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WEEKLY MISCELLANY.

Devoted to the Intellectual and Moral Improvement of the Young.

Vol. 1. Halifax, N. S. Thursday, November 12, 1863. No. 21.

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IMMIGRATION OFFICE.

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

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

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

CHAPTER 26.

An Act

TO PROVIDE FOR THE DISTRIBUTION AND SETTLEMENT OF INDUSTRIOUS IMMIGRANTS.

[Passed the 29th day of April, A. D. 1862.]

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 a an-

ual report of his proceedings for the information of the Government and the Legislature.

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

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

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

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

HALIFAX, N. S. NOVEMBER 12, 1863.

FISHERIES OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Our fisheries constitute a most important branch of our natural and industrial resources. Our coasts and rivers swarm with fish; and we may venture to say that, in this respect, we are not surpassed by any other country in the world—unless Newfoundland be an exception, which we are not quite ready to admit. Our line of coast exceeds altogether nine hundred miles, and is indented by numerous bays and natural harbours, affording every facility and advantage of safety to vessels and boats engaged in fishing. There is no part all round our shores where fishing may not be carried on profitably.

The most important of our sea fish are Cod, Halibut, Haddock, Herring, Alewives, and Mackerel. The first three are found most abundantly on the banks which lie off our coasts, but are taken in

no inconsiderable quantities nearer shore. There is no part of the coast where herring may not be taken in season; and the alewife or *gaspereau* is taken in the mouths of rivers and streams, in the spring, in great quantities.

The mackerel frequent the coast from the month of June until November in great quantities. Those taken early in the season are much inferior in condition to those taken in the fall. They are inspected and classified, according to quality, as Nos. 1, 2, and 3. No. 1, being the best, is never got until the month of October. These fish congregate together in large masses, or *schools* as they are called by the fishermen; and are sometimes of several miles in length and breadth. Large takes or captures are frequently made by nets called *seines*, and 800 to 1000 barrels are known to have been taken at one haul; but such great luck rarely occurs.

To these fish we may add the Shad, which is taken during the month of August in Cumberland and Minas Basins. It is a delicious fish and of delicate flavor.

In addition we have only space to name the Hake, Pollock, Sea Trout, Whiting, and Tom Cod. The first is abundant—pollock not so much so, neither is whiting; but the Tom cod is plentiful during the winter months, and sells at about 4d. per dozen—mixed sizes.

Oysters exist in unlimited quantities along the shores from Cape Breton to New Brunswick; and might furnish a source of profitable employment to a large number of persons. Those of Tatamagouche are reputed to be of a particularly fine flavor.

Lobsters are found in enormous quantities on every part of the coast, and are thrown up by gales on our northern coast in such quantities that they are often used for manure. They are generally sold for a penny each in Halifax market.

The Salmon is found in most of our large rivers, and is also taken on the coast before it has entered them. They appear about the middle of May, and before July are remarkably fine. Their price

of salmon is now greatly increased by the demand for the American markets.

Our rivers and fresh water lakes abound with Trout, (both the salmon and common trout,) Perch and Eels. Bass and Sturgeon exist, but are rarely found.

Of the Whale tribe the Grampus, the Finner and the Porpoise frequent our coasts, and the common Whale is sometimes seen. Several species of the Shark also visit our coasts occasionally. The Dogfish—a small species of shark—is abundant on the shores, and large numbers are taken for their oil.

The number of persons, men and boys, employed in the fisheries of Nova Scotia, was stated in the last census at 14,322. But it is impossible to name the precise number which should be entirely included under this line of life, as many of the farming population often engage in the fisheries. Some of them—perhaps the greater number of the shore farmers—regard their agricultural pursuits as merely secondary interests; and are, in fact, more fishermen than farmers. It would tend greatly to their interests if they would relinquish one pursuit and attend only to the other. There is abundance of scope for either, and there is no reason why any one should break up his time and distract his attention by attempting to manage both. Steady attention to one thing rarely fails of success. By attempting more, seldom is any done well.

A THOUGHTLESS BOY.

I shall never forget an incident of my childhood by which I was taught to be careful not to wound the feelings of the unfortunate. A number of us school boys were playing by the road-side one Saturday afternoon, when the stage coach drove up to a neighboring tavern and the passengers alighted. As usual, we gathered around to observe them. Among them was an elderly man with a cane, who got out with much difficulty, and when on the ground he walked with curious contortions. His feet turned one way, his knees another, and his whole body looked as though the different members were independent of it, and of each other, and every one was making motions to suit itself. I unthinkingly shouted, "Look at old rattle-bones!" and the other boys took up the cry with mocking laughter, while the poor man turned his head with an expression of pain which I

can never forget. Just then, to my surprise and horror, my father came around the corner, and immediately stepping up to the stranger shook his hand warmly, and assisted him to walk to our house, which was but a little distance. I could enjoy no more play that afternoon, and when tea-time came I would gladly have hid myself, but I knew that would be vain, and so tremblingly went into the sitting room. To my great relief the stranger did not recognize me, but remarked pleasantly to my father as he introduced me, "Such a fine boy was surely worth saving." How the words cut me to the heart! My father had often told me the story of a friend who had plunged into the river to save me as I was drowning, while an infant, and who, in consequence of a cold taken then, was made a cripple by inflammatory rheumatism; and this was the man whom I had made a butt of ridicule, and a laughing stock for my companions. I tell you, boys and girls, I would give many dollars to have the memory of that event taken away. If ever you are tempted as I was, remember that while no good can come of sport whereby the feelings of others are wounded, you may be laying up for yourselves painful recollections that will not leave you for a life time.

PROFANE SWEARING.

Of all sins which the human race is liable to fall into, none is so displeasing to God, and none is carried to such a dreadful extent as profane swearing. This may especially be said of Americans who use it in their every day conversation as an ornament, and persons of foreign nations travelling in our land have been horrified in witnessing its prevalence.

Our cities, our villages, and even our farming communities abound with profane swearers, and, go where we will, our ears are greeted with horrible oaths which make our blood curdle. On the cars, the steamboat, in the store, and every place of public resort, and even in private circles before ladies, we hear the name of God taken in vain, not only when the speaker is in passion but in common-conversation it is introduced.

Not only those who are advanced in years indulge in this immoral practice, but we too often hear oaths most bitter and profane from the lips of our smallest children. It is a deep shame and a curse

upon society and morals to hear children in this christian age railing against heaven and earth, and reviling their Maker, yet on the play-grounds and in our village streets we hear blasphemies from the lips of children only learning to walk.

And who is responsible for this blot on the fame of every American citizen? It is you, parent, and it is you, young man, who pollute your lips with horrible blasphemies in the presence of children. You and you alone, are accountable for this blackest of sins.

Let me say to you, young man or old; parent or otherwise, never give utterance to a profane oath. As you love all that is pure and holy, and as you hope for an inheritance in that home beyond the skies, never take the name of your Maker in vain. This vile practice overthrows all that is good in man, blunts those nobler feelings within his breast, destroys his morals and unfits him for all virtuous pursuits, and all respectable society. God forbid that it should ever pervade the family circle and overthrow the family altar, yet this must be its inevitable result if persisted in. It steals upon man cunningly, it winds itself about his heart, driving out every virtue until it meets with no opposition. O, young man, for Heaven's sake, for the sake of the rising generation, listen not to the temptings of the serpent, but drive it away from your heart—crush it under foot ere it takes possession of you, and the task will be easy; but let it tighten its anaconda folds around you day by day, and it will require all your power to disengage yourself from its embrace.

"Above all things swear not," saith the Apostle James. Hearken unto his instruction, ye that are taking the first step, and it will save you much anguish in your dying hour.—*Boston paper.*

GETHSEMENE.

Could ye not watch with me one hour?

Night had enwrapped the lofty mountains with mist-wreaths, and gathered its sparkling mantle around the vallies. It was night on the Mount of Olives, and the silver sailing moon, looking down into the garden of Gethsemene, smiled softly on a picture whose limner was the Almighty. The Son of God was praying. And who—what mortal shall attempt to conceive the deep, earnest godlike fervor

of that prayer? What mortal ever prayed thus?—Great drops of sweat stood quivering on that noble brow; that meek form bending like a bruised reed in agony of spirit; that face turned upward to heaven, while those sacred lips breathed the sweet, thrilling words of humble submission: "Father, not my will, but Thine be done."

Repeat that prayer, feeble, erring, sinful man, school your heart to such submission, and you may well say,—“I am perfect.” You cannot do it; there is no such feeling in your heart.

Exhausted, weary, spirit-worn, the Saviour rose from his knees and slowly turned away from that spot forever hallowed by his presence, to where he had left his humble disciples watching and waiting for him. They are sleeping! Christ was human then; his heart was saddened, as he stood and looked upon those slumbering disciples. What a gentle, thrilling rebuke was that: “Could ye not watch with me one hour?” One hour—while their friend, their beloved master, wrestled with God, they could not watch, but forgetting their sympathy, their affection, everything, their heavy eyelids drooped, and they slept—slept while he was but a little way off, pouring out his whole human soul in agonizing prayer.

“Could ye not watch with me one hour?” The immaculate Christ—the Son of God was grieved; and, perchance, there were tears in those eyes, beaming with heaven's own lustre. How much of pain, anxiety, and silent reproach those few words contained. Did not those weary, fasting disciples feel how poor, how weak, were all their attempts, when they could not watch one hour with him, who had led them to drink of the water of everlasting life?

Do ye not feel rebuked, poor, feeble man, for who among you has ever watched one hour with your Saviour?

HUMMING BIRDS' TONGUES.—The tongue of humming birds is very curious. It has two tubes alongside of each other, like the two tubes of a double-barreled gun. At the tip of the tongue the tubes are a little separated, and their ends are shaped like spoons. The honey is spooned up as we may say, and then it is drawn into the mouth through the long tubes

of the tongue. But the bird uses its tongue another way. It catches insects with it, for it lives on these as well as on honey. It catches them in this way: the two spoons grasp the insect like a pair of tongs, and the tongue bending puts it into the bird's mouth. The tongue of the humming bird is not merely, one instrument, but contains several instruments together—two pumps, two spoons, and a pair of tongs.

TEACHINGS OF NATURE.

“No harsh transitions Nature knows,
No dreary spaces intervene;
Her work in silence forward goes,
And rather felt than seen.”

When the soul is dark and dreary—when the sunlight of hope is all obscured by the dark clouds of disappointment, and her attempts to become nobler, purer, better, seem to have failed, then let her come to nature, the all bountiful teacher, and learn a lesson; let her drink at this fountain of knowledge, and then, refreshed and strengthened, gird herself for new exertions and new trials. Let her go forth in the dead of winter, and view the ice-bound earth, wrapped in her shroud of snow. All life and warmth seem to have fled; the trees stretch out their skeleton limbs, bare and dreary, and the streams are held fast by an icy hand; but let not the desponding soul turn away discouraged, for soon there shall be a change. Gradually the snow disappears from the face of nature, for a warm breath has reached it, and the ice and snow, like the heart of man, though they resist the grasp of coldness and severity, are subdued by the touch of kindness. Gently and gradually Spring now approaches, and upon the fields a tinge of the lightest green may be seen. By degrees the buds swell upon the trees, and slowly enlarge till the delicate green leaves appear; but not in the full luxuriance of foliage are the forest trees. Patiently they wait till the rain and sunshine, drop by drop and ray by ray, clothe them in their garb of riches: green.—Desponding and repining one, thou whose hopes have been disappointed in attaining some cherished object, and whose bosom swells with bitterness at thy lot, the flowers of midsummer and the fruits of autumn may teach thee to wait patiently, and finally thou shalt attain the object of thy desires. How beautifully is the gradual and si-

lent course of nature exemplified by the infant in his mother's arms! Watch it! How helpless and dependent lies the sleeping babe! What is there to indicate that a soul is there enshrined? The mother's boundless love, which beams in her eye as she gazes upon her child, the fond caress, the voice, softened to sweetest music, as she sings his lullaby, give us a sufficient answer. She doubts not the priceless worth of her child, and as months roll away, she perceives that each brings some new charm to the cherished one. The softest music sounds not half so sweetly to her ear as the first lisps of that infant tongue; and when it first utters her name, the mother's heart thrills with a joy hitherto unknown. Think you that mother becomes weary because he learns so slowly to express his wants? Many a month must pass before her child can give the least return, by word or deed, for her love; and long years must transpire before he can learn to think and act for himself. Yet the mother complains not, but willingly and patiently she watches over him in infancy, protects him in childhood, counsels him in youth, till in manhood he becomes her support and her comforter.

When the soul has learned from nature the lessons she fain would teach, then will the secret of her own progress be discovered. She will then never despair, but struggling on, against the adverse winds of fortune, will finally anchor in the wished for haven. Clouds and darkness will no longer be heeded by her, for hope, like a bright morning star, will bid her to look for approaching day.

FATTENING CATTLE.

From numerous experiments on the alimentation and fattening of cattle, made with the view to ascertain the economic condition of the production of meat, M. Jules Reiset comes to a conclusion against the rapid fattening of sheep, as not in accordance with the power of assimilation of the animals, and condemns, as unwarranted and too burthensome, the use of grain or cake in the early stage of fattening. Before giving nitrogenous food—grain or cake—he considers it important to well “ballast” the beasts with an abundant nourishment, but of a cheap kind, such as beet, or pulp of beet with

straw, whether for sheep or oxen, and thus get into such a state, that a small quantity of corn will suffice to complete the fattening. By following this method he has obtained good animals for the butcher, paying their keep and leaving a profit.

SCIENTIFIC, &c.

BONELLI'S PRINTING TELEGRAPH.—Messages have now been forwarded and delivered in a distinct Roman type on the Liverpool and Manchester route, where the modern locomotive and railway system was finally established. The advantages of the Bonelli system are rapidity and accuracy, and these are attained through the passage of a rule of type under a comb containing five teeth each of which is insulated, and represents the termination of a line wire. Thus it will be seen that the instrument requires five line wires to work it efficiently, but the same wires are used for the up and down traffic; and, as the rules of type pass under the comb, the messages are legibly printed off at the rate of 400 words per minute, with an accuracy amounting to certainty. Any errors are corrected before the despatch of the message, and thus the transmission of them is checked at the outset. The system of the promoters of the Bonelli telegraph enables them to make a reduction in the charge of transmitting telegrams.

HOW TO CURE A SMOKY CHIMNEY.—“I have just succeeded,” says Mr. C. Butler Clough, “in curing an obstinate smoky chimney by the aid of a zinc covering outside a common earthenware chimney pot, having two openings in the zinc, one east and the other west. There are also two partitions or stoppers, north and south, to prevent the draught from escaping by the opposite opening. By the aid of this contrivance an upward current of air is carried outside the flue to its top, on the windward side of the chimney. I have now had the plan in use for some time, and in the face of several most violent storms not a particle of smoke or soot has come down the flue. In other rooms, the soot was blown on to the floor to a large extent.”—*Mining Journal*.

NEW ROCK-BORING MACHINE.—An improved mechanical drill, which is calculated to materially facilitate progress

in mining and quarrying operations, by completely superseding the ordinary slow and laborious process of hand boring, is being introduced by Mr. W. C. Harrison, of Pimlico. The machine can be driven either by men or by steam-power, according as the one or the other may be at disposal; it stands on a base seven feet by two feet eight inches, and is five feet six inches high. The machine is stated to have worked very successfully in boring holes from one inch to two inches in diameter, and that the rate of ten feet to sixteen feet an hour, depending upon the quality of the slate or other material being operated upon, has been maintained. Amongst the advantages claimed for the machine may be mentioned the circumstance that, without deranging the framework, the boring-bar can be set higher or lower, or at any angle that may be required above or below the horizontal line.

One ounce of pulverized borax and half-an-ounce of gum camphor put into one quart of boiling water, and bottled for use, will be found invaluable for removing greese spots or dirt from all woolen goods.

News of the Week.

Addresses were presented on Monday to His Excellency Vice Admiral Milne—by His Worship the Mayor and the City Council; and also by a deputation of gentlemen, in behalf of the citizens. Over twelve hundred signatures were attached to the latter. As the Patron of the Caledonia Club, His Excellency received an address from the chief and officers, on Wednesday. To each address His Excellency replied in suitable and courteous terms.

The Reporter of this evening says—His Excellency the Admiral, Lady Milne and family, embarked on board the flagship Nile, 78, yesterday afternoon. The Admiral and a portion of the squadron now in the harbor, will leave for Bermuda shortly after the arrival of R. M. steamship Asia from England. The Admiral formally embarked this forenoon at 10½ o'clock, under a salute of 15 guns fired from the citadel. A Guard of Honour from H. M. 17th Regt. attended His Excellency's embarkation at the Dockyard, where also were assembled His Excellency the Administrator of the Government and Heads of the Military Departments.

A correspondent of the Reporter, writing from Sherbrooke, states that a new

lead, about four inches thick and very rich, has just been discovered on the lot owned by the Chebucto Company at Goldenville.

Dalhousie College was formally opened on Tuesday, as a Provincial University. The ceremonies took place in the large room formerly occupied by the Mechanics' Institute, in presence of a large and select audience. His Excellency Major-General Doyle presided on the occasion, and opened the proceedings with an appropriate speech. The meeting was also addressed by the Chief Justice. After naming the Professors, and enumerating the qualifications they severally possessed, His Lordship introduced Professor Ross, the Principal of the Institution, who rose and delivered an inaugural address of a very suitable character.

Monday last, being the 22d anniversary of the birth of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Citadel and principal buildings were gaily decorated with flags, in honor of the occasion.

The Catholic Institute commenced its winter course on Tuesday evening.

HALIFAX CITIZEN is the name of a new tri-weekly paper published by Messrs. Garvis & McDonald—the 1st No. of which was issued on Thursday evening last. Its appearance is in every respect very creditable to the publishers.

Charles Gray, Esq. of Springfield, N. B. has produced a second crop of ripe peas this season. They are said to be perfectly ripe and fit for seed.

Fine catches of mackerel have been made in our harbour during the last few days.

Norton the coloured man who had been lately tried and convicted for poisoning his wife, was executed at Annapolis, on Monday last, in presence of a large number of persons. He expressed sincere sorrow and repentance for the crime for which he was condemned to suffer.

We learn from the Reporter that the County jail was discovered to be on fire, about half-past five o'clock last Tuesday evening. By prompt action on the part of the Jailor and his assistants the flames were subdued before much damage ensued. Two prisoners effected their escape during the excitement; and a third, who was partially smothered in one of the cells, was conveyed to the Poor Asylum. A prisoner named McDonald, was found the morning of the fire with his manacles off, and matches in his possession. He was at once secured, and the matches taken from him. It is surmised that another prisoner had freed himself of his chains without attracting attention, and that he had set the man McDonald free. These two, after firing the Jail, succeeded in making their escape. Up to the present time the Police had not recaptured the runaways.

Here is a remedy said to be excellent for the cure of diphtheria.—A small quantity of sheep's suet, say a spoonful, chopped fine and boiled in a gill of milk, and drunk on retiring to bed. Of course the throat is to be bound with flannel.

A house in Dartmouth, owned by Mr. Richards, was destroyed by fire early on the morning of Wednesday, 4th inst. The house was unoccupied, and there exists every reason for believing that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

A child aged 3 years and 8 months, daughter of Inglis and Matilda Hinney, of Victoria Road, Wilmot, was so severely burned, on the 4th inst. in consequence of her clothes taking fire, that she continued in extreme suffering and died about 26 hours after the sad accident.

On Saturday morning last, a promising boy, son of Mr. William Caldwell, blacksmith, was exercising on a gymnastic apparatus in a building adjoining his father's house, and while so engaged, his neck became entangled in the rope, in which manner he was strangled. When discovered he was dead.

AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to Morning & Evening Papers.

St. John, Nov. 3.—The bombardment of Fort Sumter has continued steadily since Monday week, having already reduced the new works to a mining condition.

Nov. 6.—It is rumored that Meade has imperative orders to bring on a battle with Lee, and it is also understood that the bombardment of Fort Sumter is to be continued till not a vestige of it remains.

Richmond papers acknowledge the effectiveness of the bombardment of Fort Sumter, and state that a portion of the wall fell in, burying a dozen of soldiers.

Lincoln has recognized the appointment of the Juarez Government Mexican Consul at San Francisco, thus ignoring French intervention in Mexican affairs.

Nov. 7.—Deserters report that Lee's army stretches from Culpepper, to the right of Fredericksburg, and number about 35,000 men.

The N. Y. Herald prints an intercepted letter of a Confederate Commissary General, written to the Secretary of War, intimating that there is a prospect of a famine in consequence of the planters' refusal to grow corn, &c., and urging the plan proposed by Bragg of seizing plantations to grow corn.

Evening.—Riots have occurred among the coal miners in the vicinity of Mauch Chunk, Pa., and several murders have been committed; some attribute these outrages to enforcement of draft among them; some to opposition to secret organization of Irish miners against workmen of all other countries. Militia force has been called for to suppress troubles.

Returned prisoners from Richmond give account of horrible sufferings among Union prisoners there in consequence of barbarities of Confederate officers and soldiers in charge and urges retaliation to prevent further cruelties.

Nov. 9.—World's despatch 5th says, the army of the Potomac is at last moving in direction indicating abandonment of Warrentown route to Richmond. Guerrillas bold and active every where.

Considerable skirmishing in Burnside's department. During three days his loss killed, wounded and missing, was about 500, and Confederate loss 600. An expedition had driven the enemy to extreme ridge of East Tennessee.

In one engagement Federals lost about 100 and Confederates 500. On the 25th Burnside was at London to repel expected invasion by a large force of Bragg's army.

Paris correspondent N. Y. Times says six iron plated vessels building at Nantes and Bourdeaux for Confederates, but Government will stop them going to sea.

Evening.—On Saturday, Sedgwick advanced to Rappahannock Station, driving enemy to River; capturing two redoubts, seven cannon, and over 1000 prisoners. Gen. French advanced to Kelly's ford, capturing 400 prisoners. Also reported that both commands crossed the River, forming junction on the other side, and pursuing enemy.

Atlanta despatch says the Federals have gained important advantages, which unless counteracted, will render subsistence of Bragg's army at Chattanooga impossible.

Nov. 10.—The Tribune's Morris Island correspondent writes that the Federals now occupy Block Island. Early on Sunday morning last week there were great joyful demonstrations in Charleston, supposed to be occasioned by the arrival of reinforcements from Lee for Bragg.

Gen. Dana's expedition from New Orleans comprised 20 steam vessels accompanied by the Gunboats Owasco, Virginia, and Monongahela. The Land expedition was still in the vicinity of Vennillionville.

Nov. 11.—The entire army of the Potomac has crossed the Rappahannock and advanced up to the Rapidan, the Confederates being on the south side within their old entrenchments. Meade's main army advancing to the forts. Fredericksburg also occupied.

It is reported that Lee has gone to Chattanooga, leaving Ewell and A. P. Hill in command. Prisoners hint that it is a trap for Meade.

The Richmond Examiner admits that battle of Chickamanga must be fought over again, its advantages being all lost.

Evening.—Reported Buford's cavalry on Monday, reached two miles north of Culpepper, driving Confederate cavalry and infantry before them.

Lee has not gone South. The army of the Potomac lay in line of battle on Monday, but Lee declined the issue. He is supposed to have withdrawn to his old position.

Gen. Averil, on the 8th, achieved decisive victory over considerable Confederate forces in West Virginia, completely routing and scattering them in all directions.

Jeff. Davis, at Charleston, expressed desire that the city might lie in ruins before falling into Federal hands.

About two thousand prisoners from the front arrived in Washington.

Nov. 12.—The Times' despatch says that the main Confederate force was at Gordonsville on Tuesday, en route for Richmond.

A Chattanooga despatch says that Bragg's army is evacuating its position in front, and retiring to Rome and Atlanta. It is reported that Longstreet is organizing a large force, for a raid on Grant's communications at Bridgeport.

Evening.—Meade officially announces the capture of over 2000 prisoners, four guns, 2000 small arms, eight battle flags and one bridge train, in Saturday's advance.

The disaster to Burnside's outpost was fifteen miles from Knoxville. Six hundred men and four cannon were captured. The main army are in an impregnable position.

Documents that have been picked up on the enemy's late camp ground, show no scarcity of the necessaries of life in Lee's army.

Semi-official reports indicate that Ewell's and Hill's corps were near the Rappahannock on Saturday, and retreated precipitately. There is now no enemy in force north of the Rapidan, but guerrillas are active.

CUSTOM HOUSE FRAUDS.—The N. Y. Express reports that the extensive frauds, amounting to near \$100,000, have been committed by a high official in the New York Custom House, by false entries and other cheats. It is also stated that means of destruction have been furnished to the rebels by connivance in the Custom House, and that, therefore, the parties involved are likely to be guilty of treason. A Deputy has been placed under arrest on grave charges.

POTATOES.—The Rutland (Vt.) Herald says that the potato rot in Vermont is not so bad as people expected, and that farmers who can get a chance to sell their potatoes for fifty cents a bushel from the field are disposed to consider themselves well off.

The Houlton Times says that the Potatoe crop this season in Maine will prove the best gathered in that county for a term of years. The potatoes are of excellent quality, and the yield is large.

ANCIENT CAVALRY.

The horse appears to have been used in warfare at a very early period of human history.

Homer's heroes went to battle in war-chariots drawn by horses. The war-chariot also appears on the ancient Egyptian monuments. But the Assyrians seem to have been the first to mount the warrior on his horse, as represented on their monuments.

The Medes and Persians had what is called irregular cavalry, such as to this day exist in oriental countries. It was with irregular cavalry, each man fighting very much in his own way, and on his own account, that the Moslems achieved some of their most important conquests.

The formative mind of the Greeks first conceived the idea of regular cavalry, subject to a complete system of tactics, and moving in ranks and files. In their hands it became a most formidable arm.

The Spartans, however, not being a horse breeding and horse-riding nation, having imitated their neighbors so far as to raise bodies of cavalry, used always discreetly to dismount and do their fighting on foot, when they fell in with the enemy's infantry.

The first great battle in which cavalry played an important part was that of the Granica's, 334 B. C., between the Macedonians and Persians. As the Macedonian infantry crossed the river the Persian cavalry charged down upon them repeatedly before they could form to receive them, and drove them back with great slaughter into the water. Three years afterwards at the battle of Arbela, the Macedonian cavalry had its revenge. It was led by Alexander in person, who, watching his opportunity, and seeing an opening between the enemy's left and centre, dashed in, cut the army in pieces, and then destroyed it in detail, a feat which could have been accomplished only with well-disciplined horse.

One of the greatest battles of ancient times was that of Canæ, 216 B. C., between the Romans and Carthaginians. The Romans went into the fight with 80,000 infantry, and 6,000 cavalry; the Carthaginians with 40,000 infantry, and 10,000 cavalry. But the Carthaginian cavalry was vastly superior to the Romans, and, having dispersed the latter, it fell upon the Roman cavalry in flank and rear, and cut it up with prodigious

slaughter. In this great battle the Romans lost 70,000 foot soldiers, and of their 6,000 horses only seventy men escaped; a most disastrous defeat, which is conceded to have been entirely due to the Carthaginian cavalry.

ARAB HOSPITALITY.

In 1804, Osman Bardissy was the most influential of the Mameluke Boys, and virtually governed Egypt. Mehemet Ali, then rising into power, succeeded in embroiling the powerful old chief with Elfy Bey, another of the Mamelukes. The latter escaped to England, where he was favorably received and promised assistance by the government against Osman, who was in the French interests. At this time a Sheikh of Bedouin stood high in Osman's confidence, and brought him intelligence that Elfy had landed at Alexandria.

"Go, then," said the old Bey, "surprise his boat and slay him on his way up the river; his spoil shall be our reward."

The Sheikh lay in wait upon the banks of the Delta, and slew all the companions of the rival Bey; Elfy himself escaped in the darkness, and made his way to an Arab encampment before sunrise. Going straight to the Sheikh's tent, which is known by a spear standing in front of it, he entered and hastily devoured some bread that he found there. The Sheikh was absent, but his wife exclaimed on seeing the fugitive.—

"I know you, Elfy Bey, and my husband's life, perhaps, at this moment, depends upon his taking yours. Rest now and refresh yourself, then take the best horse you can find and fly. The moment you are out of our horizon the tribe will be in-pursuit of you."

The Bey escaped to the Thebaid, and the disappointed Sheikh presented himself to his employer. Osman passionately demanded of him if it was true that his wife had saved the life of his deadliest enemy, when in her power.

"Most true, praised be Allah!" replied the Sheikh, drawing himself proudly up, and presenting a jewel hilted dagger to the old Bey. "This weapon," he continued, "was your gift to me in the hour of your favor; had I met Elfy Bey it should have freed you from your enemy. Had my wife betrayed the hospitality of the tent, it should have drank her

blood; and now you may use it against myself," he added, as he flung it at the Mameluke's feet. This reverence for hospitality is one of the wild virtues that has survived from the days of the patriarchs, and it is singularly contrasted, yet interwoven with other and apparently opposite tendencies. The Arab will rob you, if he is able; he will even murder you, if it suits his purpose; but, once under the shelter of his tribe's black tents or having eaten of his salt by the way-side, you have as much safety in his company as his heart's blood can purchase for you. The Bedouins are extortionate to strangers, dishonest to each other, and reckless of human life. On the other hand, they are faithful to their trust, brave after their fashion, temperate, and patient of hardship and privation beyond belief. Their sense of right and wrong are not founded on the Decalogue, as may be well imagined, yet from such principles as they profess they rarely swerve. Though they will freely risk their lives to steal, they will not contravene the wild rule of the desert. If a wayfarer's camel sinks and dies beneath its burden the owner draws a circle round the animal in the sand, and follows the caravan. No Arab will presume to touch that ladling, however tempting. Dr. Robinson mentions that he saw a tent hanging from a tree near Mount Sinai, which his Arab said had then been there a twelve month, and never would be touched until its owner returned in search of it.

A CHINESE ORDER OF THE DAY.

A letter from an officer serving in the Chinese expedition, to a friend, gives the following laughable order of the day published by one of the Chinese commanders directing his soldiers what they are to do in order to overcome their enemies. It is drawn up in the form of a training bill of fare for thirteen days:—

"This is commanded by me, the chief of the Braves. Let all tremble and obey. On the thirteenth day before the battle they must eat jelly made from tiger's flesh, in order to imbibe the rage and ferocity of that animal; the twelfth day before, the roasted liver of a lion, in order to have the intrepidity of that noble beast; the eleventh day, stewed serpents, in order to acquire their cunning; tenth, extract of cameleon, to deceive their enemies by

changing color; ninth, crocodile broth, to make them amphibious, and be able to pursue and fight their enemies both on land and water; eighth, jaguar's liver cooked in wine, in order to have the rapidity and fury of that quadruped; seventh, hawks' heads, in order to have the quick eye of that bird in distinguishing the enemy; sixth, zebra's intestines, to be able to imitate the cry of that animal; fifth, hippopotamus' brains, to make the body impenetrable to balls; fourth, stewed monkeys, to acquire the activity of that race; third, scorpions, in order that all the wounds inflicted by them may be as venomous as the sting of those reptiles. On the day before the battle, the half raw breast of a panther, in order to be as pitiless as that animal; and on the morning of the battle they must drink a glass of leopard's blood, in order that they may imitate that animal, which never turns round while devouring its prey. Tremble and obey.

The writer adds that on observing to a Chinese prisoner that, notwithstanding the above preparations for combat, the Braves had fled before their enemies, the Chinaman explained that the cheat of a cook had for his own profit served up the flesh of calves instead of that of panthers and tiger, and that that circumstance had made them cowards.

THE OLYMPIAN GAMES.

These noted festivals of antiquity were celebrated every fourth year at Olympia, on the banks of the river Alpheus, near Ellis, in Western Greece. They began about the year 776 B. C., and appear to have continued long after the Christian era. They were largely attended from all parts of the country, from the Grecian colonies abroad, and even from foreign lands. None but Greeks, however, were suffered to participate in the games, and females were at first excluded from the grounds on penalty of death; but it seems women were subsequently admitted, and became competitors in some of the exercises. The games consisted of horse and foot races, leaping, throwing, boxing and wrestling. The length of the races was at first but thirty-eight rods, afterwards twice that distance, and finally much farther.

There were also contests in poetry and music at the Olympian festivals. The prizes awarded to the victors at first con-

sisted simply of a garland of wild olive, plucked from a sacred grove in the vicinity. Palm leaves were placed in the hands of the conquerors, and their names and the contests in which they had come off victorious were proclaimed by a herald. Great honors, however, awaited the victors on their return home from the games—triumphal entries, public feasts, odes, &c.—the Athenians also bestowing a large sum of money on their fortunate sons, and the Spartans placing theirs in the foremost rank in battle. In some instances even altars and sacrifices were decreed to the victors by their fellow-citizens. The grandest temple and statue of Jupiter, in all Greece, was in the sacred grove at Olympia—the statue being of colossal proportions, composed of gold and ivory, and wrought by Phidias, the greatest artist of his time.

WATCHMAKING.

Watchmaking in Europe is chiefly done by hand. The rough parts of the movement are collected usually from several distinct work-shops, all meeting at last upon the bench of the finisher, perhaps in a distant city or some foreign country, where the mechanism is fitted by measurement, and put in motion. The slightest deviation in size, length, or form of any part of the intricate mechanism, impairs its value, and perhaps renders it entirely useless. The variation of the ten thousandth part of an inch in the size of a socket, or the measurements to determine its proper position, may make all the difference between a perfect time-keeper and one that is worthless. Its jewellery, especially is the highest accuracy of workmanship required. This process, in watchmaking, is the setting of precious stones, usually rubies, sapphires or chrysolites—in positions subjected to friction, in order to avoid the least change of form or size by long wear. Thus, holes to receive metal pinions must be made in substances inferior only to the diamond in hardness; and in planing, turning and drilling the jewels, microscopic exactness is indispensable.

A PICTURE OF WARSAW.

A letter from Warsaw gives the following account of the appearance of that city since the insurrection in Poland broke out. "The cavalry occupy the squares and

the artillery is posted at the different outlets. The public gardens are closed and filled with soldiers. At eleven o'clock drums and trumpets are heard, and throughout the whole city there is nothing but the tramp of soldiers and the noise of horses—it is the hour for relieving guard. When that is over the city again falls back into its usual quiet. At three, as if by enchantment, Warsaw becomes animated for an hour, and the crowds pass and repass before the batteries and the lines of troops. At four o'clock everything is again quiet, and the persons in the streets gradually disappear. At six some lamps are lighted, and are seen at the windows. At nine all are extinguished, and Warsaw is dark and a desert. At ten the drums and trumpets sound the signal for fires to be put out, and those persons who may happen to be out of doors hasten home, happy if they can escape the guard. Cavalry and infantry patrol the streets, and woe be to any one they may meet! If a house be on fire, or a person dying, no one can dare go out to seek for assistance. If the sick die without medical help, that is their affair.'

TATTLING.

"It is a great thing to mind one's own business," said a certain philosopher; and he was right. It is a "great thing" to let other people's business alone, and this much is implied by the maxim above quoted. In view, there is hardly a class of pests in modern society—and they are numerous—so superlatively contemptible as that class known as tattlers, or meddlers in other people's business. We don't admire a thief; we have no affinity for gamblers; we abominate drunkards, and have no respect for misers; but either of these are gentlemen in comparison with the inquisitive jealous-minded tattler, who goes mousing about in a garb of social respectability, poking his nose or fingers into the affairs of his neighbors, and seizing from every trifling circumstance that comes within the wide swoop of his remorseless curiosity for the purpose of making capital against those whose character he cannot understand because it is pure and above impeachment. These mischief-making busy-bodies are simply an unmitigated nuisance, and should be frowned upon by all sincere lovers of social peace and happiness.

MENTAL RECREATIONS.

Answers to the following Questions will be given in next No. In the mean time we suggest to our young friends to exercise their ingenuity in solving them; so that they can compare the results of their efforts with the published Answers, when their papers are received. All communications in connection with this Department of the Weekly Miscellany should be sent post paid.

ENIGMA.

I'm here and there, and everywhere,
Throughout the distant land,
In everything I do declare
I always take my stand;
The mighty deep doth me possess,
In heaven I abound;
Without my aid there's no progress,
In truth I'm never found.
There's not a place where I am not,
Wherever it may be;
Though I am absent from the cot,
The cottager has me.
In mountains I have never been,
Nor ever in a storm;
In woods I never can be seen,
But trees possess my form.
'Tis true, if it were not for me
You never could ascend;
Eternity you'd never see,
Nor death, nor year, nor end.
I'm in the house, not in the hall,
In yonder, here and there;
I'm not in anything at all,
But yet in everywhere.
I am in heat, but not in cold,
In thunder, yet in none:
I'm not in anything I've told,
But yet in every one.

CHARADE.

What is my *first*?—A seaman bold;
Reversed, I'm often in the hold.
My *second* is the bark of oak,
In faces seen of naval folk;
My *whole*—but I have said enough,
It is not fustian, though its stuff.

GEOGRAPHICAL REBUS.

A seaport in Australia; a port in England; a quarter of the globe; a market town in Middlesex; a town in Sutherlandshire; a lake in North America; and a town in Poland.—The *initials* give the name of a manufacturing town in Scotland, and the *finals* give the same.

FEMALE BEAUTY.

A female writer of some experience gives the following sensible advice to females:

"One of the very best means for the development of female health and beauty is exercise; but its real importance is generally either unknown or but lightly considered. Were the sex, however, to be made fully sensible of its extraordinary power in conducing to the vigor of the body, in augmenting its capability to resist disease, in promoting its symmetrical development, in improving the

freshness and brilliancy of the complexion as well as its influence in prolonging the *charms of beauty to an advanced age*, they would not neglect a means so completely within their power, and so simple, of enhancing all their physical perfections. Exercise, however, to produce its beneficial effects, must be taken in the open air. Not all the occupations pertaining to domestic duties can impart that kind of action to the various portions of the human body by which health and beauty are essentially improved. One of the very best species of exercise to which a lady can have recourse, is walking. It is the one which most equally and effectually calls into action every part—not only exercising every limb but every muscle, assisting and promoting the circulation of the blood throughout the whole body, and taking off from every organ that undue pressure and restraint to which all are subjected by a sedentary position, when long continued. This agreeable and beneficial exercise may therefore be truly said to be too much neglected. To those who have long indulged in habits of indolent repose, a walk of from two to four miles would, no doubt, appear to be an effort far too violent to be encountered; and yet it is precisely such an amount of exercise they are most in need of. For young ladies it is the best cosmetic to which they can resort, for preserving the lustre of the skin and the roscate tints of youth and beauty."

MODES OF WALKING.

Observing persons move slow, their heads move from side to side, while they occasionally stop and turn round. Careful persons lift their feet high, and place them down, flat and firm. Sometimes they stoop down, pick up some little obstruction and place it quietly by the side of the way. Calculating persons generally walk with their hands in their pockets and their heads slightly inclined. Modest persons generally step softly, for fear of being observed. Timid persons often step off from a sidewalk on meeting another, and always go around a stone instead of stepping over it. Wide awake persons "toe out," and have a long sweep to their arms, while their hands shake about miscellaneously. Careless persons are forever stubbing their toes. Lazy persons scrape about loosely with their heels, and are first on one side of the

walk and then on the other. Very strong-minded persons have their toes directly in front of them, and have a kind of a stamp movement. Unstable persons walk fast and slow by turns. Venturous persons try all roads, frequently climb the fences instead of going through the gate, and never let down a bar. One-idea persons and very selfish ones, "toe in." Cross persons attempt to hit their knees together. Good-natured persons snap their thumb and finger every few steps. Fun-loving persons have a kind of jig movement.

THE FRUIT OF ST. PETERSBURG.

Bayard Taylor, in one of his letters from St. Petersburg, thus describes the great conservatories near the Russian capital, in which palms sixty feet in height are growing:—

"The fruit-shops in the Nevskoi Prospekt are an agreeable surprise to the stranger. Passing before the windows, you are saluted by the murky odor of golden melons, the breath of peaches, plums, grapes, oranges and fresh figs, which are here displayed in as much profusion as if they were the ordinary growths of the soil. The fruit is all raised in hot-houses, and I did not venture to ask the price. This is one of those luxuries which are most easily excused.

"The Botanical Garden, in which I spent an afternoon, contains one of the finest collections of tropical plants in Europe. Here, in latitude sixty degrees, you may walk through an avenue of palm-trees sixty feet high, under tree-ferns and bananas, by ponds of lotus and Indian lily, and banks of splendid orchids, breathing an air heavy with the richest and warmest odors. The extent of these giant hot-houses cannot be less than a mile and a half. The short summer and long, dark winter of the North require a peculiar course of treatment for those children of the sun. During the three warm months they are forced as much as possible, so that the growth of six months is obtained in that time, and the productive forces of the plant are kept up to their normal standard. After this result is obtained, it thrives as steadily as in a more favorable climate. The palms, in particular, are noble specimens. One of them (a phoenix, I believe) is now in blossom, which is an unheard of event in such a climate."