional regiments of infantry may be expected in Halifax, en route for Canada, during the present season.

The Yarmouth Herald of the 24th reports two burglaries in that town, and an attempt at highway robbery.

Two new Ocean Steamship Companies are about being formed; one to run a line of steamers between Montreal and Liverpool and London—the other for the purpose of starting a new line between Boston and Liverpool.

A gentleman of this city has a letter from his brother, now in Boston, after serving some time as a soldier under the Lincoln government, stating that the muster-roll of United States forces, lately published, shows the names of no less than five thousand two hundred Nova Scotians in the ranks of the Northern armies.—*Citizen.*

The brig, Geo. Washington from the B. W. Indies while making Liverpool harbor was driven ashore on Black Point and totally wrecked. Her cargo of sugar and molasses was lost, and there was unfortunately no insurance on either ship or cargo.

An unusually brilliant meteor was seen in different parts of the Province on the evening of the 21st inst. At Amherst, over which it passed a little after eleven o'clock, it appeared with a nucleus as large as a barrel, and a long swinging comet-like tail. It is said that such was the intense brilliancy of the meteor, that