

## THE DAWN OF DAY.

I rise from balmy sweet repose,  
To hail the glorious dawn;  
To view bright nature's various flowers,  
Which deck the verdant lawn.

I love to see the light begin,  
And watch each spreading ray;  
To see the progress of the sun,  
Illuminate the day.

How nobly grand, how beautiful,  
Is yonder soft blue sky;  
On which I gaze with holy thoughts,  
And many a heartfelt sigh.

To me, in nature's loveliness,  
A sweet delight is given;  
For that which yields true bliss on earth,  
Prepares the soul for heaven.

## 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.

## CHARADES.

- 1.—I am composed of sixteen letters. My 2, 5, 12, 11, 15—15, 14, 15, 10, 16 will give you the name of a Cornwallis schooner. My 1, 3, 9, 13, 11, 6 is the name of an eminent divine. My 7, 8, 5, 4 is indispensable in raising children.—My whole is yet quite young; but has travelled over the greater part of the province, and found friends everywhere. I.
- 2.—My first is either bad or good,  
May please or may offend you;  
My second, in a thirsty mood,  
May very much befriend you.  
My whole, though term'd a cruel word,  
May yet appear a kind one;  
It often may with joy be heard,  
With tears may often blind one.

## SOLUTIONS OF QUESTIONS IN LAST NO.

Charade—Canning. Enigma—Glass.

## LATEST EUROPEAN NEWS.

The R. M. Steamship *Asia* arrived at an early hour this morning, with English papers to the 27th ult.; from which we have compiled the following summary:—

## GREAT BRITAIN.

Since Mr. Roebuck expressed his intention to move in the House of Commons a resolution to the effect that it is the duty of her Majesty's Government to recognise without delay the independence of the Confederate States, the friends of the South in England have been actively engaged in evoking expressions of public opinion in favour of the resolutions. Several public meetings have been held, and taking courage by the result of the ap-

peal in the provinces, they are about to submit the question to a metropolitan audience.

The reports from the agricultural districts remain unmixed with apprehensions, and there is no doubt that the ensuing harvest will be one of the best that has been experienced for many years. Wheat is already in full ear, and vegetation generally well advanced.

## FOREIGN.

The King of the Belgians, to whom war referred for arbitration the dispute between this country and Brazil, has given his decision, which is believed to be more favourable to Brazil than to England.

Garibaldi is expected in France early in the ensuing month. By the advice of his physician he is about to take the waters of *Neris-les-Bains*, in the department of Allier, where lodgings have been engaged for him.

The offer of the French Emperor to unite with England in negotiations with America and in a recognition of the South has again brought the question of the American war into prominent public notice.

The propositions of the three allied powers upon the Polish question, which were forwarded to St. Petersburg on Friday, arrived there on the 23rd, and were to be remitted to Prince Gortschakoff on the 25th inst. They are nearly identical in form and pretty well agree in substance, the only portion in dispute being those paragraphs in the propositions having reference to an armistice, to which Austria demurred.

The Constitutional publishes an article on the part England should take if the propositions be rejected, and in conclusion says—"We are convinced that England will dispel all equivocation. Her honour and the interests of Europe and humanity demand it."

The part which England will take in the settlement of the Polish question, and the present position which she occupies in Europe, are subjects now creating some considerable amount of uneasiness. The Times declaims against a continuance of the present policy as dangerous, and as leading to difficulties from which England could not extricate herself with credit. The country is declared to be drifting into a state which will lead to war if it advances, and to loss of character if it retreats.

The National Government of Poland, it is said, will accept of a suspension of hostilities, if extended over the whole theatre of the insurrection; it will agree to a congress, if Poland has a representative; but as for the result, the Government and the nation will accept nothing short of the complete independence of the kingdom.

Further encounters have taken place on

the Russian frontier; and the Poles have penetrated as far as Klodawa.

Battles have also taken place at Blizin and Bobrze, where the Imperialists were completely routed, with loss of 260 killed and wounded. The Poles lost 60 men.

In the neighbourhood of Warsaw several skirmishes have taken place, and from time to time the insurgents surround the city and tear down the imperial colours. The telegraph wires are destroyed, and all communication with the town by that means is suspended. Executions continue daily, some of the victims being persons of standing and influence; the prisons are crowded, notwithstanding the drafts sent to Siberia, and the flower of the peasantry are compelled to join the Russian army.

A new insurrectionary movement close to the Austrian frontier has been apprehended; fresh bands of insurgents are being continually organised and reinforcements sent in exceeding the losses by capture and death.

Warlike rumors arising out of the Polish question are again prevalent in Paris. Several Russian papers fully anticipate war with France.

A letter from St. Petersburg says that the constant arrival of troops from the east, the crowded state of the military depots, and the daily departure of detachments for the west and the provinces of the Baltic, indicate that the Russian Government is preparing for some greater emergency than the suppression of the Polish insurrection.

The commotion which has for some time existed in the minds of the people of Prussia exhibits no symptoms of subsidence. The Cabinet has been called together nearly every day, and the unusual length of its sittings and the silence of the Prussian press upon internal affairs are looked upon as indications of a coming storm.

The Emperor of the French has had an interview with several practical men upon the subject of working the Mexican mines, which, it is asserted, under proper management, would produce wealth enough to pay off the national debt of France; but what course he will adopt with respect thereto has not yet been determined upon.

A statement has gone abroad that the Emperor of France intends taking possession of Lower California and Sonora, as an indemnity for the cost of the Mexican expedition, and in order that France may have her auriferous regions in common with England and other parts of the world.

The High Commissioner of the Ionian Isles, Sir Henry Storks, has issued a proclamation announcing the annexation of the Ionian Isles to Greece, as proposed by England.