

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure
- Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

- Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached/
Pages détachées
- Showthrough/
Transparence
- Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue
- Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from: /
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

- Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison
- Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison
- Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

- Additional comments: /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below /
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
								✓			

WEEKLY MISCELLANY.

Devoted to the Intellectual and Moral Improvement of the Young.

Vol. 1. Halifax, N. S. Thursday, November 5, 1863. No. 20.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT \$1 PER YEAR

IN ADVANCE, BY

W. Cunnabell, 155 Upper Water Street.

Subscriptions received by the Agents, and at the office of publication.

HALIFAX, N. S. NOVEMBER 5, 1863.

AUTUMN REVERIES.

The leaves have fallen at last, and the first puff of Winter's breath has come, with its visions of a merry Christmas and a happy New Year, and all the other delights for which it gives so keen a relish. In another month we may hope to gather round the fireside in honor of King Winter's holidays, and, thinking only of the pleasures of bye-gone times, and the good cheer of the present, forget the bleak days that are ahead. In England the Yule logs will blaze, and the bells ring merrily out a welcome to a time that brings good will to all; and far away in the "frozen North" there will be strange old legends told of the times of which a Danish poet with an outlandish name wrote, when he said,

"The Nors-man's king is on the sea,
Though bitter wintry cold it be
On the wild ways his Yule keeps he."

For four or five long months stores of intellectual pleasure will be laid at our feet. While the Earth is resting under Winter's sway, we may be obtaining new strength and vigor of mind, learning of the marvels amid which we live, so that when the leaves unfold again and the birds come back, we may see new beauty in them all, and more cause for wonder, love and praise to Him who made and controls the universe.

The works of Nature invite us to earnest and minute investigation. Work of Art often strike any vision most pleasingly from a distance, but in all the natural objects around us there is a touch of beauty, sometimes of magnificence, that is kept as a reward for patient and diligent search. A few winter evenings' study may show to us wonders in the most common forms of insect life, may explain to us the tiny land shells that look

like specks of mould on the withered forest leaves, and may teach us lessons, stranger than many a romance, from the pebbles that lie upon our beach. If we become weary in exploring the realm of Nature, we may go to the storehouse of History and Biography, and learn how great men wrought their way in other days, how ancient Rome and Greece struggled for the mastery of the world, and how at last the great spirits that animated them both declined, leaving the nations, changed in all but name, to wear the laurels which they won; ever keeping in mind as we read, what all should teach, that truth will prevail, that honesty is the right policy, and that the best wealth is that which is accompanied by a sense of right conduct and the smile of divine approval.

Thus may each season find us, and leave us, better than ever we were before; more capable of enjoying the delights which are spread around us, and fitter to enter upon the new train of duties, the new course of life which every year brings round.

Nova Scotia is sometimes favored with delightful weather in November, called by naturalists, Indian Summer. To this interval between Autumn and Winter a popular poet thus alludes:

A few smiles more, departing distant snail
Some mellow smiles thro' the soft vapoury air,

Ere, o'er the frozen earth the loud winds run,

Or snows are sifted o'er the meadows bare.

Smiles on the brown hills and the leafless trees.

And the dark rocks whose summer wreaths are cast

And the blue gentian-flower, that, in the breeze

Nods lonely, of the beautiful race the last.

Yet a few sunny days in which the bee
Shall murmur by the hedge that skirts the way,

The cricket chirp upon the russet-leaves,
And men delight to linger in thy ray.

A few rich smiles and we will try to bear
The piercing winter frosts and darkened air."

CULTIVATE THE IMAGINATION.

As the imagination is the essential part of the genius of the poet, presenting to him analogies and relations which are not perceived by ordinary minds, so it is the main instrument of discovery in science and of invention in the arts. To the philosopher who enters on a new field of inquiry, it furnishes lights which illuminate his path and lead him onward in his journey—fallacious lights indeed if he trusts implicitly to them, but far other wise if he takes them for no more than they are worth, not supposing that they can in any degree supersede the necessity of strict observation and a hesitating and a cautious judgment. Such is the history of all the great achievements in the inductive sciences; nor is it otherwise even with those sciences in which we have to deal, not with probabilities, but with absolute certainties. How many crude notions must have passed through Newton's mind before he completed the invention of fluxions! So it is with all other human pursuits, whether it be in the case of Marlborough or Wellington arranging the plan of a campaign, or of Columbus directing his course over the hitherto unexplored Atlantic Ocean, or of Watt engaged in the invention of the steam-engine. Wherever great things are accomplished, it is the imagination which begins the work, and the reason and judgment which complete it.—*Brooks's "Psychological Enquiries."*

LAUNCHED at Malindi, one day last week, a fine brigantine called the Lilly, 250 tons register, built by G. Smith, Esq. for himself, Capt. Esdale and others. This vessel takes a cargo of plaster from Windsor, and goes to the United States in search of employ, in charge of Capt. Esdale, well and favorably known.

A fine two top-mast schr. named the Conquerall, was launched at LaHave, Lunenburg County, on 27th ult. from the shipyard of Mr. M. Weagles, for John McKean & Co. She is about 225 ton, carpenters' measurement. There is also on the stocks at LaHave, two others, the one a schr. owned by Edward Mullock, Esq., the other a brig. owned by E. Hubb & Co.—*Chron.*

SCOLDING.

Two thriving farmers, A and B, lived near neighbors, whose wives were patterns of energy, industry, frugality, neatness, etc. Each had been married about fifteen years, and the wife of A proved to be a termagant, while that of B had not spoken petulantly since her marriage. These men were once in the midst of an interesting conversation, when the dinner horn from the house of Mr. A was sounded, and he said to B: "I must go at once, or my wife will give me such a lecture."

"I really wish," replied B, "that I could hear my wife scold as yours does for five minutes just to see how it would sound, for she has never uttered a crooked word since our marriage."

"O!" said A, "get for your wife a load of crooked wood, and you will hear it, I warrant you, for nothing makes my wife rave equal to that."

Farmer B kept his own counsel, and when he went to the forest to prepare his years supply of wood, he cut each crooked stick on each side of the curve so as to preserve it entire, and threw all such sticks in a separate pile subject to his order. When his old stock of wood was consumed, he collected an entire load of crooked sticks and deposited them at his door, and said nothing.

When he came to dinner the next day, he expected the verification of the prophecy; but the meal as usual, was well-cooked and in good time, and his wife came to the board with her usual beneficent smile, and said nothing relative to the wood. As the wood wasted away, his curiosity and anxiety increased, till his wife one day said to him:

"Husband, our wood is nearly exhausted, and if you have any more like the last you brought me, I wish you would get it, for it is the best I ever had it fits round to pots and kettles so nicely."

SAFE TO STEER BY.

When the great Teacher first pronounced the memorable comparison of a good man with a conspicuous city, his eyes may have been looking to the ancient town of Shaphet, which stood upon a lofty elevation high above the waves of Galilee. It was in full sight, and seen from afar. It was as if He had said, "Ye are like yonder city of Shaphet set

upon a hill." That city is always there, always in one place, lifting its domes to the morning sun, and flashing back his evening rays from his high battlements. It is an object to take the compass by—an object of which the traveller from Syria and Lebanon may guide his steps. The fisherman, as he pushes his light shallop over the placid bosom of Genesereth, knows which way to steer his little craft, for yonder looms up Shaphet, the "city on a hill." The dwellers hard by knew which way was south, by looking out toward the lofty city. It was always on a hilly throne.

So it is with a man of Bible principle; he is a moral Saphat. Other men can steer by him. Other men often judge of the wisdom or rightfulness of things by the position which he occupies. He is on a hill—firm, well established, not seeking to be conspicuous, but yet not ashamed to be seen. It requires a sound conscience to be all this. It requires holy and consistent living. The controlling, and directing godliness of character is not attained but by prayer, watchfulness, self-denial, and careful walking with God.

LONDON.

Every one takes his own particular view of the metropolis. The antiquary, besides stately Westminster Abbey, the massive tower, and other old buildings, notes in nooks and corners things of great value which many would overlook. The man of commerce lingers amongst the vessels in the river—a fleet—the warehouse to which the products of world, of costly kind, have been brought, and takes an interest in buildings which may possess no great external attractions, but where operations are carried forward which have influence in shaking or establishing thrones and kingdoms. The military man, comparatively heedless of other matters, wanders to the neighboring arsenals, inspecting the vast stores of arms, the preparation of the munitions of war, and the making of those "arms of precision" which will pave the way, although by present deadly effects, to a more intelligent manner of contest between nations. The medical professor, the lawyer and the man of letters have each their peculiar views. The mechanist finds pleasure and instruction in spots which others would

pass over without note. The artist has his views. He sees the phases of this great life-mass according to the guidance of his fancy; and the tasteful architect, in his way, looks with feelings of mingled satisfaction and regret at the marvelous extent of the work of human hands which covers so many miles of space. Fewer look at it as a whole—as the home of nearly 3,000,000 of inhabitants, and as the great centre of the world's civilization.

Viewed from the highest points of sight from Highgate or Hamstead, the Monument, or the upper gullery of St. Paul's Cathedral, even when the atmosphere is clear, the extent of London is such that great districts teeming with life vanish into a hazy distance, which prevents any complete picture. Seen from over the dome of St. Paul's the appearance is singular. The men and women, the horses and carriages, appear like mere specks. The houses and buildings are dwarfed to the size of children's toys. That moving figure which looks like a pigmy in contrast with the great statues on Wren's church, may be a lord mayor of London, a capitalist whose means are boundless, a chief minister of state, or one of those lions of literature who have a world-wide fame. How small is the figure in comparison with the extent and movement around! How great is the praise due to those who, amongst such a multitude, rise to distinction! Many thoughts are caused by the sights presented from this spot, and the mind forms pictures of times gone by, running over 2000 years, during which the capital has been growing to its present size.

There are some sights in London which are familiar to most visitors. The venerable Abbey, the palace of the Parliament, the galleries of pictures, sculptures and antiquities, the parks, St. Paul's Gog and Magog, the Thames Tunnel, Greenwich Hospital, and the public offices, are looked at by most strangers, be they hurried as they may, and who generally leave in a bewildered state in consequence. Nor is this surprising, when these who have made the various parts of the metropolis a study for life, each day wonder afresh at its marvels. By constantly looking at it, the huge whole seems to expand, and important interests, powerful operations, which were at first invisible, become evident.

Like the ebb and flow of the tide,

streams of men and women, of various grades, move in all directions at all hours of the day (unhappy is the wanderer in this flood of human life who has no object in view,) and this to our fancy is one of the most remarkable sights of London. What variety of condition—how strange the difference amongst so many countenances! Here the prosperous gentleman or gentlewoman elbows the struggling and needy passenger, doubtfully endeavoring to obtain the commonest necessaries of life. Isolated as each seems, many are more dependent on, and connected with the other than may be thought. Most have their cars, and there are few even amongst the most humble but have a circle of greater or less size and influence, to whom even in the bustle of business the thoughts revert, and to whom they look for sympathy and pleasure.

The great thoroughfares are crowded; statisticians would be puzzled to estimate the value of what is borne along the roadways. A single van may contain from £10,000 to £15,000 worth of silk, or other costly wares; and that meek-looking, ill-clad individual, whom you jostled just now on the pavement, may be revolving an idea which, when it becomes a fact, may give employment and bread to thousands, and advance the interests of the whole human family.

WHERE OUR FLOWERS COME FROM.—Our sweet peas we have received from Sicily and Ceylon; pinks, carnations and stocks are natives of Spain, Italy, and the Greek Islands; sweet Williams come from Germany; the pretty saxifrage, or London Pride, from the Alps; and heart's-ease from the wastes of Siberia. The amaranths are chiefly from the East Indies; the anemone grows wild in Germany and Switzerland; the hepatica comes from the mountains of Sweden; the fuchsia is a native of Chili, in South America, where it is a tree. Chrysanthemums and hydrangeas have been introduced from China; the gladiolus was brought from Turkey; the crown imperial comes from the woods of Persia; hyacinths belong to Syria; and dahlias grow wild in the sandy plains of Mexico. The scarlet lychnis is a native of Asia, Greece and Russia; the ranunculus was brought to Europe from the Holy Land by the crusaders.

BAD HABITS.

Bad habits are not easily relinquished; they are acquired without any difficulty; they steal insensibly upon individuals, and having effectually acquired possession they maintain their hold; and are not driven off without a firm resolution and great exertion. Bad habits are more general than are supposed. There are few places without them, and few altogether free from them, from the palace to the cottage, from the church to the school! Some, indeed, are much more injurious to their tenancy than others, which in comparison are harmless.

Bad habits are often seen in different families, such as behaving rudely at table; talking incessantly, to the great annoyance of parents and visitors; staying on an errand, so that it cannot be ascertained at what time the child or servant will return. The last produces great vexation, and often great inconvenience. Some children have the great fault of contradicting and even correcting their parents and elders in conversation.—Young persons should recollect that they know but little, and their observation and experience must of course be very limited. Speaking impertinently to servants is a disjuncting habit, and indicates a haughty and untoward temper.

My young friend, Rosa, is a lively, pleasant, industrious, good-tempered girl; but she has contracted the habit of rising late. Her excuse is, that she can make up the time lost in the morning, by sitting up late at night; not considering that late hours are very injurious to the health, and that the physical and mental powers must be, in some degree, relaxed by the labors and exercises of the day.—I have reasoned with her on the subject; and while she admits all the benefits to be derived from early rising, she has not yet corrected the habit.

A habit of irregularity is the fault of many; manifested in not keeping their engagements, and failing in their promises. An exact man observes minutes, and we need no greater examples of order and regularity than the course of the planets, the appearance of the planets, the appearance of the seasons, and the periodical return of the comets. Concerning the heavenly bodies, astronomers tell us, "there is so much exactness in their motions that they punctually come at the

same periods to the hundredth part of a minute."

"How most exact is nature's frame,
How wise the eternal mind;
His counsels never change the scheme,
That his first thoughts designed."

The want of punctuality is a serious defect in any character; it not only involves him in future difficulties, but proves a source of great inconvenience to others. A gentleman punctual in his word, when he had heard that two had agreed upon a meeting, and the one neglected his hour, would say of him, "he is a young man, then."

I must omit many other propensities, such as the habit of evil speaking, the habit of slovenliness, incivility, swearing, drunkenness, dissimulation, self-conceit, &c., hoping that my friends will profit by the preceding remarks, and inquire whether they are indulging in any unamiable, pernicious habits.

LAKES.

Lakes form elements of diversity in the landscape, and perform important functions in the economy of nature. Exposing considerable surfaces to evaporation, they serve to temper the aridity of their respective districts, at the same time that they act as so many reservoirs, in which the super-abundant supplies of winter are stored up for the increased requirements of summer. In many instances they act as checks to the too rapid discharge of rivers—retaining for perennial supply what would otherwise be run off in a few days, and restraining, moreover, the destructive flood which is brought to rest in their placid areas. Occurring so frequently in the course of rivers, they act as settling pools for the debris and sediment of their waters—the streams they discharge being pure and pellucid, whilst those they receive may be turbid and laden with impurities. In this way they get gradually silted up, and form rich alluvial tracts, the while that their outlet-currents are deepening their channels and forming the means of a more efficient drainage. In this way lakes become important agents in the surface-modification of the land; and one has only to cast his eye over the fertile dales and vales of long-established regions to perceive how much of these areas was at one time a mere succession of lakes and morasses. Biologically, too, these fresh-water sheets

become the habitants of a peculiar flora and fauna—thus extending the range of life, and affording conditions of existence that other habitats do not supply.—*Text-Book of Physical Geography.*

EDUCATION.

The great object of education is to develop all the faculties of our nature, physical, intellectual, and moral, and to endeavour to train and unite them into one harmonious system, which shall form the most perfect character of which the individual is susceptible; and thus prepare him for every period, and every sphere of action to which he may be called. It is only by means of the harmonious development of every faculty of our nature, in one connected system, that we can hope to see complete men issue from our institutions; men who may become saviours of their country, and the benefactors of mankind. To form such characters is more important than to produce mere scholars, however distinguished, and this is the object on which the eye of the educator should be fixed, and to which every part of his instruction and discipline should be directed, if he means to fill the exalted office of "being a fellow-worker with God."

News of the Week.

The opening Lecture of the annual course under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, was given on Tuesday evening last, by Hon. S. L. Shannon. The subject—"The Past History of the Association," was handled in a very able manner by the lecturer. The most interesting portion of this lecture to many was that in which he gave a biographical sketch of three warm friends and Presidents of the Society, now gone to their rest, namely, Hon. H. H. Cogswell, Sir B. Hallibarton, and M. G. Black, Esq.

At a meeting of merchants, and other citizens, held on Wednesday, at the Reading Room, for the purpose of taking into consideration the presentation of an address to his Excellency Vice Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, on his departure from Halifax, J. A. Moren, Esq., was called to the chair, and the draft of an address was submitted and unanimously adopted. A committee was appointed for the purpose of obtaining signatures thereto, copies of which will be at the Reading Room, and at several book-stores in the city.

The screw steamship *Olympus*, Capt. Muir, arrived on Friday, after a rather

protracted passage from Boston. About £10,000 in specie was received here by this arrival. She remained on hoist or two in port, and then steamed off again on her way to England, conveying thither about thirty passengers.

His Worship the Mayor has very properly issued a Proclamation in which is offered a reward of \$200 for the apprehension of the parties who recently attempted to fire the premises of Mr. Lane, Spring Garden, and of those who succeeded in burning the Pipe House on the Margaret's Bay Road.

Messrs. D. H. Starr and G. A. S. Crichton have shipped, per steamer *Olympus* for Liverpool, three packages of choice Apples for Her Majesty the Queen, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of Newcastle. The fruit is the production of the orchard of Richard Starr, Esq., Corwallis. The apples consist of the celebrated Gravensteins, Pomme Grise, Bellefleur, King of Pippin, Ribston Pippin, Blenheim Pippin, Golden Pippin, and Baldwin.

FAREWELL MISSION.—Temperance Hall was crowded to excess on Wednesday evening last, by the friends of the Mission, anxious to take a part in the farewell meeting given to their devoted brethren. The platform was well filled by clergymen of all denominations, and with a number of citizens well-known in all benevolent undertakings. The Rev. Mr. Sedgwick opened the meeting with appropriate remarks, after which the Secretary of the Mission gave a clear and interesting account of the efforts of the Mission Committee, in Scotland, Australia and Nova Scotia; and the causes which led to Nova Scotia having the honor of building the "Day Spring." The meeting was also addressed by the Revs. D. Morrison, Wm. Gordon, and Wm. McCulloch, the latter of whom spoke at some length, and seemed fully to understand the difficulties to be encountered in this perilous work. Several other gentlemen spoke eloquently and feelingly, and the meeting closed with a prayer for the safety of the "Day Spring," and the prosperity of the devoted men and women who go out in her. The vessel sailed from Collin's wharf on Thursday afternoon.—*Rep.*

FOR NEW ZEALAND.—A fine brig of 212 tons old and 163 tons new measurement, was launched 24th ult. from the ship-yard of Robert Orr, Esq., New Glasgow. This vessel has been named the *Pakalia*, and will take her departure for New Zealand at an early day. She will convey thither quite a number of passengers. These purpose rejoining a number of friends who some time since proceeded from Pictou county to the Antipodes. There will consequently be a long race between the *Day Spring* and the *Pakalia*, the winning-post being Melbourne, Australia.

Numbers of vessels laden with coal from the mines in Cape Breton and Pictou, continue to arrive daily, and at present there is a large supply of this article of fuel in the market, but owing to the high price of coal in the States, the usual rates are maintained.

The brig *Polly Jones* left this port for New York last week with cargo of 120 tons of ice and other merchandise.

The *St. John Morning News* publishes an extract from a private letter from a Newbrunawicker in the Federal service, in which it is stated that Dr. Pines, of Wallace, N. S., holds the position of Medical Inspector in the Regular Federal Service, which is the highest and most honorable position in the gift of the Government to its Surgeons.

THE APPROACHING DEPARTURE OF THE ADMIRAL.—After a sojourn of nearly five years on this continent—during which time it may safely be said that nothing was left undone in the discharge of the onerous duties appertaining to his important command—our worthy Admiral is about finally to depart from our shores. This announcement will be received with very general regret by our citizens, as, apart from other considerations, Sir Alexander has always manifested a deep interest in the prosperity of Halifax, and in more than one instance rendered tangible proof of the fact. The troublous times of the last part of his term have afforded an opportunity for a display of that firmness and moderation so requisite at all times in a Naval Commander-in-chief, and more especially at this period; and which has secured for the gallant Admiral the respect and admiration of all with whom he has been brought in contact. Even in the neighbouring Republic, where party asperities are indulged in and the anti-British spirit predominates to so great an extent, he has left a most favorable impression, freely expressed in the leading journals. We are pleased to notice that in the City Council, yesterday afternoon, a motion was unanimously carried to present the Admiral with an address, previous to his departure. A committee, consisting of Aldermen Tobin, Jennings, and Roche, with his honor the Recorder, was appointed to prepare the same.—*Rec.*

ACCIDENTS.—A fine little boy, son of R. N. Beckwith, Dry Goods Merchant, Granville street, while endeavoring to climb a fence, fell and broke his arm above the elbow. Dr. Parker attended immediately; the bone was set, and the little sufferer is now doing well. A truckman named Dennis Hargan, in the employ, we believe of Albro & Co., accidentally fell opposite John Tobin & Co's office, Water street, and one of the wheels of a truck, heavily laden with iron, passed over one of his legs, breaking the bone above the knee, and otherwise severely bruising the leg and foot.—*Rep.*

On Thursday last a new brigantine was launched from the building yard of Mr. McPherson at Richmond, for Messrs. Willett of this city. She is of 250 tons register, and is named the *Æolus*.

The R. M. Steamer *Ospray* arrived at this port from Bermuda on Sunday last. The Bermuda Gazette says:

We learn that Sir Alexander Milne will leave Halifax for Bermuda on the 10th of November. We understand that Sir Alexander will make his usual cruise to the West India portion of his station about Christmas. We may therefore expect him back to Bermuda shortly after that period, and from letters received here it is probable that Rear-Admiral Sir James Hope, who succeeds Sir Admiral Milne on the North America and West India Station, will arrive in Bermuda about the middle of February, and meet Sir Alexander Milne at these Islands.

BARBADOS.—Gloom and despondency is evidenced in the accounts from the British West India Islands generally. The prospects of Barbados are dismal in the extreme, "business," writes one of the papers, "is so dull, that several merchants have been compelled to reduce their staff of clerks." The agricultural Reporter says, Barbados is just now in the throes of as severe an ordeal as it has perhaps ever before been her lot to encounter. The weak are already gone to the wall; many more feel their footing becoming more and more shaky; the hitherto reputed strong, to judge from the anxious faces of those on the spot, and the fortnightly Jeremiahs of absentees, begin to fear that even their solid foundations may not stand a much further prolongation of the pitiless storm of misfortune which has been peking it for two or three years now.

The labouring population are in a most deplorable state for want of employment and the emigration to the neighboring Islands is encouraged. Numbers have left for Antigua and Santa Cruz.

ANTIGUA.—Most cheering accounts have come to us from this Island. The Times of the 26th says "the dreaded drought which for so many long months was spreading blight and desolation around us; has not fairly broken up" the rain has been general—the drooping hopes of the Planter has been removed—and no limited expressions of gratitude to the "Giver of all good" has been called forth.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Cape Race, Oct. 29, 1863.

Steamship "Germania," from Southampton 21st, was intercepted at 11 o'clock on Thursday morning.

The Admiralty decided to construct a new squadron of iron gunboats, armoured, double screw propellers, and two heavy Armstrong guns.

Alabama, Georgia and Tuscarora continue cruising off the coast at Cape of Good Hope. Vanderbilt arrived at the Cape in pursuit.—Alabama was repairing in Simon's Bay.

Semmes has sold Sea Bride. No further captures made. Semmes will not for motives of policy seek an engagement with the Vanderbilt, but if blockaded in Simons Bay he will elude her as he did the San Jacinto at Martinique. Semmes' opinion is that the Vanderbilt is very much faster than the Alabama which could not get away from her.

France.—The *Moniteur* says that movements in Caucasus were serious.

The Pays denies that France participated in recent negotiations upon the Polish question. It states that England and Austria are endeavoring to come to an understanding on the subject of the note. France awaits these negotiations, Europe knows France will adhere to every act according with existing circumstances and satisfy public opinion in Europe, which the agreement of the three Powers desire to represent.

AUSTRIA.—Vienna Journals declare that there can be no question of isolated action on the part of the three Powers in the Polish question.

DENMARK.—Larger body of troops ordered to be massed in Schleswig Southern frontier.

RUSSIA.—Two divisions of Infantry were ordered to Poland. Iron-plated batteries for the reinforcement of the Black Sea flotilla being equipped.

POLAND.—Crynsky band completely destroyed near Lubin. Warsaw Hotel DeVille burnt by incendiaries. All officials of Polish descent replaced by Russians.

SWEDEN.—Stipulations of the treaty of alliance with Denmark agreed upon, but ratification will not take place until the German troops are despatched to Holstein.

IONIAN ISLANDS.—The Ionian Island Parliament resolved by a vote of 33 to 3 that England's protectorate cease immediately; that the Senate be dissolved; and that the Ionian islands be annexed immediately to Greece.

JAPAN.—Admiral Kuper's fleet arrived at Kagosima. Negotiations failing, Kuper besieged and levelled the city; he fired Prince Satonma's three steamers, and then returned to Yohohania. Kagosima one mass of ruins, Palace, factories and arsenals destroyed.

STILL LATER.

Cape Race, Oct. 29.

"City of Washington" from Liverpool 21st. Queenstown 22d, intercepted noon of Thursday.

Ward Beecher addressed immense audience in Exeter Hall, London, on the 20th, on interests of North. Few ex-

pressions of dissent were drowned in general plaudits.

Daily News says one of the most enthusiastic meetings ever held in London must have convinced Beecher of the truth of Russell's assertion that the great body of the English people are with the North and cause him to return home as a messenger of peace and good will between the two Countries.

Times combats Beecher's arguments and declares he is not the man to convert the British public to the Federal cause.

Continental politics unimportant.

Baroche nominated Senator of France, and Delante first Vice President of Senate.

Reported that a new French loan of sixteen millions sterling will shortly be announced.

The Empress of the French was being honored in regal style by the Queen of Spain.

Rumored that France is strongly urging the expulsion of the Ex-King of Naples from Rome.

Cotton quiet, unchanged. Broadstuffs quiet and steady. Corn active. Provisions steady. Consols 90.

LATEST.

The "China" passed Cape Race on Saturday last at 3 p. m.

The Morning Herald says that the capture of the "Sir Robert Peel" off the Rio Grande is exciting considerable attention at Lloyd's and pressure will be brought to bear on the British Government in reference to the subject. It is alleged there are not the slightest grounds for the seizure.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has been presented with an Address by the students of the Non-conformist Colleges, and also entertained with a farewell breakfast in London.

Napoleon has received and congratulated the Mexican deputation on their success.

Petersburg accounts say that there is a general belief in that city that there will be a diplomatic rupture with the Western Powers before Christmas.

Rumors are afloat of a threatening situation of affairs between Russia and Turkey.

The Times has an editorial holding up in warning tones the threatening position of affairs throughout the world, and urging that it is England's plain duty to seize and use all opportunities of exerting her position as arbitrator to make and keep peace while she can.

The Paris correspondent of the Daily News anticipates that the semi-official press will immediately receive orders to say that after all the Mexican people desire annexation to France under a French prince.

IMMIGRATION OFFICE.

The Government Immigration Office is now open at 46 Bedford Row, Halifax; where the duties according to the subjoined Act of last Session of the House of Assembly will be attended to and carried on.

Persons wishing to engage mechanics or labourers can call and enter their names and addresses.

Immigrants arriving, or who have recently arrived, and requiring aid or information from the Agent, can obtain the same, in so far as lies in his power, by application at the office.

CHAPTER 26.

An Act

TO PROVIDE FOR THE DISTRIBUTION AND SETTLEMENT OF INDUSTRIOUS IMMIGRANTS.

[Passed the 29th day of April, A. D. 1863.]

Be it enacted by the Governor, Council, and Assembly, as follows:

1. On the passage of this Act it shall be lawful for the Governor to appoint an Immigrant Agent, with a salary not to exceed eight hundred dollars, who shall have power and whose duties shall be to correspond with the Secretary of the Board of Land and Emigration in London, and with the agents appointed by that Board, with the officers of any associations, or with public spirited persons desirous of promoting emigration for the Colonies; and to furnish from time to time such information as may be useful, to enable them to send out emigrants for whom there is likely to be suitable employment in this Province.

To open a book in which persons wishing to engage mechanics, laborers and apprentices, can enter their names and addresses.

To correspond with County officers, and keep a registry of the distribution of immigrants sent into the interior.

To act as the guardian of orphan children, to bind them as apprentices, and to protect them in case of necessity.

To render accounts quarterly to the Financial Secretary, and to make an annual report of his proceedings for the information of the Government and the Legislature.

To act under such instructions as may be issued by the Governor in Council from time to time.

2. The Governor in Council may authorize the Immigrant Agent to draw from the Treasury such sums as may be necessary to temporarily provide for and distribute such Immigrants as may be sent into this Province; but no part of the monies so to be drawn shall be disbursed on account of passages to or from this country.

3. Wherever there are tracts of land suitable for settlement it shall be lawful for the Commissioner of Crown Lands, when so instructed by the Governor in Council, to lay them off in one hundred acre lots, with convenient roads running through them, and to place them at the disposal of the Immigrant Agent for actual settlement.

4. Whenever such lands are required, either by inhabitants of the Province or by industrious Immigrants coming into it for actual settlement, surveys shall be made, and the applicants put in possession and allowed a credit of three years for the purchase money, which shall be expended in opening such roads as may be required for the formation and improvement of the settlement, and upon payment grants shall issue. Oct. 8. 6i.

GIANT TREES.

No one who loves trees can fail to be interested in the following account of some of the forests giants of California, as given by a correspondent of the San Francisco (Cal.) Pacific:

The "Big Tree Grove" contains about a hundred of these monsters, which have arrived at a good degree of maturity, besides great numbers of others of the same species, of all sizes, from the smallest sapling upward. There are also other kinds of trees interspersed among them. The whole area occupied by the grove is about fifty acres. The land is "claimed" by the owners of the hotel, and great care is now taken to preserve the trees from the ravages of fire, which heretofore has damaged many of them, and from the attacks of human vandals who, if permitted to do so, would soon destroy the most important of them by cutting them, and carrying off specimens of bark and wood.

Sallying out from the hotel to see the wonders of the place, the visitor naturally first examines the enormous stump of the tree near the house, which was cut down by sacrilegious hands a few years since. This was the one first seen by Down, the hunter, the original discoverer of the grove. The stump is now inclosed within canvass walls, the top having been smoothed off like a floor, for dancing purposes, and is surrounded by a row of seats. Here the Alleghanians once gave a concert to fifty persons, all of whom, with the performers, occupied the stump at the same time! On one Fourth of July, also, thirty-two persons (four sets) danced a cotillion upon it at once, without inconvenience. I stepped off the

distance across it, and found it to be ten good paces, although the top is about six feet above the ground and the bark has been taken off. The stump is sound to the core.

It required no little ingenuity, as well as persevering labor, to fell this enormous denizen of the forest. It could not be accomplished with axes. How then, think you, it was done? By boring a series of holes completely around it, from circumference to center, with augers of upward of fifteen feet in length, made for the purpose. But when the trunk had thus been severed, so plumb was the tree that it would not fall. After trying in vain various expedients to topple it over, at length a large tree of another species standing near was felled against it, but still it stood. A second resort of this kind finally succeeded, and the noble monarch of the woods yielded, and bowing his head, fell prostrate, with a crash that reverberated like a thousand thunders among the mountains, and shook the solid ground like an earthquake—the huge trunk breaking in several places like a pine-stem. Five men were engaged for twenty-five days in this work.

A portion of the trunk still remains near the stump, and the top of it, as it lies horizontally, reaches above the eaves of the house. It is ascended by a flight of steps, twenty-six in number, and nearly perpendicular. A man looks like a pigmy standing beside it. At a little distance, a double bowling-alley has been constructed on another portion of the trunk, which has been cut down flat for the purpose.

Leaving the intermediate neighborhood of the hotel, the visitor is conducted next through the adjoining grove, by a path that has been so constructed as to take him near to all the remarkable members of the group. This is "the grand tour." The trees have all received more or less fanciful names, which are posted upon them, either inscribed on tin plates or marble tablets. Their height and circumference is also given. I have not space for a particular description of each tree, and will therefore select a few as specimens.

"The Miner's Cabin" is three hundred feet high and eighty feet in circumference, tapering very gradually. It has an opening in the trunk forty feet high and seventeen feet wide. "The Three Gra-

ces are beautiful specimens, all growing from the same root, very straight and perfect, nearly three hundred feet high, and having no limb within two hundred feet of the ground. "The Old Bachelor" is a forlorn object, sixty feet in circumference and about three hundred feet in height, with a very rough bark and forbidding appearance. "The Hermit" stands alone, three hundred and twenty feet high, remarkably straight and symmetrical, and seventy-five feet in circumference. "Hercules" is a most striking object. It is three hundred and fifty feet in height, and one hundred and seven in circumference, or more than thirty-two feet through! It is the largest perfect standing tree in the grove. It has been carefully estimated that it would make seven hundred and twenty-five thousand feet of lumber, or enough to load a large snip! It leans so that the top is about forty feet out of the perpendicular, and hence it should have been called "The Leaning Tower." What an enormous weight must be supported by the butt, as the tree stands! It seems to be perfectly sound and vigorous.

Besides these there are "The Husband and Wife," standing near together, and affectionately inclining toward each other; "The Old Maid," stiff and prim, with a cap-like mass of foliage near the top; "Gen. Scott," "Gen. Jackson," "The Empire State," "Vermont," etc., are all very remarkable. "The Family Group" consists of the father, mother, and twenty four children. The father was blown down many years ago. The fallen trunk is one hundred and ten feet in circumference, and the whole tree must have been four hundred and fifty feet high. There are three hundred feet of the length remaining, and at the point where the body was broken it is forty feet in circumference. It is hollow, and might furnish room apparently to quarter a regiment. Visitors make their egress through a hole in the side (except ladies with hoops), and as they emerge they furnish a ludicrous illustration of the way people sometimes "creep out of a knot-hole," or recede from a false position. Half the prostrate trunk is embedded in the earth, and there is a never-failing pool of water standing in at one point, fed by a living spring. The mother in this group is a stately dame, ninety-one feet in circumference, and three hundred and twenty-

seven feet in height. The children are all of age, beyond question, and large enough to speak for themselves.

The most melancholy object in the grove is the dead trunk of a huge tree still standing, from which the bark was stripped a few years ago by some speculators, to be carried to the Atlantic States and Europe for exhibition; but it was a losing venture, as nobody would believe it to be from a single tree. Stagings were erected around the trunk, which still stands, and the bark was removed in sections, to the height of one hundred and sixteen feet. The tree is three hundred and twenty-five feet high, and seventy-eight in circumference. I walked around it at the roots, so near as I could get to the trunk, and found the distance thirty paces. The bark was in places nearly two feet thick!

I will only speak of one more, "The Horseback Ride." This is the fallen trunk of an old tree, which is hollow, but with a perfectly sound shell. Through this I rode on horseback, a distance of seventy-five feet, without difficulty, and saw others do the same. The horse was of ordinary height, belonging to a visitor. This gives, perhaps, the most impressive idea of the vast size of these enormous natural wonders.

"FROM MY MOTHER, SIR."

A few days since a case came up in the U. S. District Court in Philadelphia, in which a captain of a vessel was charged with some offence on shipboard by the crew. An incident occurred in the hearing of the case, which excited a deep feeling in court and in all present.

A small lad was called to the witness's stand. He had been a hand on board the barque at Pernambuco, and was present during the controversy between the captain and the crew. The appearance of his head, and the bronzed character of his face and neck, from the exposure of a Southern sun, at first sight would seem to indicate carelessness and neglect; but underneath that long and matted hair, the fire of intelligence gleamed from a pair of small and restless eyes, which could not be mistaken. The counsel for the captain, from the extreme youth of the lad, doubted whether he understood the obligation of an oath he was about to take, and with a view to test his knowledge, asked leave to interrogate him.

This was granted, and the following colloquy took place:

Counsel—"My lad, do you understand the obligation of an oath?"

Boy—"Yes, sir, I do."

Counsel—"What is the obligation?"

Boy—"To speak the truth, and keep nothing hid."

Counsel—"Where did you learn this, by lad?"

Boy—"From my mother, sir," replied the lad, with a look of pride, which showed how much he esteemed the early moral principles implanted in his breast by her to whom was committed his physical and moral existence.

For a moment there was a deep silence in the court room, and then, eye met eye, and face gleamed to face with the recognition of a mother's love and moral principle which had made their fixed impression upon this boy, it seemed as if the spectators would forget the decorum due to the place, and give audible expression to their emotions. The lad was instantly admitted to testify.

Behold the mother's power! Often had evil influence and corrupt example assailed this boy. Time and care, and exposure to the battling elements had worn away the lineaments of the infant face, and bronzed his once fair exterior, but nestled in his bosom still the lessons of a mother's love, which taught him to love and speak the truth.

THE SAILOR'S RETORT.—A sailor was called upon the stand as a witness.—"Well, sir," said the lawyer, "do you know the plaintiff and defendant?" "I don't know the drift of them words," answered the sailor. "What! not know the meaning of plaintiff and defendant!" continued the lawyer; "a pretty fellow you, to come here as a witness. Can you tell me where on board the ship it was that man struck the other one?"—"Abaft the binnacle," said the sailor. "Abaft the binnacle," said the lawyer; "what do you mean by that?" "A pretty fellow you," responded the sailor, "come here as a lawyer, and don't know what abaft the binnacle means."

LAUGHTER.—It is a good thing to laugh, at any rate: and if a straw can tickle a man, it is an instrument of happiness.

A HOME PICTURE.

An old man sat by the chimney side,
His face was wrink' and wan; [came,
And he leaned both hands on his stout oak
As if all his work were done.

His coat was of good old-fashioned gray,
With pockets both deep and wide,
Where his "spees" and steel clasped bible
Lay snugly side by side.

The old man liked to stir the fire,
So, near him the tongs were kept;
Sometimes he mused as he gazed at the
coals,

Sometimes he sat and slept.

What did he see in the embers there?
Ay! pictures of other years;
And now and then they wakened smiles,
But oftener started tears.

His good wife sat on the other side,
In the high backed flag seat chair;
You see 'neath the frill of her muslin cap
The sheen of her silvery hair.

She wears a "blue checked" apron now,
And is knitting a sock for him;
Her pale blue eyes have a gentle look,
And she says "they are growing dim."

I like to call and tell the news,
And chat an hour each day,
For it stirs the pulse in an old man's heart
To hear of the world away.

Be kind unto the old, my friends,
They're worn with this world's strife,
Tho' bravely once perchance they fought
The battle here with life.

They taught our youthful feet to climb
Upwards life's rugged steep;
Then let us smooth their progress down
To where the weary sleep.

WAITING.

A good old man was asked what he was doing now? He answered, "only waiting."

Only waiting till the shadows
Are a little longer grown,
Only waiting till the glimmer
Of the day's last beam is down,
Till the night of earth is faded
From the heart once full of day,
Till the stars of Heaven are breaking
Through the twilight soft and grey.

Only waiting till the angels
Open wide their mystic gate,
At whose feet I long have lingered,
Weary, poor, and desolate,
Even now I hear their footsteps,
And their voices far away:
If they call me, I am waiting,
Only waiting to obey.

Only waiting till the shadows
Are a little longer grown,
Only waiting till the glimmer
Of the day's last beam is down;
Then from out the gathering darkness
Holy, deathless stars shall rise,
By whose light my soul shall gladly
Tread its pathway to the skies!

AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to Morning & Evening Papers.

St. John, Oct. 28.—Buford's cavalry division was attacked on Tuesday, and forced back upon the infantry near Queenstown. The official statement of the Confederate losses at Chickamanga places it at 18,000.

Oct. 29.—It is believed that the Confederates have not pushed any strong force north of the Rappahannock since their grand retreat. Small bodies remain at the various crossings. McPherson's expedition has returned to Vicksburg, having scattered the Confederate forces on the Big Black River.

Oct. 30.—The United States armed vessels George Mangham and Ethan Allen, cruising among British Islands, was summarily ordered away from some of the ports in Prince Edward Island. At Charlottetown orders came from the Governor ordering both vessels to sea. A proclamation in the name of the Queen, having been issued, making the demand, which was promptly complied with. The Mexican Minister representing the Juarez Government was presented yesterday to President Lincoln. Richmond papers report that the Federal batteries at Charleston were firing away on Tuesday last.

Evening.—New York Times' reports Confederates have sent troops to cooperate against Burnside in East Tennessee. Whole division of Ewell's corps left for Lynchburg last week. Washington Republican announces that General Meade is feeling the enemy, and will soon make an important movement. Richmond Examiner says the seizure of the Rams in England will bitterly disappoint the high hopes formed of their efficiency and influence upon the fate of war by sanguine Confederate minds. Six boxes of torpedoes and field glasses were found upon parties arrested in New York on Thursday. Confederates attacked Hooker at Chattanooga at midnight, on the 28th, and were repulsed at all points.—Insurrection is spreading in St. Domingo. The rebels attacked and burnt Puerto Plata. New Spanish General declared whole coast blockaded.

Oct. 31.—Hooker's victory near Chattanooga is considered very important, since it removes the Confederate obstructions to Steamboats to that point, and opens up full communication for many supplies. It is believed that the danger of interrupted communications has now disappeared. Hooker took Look Out Mountain on Wednesday without serious opposition. Houston (Texas) papers state that Sabine Pass has been rapidly fortified to receive the enemy, and the captured Federal gunboat "Clifton" has been put in good fighting trim. Barbarous treatment of Federal prisoners at Richmond is again reported. Eight out of 180 died of starvation, whilst on board

the flag of truce steamer proceeding from City Point to Annapolis.

Nov. 2.—A despatch from Morris Island dated 27th ult., says that three heavy guns opened on Charleston. One threw Greek fire, and two others were to open, and other batteries were in play on Forts Sumpter, Johnson, &c. No other news received.

Evening.—Gen. Bull F has been assigned to command of the 18th army corps, department of Virginia and North Carolina, vice Gen. Foster, who is ordered to Washington, probably to have charge of Washington defences. Persons from Richmond report the Confederate Government seizing all boots and shoes there for Lee's army, which is almost barefooted. Army of Potomac advancing slowly and cautiously. It is located in excellent position, and can be easily concentrated either to advance or repel attack.

Nov. 3.—The Richmond *Whig* reports a terrific bombardment of Fort Sumter on Wednesday last. It is reported that the Federals took possession of Tascumbia, Alabama, on the 27th ult. At last accounts half of Price's army in Arkansas had deserted. Confederate prisoners in Ohio, to seize the State arsenal, and commence a campaign in that state has been discovered, and leading parties discovered. A similar organization is reported to exist in Illinois.

Halifax Sweep Office. (Licensed.)

No. 78 ARGYLE STREET,

Directly Opposite the Engine House.

THE Public will please take notice that all orders for Sweeping Chimneys by Machinery, as approved of by the Common Council, will be received at this office, where the names can be registered and the money paid. There will be two Teams—one North and one South. No more work must be done by the Sweeps than what is actually registered and paid for at the Office. No names will be registered unless the money be paid. No money to be paid except at the Office. Parties will save themselves and me a deal of trouble by sending the money with the order.

CAUTION.—Any person or persons found guilty of sweeping chimneys, or of employing the men that are lic'nsed to do more work than is on the Way Bill, after this date, will be laboring under a Fine.

I hope and trust the public will patronize me. All orders will be strictly attended to, and executed satisfactorily to all parties.

Office Hours, from 10 a. m. till 4 p. m.

TARIFF OF CHARGES:		s.	d.
For a Flue One Story high	-----	0	0
do Two do	-----	1	0
do Three do	-----	1	6
do Four do	-----	2	0
For every additional story	-----	0	3

* Orders will be received at the Office after Wednesday next.
JOHN IRVINE.
Oct. 22

The Halifax Directory.

A FEW copies of this useful Publication for sale (at a reduced price) at the Weekly Miscellany Office, 135 Upper Water Street.