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THE EASTERN CHRONICLE.

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Poetry.

GOOD MORNING!

"Oh, I am so happy!" a little girl said,
As she sprung, like a lark, from a low tumble bed;
"The morning-bright morning! Good morning,
Papa!"
O, give me one kiss for good morning, mama!
Only just look at my pretty canary,
Chirping his sweet "good morning" to Mary,
The sun is peeping straight into my eyes—
Good morning to you, Mister Sun, for you rise
Early to wake my birds and me,
And make us as happy as happy can be!"

"Happy you may be, my dear little girl,"
As the mother struck a clattering curl—
"Happy you can be—but think of the One
Who wakened, this morning, both you and the sun."
The little girl turned her bright eyes with a nod—
"No, may I say then, 'Good morning to God!'"
"Yes, little darling one, surely you may,
Kneel as you kneel every morning to pray,
And kneel solemnly down, with your eyes
Looking up—earnestly into the skies!"

And two little hands that were folded together,
Softly she laid on the lap of her mother:
"Good morning, dear Father in Heaven," she said—
"I thank thee for watching my snug little bed;
For taking good care of me all the dark night,
And waking me up with the beautiful light;
Oh, keep me from naughtiness all the long day,
Dear Father, who taught little children to pray!"
An angel looked down in the heaven above,
But she saw not the angel—that beautiful child!

(From Fraser's Magazine.)
MRS. BEECHER STOWE AND HER FAMILY.
BY AN ALABAMA MAN.

The family to which Mrs. Stowe belongs is more widely and favorably known than almost any other in the United States. It consists of the following persons:

1. Rev. Lyman Beecher, the father, Doctor of Divinity, ex-President of Lane Theological Seminary, and late Pastor of a Presbyterian Church at Cincinnati, Ohio.
2. Rev. William Beecher, pastor at Chillicothe, Ohio.
3. Rev. Edward Beecher, pastor at Boston, Massachusetts.
4. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, pastor at New York City.
5. Rev. Charles Beecher, pastor at Newark, New Jersey.
6. Rev. Thomas Beecher, pastor at Williamsbury, New Jersey.
7. Rev. George Beecher, deceased several years since. His death was caused by the accidental discharge of a gun. At the time he was one of the most eminent men in the Western Church.
8. Mr. James Beecher, engaged in commercial business at Boston.
9. Miss Catherine Beecher.
10. Mrs. Harriet B. Stowe.
11. Mrs. Perkins.
12. Mrs. Hooper.

Twelve! the apostolic number. And of the twelve, seven apostles of the pulpit and two of the pen, after the manner of the nineteenth century. Of the other three, one has been swept into commerce by the strong current setting that way in America; and the other two, wives of lawyers of respectable standing, and in others of families, have been absorbed by the cares and affections of domestic life. They are said to be no way inferior, in point of natural endowments, to the nine who have chosen to play their parts in life before a large public. Indeed, persons who know intimately all of the twelve, are puzzled to assign superiority to any one of them. With the shades of difference which always obtain between individual characters, they bear a striking resemblance to each other, not only physically but intellectually and morally. All of them are about the common size—the father being a trifle below it, and some of the sons a trifle above it—neither stout nor slight, but compactly and raggily built. Their movements and gestures have much of the abruptness and want of grace common in Yankee land, where the opera and dancing schools are considered as institutions of Satan. Their features are large and irregular, and though not free from a certain manly beauty in the men, scarcely redeemed from homeliness in the women, by the expression of intelligence and wit which lights them up, and fairly sparkles in the bluish grey eyes.

All of them have the energy of character, restless activity, strong convictions, tenacity of purpose, deep sympathies, and spirit of self-sacrifice which are such invaluable qualities in the character of propagandists. It would be impossible for the theologians among them to be members of any other than the church militant. Father and sons, they have ever been in the

thickest of the battles fought in the church and by it; and always have moved together in solid column. To them questions of scholastic theology are unimportant, dry and abstract; they are practical, living in the real present, dealing with questions which palpitate with vitality. Temperance, foreign and home missions, the influence of commerce on public morality, the conversion of young men, the establishment of theological seminaries, education, colonization, abolition, and political obligations of Christians; on matters such as these do the Beechers expend their energies. Nor do they disdain taking an active part in public affairs; one of them was appointed at New York city to address Cassatt on his arrival. What is remarkable is that, although they have come in violent collision with many of the abuses of American society, their families have never been seriously attacked. This exemption from the ordinary lot of reformers is owing not only to their consistent disinterestedness, but to a certain Yankee prudence, which prevents their advancing without being sure of battalions behind the march; also to a reputation for family respectability for economy. As public speakers they are far above mediocrity; not graceful but eloquent, with a lively power of the mean, and perception of the comic, which overflow in pungent wit and withering satire; and sometimes, in the heat of extemporaneous speaking, in biting sarcasm. Their style of oratory would often seem, to a staid, church-going Englishman, to contrast too strongly with the usual decorum of the pulpit.

None of the Beechers are authors. They are known to the reading and religious public of the United States, by reviews, sermons, orations, debates, and discourses on a great variety of subjects, chiefly of local or momentary interest. All of these productions are marked by vigorous thought; very few by that artistic excellence, that conformity to the laws of the ideal, which alone confer a lasting value on the creations of the brain. Many of them are couched in a terse, or an aggressive air which is unobtainable. Those which are of durable interest, and of a high order of literary merit, are six temperance sermons by Dr. Beecher; a volume of practical sermons by the same; "Virgins and her Son," an imaginative work by Charles Beecher, with an introduction by Miss Stowe; some articles on Biblical literature, by Edward Beecher; "a path stranger than Babylon," and "other Tales," by Miss Catherine Beecher; "Domestic Economy," by the same; "Twelve Lectures in young men," by Henry Ward Beecher; "An Introduction to the Works of Charlotte Elizabeth," by Mrs. Stowe; "The May-Flower," by Mrs. Stowe, being a collection of stories originally published in the newspapers; and "Uncle Tom's Cabin." I am sorry not to be able to place in this category many letters, essays, and addresses on education, and particularly those from the pen of Catherine Beecher. Before Mrs. Stowe's last book, her celebrity was hardly equal to that of her sister's. Catherine had a wider reputation as an authoress, and her indefatigable activity in the cause of education, had won for her very general esteem. I may add in this connection, that it is to her the United States are indebted for the only extensively useful association for preparing and sending capable female teachers to the West. She had the energy and the tact to organize and put in successful operation. Such is the family in the bosom of which Mrs. Stowe's character has been formed.

AUSTRALIA AND ITS GOLD MINES.—A NEW JERUSALEM.

The island of Australia is divided into four principal colonies. The first, on the east side, with fifty-six counties, is called New South Wales, and Sydney is its capital; the second, called Victoria, or Port Phillip, with twenty-six counties, at the extreme south, with Melbourne for its capital; the third, New South Wales, to the north of Victoria, with nine counties, and with Adelaide for its capital; the fourth, Western Australia or Swan River, on the western side of the island, with Perth & Swan River for its capital. Victoria was the earliest point settled. Western Australia next, and Victoria last, which was first inhabited by a few families, chiefly English, from Van Dieman's land, in 1836.

The climate of Australia presents all the varieties common to tropical and temperate latitudes. Until the discovery of gold, the growing of Sheep was the main pursuit of the colonist; and in 1850, the number of sheep on the island was estimated at thirteen to fourteen millions, and at five millions of which were in the colony of Victoria. The climate and soil of this new and growing colony is represented to be the finest in the world. At Melbourne, its capital, it is almost a perpetual spring. Ice never forms thicker than a shilling, and even a storm of snow is but seldom seen. Sheep grow and multiply by merely turning them loose to graze, and never require the slightest use of artificial food; and such is the mildness of the climate that they lamb twice a year, in the month of April and October. Butcher's most, before gold was discovered, sold as low as 3s. per lb. So plentiful is cattle, that large boiling establishments exist, where they are boiled down for their tallow, which is exported in large quantities to England. Much of the soil, in all the colonies, is exceedingly fertile and productive, on which can be grown the most luxuriant crops, of all kinds known to similar latitudes in other parts of the world, and in great abundance and perfection. But the soil found within fifty to one hundred miles of Melbourne, in Victoria, or Port Phillip, exceeds in fertility any other part of the world. It is of a dark bright chocolate colour, resulting, it is supposed, from the decomposition of ejected materials from extinct volcanoes. It produces wheat, cotton,

one hundred bushels of corn or sixty of wheat to the acre; the latter weighing 64 lb to the bushel. In the former years of 1847 and '48, this wheat was shipped to England and commanded a premium over the best English grown article. The stalks of wheat in Victoria attain a height, in some places, of seven feet. The climate has moderate falls of rain every month in the year. The thermometer rarely goes above seventy-five or eighty degrees or falls below 40 degrees. The mean temperature is 61 degrees the year around. It has the summer of England or Ireland, and the winter of the south of France or Italy. The growth of Victoria has been, if we except some few years of the United States, without a parallel. In 1836 and '37, there were only about 214 souls in the colony.

In 1850 and '51 the population of the town of Melbourne alone amounted to about 23,000 while the colony numbered near 77,000. Melbourne is distant about 600 miles south west of Sidney. The handsome granite towers of some of the houses, it is said, would do credit to any European city. A stone bridge of 150 feet span has been erected over the river Yarra, on which the town stands, at an expense of \$75,000. It contains some 2 or 3 or 4 churches; the principal of which cost from \$10,000, to \$15,000 each. It boasts a stone court house, jail, and some half dozen newspapers, two or three, of which are daily, a college, mechanics institute, &c. In 1850 its imports were £744,295, and exports £1,041,796; giving an excess of exports of £297,501.

The fertility of the soil may be seen from the following statement:—In 1850, in two counties only, of Victoria, (Bourke and Evelyn,) 11,807 acres sown in wheat, produced 235,140 bushels; 131,868 acres in barley, produced 32,956 bushels; 2,282 acres sown in oats, yielded 59,238; 1,129 acres, in potatoes, yielded 1,693 tons; 6,641 acres in hay, produced 9,961 tons.

We thus see a colony, 15,000 miles from England, in about 14 or 16 years, in the life time of a mere child—increased from 271 souls to 77,000, and also increased its agricultural exports from nothing to near \$1,000,000. It should be borne in mind, that Victoria has never been a convict colony to the extent of New South Wales, and at this time there are not 500 convicts in the colony, and since 1843 none have been sent to any part of Australia. They are now sent to Norfolk Island and Van Dieman's Land. To the east of Victoria, the mountains of Victoria and New South Wales, we have now to give the most astounding accounts of gold discoveries, ever made on the habitable globe. They completely throw into the shade all the mines of Peru, Mexico, or California. So extensive are the gold deposits distributed in Victoria, that the very streams of Melbourne are found, in a manner, to be paved with them. The broken quartz rock which have been used to macadamize the streets are found to contain gold—thus realizing a sort of New Jersey, the streets of which are paved with gold.

While Melbourne is thus blessed, mines of immense value have been opened at Mount Ballarat and Mount Alexander, about eighty to one hundred miles north of the city. The treasure discovered in these two deposits alone from the first of December 1851 to the first of April 1852, amounted to about \$9,000,000. Its deposits were also discovered in a range of Mountains in the same colony, called the Pyraones, Mount Macedon, and Mount C. C. The first discovery of gold was made near Ballarat, in New South Wales, on the 22d May, 1851, from 150 to 164 miles west of Sydney. The localities first worked were at Somersville Creek, Abercrombie river, from whence further discoveries have been made over a vast mountain region of country, many of the localities being known as Bagginns, Shoal Haven diggings, Wombat diggings, Ophir, Bradwood, Mt. Pleasant, Hanging Rock, &c. &c. one of the most prolific being Bradwood. From May to the 6th September, the shipments reached \$750,000, and on the 8th November about \$1,000,000. Twenty were occasionally found weighing from twenty to twenty seven pounds. At an early period, Dr. Kerr found one lump which weighed one hundred pounds. In December, 1851, the parties at the diggings in Victoria, were estimated at from eight to ten thousand, and near Ballarat, at four thousand. The whole amount sent to England since the discovery, only a year ago, amounts to twenty millions of dollars already.

The gold region already discovered in Australia promises to yield double and triple the quantity of gold by the same number of laborers, over that obtained in California.

The extent of gold fields in Victoria, or New South Wales, exceeds that of California. Hence it is already passed two California in Australia, and are likely to find two or three more, to the mountain chain in which they are found runs a distance over from 1000 to 1500 miles, with various spurs and offshoots at right angles to the main chain. The gold fields, it is likely, are spread over not less than 15 to 20,000 square miles, seeing that the area of the whole island is about three millions square miles. The whole population of the island in 1851 did not exceed 350,000. It will, however, soon contain several millions.

The English government have organized a system for the working of the mines, and the small tribute is exacted from the earnings of the diggers, who must produce licenses to dig. Companies are stationed in the diggings to regulate matters, and whose duty it is to prohibit the establishment of all grog shops and gambling houses. They burn down grog shops wherever they can find them. Three grog shops were burnt in the diggings last winter, in Victoria. Here we have a Mine Liquor Law in force. But the Australians will soon borrow more from us than usual laws. The principle of republicanism has taken root in the country. The emigrants

from Europe, and those from California, will give new force and vigor to that idea, so that we believe the day is not far distant when America will have the pleasure of hailing Australia as the latest born, and next to herself, the greatest of republics. In the meantime, there will be no mob law—no trials and hangings by the Code of Lynch. The judicial authorities will be sustained by the strong arm of both the naval and military power. Of this those loving security of life and property may feel satisfied, while the lawless will be governed or banished.

IN VINO VERITAS.—Mr. B., a distinguished advocate and Attorney General of a far down East state, was sitting with his hat over his eyes, and his chin on his breast, huddled up on either side with chairs and table, and sleeping as comfortably as the indomitable spirit of wine would allow, in the court house at A., when "the court" entered and took his seat on the bench. Observing the situation of Mr. B., which had not changed on the entrance of "the court," the Judge looked at the Sheriff, who seemed to understand that it was his duty to get the sleeper into "condition."

"Mr. B., the court is in."

"I won't give the reply. Suffice it to say, the Sheriff had a decided objection to going to the murky and sulphurous place to which he was assigned."

"Mr. B.," said the Judge, "we have observed with profound regret your conduct during the last week; and this morning we find you in no better condition to take up your cases than before. We are disposed to bear with you no longer. You disgrace yourself and your country, the court," and the profession, by your course of conduct." This reproval elicited the following colloquy:

"Did your honor speak to me?"

"I did, sir!"

"What re-mark did you make?"

"I said, that in my opinion, you disgrace yourself and family, the court, and the profession, by your course of conduct."

"May it please your honor, I have been an attorney in-and-in this court for fifteen years; and permit me to say, your honor, that that is the first re-remark I ever knew you to give!"

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REPORT OF THE DURHAM TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Concluded.

Oct. 2nd, the school at Rogers Hill, taught by Mr. Andrew Graham. The attendance was good. Owing to the illness of the Secretary, who was expected to lecture, no lecture was delivered. This disappointment will be to a certain extent made up, as the Secretary has kindly consented to deliver an evening lecture early in winter. The school house is entirely too small to accommodate the number of children usually attending. From its present internal arrangements nothing like convenience can be obtained. The comfort and health of teacher and taught call loudly for the immediate erection of a more commodious building. The appearance of the district warrants the conclusion that nothing is wanting but determination, to have a suitable building forthwith.

Oct. 16th, the school at Carriboe meadows taught by Mr. William Smart. This school was visited at the special request of the Trustees. The attendance was very creditable to the community. Mr. Graham lectured 'On Practical Education.' The school house is superior to many of our country school houses.

Nov. 11th—the school at Scotch Hill, taught by Mr. Donald Ross. This school also, was visited at the request of the Trustees. The Association visited it, and the one last mentioned, this season for the first time. The attendance here was respectable; and much interest was manifested in the proceedings.

The school was in rather an inferior condition; it has however been somewhat improved since the examination. Mr. A. Graham again lectured 'On the Chemistry of Vegetation.' Owing to the badness of the roads during the latter part of the season, the Association has as yet been unable to overtake the examination of the other schools.

From two years' experience the Association is enabled to speak with considerable precision of the advantages resulting from the 'Association,'—of the state of public feeling on educational matters and of the difficulties requiring to be removed. Of the advantages, the following may be enumerated.

1. It has afforded the means of professional counsel and aid, and thereby united the Teachers as a band of brothers.

2. It has made the amount of professional knowledge which each individual possessed, common property; thus each obtained the advantage of the experience of all.

3. It has rendered teachers better qualified for the important duties of their office.

4. It has secured for them a somewhat more elevated position in the public estimation.

5. It has afforded to the public, Teachers who are better qualified than hitherto, and who can bring into the schools the best systems of teaching and modes of discipline which experience can suggest, under existing circumstances.

6. It has secured to the public better schools, by acting as a check upon superficial or careless teaching.

7. It has led to the improvement of school houses and securing to many districts, besides those connected with the Association, a better supply of maps and books, than they hitherto possessed, without giving them the trouble or expense of procuring them.

8. It has excited a deeper interest in the cause of Education and diffused (it is hoped) some additional information on Educational matters.

9. The means employed to secure these ends.—1. By the teachers frequently meeting upon a footing of equality, and candidly discussing educational matters.

2. By all visiting each others schools, pointing out errors and suggesting improvements.

3. By teachers addressing the scholars upon their privileges and duties, and the people upon the various subjects connected with the efficiency of schools and the introduction of improvements.

4. By having all the meetings open to the public and delivering lectures on literary and scientific subjects, and by eliciting discussions on the same.

REMARKS.—1. That the public take a deeper interest in the cause of Education and in the progress of this Association, is evident from the fact, that last year, although intimation was given of all the school examinations and the public invited to attend, yet not more than three or four heads of families attended in any of the districts, except two; whereas this year the attendance was large and respectable in almost