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WEEKLY MISCELLANY.

Devoted to the Intellectual and Moral Improvement of the Young.

Vol. 1. Halifax, N. S. Thursday, February 4, 1864. No. 32.

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

W.OWNABELL, 155 Upper Water Street.

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

Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping.

THE undersigned have been appointed by the Committee of Lloyd's Register, London, their resident Surveyor for the Province of Nova Scotia. Shipbuilders and Ship Owners in Nova Scotia requiring to have their vessels surveyed for classification in the Register Book of this Society will please make application for the present at the Office, Windsor, N. S., where copies of the Society's Rules and any necessary information can be obtained.

JOSEPH I. TUCKER,

Dec. 17.

Lloyd's Surveyor.

HALIFAX, N. S. FEBRUARY 4, 1864.

GLASS.

The probable origin of the word Glass is to be found either in the ancient Gaelic name for amber, *glassum*, or in the Latin name of ice, *glacies*. When or how the art of glass-making was first discovered is unknown; but it is certain that this art is of the highest antiquity, having long preceded the Christian era. Beads and other ornaments of glass have been found adorning the bodies of Egyptian mummies, which are known to be upwards of three thousand years old.

The manner in which the discovery of the art was made, has been the subject of much speculation—but these speculations are so various that little or no dependence can be placed on their conclusions. That the discovery, like many others, was the result of accident, is extremely probable; and this is all that can be conceded on the subject.

The first manufactories of glass of which we have any account were erected in Tyre, an ancient Phœnician city on the coast of Syria. The art afterwards extended to Sidon and Alexandria; but for many centuries the manufacture was confined exclusively to mere ornaments. By degrees the art extended to the manufacture of drinking-cups or glasses; but

these were long of such value as to be fit only for the table of a king. A sum equivalent to £50,000 sterling was paid by the Roman Emperor Nero for two drinking cups of this precious ware. At this period the Romans imported all their glassware from Alexandria, which were chiefly of an ornamental kind, such as beads, amulets, &c. They were beautifully coloured to resemble precious stones, and were worn as jewels in the adornment of their persons; and a string of glass beads which no girl would now wear, was considered an ornament to which the son or daughter of a patrician only could pretend.

From Syria the art of glass-making found its way to Greece and from thence to Rome. At what period it extended to the making of window glass is not known; but there is reason to believe it was as early as the year 422, as glass windows are distinctly mentioned by St. Jerome who lived about that period. They are again spoken of by Johannes Phillipanus, who lived about the beginning of the seventh century. The seat of the art of glass making in process of time changed from Rome to Venice, where it was brought to great perfection, particularly in the making of mirrors, from whence the whole demand for Europe was for many years supplied.

From Venice the art of glass making found its way to France; and glass windows, according to Bede, were first introduced into England in the year 674. Another authority attributes the introduction to Bishop Winifred jun'r. who died in 711. Previous to the beginning of the eighth century, and for many centuries afterwards, the use of window glass was confined entirely to buildings appropriated to religious purposes. Until the close of the twelfth century, when glass windows became common in England, the windows of private houses were filled with prepared oil paper, or wooden lattices, fixed in frames called casements, from which is derived the word casement.

There is reason to believe that glass was made in England so early as the beginning of the fifteenth century, from a

contract dated 1439, between John Prudde of Westminster and the Countess of Warwick, in which Prudde is bound to use "no glass made in England, but glass from beyond the sea."

In 1557 the finer sort of window glass was manufactured at Crutched Friars in London. The first plate glass for mirrors, coach windows, &c. was made at Lambeth in 1673, by Venetian workmen brought over by the Duke of Buckingham. The introduction of the art of glass making into Scotland took place in 1610.

The art of simply staining, tinging, or colouring glass is believed to be nearly coeval with the first discovery of the manufactory of the article: it was certainly known in Egypt several thousand years since. The art of combining the various colours, so as to produce pictures, is of more recent origin. The colours are incorporated with the glass by fusion, and the invention is ascribed to a painter of Marsilles, who went to Rome during the pontificate of Julian II. It was further advanced by Albert Durm and Lucas of Leyden.

The first painted glass done in England, was in the time of King John; but as early as the reign of Henry III. England boasted of several eminent artists in glass-painting.

There is no substance that will cut glass so well or last so long as the Diamond—the glazier's diamond is selected from pieces that are too small to be cut, or of a bad colour, and consequently unfit for ornamental purposes. The smooth, deep, effective cut, necessary to divide glass, can only be produced by a natural point of the diamond.

Family Department.

A LITERARY AND MUSICAL CURIOSITY.—In the Musical Herald for December there is a literary and musical curiosity, a song without an E, both words and music being without that letter, though each verse contains all the letters of the alphabet except E, and each bar every note of the scale except E.

Courteousness in Children.—How naturally we all admire and love a courteous, well-bred little child, and yet how rarely are they met. How quickly a feeling of dislike arises in our hearts for a child whose behaviour is rude and impolite. We should rather learn to look on such a one with feelings of pity, for the character was formed by another hand. If children are instructed from their very earliest conscious existence in the little courtesies of life, they will come to be as much a part of themselves as their own peculiar features; "but a child left to himself bringeth his mother to shame."

It takes a constant, watchful care to first implant these right seeds, and then to water them as constantly and tenderly as the gentle dew that falls upon the summer flowers. We must not expect too much, or require perfection in a day, but "line upon line" will surely form the good habits we desire. "It seems to me I have told Ellen that same thing times over," remarked a mother of her little girl. "And you will have to keep telling her until she is twenty years old," remarked the aged grandmother, who sat by.

If good manners are not formed in childhood, they will almost invariably be left uncultivated through life. There are some few points which can be early inculcated, and which will lay a broad foundation for future correct deportment. And one most important principle is to teach your child to show due respect towards his superiors in age and position. To remain silent when others are speaking, to resign his seat to an elder, instead of selfishly keeping the easy chair for himself, as I have sometimes seen a child do; to answer questions cautiously, and especially let every mother impress on her child's heart that he should "rise up before the gray head, and honor the face of the old man."

Nothing is trivial which even helps to implant a right feeling. The boy who sits in silence at the table, and waits until others are helped, who acknowledges attention with a courteous "thank you," who naturally recognizes every favor in the same manner, will be a better boy for it in the street, on the play-ground, at school, or wherever he may be. The child who is always required to ask permission before handling, or examining an article belonging to another, will hardly contract the habit, which, however parents may resent the idea, is, alas, too common, of appropriating trifling things which belongs to others.

The divine injunction, "be courteous," is one which parents may not overlook without incurring fearful risks with regard to their child's future.

Wicks for Paraffine Lamps.—One of the most frequent causes of the bad burning of mineral oil lamps arises from

the employment of damp wicks. Cotton, like most other vegetable fabrics, readily absorbs from one sixth to one fifth of its weight of moisture from the atmosphere; this prevents the free ascent of the oil, and leads to charring of the wick, and the production of an imperfect flame; hence it is exceedingly important that a new wick should be thoroughly dried before it is placed in the lamp. When it has once been saturated with oil the further absorption of moisture is prevented.

Lazy Boys.—A lazy boy makes a lazy man just as sure as a crooked sapling makes a crooked tree. Who ever yet saw a boy grow up in idleness, that did not make a shiftless vagabond when he became a man, unless he had a fortune left him to keep up appearances? The great mass of thieves, paupers, and criminals have come to what they are by being brought up in idleness. Those who constitute the business part of the community—those who make our great and useful men—were taught to be industrious.

EVERY-DAY MARVELS.

What a marvel, compared with the slender resources and limited conceptions of man, is the endless variety of common things in the world around us! Everywhere countless forms of the same genus or order, yet no two exactly alike. Every leaf, every flower, every sand and mote, and every breathing life, with some peculiarity of its own to give it identity and separate it in a measure from all things else. In the earth and upon it, in the air and in the waters, the same infinitely varied production—races typed in single lives, and universes epitomized in the daintiest visual orbs and atoms, the grass-blade challenging our wonder equally with the star—how marvellous is all this, and yet how common! What a marvel the vivifying power of the sun's light and heat, repeating every Spring and Summer day the miracle of the creation! Not a dawn of seed-time but is jubilant with lessons and prophecies of the resurrection. Well might the kingly Hebrew, striking his harp in adoration, exclaim, "How marvellous are Thy works, O God, and Thy mercies are past finding out!" How wo thirst and seek for marvels, yet behold not to appreciate the myriad wonders that environ us every day of our lives! The planets—yea, even the constellations of worlds—are not more marvellous, because not more mysterious in the principle of their existence, than the animalcules of a water-drop—than the iris

that sleeps or flashes in the minutes globule of dew. Doubtless in future states and other worlds of being, we shall have larger vision and behold grander wonders, yet most certain are we that in this earth-world, which we tread with so much pride, impatience, and contempt, there are ceaseless every day marvels equal to the loftiest wondering capacity of the reflective soul,—marvels that speak the greatness and goodness of God as sublimely as when the "morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy."

TALE OF AN ELEPHANT.—Tell my grandchildren, said the late Right Rev. Daniel Wilson, writing home from India, that an elephant here had a disease in his eyes. For three days he had been completely blind. His owner, an engineer officer, asked my dear Dr. Webb if he could do anything to relieve the poor animal. The doctor said he would try nitrate of silver, which was a remedy commonly applied to similar diseases in the human eye. The huge animal was ordered to lie down, and at first, on the application of the remedy, raised a most extraordinary roar at the acute pain which it occasioned. The effect, however, was wonderful. The eye was in a manner restored, and the animal could partially see. The next day, when he was brought, and heard the doctor's voice, he lay down of himself, placed his enormous head on one side, curled up his trunk, drew in his breath just like a man about to endure an operation, gave a sigh of relief when it was over, and then, by trunk and gestures, evidently wished to express his gratitude. What sagacity! What a lesson to us of patience!

ICE CAVERNS.—The author of "Seasons with the Sea-horses" has a painter's eye for the picturesqueness of the Arctic regions. He describes their remarkable phenomena with wonderful vigor and earnestness.

"This was one of the finest and warmest days I ever knew in Spitzbergen; the thermometer was 55 deg. in the cabin, and in the sea it was actually hot. The summer's warmth has had a perceptible effect upon the ice, much of which was observed to be honey-combed, or 'rotten,' as the sailors call it; it always seems to

decay fastest 'between wind and water,' so that enormous caverns get excavated in the sides of the bergs. Nothing can exceed the beauty of these crystal vaults, which sometimes appear of a deep ultramarine blue, and at others of an emerald green color; they look as if they were the fitting abodes of mermaids and all sorts of sea monsters, but practically no animal goes into them; the water dashing in and out through these icy caves and tunnels makes a sonorous, but rather monotonous and melancholy sound. In moderately calm weather many of these excavated bergs assume the form of gigantic mushrooms, and all sorts of fantastic shapes; but directly a breeze of wind comes they break up into little pieces with great rapidity."

WEBSTER'S APOSTROPHE TO THE UNION.—The eloquent words of Daniel Webster, in his famous reply to Hayne, are familiar to most American readers; yet they are worthy of being reprinted, and are especially interesting at the present juncture. Said he: "When my eyes shall be turned to behold for the last time the sun in heaven, may I not see him shining on the broken and dishonored fragments of a once glorious Union, on States dissevered, discordant, belligerent, rent with civil feuds, or drenched, it may be, in fraternal blood! Let their last feeble and lingering glance rather behold the glorious ensign of the Republic, now known and honored throughout the earth, still full high advanced, its arms and trophies streaming in their original lustre, not a single stripe erased or polluted, not a single star obscured, bearing for its motto no such miserable interrogatory as, 'What is all this worth?' nor those other words of delusion and folly, 'Liberty first and Union afterward;' but everywhere spread all over in characters of living light, blazing on all its ample folds, as they float over the sea and over the land, and in every wind under the whole heavens, that other sentiment, dear to every American heart, Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable!"

SINGULAR STRATAGEM.

When the celebrated Grotius was imprisoned in the castle of Louvstein; his wife, Marie de Reigesberg, followed him thither to endeavor, by her presence and

affectionate attentions, to alleviate the miseries of a long captivity. While she was with him her tenderness suggested a singular stratagem for his escape.

Grotius was at that time occupied in writing the works which acquired for him so great a celebrity, and having occasion for a great number of books, he requested and obtained permission to borrow all that he should require. He sent a large trunk for those books, into which he likewise put his own linen and that of his wife. When he had consumed these books and was done with them, they were returned, and fresh ones brought in like manner.

After about a year and a half had elapsed, during which Grotius had undergone a rigorous captivity Marie, observing that the guards weary of finding nothing in the trunk but books and linen no longer took the pains to search it, persuaded Grotius to place himself in it instead of the books, having previously made some holes in the part where his head would lie, to admit the air. During two days before the execution of this project, she made him stay near the fire in an arm-chair, and she pretended to be very much afflicted at her husband's indisposition. On the day the books were to be taken away, having put Grotius in the trunk, she drew the curtains of the bed very close, and requested the man who fetched away the box to do it as quickly as he could. With much difficulty he placed it on his shoulders and carried it out, complaining bitterly of the heaviness of the burden. In this manner was Grotius conveyed to Goreum, to the house of one of his friends, and from thence to Antwerp, disguised as a miller.

Immediately after their departure, Marie had dressed herself in her husband's clothes, and taken a seat by the fire, lest the jailor should come in; but when she thought her husband in safety, she went herself to inform the guards of his escape, upbraiding them with the little care they took of their prisoners. Ashamed to construe this contrivance into a crime, they permitted her to rejoin her husband.

THE TOLL-GATE OF LIFE.

We are all on our journey. The world through which we are passing is in some respects like the turnpike—all along which Vice and Folly have erected toll-

gates for the accommodation of those who choose to call as they go—and there are very few of all the hosts of travellers who do not occasionally stop at some one or the other of them—and consequently pay more or less to the toll-gatherers. Pay more or less, I say, because there is a great variety as well in the amount as in the kind of toll exacted at these different stopping places.

Pride and Fashion take heavy tolls of the purse—many a man has become a beggar by paying at these gates; the ordinary rates they charge are heavy, and the road that way is none of the best.

Pleasure offers a very smooth, delightful road in the outset; she tempts the traveller with many fair promises and wins thousands—but she takes without mercy; like an artful robber she allures until she gets her victim in her power, and then strips him of health and money, and turns him off, a miserable object, in the worst and most ragged road of life.

Intemperance plays the part of a sturdy villain. He's the very worst toll-gatherer on the road, for he not only gets from his customers their money and their health, but he robs them of their very brains. The men you meet on the road, ragged and ruined in frame and fortune, are his visitors.

And so I might go on enumerating many others who gather toll of the unwary. Accidents sometimes happen, it is true, along the road, but those who do not get through tolerably well, you may be sure have been stopping by the way at some of these places. The plain, common sense men who travel straight forward, get through the journey without much difficulty.

This being the state of things, it becomes every one in the outset, if he intends to make a comfortable journey, to take care what kind of company he keeps in with. We are all apt to do a great deal as our companions do—stop where they stop, and pay toll where they pay. Then the chances are ten to one against us, but our choice in this particular decides our fate.

Having paid due respect to a choice of companions, the next important thing is closely to observe how others manage—to mark the good or evil that is produced by every course of life—see how those do who manage well; by these means we learn.

Be careful of your habits; these make the man. And they require long and careful culture ere they grow to a second nature. Good habits I speak of. Bad ones are most easily acquired—they are spontaneous weeds that flourish rapidly and rankly without care or culture.

News of the Week.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

English dates to the 19th—10 days later than previous advices—have been received by the Galway steamer *Hibernia*, which arrived here yesterday afternoon with the mails for St. Johns, N. F. The *Hibernia* had 294 passengers, and left again for New York at half-past 6 last evening.

The *Daybladet* of Copenhagen (official paper) says—The ultimatum of Austria and Prussia, delivered to the Minister for Foreign Affairs on Saturday, demands the retraction of the Constitution of the 18th of November before this day, and the temporary return to the status quo existing before its promulgation. What will happen if Denmark complies with this unjustifiable and brutal demand they do not state. If, on the other hand the ultimatum should not be complied with, they threaten all the misfortune at their command, commencing with the withdrawal of their Ambassadors.

The Post's Paris correspondent says—From Copenhagen we learn that the English Government has let it be understood that material aid will, after all, be afforded if the German forces cross the Elber.

The Times' City Article referring to the delicate position of affairs, says:—

The news of the summary notification sent to Denmark by Austria and Prussia, for the withdrawal of the obnoxious constitution, on pain of immediate occupation of Schleswig, produced further depression on all the markets yesterday, which was aggravated by the increasing intensity of the drain of gold from the Bank of France, and the probability that its action on this side may induce an early return of the rate of discount to 8 per cent.

The latest despatches state that the envoys of Prussia and Austria have left Copenhagen, the Danish government have refused to accede to their demand. War seems inevitable.

The *Diritto* publishes an address from Caribaldi announcing the formation of a committee to promote Italian union. He invites the Italians to rally round this centre and to recognise its authority. The *Diritto* has been seized, and the case will be brought before the Courts.

A curious and interesting discovery

has recently been made in California of a pyramid very similar in construction to the Egyptian pyramids, only very much smaller. The stones composing the courses average six feet in length, and from one foot to three feet in thickness.

SOLDIERS' CONCERTS.—Arrangements are being made by Mr. G. W. Martin to give, during the winter, a series of free concerts to the soldiers garrisoned in London. The choir will consist of 700 members of the National Choral Society, and the concerts will be given in Exeter Hall.

CURIOUS FREAK OF LIGHTNING.—The lightning lately produced a curious effect upon the Church of St. Aphrodise, in the town of Brriers, in the south of France. It struck the roof and went through it. No great damage was done to the roof; but it lighted all the wax candles placed in the choir and at the altar; and when the attendant at the church opened it in the morning he found all the candles at the altar lighted just as they are when grand mass is celebrated.

MAORI INGENUITY.—The natives of New Zealand are hard pressed for powder during the present war, and somehow or other they either procure it or they manufacture a substitute. The latest instance of their cleverness was discovered when a native woman offered a sovereign for a quantity of little trap eyelet holes, such as ladies use in lacing, and on inquiry it turned out that the Maories required them for percussion caps having found that the top of a common lucifer match inserted in the centre of these eyelet-holes answered every purpose.

Green peas were gathered, in the latter part of December, from an open garden at Ventnor, in the Isle of Wight.

The Royal Agricultural Society will hold their next meeting at Newcastle-upon-Tyne in July. The amount offered in prizes is £3370, being an increase of £865 over the list for this year.

The two large flower-beds in the private garden of the Tuileries lately contained several roses in full bloom. Gardeners state that such a phenomenon has not been witnessed since the beginning of the present century.

The Oxford Chronicle says that the largest cake ever made in the world is now on view at the shop of Mr. Arnatt, confectioner, St. Giles, in that city. It weighs 3,000lbs., stands seven feet high, and is 18 feet in circumference. There have been used in its manufacture 550lbs. of flour, 3,000 eggs, 5 barrels of currants, two cwt. orange and lemon peel, 300lbs. of butter, 400lbs. of sugar, besides other ingredients. The cake was cut by the Mayor at the annual conversazione of the Churchman's Union, on the 4th of January.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE.

His Excellency the Administrator of the Government came down to the Province Building, brilliantly attended, this day at 2 o'clock, P. M., and was received at the eastern entrance of the same by a Guard of Honour, comprising about 100 men, the band and Queen's colour of H. M. 17th Regt., in the passage leading to the Council Chamber by the Greys and Mayflower Companies, and a salute from the Artillery, befitting his rank and position. The attendance inside the Council Chamber was unusually numerous and comprised the elite of the city and garrison. After the customary preliminary His Excellency was pleased to open the Legislative Session with the following

SPEECH:

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:
Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

It affords me great pleasure to meet you in Parliament, where, I feel assured, your exertions will be unceasing to maintain the honor and advance the interests of this highly favored Province.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

The Public Accounts will be submitted for your inspection, without delay.

The Estimates for the ensuing year will be prepared with the utmost regard to economy, consistent with due provision for the public necessities.

You will be glad to find that our Exports during the past year have very much exceeded those of 1862, and that although a material reduction was made in the avallorum duties, the revenue of 1863 largely exceeds that of the preceding or any former year, leaving a considerable surplus in the Treasury after meeting the demands of the public service.

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

I gladly avail myself of this opportunity of congratulating you and the people whom you represent upon the signal success which has attended the efforts made to place this Province in a creditable condition in connection with the ideal defences of the country.

The patriotic manner in which the great body of the people have responded to the call upon them for Militia drill, and the remarkable progress made in acquiring a knowledge of military movements, affords the most conclusive evidence that this colony fully appreciates the advantages of British connection, and is both willing and able to raise an effective arm in its own defence, in any emergency that may arise.

I have no reason to doubt that you will make such provision for this important branch of the Public Service as will enable your Volunteers and Militia to maintain that prominent position among the

British American Provinces, which, in this respect they now occupy.

The importance of consolidating the influence and advancing the common progress of the three Maritime Provinces, whose interests are so closely identified, has for some time attracted a large share of public attention, and I propose to submit, for your consideration, a proposition, in which the co-operation of the Governments of New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island will be invited, with a view to the union of the three Provinces under one Government and Legislature.

The correspondence and negotiations in which the Government have been engaged during the recess, in reference to a proposed survey for the Intercolonial Railway, will be laid before you.

The traffic on our Railways has steadily increased during the past year, and committed as we now are to these public improvements, I hope to be able to submit, at an early day, a proposal for such an extension of the existing lines as may render them more generally useful and still more productive.

You will be called upon to consider the propriety of providing an improved mode of transit between St. Peter's Bay and the Bras D'Or, demanded by the increasing business of that section of the Province.

The time, I think, has arrived, when increased provision should be made and improved legislation adopted for the wider diffusion of Education among all classes of the people, and your attention will shortly be invited to a measure having that object in view.

You will be gratified to learn that great activity has been exhibited throughout the year just closed, in mining enterprises, a large number of new leases for coal mines having been taken out, and the yield of gold being nearly double that of the previous year. Amendments in the laws relating to those valuable public resources, suggested by increased experience, will be brought under your notice. In connection with this subject and closely allied to it, you will be asked to consider the propriety of authorizing a Geological Survey of the Province.

Under the Legislation of last Session, Agricultural Exhibitions were held in the Eastern and Western Districts of the Country, and I am happy to be able to state, with highly satisfactory results. Some alterations, however, in the existing Enactments on that subject will be proposed for your consideration, in the hope that still greater stimulus may be given to the culture of the soil, the improvement of the stock, and the advancement of the textile manufactures of the Province.

A Bill to provide for the proper Registration of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, a subject of very great importance, will be brought under your notice.

The correspondence between the Imperial Government and this Colony, respecting the due investigation of Shipwrecks taking place on the coasts of this Province, will be laid before you with a measure providing for maritime Courts of Inquiry.

Our grateful thanks are due to Almighty God for the continued peace and prosperity we have enjoyed during the past year, marked as it has been by an abundant harvest, a successful fishery, an expanding trade, and the increased development of our great mineral resources.

Mr. Wade was elected Speaker of the House of Assembly. First Clerk, H. C. D. Twining; Second Clerk, James G. Tobin; Sergeant at Arms, E. A. Pike, Esqrs.

The Missionary Vessel.—The brigantine, Day Spring, Capt. Fraser, which sailed hence for the South Seas on Nov. 9, 1863, via the Cape of Good Hope, and Melbourne, Australia, was spoken, as previously reported, Dec. 10, by the R. M. Steamship Parana, from Southampton bound to Rio Janeiro, Brazil, in lat. 14 50 S, long 31 W., all well. A letter received in this city from the Rev. J. Morrison, under date of Dec. 10, states that for some weeks the ladies had suffered considerably from seasickness. The vessel had proved an excellent sailer, having on one occasion accomplished 240 miles in twenty-four hours. The writer mentions that the good Cornwallis apples put on board by friends remained sound, and were much relished by the voyagers. Religious services were being held regularly, and all was proceeding smoothly. It is not improbable the Day Spring will touch at Rio before shaping her course of the Cape.—Reporter.

The Seal Fishery.—The screw steamer Ospray, which has been most efficiently fitted at the Cunard establishment in this city, for prosecuting the seal fishery, will leave for St. Johns, Nfld., in charge of Capt. Gulliford, on Saturday next. This fine vessel will ship her crew of some seventy men at St. Johns, after which she will proceed on her voyage. We wish the enterprising owners every success.—*Id.*

Within the month of January, 1862, there were no less than fifty persons brought before the Police Court for drunkenness on the public streets. From New Year's day, this year, up to the present time, there have been but 15 like cases before the Court, being a falling off of 75 per cent. this month, compared with the corresponding month of last year.—*Chron.*

The Antigonish Casket says that a young man named A. MacIsaac, formerly of Judique, C. B., was drowned in the Strait of Canso on Friday last whilst attempting to cross on the ice. He was of

unsound mind for some time past, and roved from place to place.

We learn from the Bridgetown Free Press that on the evening of the 12th inst., Arod Grant, Esq., collector of Revenue at Port Williams, was robbed of \$77. He and his wife were visiting in the neighborhood, and during their absence, some unknown thief entered their dwelling and perpetrated the robbery.

The Rev. Ramald McDonald, P. P., recently delivered a lecture on Temperance, at Pictou, which the Standard says was attended by an audience equal to the utmost capacity of the room, the platform being occupied by several clergymen of various denominations.

The Steamer Cossack, 14 days from Macmoras, with a cargo of cotton bound to Liverpool, G. B., put into this port on Friday morning for coal. She obtained a supply at Cunard's wharf.

The London Times puts the Danish question this way: Her Majesty's brother-in-law and her daughter's father-in-law have at this moment just occupied with their forces two provinces claimed by the father of the Princess of Wales.

A late English paper states that a despatch has been received from Lloyd's agent at Havana, announcing a dreadful catastrophe having befallen the Spanish steamer Mejico, some forty miles off Cape San Antonio, the extreme western point of the island of Cuba. It is stated that the ill-fated vessel was on a voyage from Sisal to Havana, when she took fire, and was totally destroyed, and out of all on board only thirteen of the crew and three passengers were saved. The remainder of the crew and passengers, numbering about sixty, it is feared were lost.

LLOYD'S REGISTER OF British & Foreign Shipping.

Surveyor for the Province of Nova Scotia.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. JOSEPH JOHN TUCKER has been appointed the Surveyor to this Society for Nova Scotia, to reside at Windsor, N. S.

Notice is also given that all Ships built at Nova Scotia, after this appointment, which shall not be surveyed while building by the Surveyor, or where the Owners or Builders shall refuse such Survey, will be subjected to the loss of one year (as prescribed by the Rules, page 16, sec. 53, in regard to British built Ships) from the period which they would otherwise be allowed.

All ships built under the immediate inspection of the Surveyor, on the terms prescribed for Special Survey, will be distinguished in the Register Book by a Cross, thus ††, and in the Certificates of Classification then issued, as "built under Special Survey."

By order of the Committee,

GEO. B. SEYFANG, Secretary.

2 White Lion Court, Cornhill, London, }
Jan 14.] 22nd October, 1863. }

THE MOTHER'S JEWEL.

Little Charley was dying. All through that long summer's day I had stood by his bedside, seeking, by every means in my power, to alleviate his sufferings, hoping against hope, that he might again be restored to us; that the death messenger would not send his icy arrow to that little heart. Early in the morning I was awakened by the groans of the little sufferer, and hastily throwing on my wrapper I descended to the room where he lay. His watchful mother was already by his bedside, calmly yet agonisingly watching him, as he threw himself from side to side calling wildly for her, although she bent over him with feelings none but a mother can know.

In vain had medical aid been summoned, and medicines been administered. In vain every hour during the day had the doctor visited us, hoping that he might spare us the dreadful blow which was now falling so heavily on every heart in the household. As the afternoon waned his sufferings increased, until he was seized with convulsions. It was hard indeed to see his little limbs writhe in all the agony of suffering which he endured. And it seemed at every attack that his mother's heart would break; but he lay quietly now, and they hoped he was better, almost well, so calmly did his features rest; but I knew that their hopes were but a mockery, yet I could not dispel them, so fondly will love construe the source of fear to hope. I had, by taking advantage of this delusion, persuaded his mother to lie down for a little while, thinking that a little sleep would better prepare her for the great trial which awaited her; for she was little else than a child herself, unused to the conflicts of this life in its realities. She had lived for her husband, and to please him was the joy of her existence until this new link in the chain of her happiness had been given in the care of her darling babe. And now he must die! The doctor did not say it in words, but his looks said more, when he said he would call again in the morning. As he passed through the door I saw him brush away a tear; perhaps he was thinking of his own little ones who lay so quietly sleeping at home. Full well did he know that he could only comfort the childless in the morning.

Who shall say that the doctor has no

heart? thought I, as he passed through the gate. Carefully I shaded the light and sat down by the bedside to watch his slightest movement, and listen to his breathing. For more than an hour he lay calmly sleeping, so sound, so natural, it seemed it could not be that he was so soon to be an angel. I sat musing thus—suddenly his breathing became difficult; he raised his tiny hands imploringly, then dropped them at his side. I called his parents, and, as his mother entered the room, he raised himself from the pillow, reached out his little hands toward her, and from his parched lips came that thrilling word—"mother."

She needed not to be told, she knew it all. I have witnessed many a fiery trial, and stood by many a deathbed, yet never have I seen grief like this. She moved not, she spoke not, but, statue-like, she stood, her eyes fixed on her darling boy. Rapidly he sank; his breathing grew fainter and fainter, then ceased. I looked at the mother; there she stood, every feature and every look the same. Her husband took her hand and called her name; but she spoke not. He led her from the room and we prepared the body for the burial. On the morrow I laid the corpse in its little coffin, then sought the mother that she might see her little one. I entered her room; she sat gazing idly from her windows as if nothing had occurred to mar her happiness. Calling her by name, I advanced; she heeded me not. For a moment I hesitated, then said, "Let us go down and see Charley." At the sound of his name spoken for the first time in her presence, she started; a happy smile lighted her features, and, hastily rising, she advanced towards the door. All memory of the past seemed to be lost, and she stepped with the same happy step as she was wont to follow him. We entered the darkened room where we had placed the coffin, beside which her husband sat. For a moment she seemed stupefied, then raising her eyes to me with a look such as I hope never to behold again, she asked if Charley was dead? I answered in the affirmative: She sank upon the floor and burst into tears, the first she had shed since her wedding day. We raised her up and carried her to the coffin, she kissed the forehead of her darling boy, then motioned to be carried from the room. On the day of the burial she re-

quested that the coffin might be carried to her room before the services commenced. We complied, and suffered it to remain there until it was time that it should be carried away to its last resting place. Calmly she saw it removed, then sank upon the bed. For three weeks I was with her constantly; during that time she ever seemed less an inhabitant of earth than spirit. She complained not, she murmured not, but I noticed that whenever the name of her babe was called, her countenance, already pale as marble, grew more unearthly in its appearance. At the expiration of that time I was called to a distant country, and I know not whether that childless mother yet lives, or whether she has gone to meet her darling boy in that bright world where parting is unknown. But I can never think of that death bed without a shudder, nor of that unearthly countenance without a sigh of sympathy and the tribute of a tear to the memory of a mother's love.

Jews.—An Englishman, who has travelled through Palestine, in speaking of the fulfilment of the judgment predicted by the prophets, as now manifested by the miseries of the people, relates the following facts which he said he had on the highest authority:—The houses of Jerusalem belong to Turks. If a Jew wants a habitation, he must therefore have an oppressive hater for his landlord. The landlord has a right to demand a year's rent to be paid on taking possession; but yet he may eject the tenant at a short notice. The Mohammedan law sanctions the claim of an ejected tenant for the repayment of an adequate portion of the rent; but he must prove his case before the cadi. A Jew's testimony is not admissible. A Christian's is refused. No Turk will bear witness on behalf of a Jew. So, then, at any moment a Jew may be turned into the street: and, in addition to that calamity, must lose all the year's rent which he paid in advance. Moreover, if a Jew engage in any little trade, he hardly earns enough to sustain life. If he possesses anything beyond this, he is an object towards which rapacity glances its greedy and cruel eye. The poor Jews throughout Palestine derive all their sustenance, or nearly so, from contributions made by the richest Jews in various parts of Europe.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR THE

Weekly Miscellany.*County of Halifax.*

Mrs. Margaret Crooks, Lawrencetown.
Messrs. Luther Sterns, Dartmouth.
William Blakeney, Jeddore.
William A. Cox, Oldham.
John Lingley, Waverley.
James Sutherland, Gay's River.
R. B. Taylor, Gay's River Road.
Joseph Lantz, Indian Harbour.
John Booth sen'r, Prospect.
James Gardner jr., Musquodoboit Harbour.

Samuel L. Henry, Upper Musquodoboit.

D. F. Lockerby, Bedford.
Neil Bollong, Pope's Harbour.
Henry G. Leslie, Spry Bay.
William Bissett, Lower Ward.

County of Colchester.

Messrs. Thomas Baird, Onslow.
J. B. Calkhan, Truro.
Hugh McIntosh, Head of Bay, Tatamagouche.
Hugh Dickson, Upper Onslow.
Walter B. Hingley, Kempt Town, Salmon River.

Saml. C. Cox, Upper Stewiacke.
Simon McDonald, L'r Stewiacke.
Andw. K. Graham, Five Islands.
P. Fulmor, DeBert River.

County of Cumberland.

Messrs. M. E. Hewson, River Phillip.
Levi Borden, Pugwash.
Michl. K. Pugsley, River Hebert.
Wm. B. Lodge, Maccan Mountain.
James Finlay, Head of Amherst.
Jos. Atkinson, Maccan Interval.
John McNeil, Wallace Ridge.
Gilbert Seaman, Minudie.
John Bragg, Windham Hill.
Oliver King, Tidnish Cross Roads.
W. E. Angervinc, Wallace River, Six Mile Road.

Archd. Robertson, Fox Harbour.
Wm. Grant, Parrsboro' Shore.
George H. Forshner, Head of Wallace Bay.

Chas. D. Rockwell, Rockwell Settlement, Amherst Shore.
Donald McAuly, Amherst Corner.
Andrew Taylor, East Branch River Phillip.

County of Pictou.

Messrs. Wm. Fraser, New Glasgow.
Alex. Fraser, Middle River.
Thos. R. Fullerton, Sutherland's River.
John McGilvray, Knoydart.
Matthew M. Archibald, Alma.

Mrs. C. M. McDonald, Forks, M. Riv.
Christy McDonald, French Riv.

Messrs. D. McDonald, Bailey's Brook.
William Dunbar, West Branch East River.

Geo. McKay, Mount Thom.

John Forbes, Bridgeville, E. Riv.
Alex. Fraser, McLellan's Brook, East River.

Wm. McDonald, Piedmont Valley

County of Hants.

Miss Theresa B. Wolfe, Falmouth.

Mary Cox, Lower Selma.

Messrs. James McDougall, Five Mile River, Shubenacadie.

John T. Cochran, Newport.

John W. Lavers, Up'r Rawdon.

Evan McPhee, Nine Mile River.

Jos. Mosher, Mid. Kennetcook.

Joshua Fish, Highfield, Newport.

Samuel Kerr, Antrim.

Daniel Huntly, Hantsport.

Osmond O'Brien, Noel.

King's County.

Messrs. J. W. Borden, Canning.

C. S. Davidson, Berwick.

William Gilliatt, Church Street

Cornwallis.

Amos Bill Jacques, Waterville, Aylesford.

Thomas Farnsworth, Morden.

Cyrus Webster, Sheffield Mills,

Cornwallis.

Oliver Lockhart, Lockhartville.

B. W. Chipman, Aylesford.

James H. Hamilton, Walbrook,

Horton.

Samuel L. Fitch, Kentville.

John Casey, Beach Hill.

John Strong, Wolfville.

County of Annapolis.

Messrs. James E. Chipman, Middleton.

R. Graves, Port Williams.

R. M. Shaw, Clementsport.

T. A. Margeson, Margaretville.

Geo. Wells, Saw Mill Creek.

Alfred Hoyt, Lequille.

John W. James, Lawrencetown

Alfred Troop, Granville Ferry.

Israel McNayr, Springfield.

Timothy C. Munro, Maitland.

Robt. A. Dakin, L'r Granville.

County of Digby.

Messrs. Enos Patten, Brookville.

John Smith, Petite Passage.

John C. Morse, Sandy Cove.

John W. Powell, Long Island.

L. McKay, St. Mary's Bay.

Charlton Sabcan, New Tusket,

Clare.

Ambrose Poole, Cedar Lake.

Clement M. Melancon, Chica-

ben, Clare.

County of Lunenburg.

Messrs. J. W. Andrews, Bridgewater.

C. Publicover, Blandford.

Jacob Mosher, Petite Reviero.

Messrs. John R. Hall, Brooklyn.

Ephraim Mack, Mill Village.

Z. P. Armstrong, East Port

Medway.

Elkanah Morton, Middlefield.

John S. Morse, Brookfield.

Philip Fancy, Pleasant River.

Joseph J. Letson, Port Medway.

John W. Scott, Liverpool.

County of Yarmouth.

Messrs. Benj. C. Robbins, Arcadia.

Freeman C. Parry, Beaver River.

James H. Hamilton, Kempt.

County of Shelburne.

Mrs. Nancy Snow, Port Latour.

Messrs. Leonard Knowles, Barrington West Passage.

Robert Currie, Lewis Head.

X. A. Chipman, Locke's Island.

James McKay, Clyde River.

County of Guysborough.

Messrs. S. McGuire, Salmon River Lake.

E. C. Cunningham, Guysboro'.

Jas. H. Feltmate, White Head.

Jas. W. Whitman, Manchester.

Jonathan Hartley, Pirate Harbor

William Sawers, Cross Roads,

Millford.

George Norris, Cape Canso.

County of Sydney.

Messrs. Donald Sinclair, Goshen.

F. S. Cunningham, Harbor Road

Robt. Chisholm, Pomquet Forks

Jas. Randall, Little River Shore.

John McMillan, St. Andrews.

Jas. McDougall, Marshy Hope.

E. Corbett, Harbor-au-Bouche.

Donald McMillan, Head Loska-

bar Lake.

A. Stewart, Foot Lochabar Lake.

Levi Irish, Little River.

Charles McGillivray, Glen Road.

County of Cape Breton.

Messrs. D. McPhee, Low Point Shore.

P. T. Clarke, Coxheath.

Walter Young, Lingan.

Donald Gillis, Lewis Bay.

County of Victoria.

Messrs. R. McKenzie, Great Bras d'Or.

Murdoch McKenzie, Munro's

Point, St. Anns.

John Burke, Ingonish.

Donald Gillis, Big Interval.

Neil McAskil, Cape North.

D. McIntosh, Bay St. Lawrence.

John McNaughton, St. Patrick's

Channel.

County of Richmond.

Messrs. Angus McNeil, D'Escousse.

Jas. Smith, McPherson's Ferry.

William Urquhart, Rear Lands,

Sporting Mountain.

Rod'k. Bethune, Loch Lomond.

Josiah Hooper, Forchu.

John Murchison, Grand River.

J. R. P. McLean, River Bourgeois

Daniel Fraser, Grandique Ferry.

R. G. Morrison, St. Peters.

County of Inverness.

Messrs. J. H. Tremain, Port Hood.

Angus McMaster, Low Point,

Strait of Canso.

Arch'd. McIntyre, River Dennis

John Ross, N. E. Branch Mar-

garee.

Alexander McEachern, Boom.

Chas. McMillan, Lake Ainslie,

East Side.

Hugh McDonell, Judique.

Jas. S. Lawrence, Margaree.

Angus McInnes, West Bako

Ainslie.

Prince Edward Island.

Messrs. Laird & Harvie, Charlottetown.

ENGLAND.

DECEMBER, 1861.

A shout went through the kingdom, a call to arms was heard,
The lion heart of England to its living centre stirred
The flag whose glorious shadow protects, on land and wave,
The fugitive and exile—the hunted and the slave!
Had met with sudden insult from a foe beyond the sea,
Whose pirate force invaded its sheltering sanctity,
As the tale of wrong and outrage throughout the land was borne
To uphold her injured honour the Empire rose in scorn,
Ten thousand swords were lifted to strike for Britain's might,
With her old victorious watchword "May God Defend The Right,"
One voice—one heart—one iron will the mighty nation spanned
Her armed ranks were ready—her wooden walls were manned;
From hearthstone and from altar—God save the Queen they cried!
From garrison and barrack—To arms a host replied.
Up at their Monarch's bidding so vast an army rose,
Their very gathering shook the land and terrified their foes,
The lifting of the gauntlet like thunder went before,
The sea took up the challenge and shook the distant shore,
Before the ancient Lion Columbia's eagle quailed
At St. George's red-cross banner the star-striped ensign paled—
Till those who, late beneath its folds, had dared
Old England's power,
By deed as prompt undid the wrong essayed in evil hour.

A cry went through the kingdom—a mighty wail of dread,
And a long men stood in sorrow and women bowed the head,
A pale white horse was standing, all wet with ghastly foam,
Before the stately entrance of Windsor's royal home,
Not now without the palace within the foe stood by,
And silent mourners watched to see their princely master die,
No sword flew from its scabbard, no hand was raised to save
Or touch the pale Ambassador who then the summons gave,
Peuple and Peers were round their Queen yet not a lance might stir,
Tho' pleading prayers went up to heaven through blinding tears for her,
Her guards stood round her palace strong in their hero part,
To shield their Sovereign's honour but not her woman's heart—
Lose in a quiet chamber a stately form is lying,
And in the hush of midnight a noble Prince is dying,
Of stainless name and gifted mind, pure heart and kingly face,
Of knightly deeds and noble soul the flower of Saxon race,
Fate as the chiselled marble as silent and as still,
They, and the night of human love the power of human skill;
Trail down the royal purple as sackcloth, let it fall,
In England's royal household Death reigns the lord of all.
A stricken Queen, a weeping wife bows in the dust her head—
And like the lowliest in her realm so mourns she for her dead.
Our deeds of strength, our might of arms, what quarrelling things

Before the silent messenger sent by the King of Kings!

Oh! royal lady, widowed wife, our tears must fall with thine,
Though impotent to shelter from Death thy household shrine,
Thy loss is our's and England's—God save thee, gracious Queen,
And give the grace to seek His face, and on His strength to lean.
May He defend thy sceptre against each foe's endeavour,
And give thee in His Kingdom the crown of life forever.
M. J. K.

AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to Morning & Evening Papers.

St. John, Jan. 29.—From 25 to 40 deserters come into the picket lines of the 2nd corps daily, notwithstanding extraordinary precautions taken against desertion.

Skirmishing is reported between the Confederate cavalry under Longstreet, and the Federal cavalry.

Evening.—A brigade of Roddy's command, crossing Tennessee River below Florence, to join another brigade to proceed to Athens, to capture Federal forces there, were repulsed with 15 killed.

Confederate despatches reported Mississippi River blockaded at Miliken's Bend and Greenville, by their batteries; also that their cavalry had reached within four miles of Knoxville, capturing five thousand cattle, one hundred wagons, and a large amount of other property.

Jan. 30.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, writing from Knoxville, 20th inst, says Gen. Sturgis is advanced sixty miles from that place, where he had an engagement with the loss of about 150 men. On the 19th he fell back to Knoxville and crossed Holsten-River with a view of intercepting the enemy at Lewinsville.

Gen. Granger moved in the same direction on the following day where a battle was pending. Much anxiety existed at Knoxville.

Longstreet has been heavily reinforced.

The Secretary of the Treasury has removed the restrictions on trade in Kentucky and Missouri.

Even.—The Knoxville correspondent of Cincinnati Gazette, 22d inst., states that the Federals crossed Holsten River at Strawberry Plains, falling back to a new position. The loss of stores at Strawberry Plains was quite severe; the enemy picked up two hundred stragglers.—The Federals burned the bridges, etc, which were likely to fall into the hands of the enemy.

On the 22nd, the enemy and Federal sharpshooters were skirmishing across the River, six miles above Knoxville. It is supposed that Longstreet will besiege Knoxville, which is being strengthened. Longstreet has a strong position at Bull's Gap, whence he can throw his forces in-

to the valley on either side with great facility.

Southern despatches report Forrest operating successfully, whipping the Federals at La Grange, Collarville, and Germantown. A large force in Western Tennessee is ready to join him.

February 2—400 Confederate prisoners having taken the oath of allegiance to the U. S. Government, the same have arrived at Charlestown, Mass., from Chicago and embarked on board the receiving ship "North Carolina."

Eleven regiments of the Twelfth Corps have re-enlisted, and are being recruited to their maximum strength. Re-enlistment in the Gulf Department is going on briskly.

Evening.—A reconnoissance to Ring-old and Dalton reports that the main Confederate force had undoubtedly left to reinforce Longstreet, for the invasion of Kentucky, or to reinforce Mobile where an attack was expected.

A Washington despatch states that a new call for troops was rendered necessary, by more recent advices from the South. Reinforcements for the Federal army from New York City average three thousand men daily.

The Confederate despatches report twelve Federal transports passed down the Mississippi River, accompanied by General Sherman. The Federals were also making preparations to occupy Jackson, Mississippi.

The Federal gunboats and transports had entered Pascagoula and were engaged in rising vessels that had been sunk by the Confederates. Gunboats were reported to be quite numerous in the vicinity. The Federal drums were heard on Horn Island 29th ult.

Feb. 4.—An expedition from Newbern into the interior captured 25 men, and destroyed about 20,000 lbs of bread, etc.

A large force of Confederates early on Sunday morning attacked the Federal outpost at Beech Creek, N. C. The latter were compelled to fall back in good order, destroying camps and abandoning a few stores with a loss of 50 to 100 men.

Almost simultaneously the enemy advanced on the South side of the Trent River, but were repulsed.

The Confederates have been driven back from the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at all points.

A deserter reports that two brigades of Louisiana and Texas troops were marching to Cincinnati line to blockade it, and get arms and ammunition across.

The Grand Jury has donated the sum of £5 12s 6d to the Ragged School in Halifax.

The Marquis of Normanby has been made Col. of the Tower Hamlets (London) Rifles.