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WEEKLY MISCELLANY.

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HALIFAX, N. S. OCTOBER 22, 1863.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS.

We complete in this number the list of prizes given at the Kentville Exhibition, which we commenced in our last, and take the opportunity of offering a few remarks on the benefit of such institutions.

It is not very many years since they were commenced on an extensive scale in the Mother Country; but the advantages resulting from them, are widely apparent. Long since cattle shows or exhibitions were occasionally held in the chief towns of England and Scotland, and their proved utility, with the increasing importance of scientific agriculture, has led to popular exhibitions of grains, fruits, roots and culinary vegetables in our own day.

An exciting impetus is thereby given to farmers and gardeners to vie with each other in the production of the best articles, and this leads to a careful and interested attention to the means of raising and nourishing them, and bringing them to the most perfect state of excellence in their maturity. Every method is thought of and duly considered—tillage and manuring become worthy of the strictest attention; and the drainage or management of each field, according to its peculiar situation or condition, is no longer neglected. Thus *two blades may be made to grow where only one grew before*, and when the agriculturist sees the great improvement produced by his care and attention, although he may not be the most successful, and obtain no prize, he is gratified in his own mind, and encouraged to proceed in the course with hopes of "better luck next time," or at least with the satisfaction that he is increasing his prosperity, and sees what he really can do by attentive industry.

We think that our young friends might contribute greatly to the interest and benefit of such exhibitions. Let their parents allot them small portions of their farms or gardens to raise what grains, vegetables, or fruits they may select in their own judgment—give them advice and encouragement when attentive, admonish them if idle or careless, and give them the benefit of the prize, if they should be so successful as to obtain one. This will be laying a good foundation for their future success and welfare in the world, and train them to habits of industry far better than by any lecturing or coercion.

We observe that Agricultural Exhibitions have been held last week at Pictou and Antigonish. Of the former the *Standard* says that the number of exhibitors were not as numerous as on former occasions, and, on the whole, the exhibition did not give a fair estimate of the capabilities or even the actual productions of the country. Also, it is stated that there was a good assortment of domestic manufactures, horticultural and dairy products. There were fine samples of blankets, flannels, woollen cloth, shawls, quilts, balmoral skirts, and hearth rugs." Of the latter, a correspondent of the *Express*, reports it altogether a grand success. He says, "The show of stock was extensive, there being over 500 head of horses, cattle and sheep on the grounds. Fruit was small in quantity, but of fair quality. The exhibition of cereals, particularly wheat, is represented as being creditable to the Eastern counties. It is said there was a fair display of home manufactures. Much interest was taken in the show. The horses shewn, it is stated, were superior specimens of that noble animal."

THE POTATO BLIGHT.

We are extremely sorry to notice the re-appearance and alarming extent of this mysterious disease throughout the Province this year. However Cape Breton is an exception, as the latest reports from thence are favorable; but it is expected

that the whole crop will not exceed the requirements of the Island. It appears that we must greatly depend upon Prince Edward Island for our supply this winter and next spring. The crops there are said to be good and healthy, and we only hope that there may be abundance.

EXPORT OF LIVE STOCK.

Large quantities of live stock are being sent from hence to Bermuda: the greater portion on Government account, and the remainder for the subsistence of the Bermudians. This is occasioned by the prohibition of the Yankee Government of shipments from the Northern States—probably from an apprehension that they might find their way into the Confederate States. But we do not see why American cattle and sheep might not be easily driven across the lines into New Brunswick, and thus relieve us from the present heavy drain of our own.

A correspondent of the *Christian Messenger* reports several shipwrecks at Co's Bay, C. B. on the 11th and 12th inst. with the loss of some lives. Two brigantines belonging to Yarmouth, and a bark belonging to New York, were driven on shore by the fury of the waves. They now lie upon the rocks in a wretched condition. By means of ropes extended from the vessels to the shore the crews of the brigantines were all saved; but the bark lay farther from the shore, and no assistance could be rendered by the hundreds on the bank. The mate, after a struggle with the waves for more than half an hour, was rescued in an exhausted state. It is reported that seven of the bark's crew were lost. Two men were also lost out of a vessel for New York, from New Brunswick, which was wrecked a few miles from Schooner Pond.

On Friday morning, between 2 and 3 o'clock, a fire broke out in the upper part of the new Colonial Market on Argyle Street. The firemen were promptly on the spot, and succeeded in arresting the progress of the fire before much injury was done. The interior of the building was considerably damaged by the quantity of water thrown on the fire. The gable of an adjoining house caught fire, but the flames were subdued before they gained much headway.—*Chron.*

KENTVILLE EXHIBITION PRIZES.

The following is the remainder of the list of prizes awarded by the Horticultural Society:—

Potatoes.—Best peck, early blues, 1st prize, John G. Byrne, Cornwallis; Jacksons, Chas. Dickey, do; Caligors, Hon. S. Chipman, do; any other variety, Wm. H. DeWolf, Wolfville; best collection, Joseph Starratt, Cornwallis.

Onions.—Best twelve, 1st prize, H. L. Dickey, Cornwallis; 2d, David Manson, do; best twelve Potatoes, 1st prize, Joseph L. Ward, Horton; 2d, Enoch Eaton, Cornwallis.

Turnips.—Best six Swedish, 1st pr. W. H. DeWolf, Wolfville; 2d, Dr. J. R. Hea, Wolfville; 3d, Abraham Bligh, Cornwallis.

Carrots.—Best twelve long Orange, 1st prize, Richard Starr, Cornwallis; 2d, W. H. Chipman, do; Early Horn, 1st prize, W. A. Russco, do; Altringham, 1st prize, James Geldert, Windsor.

Mangold Wurtzel.—Best six, 1st prize, P. S. Burnham, Windsor; 2d, John Star, Halifax.

Beets.—Best six Long Blood, 1st prize, D. R. Eaton, Cornwallis; 2d, Richard Starr, do; best six Turnip, 1st prize, Eli Griffin, Horton; best six any sort, John Hea, do.

Parsnips.—Best six, 1st prize, Isaac Shaw, Cornwallis; 2d, R. J. Margeson, do.

Celery.—Best six leads, 1st prize, Jas. W. Harris, Horton; 2d, Amos Black, do.

Pumpkins.—Best largest, 1st prize, Jas. Fellows, Granville; best two, 2d prize, W. H. Chipman, Cornwallis.

Squash.—Best table, 1st prize, J. Rounsctell, Horton; 2d, Rev. W. Ruggles, Kentville.

Melons.—Best two Musk, 1st prize, George McGregor, Horton; Water, G. F. Robinson, Cornwallis; Citron, Patk. Norman, do.

Cauliflowers.—Best three, Dr. J. R. Hea, Wolfville.

Cabbages.—Best six Drumhead, 1st prize, James Beard, Horton; 2d, Thos. Graham, Cornwallis; best six, any sort, 1st prize, Thos. Leahy, Halifax; best six Savoy, 1st prize, John Blanchard, Kentville; 2d, Chas. Fritze, Wolfville.

Tomatoes.—Best twelve, 1st prize, J. E. Lockwood, Cornwallis; 2d, W. H. DeWolf, Wolfville.

Cucumbers.—Best brace, Thos. Leahy, Halifax.

Indian Corn.—Best 12 ears, 1st prize, H. B. Webster, Kentville; 2d, William Borden, Cornwallis; 3d, Richard Moore, Kentville; best half bushel, (shelled), 1st prize, Jacob Webster, Cornwallis.

Peas.—Best peck, 1st prize, Hon. S. Chipman, Cornwallis.

Beans.—Best peck, 1st prize, J. H. Newcombe, Cornwallis; 2d, J. H. Shaw, do.

Hops.—Best one pound, 1st prize, Wm. Sutton, Cornwallis; 2d, John H. Snaw, do.

Wheat.—Best half bushel, Spring, 1st prize, Stephen North, Cornwallis; 2d, D. R. Eaton, do; Winter, 1st prize, T. D. Henderson, Annapolis; 2d, William Fitch, Horton.

Rye.—Best half bushel Winter, 1st prize, S. E. Burgess, Cornwallis; 2d, G. Fitch, do; Spring, 1st prize, J. Elderkin, Horton; 2d, Adolphus West, Cornwallis.

Barley.—Best half bushel, 1st prize, Thos. Beattie, Horton; 2d, Jos. Rumsey, Annapolis; 3d, T. H. Parker, Cornwallis.

Oats.—Best half bushel White, 1st prize, Daniel McLarn, Cornwallis; 2d, K. Palmeter, Horton; Black, 1st prize, Richard Starr, Cornwallis; 2d, Leander Rand, do.

Buckwheat.—Best half bushel, 1st pr. Robert Marshall, Annapolis; 2d, W. H. Troop, do.

Grass Seeds.—Best half bushel Timothy, 1st prize, Marchant Rand, Cornwallis; 2d, Isaac McCurdy, Truro.

Flax Seed.—Best peck, 1st prize, Elias Phinney, Annapolis; 2d, Joseph Ward, Horton.

Domestic Manufactures.—Best 10 yds. Sheep's Grey Homespun, all wool, 1st prize, George Creed, Rawdon; 2d, W. H. Morse, Bridgetown. Best 10 yards Homespun, cotton and wool (dressed), 1st prize, John Harris, Annapolis; 2d, do; cotton and wool, 1st, G. Creed, Rawdon; 2d, do; do women's wear, 1st, David Landers, Wilmot; 2d, Leander Eaton, Cornwallis. Best 10 yards Flannel, all wool, (twilled), 1st prize, Joshua Ella, Cornwallis; 2d, G. Creed, Rawdon; do, cotton and wool, 1st, Wm. C. McKenna, Aylesford; 2d, Ward Eaton, Cornwallis. Best 3 lbs. Dressed Flax, 1st prize, George Young, Cornwallis; 2d, Jos. L. Ward, Horton. Best 2 bundles Raw Flax, 1st pr. W. Ward, Horton. Best 6 pairs Socks, 1st prize, Miss E. Leonard, Annapolis; 2d, Mrs. Thomas W. Rand, Cornwallis. Best 6 pairs Mittens, 1st prize, Mrs. Jas. Parker, Cornwallis; 2d prize, Mrs. Thomas Nichols, do.

ORIGIN OF A FRENCH CHARITY.

The Sisters of the Poor (*les petites sœurs des pauvres*) provide for 8000 old persons yearly. There are, of course, many other societies formed for a similar purpose, but the origin of this sisterhood is so humble and so touching that we cannot forbear dwelling on it. In 1840, a poor girl named Marie Augustine was living in the little town of St. Servan, in Brittany, earning her bread by needlework and devoting herself quietly and simply to the service of God. Her con-

fessor, the Abbe Lepailleur, was as poor and simple-hearted as herself. One day she was asking his advice as to the best means of advancing in the Christian life, when he replied—

“The best and surest way is by charity. Do good to all, but especially to the unfortunate and to the old.”

“But what means have I of doing good?” said the poor girl, thinking doubtless of her extreme poverty.

“Every one may, the poor as well as the rich,” replied the ecclesiastic. “What did St. Peter say to the blind man at the beautiful gate? ‘Such as I have I give thee.’ He had no money, but he restored the blind man's sight.”

Alas! thought the poor work-woman, as she walked homewards, St. Peter had the gift of miracles! A few moments after she saw an old woman coming towards her who seemed very much exhausted.

“What is the matter?” asked she, anxiously.

“I can go no farther,” said the old woman; “I will sit down on the first great stone we reach. I have no home.”

The words of the priest flashed on Marie's mind.

“I cannot leave you here, alone and weak as you are,” said she; “come home with me.”

When they reached the garret in which she lived Marie shared her frugal repast with her, and when night came, placed her in her own bed. The next day the old woman was not well enough to rise. The young girl then determined to do what she would never have done for herself, to solicit the compassion of the neighbors. Fortunately, they were kind-hearted people, and the assistance they gave was more than sufficient, and Marie hastened to relieve one or two other infirm and friendless women. Another kind and generous girl came to join in the pious task she had undertaken; and the good abbe sold his silver watch in order to contribute his mite. A second garret was hired and furnished, and thus the society began. The abbe soon after received a legacy of 8000 francs, which he immediately devoted to this object: and, as it became known, houses of refuge for the aged were opened in all the principal towns throughout France. In Paris there are three; one of these is a large and commodious building near the

Hotel des Invalides, the first stone of which was laid in May, 1837.

PALACES OF ST. PETERSBURGH.

Wealthy nobles residing in St. Petersburg display the extravagance of petty sovereigns. Their palaces are filled with the most costly ornaments and the most luxurious furniture. Jasper and porphyry adorn the walls, columns and pilasters of solid malachite, valued at five and six thousand dollars each, support the sculptured ceiling. Cabinet-makers and upholsterers arrive every year from Paris, and bring all that is necessary to refit with additional magnificence those great abodes.

During the winter a constant succession of festivities reign in the superb palaces. The brilliancy of these festal scenes surpasses all description. A yellow radiance shooting athwart the gloom of the cold, dark night, like the reflection of a vast conflagration, marks the direction of the illuminated palace. Hundreds of four-horse carriages deposit by turns their precious burdens. Carpets are laid from the carriage to the thresh'd, and lead from wintry obscurity and bleakness to halls as lustrous and as warm as a southern clime in summer. Footmen are in waiting to remove the wrappings, and the guests ascend the broad staircase of Carrara marble, lined with lackeys in powdered periwigs and gay liveries, in the style of the old French court. Apartments with fretted roofs, tessellated pavements, hung with cloths of gold and adorned with furniture of *ormolu*, mother-of-pearl and every variety of ornament, open one into the other. Ball-rooms, card-rooms, picture gallery, library, museum, conservatory of exotic plants, alcoves with fountains and statuary, the tea-room fragrant with the aroma of the Chinese flower, the quiet parlor with a carpet and a cosy fire blazing upon the hearth, all have their visitors, and afford each one the enjoyment he prefers.

SPARE THE BIRDS.

The rice birds of Carolina were once considered a great pest by some people. The little creatures gather round the fields in harvest time, and, of course, eat a good deal of grain. Some years ago it was determined to make war on them, and drive them off; and the effort par-

tially succeeded. "What are the birds good for?" The rice planter soon found out, for with the decrease of the birds the worms increased so fast that, instead of a few scattering grains to feed the birds, the whole crop was wanted to fill the hungry maw of the army which came to destroy every young shoot that sprung up. The birds were invited back again with hearty welcome. Rice cannot be cultivated without them. A few years ago the blackbirds of Northern Indiana were considered a great nuisance by the farmers. Whole fields of oats and corn were sometimes destroyed. The farmer sowed and they reaped. He scolded and they twittered. Occasionally a charge killed a score; but it made no more impression upon the great sea of birds than a bucket of water from the ocean. A few years later, everything on the land seemed destined to destruction by the "army worm." Man was powerless—a worm among worms. But the hated blackbirds came to his relief, and proved his best friends. So that God has given us the beautiful birds to be our friends and fellow-workers in the cultivation of the soil.

CHEERFULNESS.

There is no greater every-day virtue than cheerfulness. A cheerful, contented mind is one of the greatest blessings we can enjoy in this life. Although we may be surrounded with all the luxuries wealth can provide; though friends gather around us, and our lot is far preferable to many a wanderer in earth's wilds, still if we lack that cheerful, contented spirit necessary to enjoy it, we are, indeed, most miserable. As the golden sun sheds its genial rays over the earth, dispelling the clouds and darkness and lighting up the face of nature with a bright and gladdening smile, so does the light of a cheerful face diffuse itself and communicate the happy spirit that inspires it to all around.

Care, that hydra-headed monster, which is so seldom appeased until his victim, wayworn and weary, finds repose in the grave, is constantly oppressing us with its galling weight, and scarcely allows us to enjoy the blessed sunshine of cheerfulness. But why should we go through this world sighing and disconsolate, closing our eyes to all earth's beauty, and our ears to the music about us, making this world indeed a "vale of tears?" Everything

in nature wears a bright and cheerful aspect. The golden sunlight is streaming over the earth, imparting life and beauty to everything around. The snows melt from the hill-sides, the valleys are clothed in rich verdure; the beautiful flowers spring up beneath our feet and shed their sweet perfume upon the ambient air: the waving grass and bending corn are smiling in the rosy sunlight; the silvery waves upon the lakelet's bosom dance merrily from shore to shore; the merry songsters fill the woodland and bowers with sweet melody: the laughing streamlets sing a joyous tune, and the zephyrs a never-ending hymn of beauty. Shall man, then, be behind the rest of created things in acknowledging the goodness of God, by lifting up a cheerful countenance and a glad song of praises;

Be cheerful always. There is no path but will be easier travelled, no burden but will be lighter, no dark clouds or dreary shadows but will lift sooner. If we are ill let us be cheered by the thought of coming health and strength. If misfortunes befall us let us be cheered by the hope of a brighter future. If death rob us of our loved ones let it serve as a golden chain to draw us nearer to heaven, where parting shall be no more; and in all things look upon the sunny side and hope for the best.

Genuine cheerfulness is an almost certain index of a happy mind and a pure, noble and generous heart. Let love and truth dwell the sole inmates of our hearts—then will each succeeding day bring with it joys unclouded by dark frowns of anger, envy and mistrust, and the glorious sunlight of affection and cheerfulness around us a bright halo of happiness.

THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE.

The woods! the woods! I love the woods, standing in all their silent majesty, I love to wander in their shady depths in the sultry summer day and breathe the cool, refreshing breeze as it comes whispering through the branches of the old trees, rustling the leaves, and making the merry sunlight glance on the bosom of the little brook, which runs gurgling at the roots of the trees, washing them in its course, and watering them with its cool, reviving waters. It is there that I study nature in all its quiet yet sublime beauties; over head is the widespreading

branches of the trees, that have been pointing, with their long, woody fingers, to the bright blue sky these many years, while at your feet lies study for ages.

Seat yourself at the foot of a forest tree and pluck a leaf of the tiny moss which is spread so lavishly over every rock and root for miles around; how slender, how delicate, yet how beautiful! Can art equal it? yet it is spread around as freely as if it were not the work of God. Look at the brake growing unseen and uncared for. Who formed its slender leaves and gave to each their delicate hue? Who said thus far shalt thou go, and no farther? Who taught it to seek the marshy ground and watery edge? Go to the same place as autumn approaches, how changed. Instead of the dark shady colors of summer the leaves now glance, revealing all the colors of the rainbow. Who hath painted each with its gaudy hue? The shrubs and mosses so beautifully formed a few months ago are now lying brown and withered on the ground; and "passing away" seems written on every twig. Yet is there no beauty in decay? Ah! yes, though the feelings are chastened in view of the change, yet there is a pleasure in looking upon this change. And there is the same broad field open to the student of nature; for the reflecting mind cannot look upon the change without seeking to know who hath wrought it, and how hath it been wrought? Yes, there is a quiet yet instinctive beauty spread over the forest in the autumn season. But it hath not lost all its beauties as the autumn wears away and the winter in its chilliness, draws its curtain over all. Beautiful is the winter's month, wherever it may be, but in no place is it more beautiful than in the forest, as it loads down every leaf and branch with its feathery burden, clothing all with its snowy whiteness, save the winter evergreen, whose tiny leaves peep out from among its load of snow-flakes, showing their dark green leaves as if unwilling that the grandeur of the scene should be broken by the appearance of sameness.

Then in the spring, as the earth is relieved of her snowy covering, where shall we first look for the signs of the spring verdure? It is the forest first that throws off its snowy veil, it is also first in putting forth its buds. Then how beautiful as the ground, still clothed in its sombre hue, shows as yet no signs of the sum-

mer's freshness, how cheering to look at the forest, and see in the tiny fresh buds, not yet opened into leaves, a verification of the promise that "seed time and harvest shall not fail."

The seasons each are lovely, and in turn clothe all nature in loveliness; but I love, above all, to watch the forest in its beautiful changes, and to roam in its depths. Whatever the reason may be, it is there we may feel that we inhabit God's temple, and look up through the opening buds, the dark green leaves, or the many hues of autumn, or yet through the naked boughs of winter and praise Him who is the God of the forest as he is God over all.

News of the Week.

We understand that the appointment of Rear Admiral of the Red Sir James Hope, K. C. B., as successor to Vice Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, K. C. B. Commander-in-Chief on this Station, has been confirmed.

The Annual Session of the Grand Division, Sons of Temperance, commenced on Tuesday evening. A number of representatives were present from the country Divisions. A Soiree is to be given this evening, in the Reading Room, to the visiting brethren, by the Divisions of this city.

H. M. S. Vesuvius, 6, steam sloop, Capt. Hamilton, arrived at this port on Sunday afternoon, from St. John's, Newfoundland—with the mails for North America and several of the passengers, brought out by the R. M. steamship Africa. The Vesuvius landed the mails, &c., at H. M. Dockyard, and, after coaling and procuring other supplies, steamed off again for Boston about 5 o'clock on the same day.

Admiral Milne arrived in this port from New York on Saturday last, in the flagship Nile, which was accompanied by the tender Nimble.

The Captain's Steward of H. M. S. Shannon was accidentally drowned at Coker Harbor, on Thursday last, while on a shooting excursion.

The Cunard steamship Olympus will leave Boston on the 28th inst., instead of the Africa, and will call here for the mails and passengers.

Three men, Peter LeMerchant, Kenneth Boudrot and his son, were drowned on the 5th inst. by the swamping of a boat in the breakers near Fourchie; C. B. Mr. Boudrot leaves six children.

On Thursday a respectable, industrious colored man, named Cleveland, engaged in the coasting trade, fell down in the

Police station and expired before medical aid could be procured. An inquest was held the same day on the body, when the jury returned a verdict "died from disease of the heart."—*Chr.*

A stalk of tobacco about five feet high, grown in Cornwallis, was on exhibition at the News Room this week. Some of the leaves of the plant are very large.

At a tea-meeting held at the Albion Mines on the 2nd inst., to replenish the building funds of a church in connection with the Kirk of Scotland, over seven hundred pounds were realized.

The Eastern Chronicle says there is a young woman on a visit to Pictou, who is 17 years of age, is 7 feet in height, and weighs 274 lbs. She is accompanied by her mother, who is a woman of ordinary size.

The price of beef is very low in St. John at present. Very fair beef brings only 3 cents per lb.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE AFRICA.—St. John's, Nfld., Oct. 13.—The steamship Africa, from Liverpool 3rd inst., for Boston via Halifax, in a dense fog struck near Cape Race at 10 o'clock last night. The ship was put about before she struck, but took ground fore and aft and midships. She remained on the rocks half an hour. There was considerable sea with a southerly wind. The ship was much damaged. The boats were got ready but were not launched. After an hour the ship floated and the pumps speedily freed her of water. Capt. Stone then headed for Halifax, but afterwards thought it prudent to bear up for this port. The ship makes a good deal of water. The cargo was much damaged.

The schooner Orion, laden with petroleum, took fire in the Welland Canal, Canada, on the 12th inst., and a terrific explosion took place, and soon the vessel was a mass of flames. All on board seeing the hopelessness of saving the schooner jumped overboard. The Captain was drowned, and five seamen were badly injured by the explosion.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Great Eastern was seized under an Admiralty Warrant, by the owners of the ship Jane, which vessel she ran down off the Irish coast. There was an improbable rumor, that Cunard Company proposed to purchase the Great Eastern, intending to use her for conveying coals to various ports for their vessels. At a general meeting of shareholders held in London on the 2d, the position of the vessel was referred to a committee, with instructions to report in ten days.

The young King of the Greeks has left Copenhagen on the tour which is to close at Athens. All the Danish Ministers of State, the foreign Ministers, the municipal authorities, and the civil and military

functionaries, were present to witness the departure of the King. The streets were decorated with the Greek and Danish flags, and the people loudly cheered the young sovereign. The chief President of the city and the Minister of Marine delivered farewell speeches to King George, to whom the latter tendered suitable replies.

The English Stonewall Jackson Monument Fund now amounts to £1,500. Mr. Foley is to execute the monument.

The London *Canadian News* of the 1st inst., contains the following paragraph:—The late Governor of Nova Scotia, the present Marquis of Normanby, arrived in England by the last Cunard steamer. We believe we are correct in naming the Hon. Arthur Gordon, at present Governor of New Brunswick, as the noble Lord's successor, and the Hon. John Rose, Q. C., of Montreal, as the newly appointed Governor of New Brunswick.

Russia.—The *Siecle* says—The despatches of the Russian government are warlike, and its acts are not less so. It parades its military preparations. At Helsingfors it tells the people of Finland that it relies upon them if the integrity of Russia should be menaced. New war vessels are to be constructed in Finland, where 20,000 troops are already stationed. Even plated and turreted gunboats will leave the dockyards of St. Petersburg in the spring. Lastly, on the banks of the Amour a body of troops, composed of Baskirs, Calmucs, and Chinese, is being formed, to be made use of, says the *Breslau Gazette*, against the French and English.

Breslau, Oct. 2.—News received from Warsaw state that the Russian Government is still unable to find an editor for the official *Dziennik*, although it has offered a salary of 24,000*l.* with the post.

A letter from St. Petersburg states that the Russian Minister of Marine has commanded the construction of a new description of ships, which in case of war are to be sunk at the entrance of the port of Cronstadt to prevent a hostile fleet from entering. This system is the same as that employed at Sebastopol in 1854, with this difference, that the newly-invented ships are so constructed that at the conclusion of the war they may be taken to pieces and removed, and the passage again cleared.

War between Denmark and the Germans is evidently apprehended, for the Danish Minister of Marine has asked for power to construct an iron-clad naval battery, the enrolment of 5000 sailors, and the iron plating of a frigate, and this dread of a collision has been increased by the spirit of the King of Denmark's speech at the recent opening of the Chambers, in which the worst is more than hinted at.

If the German Bund should be foolish enough to provoke such a result, a general conflagration throughout Europe must inevitably follow—a contest between the reactionary Governments and the Western Powers, while the Scandinavian nations would fight like fury for Denmark. The independence of Denmark, we are now reminded, is under the protection of England and France, and as this is the case, we are certain to be drawn into the vortex.

AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

A Washington despatch says the latest intelligence in reference to the iron-clads is that there are twenty-four finished and eight unfinished in the Confederacy, viz:—One finished at Eufaula, Ala., seven finished at Mobile, one finished and one on the stocks at Montgomery, two finished and two on the stocks at Selma, Ala., three finished at Savannah, five finished at Charleston, five finished and five on the stocks at Richmond. This is the total of the iron-clads in the Confederacy.

The schooner *Freeman*, from San Domingo city, Sept. 16th, at New York, brings intelligence that the San Domingo rebellion is all over. When the vessel arrived at that port there was much excitement there, and there had been fighting at Port au Platte. The Spanish troops were finally completely successful at the latter place, the insurgents were put down, and quiet had been restored. It was quite unhealthy at San Domingo.

By Telegraph to Morning & Evening Papers.

Sr. JOHN, Oct. 15.—The Charlestonians are trying hard to blow up the Ironsides with torpedoes. Heavy rewards are offered for her destruction.

Evening.—In an attempt to blow up "Ironsides" at Charleston, a little steamer making the attempt was sunk by explosion, and commander and fireman captured, pilot and engineer supposed drowned. Divers report the bottom of the "Ironsides" uninjured. Exaggerated rumors prevailed in Washington yesterday of fighting on south side of Potomac, doubtless cavalry skirmishing, but no general engagement.

● **Oct. 16**—Lee advancing and supposed across the Rappahannock.—Meade is falling back, and will probably take position with centre resting on Orange and Alexandria railroad. Yesterday, p. m., heavy firing opened along extended line in the direction of Manassas. Enemy's batteries at Charleston opened heavily on Thursday. Fort Johnston was silenced on Friday.

Evening.—In Meade's retrograde movement to obtain favorable fighting grounds, portions of Hill's corps attacked the Federal rear guard, 2nd army corps, near Bristow's Station, and were repulsed with

loss of four hundred and fifty prisoners, battery of five pieces, and two colours. In evening Lee made desperate efforts to flank and reach Meade's rear via Chantilly and Fairfax Court House, but was foiled. Meade stronger than generally supposed; his retrograde movement was in perfect order. Several regiments left New York suddenly on Wednesday night for Washington. Stirring news expected from Knoxville.—Bragg's advance reported crossing Hiwassee in considerable force. Wheeler's force is driven across Tennessee River. Charlestonians have rendered harbor almost inaccessible. The Federal loss in the retrograde movement was about 200. The Confederate loss in killed, wounded and prisoners is put down at about 1200.

Oct. 17.—Information reached Meade on Thursday that Confederate corps, supposed to be A. P. Hill's, had removed from the front, in direction of Leesburg. Heavy reconnoissance immediately started in the direction of Aldie. Yesterday skirmishing was going on all along the lines, and some firing on old Bull Run field. Meade's baggage and transportation trains had been sent to the rear, and sutlers ordered to Alexandria. Four hundred prisoners captured at Bristow, have arrived at Washington. Rosecrans batteries have driven the Confederates from Look-out Mountain and Missionary Ridge. Deserters report a fight on the 6th between Georgia Brigade and Confederate Regulars. Former refusing to go beyond the State.

Oct. 19.—A despatch to the New York Tribune says that the reconnoissance disclosed heavy body of Confederate infantry occupying passes in Bull Run Mountains, while Ewell's corps was believed to be moving on the Federal left. Despatch to the New York World says, that the Federal army have retreated, thus far, closely followed by Lee. Despatch to the New York Times says that the Confederate attempts to cross Bull Run on Thursday were repulsed. Despatch to New York Herald intimates a movement of the Confederate cavalry towards the Potomac.—It is supposed that Lee is backed by heavy reinforcements from Bragg, and will attempt to flank Meade by attacking Washington.

Evening.—Herald's despatch from army of Potomac of 17th, says the main body of enemy mysteriously disappeared, nobody knowing whither they have gone except Gen. Meade and his military advisers. Reported in New York yesterday Meade's army within defences of Washington. Lee's whereabouts uncertain.—All sorts of reports and rumors are flying. Burnside's position considered impragnable. Tennesseans enlisted and Union sentiment developing rapidly. President Lincoln calls for three hundred thousand volunteers. If not ready by January 5th another draft will be resorted to.

IMMIGRATION OFFICE.

The Government Immigration Office is now open at 48 Bedford Row, Halifax; where the duties according to the sub-joined Act of last Session of the House of Assembly will be attended to and carried on.

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

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

CHAPTER 26.

An Act

TO PROVIDE FOR THE DISTRIBUTION AND SETTLEMENT OF INDUSTRIOUS IMMIGRANTS.

[Passed the 29th day of April, A. D. 1851.]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4. Whenever such lands are required, either by inhabitants of the Province or by industrious Immigrants coming into it for actual settlement, surveys shall be made, and the applicants put in possession and allowed a credit of three years for the purchase money, which shall be expended in opening such roads as may be required for the formation and improvement of the settlement, and upon payment grants shall issue. Oct. 8. 61.

AFRICA AND ITS WONDERS.

Dr. Livingston—in his admirable work on South Africa—gives many very interesting descriptions of its scenery, and of the customs of the people.

Speaking of the River Zouga, which flows into Lake Ngami, he takes occasion to explain the mode of trapping the deer and other animals. "The banks are very beautiful, resembling closely many parts of the River Clyde, above Glasgow. The formation is soft calcareous tufa, such as forms the bottom of all this basin. The banks are perpendicular on the side to which the water swings, and sloping and grassy on the other. The slopes are selected for the pitfalls, designed by the Bayeyie to entrap the animals as they come to drink. These are about seven or eight feet deep, three or four feet wide at the mouth, and gradually decrease till they are only a foot wide at the bottom.

"The mouth is an oblong square (the only square thing made by the Bechmanas, for everything else is round.) and the length at the surface is about equal to its depth. The decreasing width toward the bottom is intended to make the animal wedge himself more firmly in, by his weight and his struggles. The pitfalls are usually in pairs, with a wall a foot thick, left uncut between the ends of each, so that, if the beast, when it feels its fore-legs descending, should try to save itself from going in altogether, by striding the hind-legs, he would spring forward, and leap into the second with a force which insures the fall of his whole body into the trap. They are covered with care. All the excavated earth is removed so as not to excite suspicion in

the animals. Reeds and grass are laid over the top. Above this, sand is thrown, and watered, so as to appear exactly like the rest of the spot. If an ox sees a hole, he carefully avoids it; and old elephants have been known to precede the herd, and whisk off the coverings of the pit-falls on each side, down to the water. We have known instances in which the old, among the sagacious animals, have actually lifted the young out of the trap.

The trees which adorn the banks of the Zouga, are magnificent. Two enormous baobabs, or neowanans, grow near its confluence with the lake. The largest was 76 feet in girth. The Palmyra appears here and there among trees not met with in the south. The Moshowa would be a fine specimen of arboral beauty in any part of the world. The trunk is often converted into canoes.

"We discovered an entirely new species of antelope, called *leche* or *lechw*. It is a beautiful water antelope, of a light brownish yellow color. Its horns, exactly like those of the water-buck of the Bechmanas, rise from the head, with a slight bend backward, and then come forward at the points. The chest, belly and orbits are nearly white, the front of the legs and ankle a deep brown. From the horns, along the nape, to the withers, the male has a small mane of the same yellowish color with the rest of the skin, and the tail has a tuft of black hair. It is never found a mile from water. Islets and marshes are its favorite haunts, and it is quite unknown, except in the central humid basin of Africa.

"Having a good deal of curiosity, it presents a noble appearance, as it stands gazing, with head erect, at the approaching stranger. When it resolves to decamp, it lowers its head, and lays its horns down to a level with the withers. It then begins with a waddling trot, which ends in its galloping and springing over bushes, like the pallahs. It invariably runs to the water, and crosses it by a succession of bounds, each of which appears to be from the bottom."

We can not leave this book without telling our young folks something about its author, which we hope will be useful to many of them. At the age of ten he was put into the factory as a "piccer," to aid his mother by his little earnings. With a part of his first week's wages he purchased the Rudiments of Latin, and

so commenced to educate himself. He pursued the study of that language for many years afterward, with unabated ardor, at an evening school, which met between the hours of eight and ten. The dictionary part of his labor was followed up till 12 o'clock, or later, if his mother did not interfere. He had to be in the factory from six in the morning till eight at night, with short intervals for breakfast and dinner. He read everything he could lay his hand on, except novels.

Thus commenced a work that made an L.L.D. of a factory boy, a missionary and an explorer of a poor, obscure laborer in one of the small villages of Scotland. And thus have the ablest and most useful men often fought their way up through discouragements and difficulties to the highest success. Let all young persons learn, from such examples, to "attempt great things." "Where there is a will, there is a way," even when the will is perverse, and the way wrong. But, when the will is right, and the way safe and good, the promise of God is pledged to sustain and guide your efforts.

ADVANTAGES OF INDUSTRY.

A gentleman in England had an estate which was worth about a thousand dollars a year. For a while he kept his farm in his own hands, but, at length, found himself so much in debt that he was obliged to sell one half of his place to pay up.—There he let out to a farmer for a few years. Towards the end of that time the farmer, on coming to pay his rent, asked him if he would sell his farm. The gentleman was surprised that the farmer should be able to make him an offer for his place.

"Pray tell me," said he, "how it happens that, while I could not live on twice as much land, for which I paid no rent, you are regularly paying me five hundred dollars a year for the farm, and able in a few years to purchase it?"

"The reason is plain," answered the farmer; "it lies in the difference between 'go' and 'come.'"

"I do not understand you," said the gentleman.

"I mean," said the farmer, "that you sat still and said 'Go'; I get up and say, 'Come.' You lie in bed and enjoy your ease; I rise early in the morning and attend to my business."

In other words, this was an industrious man; and this led to his success in life.

I remember another anecdote, which plainly shows the advantage of industry.

There was once a young man who was commencing life as a clerk. One day his employer said to him, "Now, to-morrow that cargo of cotton must be got out and weighed, and we must have a regular account of it. He was an industrious young man—a young man of great energy.—This was the first time he had been entrusted with the superintendence of work like this. He made his arrangements the night before, spoke to the men about their carts and horses, and resolved to begin very early the next day. He instructed the laborers to be there at half past four o'clock in the morning. They set to work, and the thing was done; and about ten or eleven o'clock the master came in, and saw the young man sitting in the counting-house, and looked very black at him, supposing his commands had not been executed.

"I thought," said he, "you were instructed to get out that cargo this morning."

"It is all done, sir," said the young man, "and here is the account of it.

This one act made that young man's fortune. It fixed his character. It gave his employer a confidence in him that was never shaken. He found him to be a man of industry, a man of promptness; and he very soon found that he was one that could not be spared; he was necessary to the concerns of that establishment, and became one of the partners. He was a religious man, and went through a life of great benevolence, and at his death-bed was able to leave his children an ample fortune. His industry made him a Benjamin indeed.

And just so idle girls will grow up to be idle women. They will be of no use to themselves and no use to anybody else. But those who form early habits of industry will certainly rise to honor, usefulness and happiness.

Miss Rachel Cowe was the daughter of a wealthy man, engaged in an extensive business. He lived in Aberdeen, Scotland. But, in that country, the females of many families in the higher ranks of life, as well as those in middling circumstances, were instructed in some branch of business suited to their strength and capacity—an excellent custom; for whatever may be our circumstances to-day, we know not what they may be to-mor-

row. Riches are no sure dependence; for they often take to themselves wings and fly away.

Rachel Cowe was early put to learn a branch of the millinery business. This she industriously acquired, though she knew not that she should ever need it.—But after a while her father's business began to decline, and at length he failed. He gave up to his creditors every thing but their wearing apparel and a few books. Both her parents were left with no means of support in their old age. There was no one now but herself on whom they could depend. When Rachel saw the decline of her father's business she obtained his consent to set up her own. She had a small sum of money, and she borrowed a little more of a friend to begin with. She began her business praying that God would prosper it, and keep her from the new temptations to which she would be exposed. She was successful. In a few months she was able to pay what she had borrowed, and to furnish a house for herself. When her father's business completely failed, and her parents were thrown upon the world, destitute of the means of support, she prepared to receive them into her own house. She supported them by her labors, she nursed them with the utmost tenderness in their illness; she attended them in their last sickness, and saw them die in the hope of glory. What a child of comfort was this industrious girl to her parents! And this is not all. While they lived she would listen to no proposals of marriage; but after their death she became the wife of Rev. Dr. Milne, and accompanied him on his mission to China, where she was a great solace and comfort to him, and a helper to him in his labors. Thus the industrious girl became the industrious woman; and I would have you all, my dear girls, to follow her example.

KNOWLEDGE.—Knowledge is not a couch whereon to rest a searching and restless spirit; or a terrace for a wandering and variable mind to walk up and down with a fair prospect; or a tower of state for a proud mind to raise itself upon; or a sort of commanding ground for strife and contention; or a step for profit and sale; but a rich storehouse for the glory of the Creator, and the relief of man's estate.

"A WORLD OF LOVE AT HOME."

The earth has treasures fair and bright,
 Deep buried in the caves;
 And ocean hideth many a gem
 With his blue curling waves;
 Yet not within her bosom dark,
 Or 'neath the dancing foam,
 Lives there a treasure equalling
 A world of love at home!

True sterling happiness and joy
 Are not with gold allied,
 Nor can it yield a pleasure like
 A merry fire-side.

I envy not the man who dwells
 In stately hall or dome,
 If, 'mid his splendor he hath not
 A world of love at home!

The friends whom time hath proved sincere
 'Tis they alone can bring
 A sure relief to hearts that droop
 'Neath sorrow's heavy wing.
 Though care and trouble may be mine,
 As down life's path I roam,
 I'll heed them not while still I have
 A world of love at home!

VERDICT OF A JURY OF BOYS.

When Doctor Nathaniel Prentice taught school at Roxbury he was very much a favorite; but his patience at times would get very much exhausted by the infractions of the school rule by the scholars. On one occasion, in rather a wrathful way, he threatened to punish with six blows of the ferule the first boy detected in whispering, and appointed some as detectors. Shortly after one of the detectors shouted, "Master, John Zeighler is whispering."

John was called up, and asked if it was a fact. John, by the way, was a favorite, with both teacher and schoolmates.

"Yes," answered John; "I was not aware what I was about; I was intent on working out a sum, and requested the one who sat next to reach me the arithmetic that contained the rule I wished to see."

The doctor regretted his hasty threat; but told John that he could not suffer him to whisper or escape punishment, and he continued.

"I wish I could avoid it, but cannot without a forfeiture of my word, and the consequent loss of my authority. "I will," he continued, "leave it to any three scholars you may choose, to say whether or not I omit the punishment."

John said he was agreed to that, and immediately called out G. S., T. D., and D. P. The doctor told them to return a verdict, which they soon did, after consultation, as follows:

"The master's word must be kept inviolate. John must receive the threatened six blows of the ferule; but it must be inflicted on voluntary proxies—and we, the arbitrators, will share the punishment by receiving each of us two blows."

John, who had listened to the verdict,

stepped up to the doctor, and, with outstretched hand, exclaimed,

"Master, here is my hand; they shan't be struck a blow; I will receive the punishment."

The doctor, under pretense of wiping his face, shielded his eyes, and telling the boys to go to their seats, said he would think of it. I believe he did think of it to his dying day, but the punishment was never inflicted.

BLUE SKY SOMEWHERE.

Children are eloquent teachers. Many a lesson which has done our hearts good have we learned from those lisping lips. It was but the other day another took root in my memory. We were going to a pic-nic, and of course the little ones were in ecstasies for several days. But the appointed morning broke with no glad sunshine, no song of mirth. There was every prospect of rain—even hope hid her face and wept.

"Shan't we go, mother?" exclaimed a child of five, with passionate emphasis.

"If it clears off."

"But when will it clear off?"

"O'look out for blue sky."

And so he did, poor little fellow, but never a bit of blue sky gladdened his eyes.

"Well, I don't care, mother," said he when the tedious day had at length numbered all its hours, "if I haven't seen it, I know there is a blue sky somewhere."

The next morning there was blue sky—a whole heaven full of it—clear, glorious blue sky, such as only greets us after a very severe storm.

"There, mother, didn't I tell you so?" cried a joyous voice; "there is blue sky."

Then the little head dropped for a moment in silent thought.

"Mother," exclaimed the child when he again looked up, "there must have been blue sky all day yesterday, though I never saw a bit of it; cos you see, there ain't no place it could have gone to—God only covered it up with a cloud, didn't he?"

MENTAL RECREATIONS.**SOLUTIONS OF QUESTIONS IN LAST NO.**

Charade.—Hour-glass.

Enigma.—Nail; ail.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Oct. 20.—Mosby's Guerrillas made a daring raid, getting between the rear of the Potomac army and forces within Washington defences, capturing a picket. Thirteen officers of Sedgwick's staff were captured in the wood near headquarters by guerrillas. Among the rumors afloat is one that Lee's army has gone towards Maryland, his cavalry occupying Wil-

liamsport. The Herald's correspondent thinks there will be a battle. It will come off near Chantilly. The Federal official loss at Chickamanga is put down at 16,000 men and 36 pieces of artillery.

Oct. 20.—Lynchburg Confederate despatch reports large Federal force, cavalry and mounted infantry, advanced towards Abing'on, Va., routing opposing troops, with considerable loss, to make raid on Virginia and Tennessee railroad. Three regiments of Tennessee renegees have been organized, and four thousand refugees following army.

Oct. 21.—Times' despatch says, all bridges on Orange and Alexandria railroad between Meade's and Lee's armies, have been destroyed. Advance of army will be transformed into bridge-building enterprise. It is supposed Meade will pursue Lee, and endeavor to force engagement. Idea of extensive cavalry raid into Maryland entertained in military circles, and believed that Lee sent principal part of infantry towards Harper's Ferry and Winchester, to support it.—Richmond despatch states all British Consuls about being dismissed from Confederacy.

Evening.—Government has official advices from Burnside. His marches and victories in East Tennessee and Southern Virginia have been eminently satisfactory. Burnside declares no more loyal people than in East Tennessee. Gov. Seymour issues proclamation in furtherance of President's call for volunteers.

Halifax Sweep Office. (Licensed.)

No. 78 ARGYLE STREET,

Directly Opposite the Engine House.

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

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

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

Office Hours, from 10 a. m. till 5 p. m.

TARIFF OF CHARGES: s. d.
 For a Flue One Story high - - - - 0 9
 do Two do - - - - - 1 0
 do Three do - - - - - 1 6
 do Four do - - - - - 2 0
 For every additional story - - - - 0 3

Four men wanted for this establishment.

••• Orders will be received at the Office after Wednesday next. JOHN IRVING.
 Oct. 22 2i.