

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

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Showthrough/
Transparence

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

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

Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

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

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.

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	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X

WEEKLY MISCELLANY.

Devoted to the Intellectual and Moral Improvement of the Young.

Vol. 1. Halifax, N. S. Thursday, October 29, 1863. No. 19.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT \$1 PER YEAR
IN ADVANCE, BY

W. Cunnebell, 155 Upper Water Street.

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

HALIFAX, N. S. OCTOBER 29, 1863.

HORTICULTURE.

Horticulture, or Gardening as it is familiarly called, is engaged in both as a vocation for a livelihood and for pleasure or amusement. In the neighbourhood of large towns, especially in Europe, it is carried on to a very large extent, and many engaged in it have realised respectable fortunes. As an amusement or recreation it is at once one of the most interesting, instructive and useful occupations, for such an object, that we know of.

Gardening may be described under three different heads, as appertaining to the Flower Garden, the Fruit Garden, and the Kitchen Garden. Some devote their time to one of these particular branches; but all thorough or professional gardeners are more or less versed in each, although from prudential or interested motives they give their chief or perhaps their whole attention to one of them.

To persons living in the country we cannot imagine a greater comfort and source of pleasure than a nice garden, suitable to the size and wants of the family, well kept and attended to, and combining Flowers and Fruits, with vegetables for domestic culinary use.

It is not our intention to attempt giving any instructions in gardening. We merely wish to point out what may be done in domestic gardening in Nova Scotia.—The recent exhibition at Kentville of Fruits and Vegetables, might have done credit to any country—and the appearance of these productions of our country, at the Great International Exhibition of 1862, and more particularly the Fruits at the London Horticultural Exhibition in the October following, created much surprise, and procured unbounded approba-

tion. Nova Scotia is naturally able to compete with any country, and to excel many, in the growth of all ordinary useful vegetables and fruits of the temperate climates. Nothing is wanted but the attention and industry of her people to the cultivation of them. Our apples are beginning to be favorably known in Great Britain, where some lots have met ready sale at high prices; and grapes thrive in the open air in several of our Counties.—It is a curious fact that Black Hambro Grapes regularly ripen at Windsor, while on the River Hudson, in the State of New York, they only ripen one year in six. Of course they require to be carefully covered during winter.

Persons living near towns may make their gardens a source of considerable profit—and those in the country can, at all times, make them a source of comfort and economy, if not of profit also.

Here again we would call in the aid of our young readers. Let them ask their parents to allot them small gardens, and with the instruction they can get from any who are at all acquainted with gardening, and the experience which they will year by year acquire, they will, before they grow up, be no contemptible horticulturists. And if, by their future pursuits, their acquirements in this way do not add to their wealth, they will greatly contribute to their own satisfaction and general usefulness. There is no saying in what position any one may be placed in the world.

PERFECTION OF THE MIND.

Mental perfection should be one of the great aims of life. To this end should our best endeavors be directed. In youth, in manhood, in old age, we should seek to render more perfect our powers of mind. We are never too old for mental improvement. To perfect our minds we must contemplate perfect objects, both in the material and spiritual universe. We must appropriate their perfections to our mental use—cherish, admire, love them. We must look for beautiful things, that images of beauty may throng our minds. We must cultivate amiable

feelings, that harmony of soul may enrich the inward temple with the music of its numbers. We must strive for perfection of action, that in our daily walk the halo of angel life may surround us. Deformity will not make us more perfect; vice will not help us in our work. The artist never studies deformity to augment his treasures of beauty. The musician never makes discords and hearkens to them, thereby to cultivate the sense of harmony and beauty in his soul. So in life, we should seek the company of sweet thoughts, lovely objects, amiable feelings, pleasant words, and good offices. These help to perfect our minds. Our thoughts are the chisels which carve the statuary of our souls. They do it well or ill, as they are right or wrong. Bad thoughts are enemies worse than all outward ones.

A Bazaar was held at Truro, during Wednesday and Thursday of last week, in aid of the completion of a Presbyterian Church at Salmon River. The Chronicle says there were some very good and useful articles on sale, and the enterprise was liberally patronized, and consequently a considerable sum of money must have been taken by the managers.

An animal of some sort has been prowling round Windsor and Falmouth for the last few days, destroying the sheep, geese, &c., belonging to farmers in that vicinity. In one night 30 sheep and about 20 geese were killed. It is supposed to be a wolf, but night watches have been unable to find the miscreant, and no traces of him could be found in the morning after the sheep, &c., were killed. It is reported that a great many sheep were killed in Falmouth on Thursday night last.—*Chr.*

MISSION VESSEL.—A fine brigantine called the Day Spring, built for the Foreign Mission Board of the Presbyterian Church, now lies at Collins' wharf, receiving stores for her voyage to the South Pacific. We learn that she will be open to visitors this afternoon, and for several days to come. Tickets can be obtained gratis at Messrs. A. & W. Mackinlay's book store, and at Messrs. Maclean, Campbell & Co's., Jerusalem War-house. No one can be admitted without a ticket.—*W.*

He who would avoid sin must not stand at the door of temptation.

HALF AN HOUR IN BAD COMPANY.

A youth was once unintentionally thrown into the company of some half dozen young men of very immoral character. Their language, their jests, were of the lowest order. Indecent expressions, vulgar anecdotes, heart-defiling oaths characterized their conversation. It was evident there was no thought of God in all their hearts.

He left them and went to his room.—It was time for retiring to rest. He opened his Bible and attempted to read its sacred pages; but he could not confine his thoughts. The low, vulgar anecdotes of that godless party were continually flitting across his mind. Their hollow mockery of God still rung in his ear; the thought that perhaps there was no God, no heaven, no hell, disturbed his hitherto pleasant evening meditations; but that kind, friendly voice within, the lives and death-beds of parents whom he had loved only to lose, told him too plainly there was a God above, of tender and forgiving mercy; there was a heaven of bliss and joy; there was a lake whose waves of fire and brimstone were never quiet. He knelt down to pray, and the profane jests of that God-rejecting company intruded themselves upon his thoughts; he retired to rest, they haunted his slumbers; he awoke in the morning—they lingered in his mind. Year after year had passed away, but that half hour in the company of the profane, the wicked, still exerts its injurious influence upon the heart of the young man. It will never leave him.—

Wherever he goes, whatever he does, it will remain in his mind to the last day of his life. It may be forgotten for a time, but like a serpent concealed in a bed of violets, it will again come up to pollute his best and purest thoughts, to poison his sweetest affections.

My dear young friends, particularly boys, write this as your motto upon the fly-leaves of your books—write it upon the walls of your room—write it in your copy-books—write it on your hearts—keep out of bad company.

A WORD TO BOYS.

Some one has said: "Boys, did you ever think that this great world, with all its wealth and wo, with all its mines and mountains, oceans, seas, and rivers, with all its shipping, its steamboats, railroads,

and magnetic telegraphs, with all its millions of men, and all the science and progress of ages, will soon be given over to the hands of the boys of the present age—boys like you, assembled in schoolrooms, or playing without them, on both sides of the Atlantic? Believe it, and look abroad upon your inheritance, and get ready to enter upon its possession. The kings, presidents, governors, statesmen, philosophers, ministers, teachers, men of the future, all are boys, whose feet, like yours, cannot reach the floor, when seated on the benches upon which they are learning to master the monosyllables of their respective languages."

Boys, be making ready to act well your part. Become good scholars. Read only what is instructive. Spend no time with novels. Study science and government, and the history of the world. Study agriculture and mechanism. Become as nearly as possible perfect in the occupation you may choose. Learn prudence and self-control. Have decision of character. Take the Bible for your guide.—Become familiar with its teachings, and observe them. Seek wisdom and prosperity from your Heavenly Father. As you grow in stature, in bodily strength, and in years, grow in piety, in intelligence, in caution, in activity, in firmness, and in charity. Aspire to be men of the noblest character. Resolve to be useful, and we trust you will be happy. Cherish the feeling that you were born to receive good and to do good. Be manly in spirit and in act.

HOLD ON!

Hold on to your tongue when you are just ready to swear, lie, or speak harshly or use any improper word. Hold on to your hands when you are about ready to strike, pinch, scratch, steal, or do any improper act. Hold on to your foot when you are on the point of kicking, running away from study, or pursuing the path of error, shame, or crime. Hold on to your temper when you are angry, excited, or imposed upon, or others are angry about you. Hold on to your heart when evil associates seek your company, and invite you to join in their games, mirth, and revelry. Hold on to your good name at all times; for it is more value to you than gold, high places, or fashionable attire. Hold on to the truth, for it will serve well, and do you good throughout eternity.

Hold on to your virtue—it is above all price to you, in all times and places.—Hold on to your good character, for it is, and ever will be, your best wealth.

THE ADOPTED SON.

A mother buried her little boy. He was three years old, and a darling boy to his parents. His mother's heart was almost broken. Like poor Rachel of old, she almost refused to be comforted. God took her little boy, and she knew he had a right to take him, but she wished he had taken her also. Yet God knew best.

One day, her husband thought he would bring home something to comfort her.—What was it? Another little boy, just the age of the little boy who died. He had no father or mother; he was an orphan: he had no mother, and this poor mother had no little son; the good man hoped they would be mother and son to each other. When she first saw him, she looked and looked at him, and then, with a tear in her eye, told Sophy to take him away, and give him some supper.

Sophy gave him some supper, and after supper she took him to bed with her.—"Are you my mamma?" asked the little boy, when Sophy lay down by his side. "No," said Sophy, "but I shall love you dearly, I know." "Then pe not found my dead mamma," said the little boy; "mans said I see my mamma dis place." "Not your dead mamma," said Sophy. "Dead mamma under ground," said the little boy; "but mans say I see my mamma dis place." "Perhaps you wil," said Sophy, "to-morrow, or some time." "I wish to-morrow would come," said the little boy. "You must go to sleep now," said Sophy.

The little boy clasped his hands together upon his breast, shut his eyes, and said softly,—

"Lord Jesus, take me to thy breast.
And bless me, that I may be blest:
Both when I wake and when I sleep,
Thy little lamb in safety keep."

The next morning, after breakfast, Philly—for the little boy's name was Philip—had the blocks to play with in the sitting room; they were the very blocks the little boy who died used to play with. Towser, the great black dog, came in and smelled him all over, and then lay down beside him, with his nose between his fore paws, looking at him. The lady was in the room. She was sit-

ting on a cricket before the fire. She was crying; the big tears rolled slowly down her pale cheeks. Philly looked round and saw her. He left his blocks, and went up to her, and said, in a little, kind tone, "What for you kie?" "Because I've lost my little boy," she answered, "and I've no little boy to love me." "Can't Philly be your little boy?" he asked, turning up his face, full of tender concern. "I love you; you kie no more."

The poor woman took the little boy in her arms, and pressed him to her bosom. She kissed him, and wiped her eyes, and smiled, and kissed him again. "You my mamma I find," he said; "mans said I find my mamma."

"Yes, Philly," she answered, kissing him again, "I will be your mother, and you shall be my dear boy." And from that sweet hour, the poor mother felt her heart beginning to heal of its sore wound.

She put Philip to bed that night, as she used to put her own little boy that died. "You pray, mamma?" he asked her, as he was undressed, and stood by her knee, in his white night gown, looking like her little boy in heaven, as she thought. She knelt down with him by her side, and she thanked God for his great goodness in giving this poor little orphan to motherly charge, to help to make her heart and home whole again. After he had finished, Philly prayed, and added, of his own accord, "Please bless my mamma, and mans took me here, my papa, and all, for Christ's sake." When he gave his good night kiss to his new mamma, "You kie no more, mamma," he said. And, as she watched by his side until he went to sleep, she again thanked God for her little adopted son.

THE FIRST FALSE STEP.

One day, during the last summer, I saw a drunken man in the Park. He was totally drunk—drunk, I may say, from the crown of his head to the very soles of his feet. What a disgusting specimen of humanity such an object is, and what sad feelings a sight like this calls up in the breast! Poor man! I could not help pitying him, as he lay there, in the hot sun, with an army of flies quartered on his red, bloated, pimpled face, and with no more power to speak or move than if he had been dead. I don't know but I pitied him more than I blam-

ed him. At length a policeman made his appearance, and began to make preparations for taking him off to the station-house in a cart.

By this time, as no one familiar with New York sights and scenes needs to be told, a large crowd had collected. In this crowd, I am sorry to say, there were, apparently, a greater proportion of merry than of serious people. Isn't it strange that so many men are disposed to make sport over a wretched victim of intemperance? I never could account for the fact, without subtracting a good deal from my estimate of the dignity of the human soul, and, as I am quite unwilling to do that, I consider the problem as not yet solved.

The drunken man was carried off. He was placed rudely in the cart, as if he had been a beast rather than a man. The crowd gradually dispersed. "Poor man!" I thought, as I too turned to walk away. I must have thought aloud, it would seem; for a young gentleman just behind me responded,

"Poor man, indeed!"

I turned to look at the face of the speaker. There was nothing but good in it. It was one of those countenances which are literally luminous with benevolence.

"I know this 'poor man' in which you seem to take an interest," said he, "know him well."

"And can you tell me, sir, how he came to fall? Do you know his history?"

"I can tell you what was his first step to ruin, and trace his career from that point downward to his present miserable condition. His history is instructive. Six years ago—it may be eight—he was a sober, industrious, exemplary young man, in the employ of a large importing house down town. About this time I became acquainted with him, and we were soon intimate. We are nearly of the same age. There were many traits in his character which I admired, and none more than his apparently stern and unbending principle.

"In an evil hour he suffered himself to be led, by one of his fellow-clerks, into one of those splendid saloons for which Broadway is so noted. The place had an extremely genteel air. There was nothing gross or vulgar about it. It seemed admirably adapted for virtuous

people. Ice-cream, lemon ice, chocolate in the most approved French style, lemonade, Charlotte Russe—there could certainly be no harm in patronizing these delicacies. So one innocent, well-meaning, but inexperienced and too credulous young man thought. And so far he was right. But, alas! though he knew it not, he was treading dangerous ground. His feet had already begun to slide down the inclined plane to wretchedness and ruin. His first and great error was in listening to the invitation of his companion, whom he knew to be an unprincipled and dangerous man. Ah! in that fatal moment he strangely forgot the tender and affectionate advice which his mother gave him, with many tears, when he left the parental roof for a home in the city.

"That evening he drank nothing. He even refused lemonade, much to the amusement of the older and more practised clerk, for fear that some form of the intoxicating element might be introduced into this otherwise harmless beverage. He went home, trying to persuade himself that he had done nobly, but inwardly feeling ashamed and indignant that he had accepted an invitation from such a source. He found that he had lost his self-respect. He was not quite the strong man—the truth came home to him with terrible force—that he thought himself to have been. He had not learned to look to God for help.

"Well, weeks passed away before he yielded the second time to a similar temptation. Meanwhile, I saw him often, and endeavored to place within his reach such sources of amusement for his long winter evenings as were innocent and instructive. But another evil hour came. The tempter succeeded. Our friend again visited the saloon. This time he was not so obstinate. He thought it would be discourteous to his friend not, at least, to taste that mysterious beverage which everybody around him almost was leisurely sipping through a tube. He drank. The deed was done. He soon joined a club of gay young men. The appetite for liquor gained rapidly upon him. Then he saw whither he was tending. Then he made resolutions that he would break away from his companions and abandon his evil habits. But, alas! he made these resolutions only to break them. You know the rest, sir. His is the tale

of many a young man. He lost the confidence of his employers—lost credit—lost his character—lost every particle of self-respect—lost hope—lost everything but a craving desire for intoxicating liquors.

“And now he is degraded to the last degree. He earns no money except in the most menial occupations when he is sober enough, and as soon as the means are within his reach, he drinks and makes himself—what you have seen him.”

Now, boys, I don't preach sermons myself. I leave that vocation to the ministers. But I can't help saying that there is a lesson in this story which you will all do well to learn.

News of the Week.

The Annual Prize Rifle Match came off at Truro last week. Firing commenced on Tuesday and concluded on Thursday. The Reporter says—His Excellency Major Genl. Doyle, after a short and stirring speech, presented the various prizes. The match was conducted with the greatest order and regularity, and no disturbance of any kind marred the harmony of this pacific contest. The volunteers and militia from all sections of the Province fraternised in the most friendly manner. The hotels were crowded, and landlords reaped golden harvests.

The scores being told off, were as follows: four of 33, two of 31, several of 30, and a large number from 30 upwards. The four 33's were: T. McKay, Truro; D. McKenzie, Pictou; J. Smith, Windsor; and Dr. L. Johnson, Pictou Greys. In firing off McKay won the medal of the British Rifle Association and ten pounds, 1st prize, and Dr. Johnson 2d prize of ten pounds. The ten prizes of £5 each, were won by the following:

Joshua Smith, Windsor; D. McKenzie, Pictou Greys; — Proctor, Windsor; B. Smith, Halifax Queens; M. Neville, Halifax; C. A. Stayner, Halifax; J. W. Fraser, New Glasgow; Jas. W. Jackson, Pictou; Corporal Heustis, Wallace; Albert Doggett, Truro.

The winners of the ten prizes of £5 each were:—J. H. Chisholm, River John; Corp. Sheppard, Halifax Mayflower Co.; J. Publicover, Dartmouth; W. E. Logan, Truro; Brenton Harrington, Halifax Chebucto Greys; Sergt. W. D. Harrington, Halifax Scotch Rifles; G. W. Wier, Clyde Rifles; Murdock Munro, Wallace Greys; Corporal McKay, Pictou; Lieut. Curry, Windsor.

This match differed from the one of last year in being confined strictly to the Nova Scotian Volunteers and Militia.

The steamer Alpha, Capt. Hunter, ar-

rived here on Thursday morning, from Newfoundland, with the Africa's passengers, and sailed again the same morning for Boston. The Merlin, with goods for Halifax, arrived from the same place on Friday.

SUPREME COURT.—The October term of the Supreme Court commenced its sittings at the County Court House on Tuesday last, His Lordship the Chief Justice presiding on the civil side, and Mr. Justice Wilkins on the criminal. There are several causes on the docket, and the alleged crimes include embezzlement, store breaking, robbery, assault, stabbing, and attempts to commit rape.—*Chron.*

A St. John paper reports a fire occurred a few days ago in the premises of A. Seaman & Co., Minudie, which consumed their house, barn and store, with a large stock of valuable goods. The loss is estimated at \$16,000. There was no insurance.

We learn from the Free Press that the Bridgewater Agricultural Society's Exhibition came off on Thursday last. It is stated that there was a magnificent show of apples, and a good assortment of domestic made cloth, yet most of the best farms and orchards of the county were unrepresented.

H. M. steamer Vesuvius, Capt. Hamilton, arrived at Boston on Wednesday evening from St. John's, Nfld., via Halifax, with the mails of the steamer Africa. The Capt. of the Vesuvius reports, on the 19th inst., at midnight, while on the northern part of Georges Bank, during a thick fog, came into collision with the ship Joseph Holmes, Capt. Crosby, from Boston 17th for Rio Janeiro, striking her on the starboard side and cutting her down to the water's edge. The Vesuvius took her in tow and brought her to Boston. Although the ship received a pretty hard blow she leaks but slightly. The steamer only lost bowsprit.

At the recent session of the Grand Division, held in this city, the following gentlemen were elected office bearers for the ensuing year:—G. W. P., Rev. I. J. Skinner, Chester; G. W. A., Edward Morrison, Halifax; G. S., Patrick Monaghan, Halifax, re-elected; G. Treas., H. A. Taylor, Halifax; G. Chap., Rev. John Lythern, Halifax; G. Con., Charles E. Church, Chester; G. Sen., Francis Beattie, Pictou. The following list shows the time and places of meeting for the ensuing year:—January, at Canning, Kings County; April, at Avondale, Hants County; July, at Parrsborough, Cumberland County; Annual in October, City of Halifax.

A respectable citizen while proceeding quietly to his home in Gottingen Street, on Tuesday evening, about 9 o'clock, was attacked near his residence by a soldier of the 16th Regt., and received a severe wound in the head from the belt of the

latter. A complaint was made to the Barracks and every satisfaction has been given. The military authorities intend investigating the case, and will, we understand, hand him over to the civic authorities to be dealt with according to law.

The ship Timor, of and for Hull, England, from Bathurst, dead laden, was totally lost in Bay St. George, Nfld, on the night of the 14th inst., in a heavy gale of wind. The captain and three of the crew were drowned. The remainder of the crew arrived at Halifax on Friday, in the schr. Clara from Bay St. George.

The new and powerful steamboat Alexandria, recently constructed for the use of the General Mining Association, made a short trial trip in Pictou harbor last week. The trial was most satisfactory, a speed of ten knots an hour having been obtained.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

By the arrival of the steamers City of New York and Scotia, at New York, we have late news from Europe.

The directors of the Great Ship Company have taken formal proceedings in bankruptcy to wind up the Company, to stay various actions, and insure equal distribution of assets.

England was startled by an earthquake early on the morning of the 6th. It was felt in all directions, but no damage was done.

La France announces that most of the Powers had declared their intention of recognizing the new Mexican empire.

A Corfu telegram of the 25th, announces that the Ionian Parliament, in its sitting of that day, accepted the proposed annexation with Greece, and expressed its thanks to England for the proposition.

The Government, on the 9th, formally seized one of the suspected rams built by Laird in the Mersey. Another authority says both have been seized. It is not known what additional evidence had been presented to induce this step.

The Times thinks the details from Chickamauga establish a total defeat for Rosecranz, and charges the Federal government with keeping back news.

The Archbishop of Dublin, and Mrs. Trollope, the novelist, are dead. Lord Lyndhurst continues in a precarious condition.

Liverpool, Oct. 10—P. M. A Constantinople telegram says that the Porte offers to buy the steam rams building in the Mersey. Earl Russell is said to favor this solution of the difficulty.

London, Sunday, P. M.—The Globe states that the seizures of the rams will bring the whole subject forward for judgment. It will be intolerable that countries without a port should possess fleets.

STILL LATER.

St. Johns, Nfld., Oct. 20, 1863.—Steamship "Hibernia" from Galway, 18th, arrived at 7 p. m., on Tuesday, 20th.

The statement that the British Government had seized the Rams in the Mersey is confirmed.

Two war vessels in the Mersey had been on the alert to prevent any attempted departure of the Rams.

The character of the speeches at the New York banquet to the officers of the Russian fleet provoked considerable comment in England.

Lord Lyndhurst died on the morning of the 12th.

Queen Victoria and the Princess Louise of Hesse and Helena were turned out of a carriage near Balmoral, but sustained only slight bruises. The carriage was thrown on its side owing to the coachman mistaking the road.

Official investigation into the loss of the Norwegian resulted in the suspension of the Captain's certificate for twelve months, on the ground of want of caution.

POLISH QUESTION.—Paris correspondent of the Times believes it is true that Prince Czartorisky has demanded of French and English governments the recognition of the Poles as belligerents, and that France will not at present accede to request. Reply of England unknown.

Affairs in Poland unchanged. Tranquility reported restored in nearly every part of the Province of Lithuania, Podolia and Arkaine.

FRANCE.—Senate and Corps Legislatif met on 5th Nov. Paris Telegram says of Forey's return to France, it will not be followed by any reduction in the French army in Mexico.

LATEST.—Galway, Oct. 13.—Times in editorial on the seizure of iron rams is glad that the question must now be argued on proper legal merits. Vessels will either leave with clean bills or not at all.

Committee of Great Eastern recommend shareholders to find means, and place the vessel on a long route, with least competition.

The R. M. Steamship Canada, arrived at this port early on Wednesday morning. Liverpool papers of the 17th inst have been received, from which we make the following summary:—

The ceremony of inaugurating the memorial to his Royal Highness the late Prince Consort took place on the 13th, at Aberdeen, in the presence of her Majesty and various other members of the royal family. The occasion excited great interest, being the first time her Majesty has appeared in public since her widowhood.

The actual surplus revenue of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, beyond the actual expenditure thereof, for the year ended 30th day of June, 1863, amounted to the sum of £1,157,263 13s. 3d. Of this surplus £265,446 8s. 4d. has been applied to the reduction of the National Debt.

The present owners of the Great Eastern have resolved to give her another trial, and a fairer one than she has hitherto been allowed. The ship is to be placed "on the longest voyage where there can be the least competition and the highest receipts." The Liverpool and Melbourne trade will probably be selected.

LORD NORMANBY'S WILL.—The will of the Marquis of Normanby was proved on the 23rd ult. The personal property was sworn under £25,000. His lordship executed his will in 1857, by which he confirms the settlement of the jointure on the Marchioness, his relict, to whom he leaves (with the exception of a legacy to his executor) the whole of his property, real and personal, over which he had the power of disposition. He also by will confirms the settlement made on the marriage of his son and only child, George Augustus Constantine, heretofore Earl of Mulgrave, now Marquis of Normanby.

Emigration from Ireland to the United States is still very extensive, though a slight abatement has recently been perceived. The alleged causes of this exodus are political discontent, uncertainty of a return for labour, and low wages; the inducements to emigrate are cheap land and high remuneration in North America.

The Emperor of the French is looking very unwell, and appears to suffer from the anxiety occasioned by the present European complications and the equally perplexing affairs of Mexico. The *Frankfort journal*, in a communication from Brussels, states that the emperor Napoleon was one day last week attacked so severely with renal colic that he lay for the space of a whole hour in a state of perfect insensibility. The terror of the Empress and the Court was indescribable, as the most serious apprehensions possessed the minds of all.

The France states that the Russian Admiralty are at present building 200 gunboats plated with iron on a new model. They are not to draw more than four feet six inches of water, and may consequently serve in shallow places. Such boats are regarded by the Russian admirals as very useful for the defence of Cronstadt, the works of which are surrounded by groups of rocks which render the approach very difficult for ships drawing much water. The Government expects that these gunboats may be launched before the Baltic is frozen; and as

the arsenal at Cronstadt is occupied with other works, orders have been sent to a private establishment in Prussia for 200 guns capable of throwing shot of 100 pounds weight to arm the boats.

The monster Mouravieff has carried out the horrible sentence of banishing to Siberia the entire population of three small towns in Poland, and has bestowed the land upon Russians. Three Polish nobles and the wife of one have just been shot by the Russians.

War with the natives of New Zealand was spreading rapidly. The scene of action had nearly reached Auckland. About 7000 natives were prepared to take the field, and in consequence a large accession was about to be made to the English troops there.

An explosion occurred lately at a gas works in London, by which nine persons were severely injured.

Thirty-five miners have been drowned in New Zealand by a landslip carrying their tents into the stream, and 40 have been overwhelmed by a great fall of snow, which buried them.

By the India and China mail we learn that, in consequence of the unsettled state of India, a camp of exercise of upwards of 10,000 men, with a heavy field of artillery, is about to be formed at Lahore.

The strife between the Imperialists of China and the rebels continues. The rebels have recently been joined by a General Burgevine, who directs all their great movements. A reward of £1000 has been offered for his person dead or alive.

Half the British fleet in Japan has sailed to the most southern island of the empire to carry out the threat of attacking Prince Satsuma's castle, for non-compliance with the English stipulations with Japan:

The condition of Australia, both commercially and financially is reported satisfactory.

A frightful railway accident has occurred in Spain, by the falling of a bridge over which a train was passing. The total number of killed and wounded has not been ascertained, but it must be large, as no less than seven carriages filled with passengers were thrown with the engine into the river.

Copenhagen, Oct. 16.—The Dagbladet states that the sudden return of the King is occasioned by the gravity of the political situation. It is expected Sweden will shortly sign the treaty of alliance with Denmark. The Swedish Minister has received, within the last two days full powers to sign the treaty of alliance between Denmark and Sweden.

The Halifax Directory.

A FEW copies of this useful Publication for sale (at a reduced price) at the Weekly Miscellany Office, 155 Upper Water Street.

IMMIGRATION OFFICE.

The Government Immigration Office is now open at 46 Bedford Row, Halifax; where the duties according to the sub-joined 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. 1853.)

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. 61.

BALLOONS.

There is an old story, which is told by the old Greek Writers, about an ingenious workman who lived in some impossible place, and was always contriving impossible machines, to astonish and outwit his neighbors. One day this ingenious man gave out that he had at last succeeded in making a pair of wings, with which he could fly as well as any bird, and that on a given day he would start, and fly across an arm of the sea. When the day came, there were, as you may imagine, immense crowds collected to see him; and, as he had announced, he started from the top of a high tower, and actually flew along for some distance, whirling his wings through the air with a hurdling noise. But before very long, his strength gave way; he began to work his wings more slowly—he sank lower and lower in air, until at last the wings stopped altogether, and he fell into the sea, and was drowned.

The gray-headed old men who saw him then turned to their children, and bade them take warning by his example, and never, on any account, leave the solid ground when they went on a journey. "For," said they, "if Providence had intended us to fly, we should have had wings, like the birds and insects."

A long, long while after this fine lesson, it was found out that the argument of the gray-headed old men was not so sound as it seemed at first; and that, as we could swim without fins, we might, possibly, also fly without wings. Two very ingenious brothers, named Montgolfier who made paper, in a little country town of France, began a series of experiments, with a

view to traveling through air. They made large silken bags, which they distended on a frame, with the open mouth of the bag turned downward; under this bag they burnt wool and straw. The air inside of the bag became so much thinner and lighter, in consequence of the heat, than the air outside, that the bag rose to a height of several thousand feet. When this wool and straw were all consumed, the bag fell to the earth. After this experiment had been made several times, a bold man, named DeRozier, said he would go up in the bag—or balloon, as it was called. Accordingly, a very large bag was made for the purpose, and a seat of wicker-work fastened to the mouth, or lower part; in the middle of the seat stood a brazier, in which the wool and straw burned. DeRozier went up quite safely, until the men on the earth beneath looked no bigger than ants; then he gradually let the fire slacken, and came down as gently and as smoothly as he had gone up. This wonderful feat caused a great deal of excitement, as you may fancy and in all civilized countries, men set about making balloons, and ascending into the air. A great many valuable lives were thus lost; for it is extremely dangerous work. But some years after DeRozier's ascent, others were achieved, far more wonderful than his, and which were the means of teaching us far more about the air than had ever been known before. Two very learned Frenchmen, among others, rose over four miles in the air—so high that it was only now and then they caught a glimpse of the earth beneath, which was mostly hidden by the clouds. Others, again, made astonishing journeys—sometimes whirled through the air above the clouds, at the rate of a hundred miles in little more than an hour.

Up to this time, however, I am bound to say that no one has ever discovered a method of directing a balloon in the air. When a balloon rises, the wind directs it where it will. Many attempts have been made to invent a machine that shall fly, by means of paddles or wings, in any direction required; they have all failed, and a great name is in store for him who shall solve the problem.

Three kinds of balloons are now made. One is the balloon in which ascents are made by aeronauts. This is in shape as near a sphere as possible, and is made of silk stuff. The stuff is usually cut in

strips, like the slices of a melon, then sewed together with double seams, over each of which strong paper, or some similar substance, is tightly glued or gummed; the whole of the outside is then coated with India rubber or other varnish.

When it is dry, hydrogen gas, which is ten times lighter than air, is pumped into the inside, and secured by means of a cock. The car hangs from a stout ring which is supported by a fine network, surrounding the whole sphere. The whole machine is moored to earth by strong cords, until all is ready for the ascent. When the time comes, the cords are cut, and the balloon rises. After it reaches a certain height, the travelers, if they choose throw down the sand which has served them as ballast—and, as each lot goes overboard, the fairy machine shoots higher. When they wish to descend—after a certain height the air becomes too thin for breathing, and it is often very cold—they turn the gas-cock slightly, and let a portion of the gas in the balloon escape. By the help of this cock, they can regulate the escape of gas as they please, and so descend gently and safely.

Another species of balloon is the old fire-balloon, which is made in various ways, though aeronauts seldom use it for their ascents. In this balloon the bottom of the sphere is left open, and under an opening stands a brazier, in which either wool or cotton, or, still oftener, a sponge saturated with spirits of wine or turpentine is set, and lighted. The balloon rises in consequence of the fire, which as I explained before, makes the air in the sphere thinner, and fills it with smoke. The common fire-balloons which are set off on holidays, are generally made of strong, thin paper, colored blue or red; the edges are strongly pasted together with gum arabic, or some such adhesive substance, and the whole is coated either with gum arabic or with varnish. When these balloons are well made, so that no air can escape, and the paper cannot catch fire, they will rise as long as there remains anything in the brazier to burn.

Yet another balloon is made on the same plan as the large balloons; it is made of gold-beater's skin, and is quite small. The sphere is filled with hydrogen gas, and a miniature car is attached to the bottom. This will rise till it is lost to view, and remain suspended in air till the winds and the damp destroy it.

In a room, it will cling to the ceiling for days together.

For amusement, the fire-balloons are the best to construct. A number of them, of various colors, present a very curious and pretty sight, as they ascend toward the sky. They have more than once been mistaken for strange comets by distant observers; and waggish boys are still, I believe, in the habit of playing practical jokes with them.

MONKEYS IN BRAZIL.

In several parts of the interior, I had been told that, to get at the kernel, the shell being too hard to break with their teeth, the monkeys carry the nuts to a rocky place, and then break them with a stone; and I even met with persons who assured me that they had watched them in such places, through the bushes, and actually seen them engaged in the operation. This account, like that of the carrying away of Indian corn, I always considered fabulous till I arrived at Saupé. In an excursion we made over the Serra, immediately behind the Fazenda, where it is composed of nearly bare, rugged limestone peaks, in several almost inaccessible places we came upon large heaps of the broken nuts, generally on a bare, open part of the rock, and along with them a number of roundish pieces of stone larger than the fist, which had evidently been employed in breaking the shells. These Senor Logocira told me were the places resorted to by the monkeys for the purpose of breaking the nuts collected in the low grounds; and that in his shooting excursions over the mountains, he has frequently seen them take flight on his approach. That they both can, and really do, make use of a stone in order to break that which is too hard for their teeth, I have frequently witnessed in a little pet monkey that accompanied me on my journey. I obtained it in Piahy, and it was the only one of the many tame animals I carried with me that reached Rio de Janeiro alive; it was a female of the species we are now speaking of, and ultimately became very gentle. Jerry was the favorite with all, and indeed, in all respects, fared like ourselves; it became so fond of tea, which it drank every morning and evening, that it would not go to sleep without its usual allowance. Its favorite food was farina, boiled rice, and bananas, but scarcely any thing came

miss to it; a raw egg was a choice morsel, and on being given to it, it broke one end by gently knocking it on the floor, and completed the whole by picking off the broken bits of shell, and putting it in the point of its long, slender finger; throwing back its head, and holding the egg erect between its two hands, it soon contrived to suck out the whole contents. Whenever any thing was given to it that was too hard to break with its teeth it always looked about for a stone, and lifting it with one hand, by repeated blows would attempt to crack it; if unsuccessful by these means, it would try to find a larger, which it would hold in both its hands, and, rising erect on its legs, would let it fall, leaping backwards at the same time to avoid any injury to its toes. I have often watched the means it employed to obtain any small object that happened to be a little beyond its reach. If it could lay its hand upon a little switch, or slender twig of any sort, it would stretch itself out as far as its cord would allow, and continue working at the object till it got within its reach. These operations were certainly often very awkwardly performed; but they were always interesting, from the amount of reasoning power which the little animal exhibited, and the perseverance with which its object was attained. Jerry almost always rode on the back of a large mastiff dog that accompanied us, and in this manner performed a journey of several thousand miles. These two animals were greatly attached to each other, and it was often an amusing sight to see them gamboling together. Before starting, the dog used to go every morning to the place where the little monkey was tied, and wait till it was put upon its back, and its cord made fast to his collar. In traveling, it was not at all particular whether its face was toward the head or tail of the charger, except when going down hill, when its face was turned forward, and to prevent itself from slipping over the dog's head, it made use of its long, prehensile tail as a crupper, by coiling the extremity around the root of that of the dog.—*Wanderings in Brazil.*

Wisdom is better than riches; wisdom guards thee, but thou hast to guard the riches. Riches diminish in the using; but wisdom increases in the use of it.

TO A SUNBEAM.

Thou ling'rest not in the monarch's hall;
Thou hast beams of gladness for one and
all;

Thou art full as bright in the peasant's
cot,
As when shining upon earth's loveliest
spot.

Thou art glancing down in thy beauty
fair,

Through the soft green leaves on the
waters clear,
Changing the lake, so blue and cold,
Into molten glass and burnished gold.

Thou hast shone in love on the youthful
head;

Thou hast touched with beauty the
shrouded dead;

Thou hast brightened those shining sil-
ken curls,
And over that form strewn fairy pearls.

Thou hast gilded the mountains and slept
on the waves;

Thou hast rested like peace on lonely
graves;

Thou art of that faith an emblem given
That toucheth all things with hues of hea-
ven.

AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to Morning & Evening Papers.

St. Johns, Oct. 22.—General Grant has assumed the command of Rosecrans's department, and the latter ordered to report at Washington. (Evening)—Official accounts from Burnside reports his driving the Confederates completely out of Tennessee, capturing the town of Zollicoffer; burning long railroad bridge there; five other bridges and many cars. His most advanced pursuing party was ten miles beyond Bristol on 17th. It is reported that the grand Texas expedition under General Banks in person, effected a landing at Point Isabel, at the mouth of the Rio Grande and that Brownsville, opposite Matamoras, will soon be in possession of the Federals. Meade's advance entered Warrenton without opposition.—Conclusion is that Lee's army, (Confederate) is really retreating.

Oct. 23.—There was a heavy cavalry fight on Tuesday, commencing at Gainsville, lasting all day. A large force under Buckner (Confederate) driven by Burnside from Cumberland Gap, and Knoxville, reported moving towards Ohio.

Evening.—Lee's army, with the exception of Stuart's cavalry, crossed Rappahannock on Monday. Stuart's cavalry fell back on river on Tuesday. Lee's officers stated that their rapid retreat was caused by destitution of provisions. Currently rumored by Confederate officers that Lee having driven Meade towards Washington, destroyed portion of Orange and Alexandria Railroad. Loyal Tennesseans flocking to Burnside faster than they can be armed. Cumberland and

Tennessee Rivers have risen. Com. Porter will now operate on them with gunboats. The Herald's Army despatch says that an important movement by the Army of the Potomac is contemplated, which will relieve Burnside and capture Richmond, if rapidly carried out. General Meade has been in Washington, consulting upon the movement, and has returned.

Oct. 24.—There is a terrible condition of affairs in President, Faquier, and Prince Wm. counties through the want of the commonest necessaries of life. It is reported that Vance of North Carolina has been made a strong friend to the Confederacy by the promise of its next Presidency. A Southern despatch says that Price with 20,000 men is marching on Little Rock, Ark., on the way to Missouri with only 600 Federals in front.

Evening.—A Confederate despatch acknowledges a loss of eleven hundred men at Bristow Station fight. They acknowledge extensive damage by Burnside's army. The Richmond Whig reports a large number of Federal transports at the mouth of York river, supposed the troops intended to land in the vicinity of Westpoint. President Davis at Chickamauga complimented Bragg on his generalship and gave up all hope of foreign intervention, and stated that a little more exertion and sacrifice would expell the invaders by Spring. Great snow storm in Illinois and Missouri yielding nearly six inches.

Oct 26, P. M.—Hooker's force crossed Tennessee River, and fighting reported there on Saturday. Some Confederate infantry recrossed the Rappahannock on Saturday, driving back Gregg's cavalry, which lost heavily. Col. Devens' brigade of Gen. Buford's command, had severe fight on same morning near Bealton Station. Main portion of Federal army lying quiet, with no imminent prospect of forward movement. A barque-rigged privateer reported off Mt. Desert.

Oct. 27. Reports from Burnside show that he is rendering efficient services in East Tennessee. Active operations by the army of the Cumberland are retarded in consequence of lack of complete and safe communication for supplies.

Rumors are afloat that Atlanta and Rome, in Georgia, have been attacked in the rear. General Rosecrans had a most enthusiastic reception in Cincinnati. His speech repelled all the charges made against him. It is believed, though not known to a certainty, that Bragg has been recently reinforced from Lee's army.

Oct. 28. Reported that the Confederate Government is exercising renewed interest in North Carolina, and preparations are making on an unusual scale for a Campaign against Federal forces in that State. Reports current at Raleigh that Union Refugees and Confederate deserters who have fled to mountains for safety,

have made a raid into Yancy County, North Carolina. Ten thousand Confederates reported scattered through Mississippi conscripting and confiscating, and Union men hunted down with blood hounds. Rafts have been placed around "Iron-sides" at Charleston as protection against torpedoes—Oct. 28 (Evening) Heavy firing heard yesterday for two hours in the direction of Bealton, five miles from Rappahannock station. Supposed 2nd army corps, on reconnoissance, encountered enemy's military train. Believed no considerable portion of Lee's army recrossed in Farquhar county as alleged, but laying pontoon trains was to facilitate retreat of cavalry and small body of infantry sent across River, if pressed. A Southern lady arrived at Norfolk, reports Federal troops within sight of garrison at Mobile; if attacked, resistance will be feeble with present force there.

VARIETIES.

Music is the most delightful rational entertainment that the human mind can possibly enjoy.

To deserve praise where none is obtained, is better than to obtain praise where none is deserved.

"What is it that sticks closer than a brother?" said a teacher to one of his class. "A post-office stamp—by gum!" said the young incorrigible.

To most men experience is like the stern-lights of a ship, which illumine only the track it has passed.

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 licensed 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 5 p. m.

TARIFF OF CHARGES:		s. d.
For a Flue One Story high	-----	0 9
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 on Wednesday next. JOIN IRVINE.
Oct. 22 2i