

minutes churning, would sell readily for thirty cents. So if any of your readers should want a churn, I should advise them not to buy a three-minute one.

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AGENTS: E. D. SIMPSON, Esq., Travelling Agent; J. L. SUTHERLAND, Esq., General Agent; ACADIAN MINES—ISAAC HINGLEY, Esq.; OLD BARNES—EBON ARCHIBALD, Esq.; FOLLY VILLAGE—E. DAVISON, Esq.; NEW ANSKAN—GEORGE NELSON, Esq.; NORTH RIVER—ROBERT STEWART, Esq.; UPPER STEWACHE—R. C. WADDILL, Esq.; UPPER ECONOMY—R. McLEOD, Esq.; HALIFAX—W. G. FENNER, Esq.; RENFREW—W. PRINCE, Esq.; DORHAM—D. B. GRAHAM, Esq.; LOGAN'S TANKERY—D. W. McKEEN, Esq.; NORTH SYDNEY, C.B.—W. D. DIMOCK, Esq.; S. J. SELIG, Esq.

The Mirror AND Colchester County Advertiser. SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1868. INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

As Truro is about to become the terminus of the Intercolonial Railway, and as this fact is now well known to our readers, they have, we presume, ere this been expecting some remarks from us on this great work. We should have done so, but have been waiting till we could give some information of interest.

For some months past parties of Surveyors, under the direction of Sandford Fleming, Esq., C. E., have been leaving our town for the woods to make surveys of different routes between here and Amherst. The survey has been continued up to the present month, although we have had a very severe early fall and winter—but the anxiety felt in headquarters to get the line located has, we believe, necessitated the work going on so unusually late into the cold weather.

The line is now located through Nova Scotia, and after the plans are finished and estimates made the work of construction may be begun at a very early date.

For this or other reasons, we think it most probably take—we say most probably as some minor alterations may yet be made. After leaving Truro it makes for Debert settlement, thence through the Folly River valley, passing the edge of Folly lake; from this point it runs along the slope of the Cobeguid mountains to Greenville, and from thence to Rushton settlement, and across River Philip; from here two lines are located, one taking a course which passes through the Salt Springs and some very valuable mineral land, the other runs in a more easterly direction—these two located lines meet at, or near, the Little Forks of Maccan River, and then the line is continued across the marshes to Amherst.

Some little stir has been made to get the line to pass by the Iron Mines in Londonderry—it certainly would be of great advantage if it could go this way, as it is a well known fact that the iron from these mines is superior to any yet found, but the heavy expense in the way of freight from the mines to a shipping place has been a great drawback to the prosperity and advance of the works. It is also impossible for the owners to take any contract extending over a period of time as the navigation to the only port near them is closed up during the greater part of the year. However, we would advise the Company to run a tramway from the mines to the nearest point on the line, which in this case will be a less distance than it is from the mines to their shipping port and thus secure the use of the Intercolonial Railway. There is no doubt the line would have been run by the mines at first, but that the grade and engineering difficulties are much heavier this way and it would necessitate the line being longer.

The Intercolonial Railway will considerably increase our wealth and open up our mineral and other resources, as it runs through some of the most valuable parts of Nova Scotia; besides we should remember that out of the great number of workmen employed on the construction, many of them, when the work is finished, having the means will buy land and settle down in our country; and it is a well known theory that it is the population, or rather men, who cause a country to prosper and not its wealth.

It is not known, as yet, which way the line will enter our town—we trust that it will not pass through the centre and thus spoil the appearance of Truro.

Of the line, after passing through Nova Scotia, we know very little. A large number of pamphlets are being written and printed, pointing out the different routes

known as the Border route, Central route and North Shore route through New Brunswick, all attempting to prove which is the best, shortest and cheapest. For our own part we consider the Central the best, and for the following reason, viz: that it will open up a vast extent of country, where good and large quantities of land and timber can be obtained. The Border route we object to, as it is too near the United States, and would, in case of war, be useless as a means of transport for our troops. Of the North Shore route we know of little in its favor—it has its shipping, and does not require a line till the other portions of the country are supplied. Of course for the transport of troops the shortest route will have great weight with the Government at home.

By the Act of Confederation the work has to be begun within six months after the Act came into operation, by the 1st of February the time will have expired. The plans are now being finished, and a report being prepared on the same, the estimates will shortly follow, so that we may expect work to begin almost immediately in Nova Scotia.

We feel certain the work will greatly increase the wealth and size of our town and neighborhood, and we trust our fellow-citizens will look after their own interest and be prepared with supplies equal to the demand. A hint is sufficient to a wise man.

COURT OF SESSIONS.

This Court commenced its sitting on Tuesday the 14th inst. A goodly array of "Colchester's Wisdom" graced the Judicial benches of the County Court House.

The Grand Jury being called were addressed by the Custos in a short pithy speech, after which they retired to their room to dispose of the huge pile of Bills placed before him by the Clerk of the Peace. The first day was occupied with the usual routine of road petitions, &c.

The case of a young female charged with larceny was brought before the Court and on pleading Guilty she was sentenced to 60 days in the County Jail.

An appeal from the School Assessment from Stewiacke was next brought up and the action of the Trustees sustained.

A resolution which had passed the Session in Cumberland, appointing a committee to prepare petitions to present to the local Legislature, praying that the License Law may be amended, so that a fund for the erection of a Provincial Asylum for incurables, was read in Court, but that County having refused to grant licenses for this year rendered action in the matter unnecessary.

On Thursday the Grand Jury recommended the granting of License to several of the persons who had made application, over this bone of contention an animated but not particularly lucid discussion took place, the Bench not having the power to grant licenses when a majority of the rate-payers petition against it. The friends of Temperance taking advantage of this wise provision of the law, produced their petition with the necessary number of signatures, but the Clerk of the Peace having trimmed up the document, five signatures were wanting to fulfill the generous provisions of the Act. A very spirited discussion then arose between the Justices and the gentleman who plead the cause of the widow and the fatherless, and the friends of temperance owe that gentleman a debt of gratitude for his gallant defence before the sanhedrim of the county. The visages of the publicans and not a few of the sinners assumed a smile of satisfaction, as the final vote of the intelligence of Colchester, legalised their efforts to elevate humanity by the exhibition of spirits.

Three gentlemen were recommended by the Jury either of whom, in the language of the presentment, were considered as competent to fill the office of County Treasurer, vacant from the resignation of the late incumbent, only two submitted their claims to magistrister favor, which resulted after a close contest in the election of Mr. John F. Crow, by a majority of two votes.

His Worship the Stipendiary Magistrate submitted his report which showed that the large amount of \$166.46 had been collected by him during the year, the fruits of his vigilance in preserving the peace of the village. A Police Tax had been laid on the inhabitants of the district, notwithstanding the statements from time to time by his Worship that the establishment was self-sustaining. The Court, on investigation, very properly ordered the money so raised to be refunded.

The whole amount to be taxed on the County for the present year, including Educational Assessments, amounts to over \$9000.

Great dissatisfaction exists throughout the County at the unmerciful pruning the salaries of officials reduced, as well as the summary manner in which great numbers of private Bills were dealt with.

The entertainment of the Rothsay Blues Volunteer Brass Band in Cobeguid Hall, on Tuesday evening last, in aid of their teacher, Mr. W. H. Hall, who lost all his property by the late disastrous fire in Halifax, was, as we predicted, a complete success. The performance of the Band was very creditable indeed, and highly appreciated by the audience. The ladies who kindly assisted in the evening's entertainment were rapturously greeted each time they made their appearance. Mr. Hall has won for himself the esteem of every one with whom he has come in contact since he undertook the tuition of the Rothsay Blues Volunteer Brass Band.

We have received from G. E. Morton, Halifax, a copy of the Mining Gazette for January.

Rev. Mr. Cumming's Lecture.

On the evening of the 11th instant we were privileged to listen to Rev. Mr. Cumming's admirable lecture on the "Brotherhood of Humanity" before the Young Men's Christian Association, and in our last had not space at our command to do justice to its merits. On the occasion the Rev. John I. Baxter of Onslow gave out the 133rd Psalm as appropriate to the subject, which was sung with good effect by the fine choir of the Presbyterian Church. After singing the Rev. Mr. Morton engaged in prayer, when J. F. Blanchard, Esq., the President of the Association, made a short address, and introduced the talented lecturer to the meeting.

The Rev. gentleman then took the stand, and without making that apology which often spoils an otherwise good lecture, in a very clear and pleasing manner elaborated the chief points of interest in his subject, making use of the most chaste and elegant language, and for more than an hour he enlisted the rapt attention of a large and respectable audience.

He commenced by stating that the subject was a wide one—that there was enough in its ample folds to say a great deal upon, socially, morally or intellectually and physically. That it was confined to no race or creed. He compared it to a valley or desert for wideness. Said he would not, like the old Puritan preacher, who made every sermon an epitome of theology, attempt to explode the subject in one lecture; but would confine his remarks to salient points of a practical character. He then clearly demonstrated that all mankind is one family—all descended from one family. He learnt this from his earliest teachings of the Bible. "We have one father, even God." "God hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth." These words mean children of one parent—all linked together by golden ties of one brotherhood. They refer to human beings and do not favor Voltaire's impious idea that man is only an improvement of the monkey.

He then closed the Bible, and viewed the subject in the light of natural history. He accounted for the differences which exist in the race in various parts of the globe, from the keen-eyed stirring American; the heroic and stout-hearted Englishman; the shrewd and serious Scot; and so on down to the Hottentot and New Hollander, and made them quite recognizable to the man of the world. His greatest contrast was between a refined and highly educated daughter of Nova Scotia and the female occupant of one of our wigwags. He gave Agassiz's answer to these. Said he is of opinion that in the beginning God created not one, but a dozen pair of human beings, and made as many zoological provinces for their occupation. This he considered as much zoological nonsense, and regretted that any should believe it, and confine their minds to their own country. He beautifully showed that true science is the hand-maid of true religion, and deprecated that science that would prevent him placing the Bible in the hand of an Ethiopian or a South Sea Islander.

He then took up and demonstrated the position that the nearer we approach the fountain head of civilization the finer we find the type of man kind, and explained why we should find the differences that are to be met step by step from that centre. He gave us the views of Cosmos on this subject, and showed to what a large extent they were produced by change of climate, &c. He said that in some parts however unlike men we may find the people, yet all have the elements of mankind.

He then exhorted us not to lose sight of our identity, but to promote the general interests of humanity by occupying the position nature designed for us. In this connection he condemned phrenology, but said there was a little truth in it—a grain of gold in a bag of sand. The subsequent part of the lecture made us think there may be more in phrenology than the learned gentlemen was willing to admit. He then spoke of certain men, especially gifted sons of genius in the various walks of life. He deplored the great dearth of native born great men, and gave some wholesome advice to govern persons of every calling. In his opinion our preachers must not echo the dogmas of a creed, but preach the great truths of christianity. He would praise our editors and journalists more if they dipped their pens more in oil and less in gall. In the same interesting way he counselled our teachers, statesmen, professors, doctors, lawyers, mechanics, farmers, merchants and manufacturers, and said that all might be benefactors of their race. That many fail to be so by not finding their proper position. That to a very large extent parents were to blame for this, by making their children what nature never intended them for.

He then paid a worthy tribute to labor. Said that all labor is honorable, is dignified, and that it is only the wavering, fickle-minded would be gentlemen who is too proud to work and do good.

"Honor and shame from no condition rise, Act well your part for there the honor lies."

He was a believer in the proverb that we should "Live and let live," considered it right that there should be prince and people and so forth, that in the language of Scripture, we should pay tribute to whom tribute is due—custom to whom custom—fear to whom fear—honor to whom honor. And that we should love one another. He agreed with the writer who says "Man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn." He then denounced slavery and paid a handsome tribute to the memory of Pitt, Wilberforce, Lincoln, and a host of worthies who were instrumental in its abolition in England and America.

In this way we might fill another column, by giving the ideas which the reverend gentleman clothed in the most beautiful language, and delivered in a graceful and energetic manner, but have already made our article too lengthy, and must bring it to a close. In doing so, we heartily endorse the compliment the fair daughter of the wigwag paid the lecturer at the end of the meeting for the kindly manner in which he had spoken of all races—"All same one brother now."

Correspondence.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. We must know the names and addresses of our correspondents as a guaranty of their good faith. We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of correspondents.

HOME.

Was there ever another such place? Was there ever a spot dearer, happier, more beautiful, more sacred than home? All is terra firma. It is the sunniest picture in all memory's gallery, that old white house fronting the bay, with the great brown barn upon the one side, and the green hills stretching towards the sunrise on the other. Merry happy days I spent there "lang syne." Northward lay the great marsh, where tall timothy is seen waving in the summer winds, and from it brown-top is gathered to bleach in the sun for making the "boy's hats." Beyond was the brook, where often we went fishing; and well pleased were we when we brought home our sling of four dozen trout. In winter the trout fishing was "played out;" but as a substitute we slid and skated far down until we reached the big marsh. Further up the brook lay the maple woods, where in early spring we watched the tree-tapping, or sucked the maple sap fresh from the tree. I could never summon courage to explore them far, much as I desired it. Once I saw a fox there, and a confused idea concerning the Biblical connexion of foxes and frebrands, was enough to keep me at a safe distance. Nearer the house was the garden; a more beautiful one I did not imagine ever existed. There were marigolds, sweet-williams, and the never-falling sunflower, the most precious of all to the eyes of the covetous lens.

Then the barn! The horse stable was my own especial favorite; and often a cold winter's morning I tried putting the bridle on "Old Ned." But after well skimming my tongue and lips unbecomingly straps, and bruising my knees attempting to climb into the manger, I found it "didn't pay," so I was content to wait shivering in the cold till some one came to put the bridle on for me, thinking of the time when I would be of some use in the world—that time to arrive when I am able to bridle my horse, get on him, and ride him to water. Not that I did nothing but play all those long days. Every morning after breakfast I was obliged to sit down and learn my monosyllabic words until I was heartily tired of it. Very stupid work it seemed to go over and over that tiresome task; and I never seemed to learn any. I had a vague idea sometimes that I grew worse, and wondered if it was not punishment to keep me there. Of course I never knew. When the day was very pleasant it seemed doubly irksome, and longing looks I cast at the bright task-manuscript, I measured the time when my task would be performed. Then I would grow restless, and complain how much I was obliged to study. This would bring down upon my head grave kindly lectures upon the necessity of boys forming studious and industrious habits, and quite repentant, I would make great resolves (inwardly) as to the great, good and industrious man I would some day be. But the moment of liberty was the signal for dismissing all grave resolutions and wise reflections. Last, but not least in appearance, was the old garret, with all manner of quaint and curious things, from the old spinning wheel to the rusty gun and swallow-tail'd coat, that I looked upon with reverence; and there, after sunset, I slept the sleep of childhood and dreamed the dreams of boyhood, knowing nothing of the term "weariness." There were good friends near me, sunny skies above me, beautiful things around me, and more than all, a heart at rest, because it had no dread of chill winds upon the great ocean, of the sweeping gales and rocking billows. The world was yet to me as an untrodden page, and thus (in the dawning of a new year), before all other pictures, I love to look back upon the scenes of childhood, though separated by very necessity from these scenes of past enjoyment.

PROVINCIAL, AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF 1868.

This Exhibition is to be held in Halifax during the week commencing on the 4th day of October, 1868, and is open to the whole Province. It is contemplated to be conducted on a more extensive scale than any previous exhibition ever held in this Province. We hope Colchester will not be behind in the matter. Below we subjoin a condensed list of prizes:

Table with 2 columns: Agricultural and Miscellaneous prizes. Includes items like Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, Grain & Seeds, Roots & Vegetables, Dairy Produce, Miscellaneous, Horticultural & Floral, and Manufacturing prizes.

Total \$9414

The Liverpool Advertiser, formerly the Liverpool Transcript, now owned by Mr. S. W. Bryden, presents a very neat appearance. We wish our young friend every success.

Miss Katman of the Provincial Bookstore, Granville-street, Halifax, has our thanks for files of late American papers. The latest papers—English and American—magazines and periodicals, can always be had at the Provincial Bookstore.

Local and Other Items.

We understand that Mr. Chesley intends having an extensive Musical Convention about the first of March. "Rural Observer" will appear in our next. "A Vision" will be attended to as soon as possible.

The celebrated Temperance lecturer, John B. Gough, is on his last lecturing tour.

The Prince of Wales spent Christmas Eve in the very proper employment of superintending the distribution of beef to the poor people.

The people of Truro are in want of a fire-engine. Here is a market for the machine that has been "stored" on the Grand Parade all winter. His Colonist.

Don't forget the Tea-meeting on Tuesday evening next in aid of the poor fishermen.

SEVERAL HON. HOURS.—Rather an exciting scene took place at the Depot a few days ago. A young gent attempted to get away quietly without paying his board. His landlady got wind of it, and arrived at the depot a few minutes before the train started. After having exhausted every argument to induce him to pay up she relieved him of his carpet-bag and let him go.

A gentleman informed us yesterday that his son—a lad of fifteen years—while engaged in setting snares for rabbits a few days ago a few miles from Truro, suddenly came across a huge bear. The bear fled: so did the boy.

The party who borrowed a dictionary from us a few weeks ago will confer a favor by returning it as soon as possible.

In another column will be found a correct list of the Halifax market prices.

The Rev. G. M. Grant delivered a highly interesting lecture on the "Paris Exhibition," at Cobeguid Hall, on Monday evening last, before the Truro Young Men's Christian Association. The Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity.

BY TELEGRAPH.

News by the Atlantic Cable.

OTTAWA, Jan. 25. All the Ministers are now present, with the exception of the Hon. Mr. Howland. No important business has yet been decided.

The Ontario Legislature voted five thousand dollars for the relief of the destitute fishermen in the Province of Nova Scotia, yesterday.

Tuesday a public meeting will be held here to raise a subscription for the same object, and on Tuesday evening next a Grand Concert will be given, the proceeds to go to swell the fund, on which occasion Mr. John A. M. will be present.

LONDON, Jan. 18th.—Considerable excitement was occasioned in this city to-day by the announcement that Fenian Desney, who, with Kelly, was rescued from the custody of the police at Manchester some weeks ago, had been recaptured. The police late yesterday afternoon overhauled a man near Waterford, Ireland, who answers completely the description of Desney. There are other strong circumstances with these which warrant the belief that the authorities have not been mistaken. The prisoner under a strong guard, started from Manchester this morning, where he will be confined with the fellow-prisoners of Desney for recognition. The Government officials are very vigilant. Yesterday p.m. two Americans, named Barrett and O'Neill, were arrested at Glasgow and imprisoned. Papers found on their person indicate beyond doubt that they belong to Fenian organizations. The motion recently made in the Court of Queen's Bench for a change in the place of the trials of the Fenians Burke, Casey, Shaw, and Mullony from Warwick to London is likely to be granted.

DONOS, Jan. 17th.—Information has been received here that a very violent hurricane recently prevailed at Tenerife and vicinity. Ships were driven to sea, houses unroofed and blown down, and damage very great, though no mention of loss of life.

LONDON, Jan. 18th.—The Turkish Government is seeking to raise a loan in the English market, the proceeds of which are to be applied to improving navigation at the mouth of the Danube.

COEK, Jan. 17.—A vial of explosive fluid known as Greek fire, was thrown yesterday at one of the witnesses for the Government in the Fenian trials; but the material failed to ignite, and no injury was done. No clue has been obtained to the perpetrator.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—Prime Minister Menabrea has addressed a sharp note to the Spanish Government. It was called forth by the speech of Queen Isabella at the opening of the Cortes, in which it was announced that Spain was ready to interfere for the defence of the Papal States. Menabrea informs the Spanish Cabinet that Italy will not permit the intervention in her affairs of any foreign power save France, in whose case such intervention is only allowed by special treaty stipulations.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

Jan 18.—John Henry, I.S.; John Black, do.; D. W. Taylor, do.; W. McClarty, do.; Rev G. M. Grant, Halifax; Martin Lawson, do.; 19.—F. C. Brennan, Halifax; A. Henderson, Pictou; William Dobson, Tatamagouche; S. Hoper & wife, Pictou; 21.—W. F. Catesaur, New York; A. Anderson, Halifax; 22.—Robert Barter, California; David Murdoch, New Canaan; Joseph Miles, Montreal; D. McDonald, Pictou; Elias Bly, St. John, N.B.; T. C. Melan, Halifax; John Logan, Pictou; S. H. Reading, Case, Mass.; 23.—J. Crathern, Montreal; G. Espritier, Cete France; Ellen Rosette, Halifax; Jude Dodd, Pictou.