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WEEKLY MISCELLANY.

Devoted to the Intellectual and Moral Improvement of the Young.

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HALIFAX, N. S. OCTOBER 15, 1863.

KENTVILLE EXHIBITION PRIZES.

As a large portion of our subscribers are interested in the agricultural pursuits of the province, we place upon record—for present and future reference—a list of Prizes awarded at the Agricultural and Horticultural Exhibition, held at Kentville, on Wednesday and Thursday, 7th and 8th inst.; which List we copy from the Chronicle of Saturday.

Major General Doyle and suite visited the Horticultural Show on Thursday morning, and minutely inspected the various specimens of excellent fruit, and also the roots, cereals, butter, cheese, honey, cloths, &c. Upon quitting the Fruit Show the General proceeded to the Agricultural Show grounds, and inspected the horses, horned cattle, sheep, swine, and agricultural implements.

At 4 o'clock the General made his appearance in front of the Court House, for the purpose of distributing the prizes awarded at both exhibitions; but the prizes for the horticultural department, owing to the laborious nature of the work, and the difficulty which the judges experienced in determining the best articles, were not all arranged. It was therefore concluded to hand the General the unfinished list and proceed with the business of the day.

Hon. S. L. Shannon, in a brief speech, introduced the General. In course of his observations he said he considered this Exhibition a success. This was but a preliminary trial, and doubtless the next would be a great improvement.

The General then made a brief speech, in course of which he expressed pleasure at witnessing the great display of fruit, and said it afforded him much satisfaction to see such a creditable exhibition of cattle, sheep and swine, but he hoped for

the credit of the country they would show better horses next time.

The medals received from the Royal Horticultural Society of London were then handed to the General for presentation to the successful competitors, who were called forward to receive them. They were disposed of as follows:—

Medals.—Best 9 sorts of Apples, (silver medal) Dr. C. C. Hamilton, Cornwallis; dish of Grapes, (bronze medal) Dr. C. C. Hamilton, Cornwallis; best 18 Onions, (bronze medal) P. S. Burnham, Windsor; best bushel of Wheat, (bronze medal) Dr. R. Eaton, Cornwallis; general collection of Fruit and Cereals, (bronze medal) Richard Starr, Cornwallis.

The subjoined is a list of the Prizes, and the names of the successful competitors in the Horticultural Show, so far as has yet been decided:—

Apples.—Winter, 6 sorts, 6 each—1st prize, John Longley, Annapolis; 2nd, W. H. Hardwick, Cornwallis; 3rd, Geo. A. Allison, Cornwallis; 4th, Sydney Shaw, Annapolis; 5th, I. C. Neily, Nictaux; 6th, W. H. Morehouse, Annapolis. Autumn, 3 sorts, 6 each—1st prize, W. H. Morehouse, Annapolis; 2nd, G. A. Allison, Cornwallis; 3rd, Wm. Sutton, Cornwallis. Gravensteins, best 12—1st prize, W. H. Morehouse, Annapolis. Ribston Pippins—1st prize, A. H. Johnston, Wolfville. Yellow Bellefleur—1st prize, A. VanBuskirk, Aylesford. Nonpareil—1st prize, John A. Chipman, Cornwallis. Baldwin—1st prize, B. H. Calkin, Kentville. Pomme Gris—1st prize, I. C. Neily, Nictaux. Best peck Crab Apples—1st prize, E. Marshall, Annapolis.

Pears.—Best 4 sorts, 6 each—1st prize, J. D. Harris, Cornwallis; 2nd, G. A. Allison, Cornwallis; best 2 sorts, 6 each—1st prize, Henry Thompson, Windsor; 2nd, Leander Rand, Cornwallis; best 12, any sort—1st prize, E. E. Dickey, Cornwallis.

Quinces.—Best 12—1st prize, E. F. Woodworth, Cornwallis; 2nd, Walter Witt, Cornwallis.

Grapes.—Best 3 bunches—1st prize, Wm. Sutton, Cornwallis; best 3 bunches European—1st prize, Dr. C. C. Hamilton, Cornwallis; best 3 bunches American—1st prize, John G. Byrne, Cornwallis.

Plums.—Best 6 sorts, 12 each—1st prize, Thos. Tuzo, Lower Horton; 6 sorts, 12 each, 2nd prize, James W. Harris, Lower Horton; best 4 sorts, 12 each, 1st prize, Thomas Tuzo, Lower Horton;

best 12 of any sort, John W. Bares, Wolfville.

Peaches.—Best 12 grown in open air—1st prize, J. W. Harris, Lower Horton; 2nd prize, J. L. Brown, Wolfville.

Butter.—Best tub—1st prize, Stephen Scofield, Gaspercaux; 2nd prize, David S. Thomas, Cornwallis; 3rd, Wm. Rose, Margaretville; 4th, James Donaldson, Cornwallis. Roll Butter—1st prize, Joseph Elliott, Cornwallis; 2nd, J. L. Dodge, Kentville.

Cheese.—Over 30 pounds, 1st prize, Avar Longley, Paradise; 2nd, Avar Longley, Paradise; 3rd, Avar Longley, Paradise. Over 20 pounds, 1st prize, Cornelius Bishop, Annapolis; 2nd, Leander Rand, Cornwallis; 3rd, Richard Starr, Cornwallis.

Candles.—Best 5lbs. moulds, 1st prize, J. Lewis Dodge, Kentville; 2nd, Meyhew Beckwith, Cornwallis. Dips, 1st prize, Leander Rand, Cornwallis; 2nd, Mrs. Joseph Chase, Cornwallis.

Honey.—Best 10 lbs. in comb, 1st prize, J. R. Hea, Wolfville; 2nd, Amos Black, Horton; best 5 lbs. Strained Honey, 1st prize, Thomas W. Rand, Cornwallis; 2nd, J. R. Hea, Wolfville; best 2 lbs. native Bees-wax, 1st prize, Thos. Crouch, Cornwallis; 2nd, Thomas W. Rand, Cornwallis.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The incomplete list of premiums awarded by the judges of the Horticultural Exhibition having been announced, the Secretary of the Agricultural Exhibition, Mr. Wm. Eaton, read the following list of premiums awarded by the judges:—

Stallions.—Best over 4 years and under 8, 1st prize, Edwd. M. Jordan, Horton; 2nd, Laird Harris, Horton; 3rd, T. A. Neily, Annapolis. Three years old, 1st prize, John T. Campbell, Douglas; 2nd, W. Jordan, Horton.

Colts.—Three years old, 1st pr. Henry S. Lane, Lunenburg; 2nd, W. H. Chipman, Cornwallis; 3rd, James Quigley, Horton; 2 years old, 1st pr. Alfred Smith, Horton; 2nd, W. J. Wallace, do; 3rd, John Simpson, do; 1 year old, 1st pr. Theodore Kinsman, Cornwallis; 2nd, Leander Eaton, do; 3rd, Levi Eaton, do. Sucking colts, 1st pr. John W. Ruscoe, Cornwallis; 2nd, John Selveridge, do; 3rd, Joseph Kinsman, do.

Brood Mares.—First prize, Lewis W. Hill, Falmouth; 2nd, Thos. Beatty, Horton; 3rd, Eben Ward, do.

Working Horses.—1st prize, Rupert Eaton, Cornwallis; 2nd, W. H. Chipman, do.

Carriage and Saddle Horses.—1st pr. Milledge Sheffield, Aylesford; 2nd, Jas. Lyons, Kentville.

Bells.—1 years old and upwards, 1st prize, Edward Dickey, Cornwallis; 2nd, Jonathan Harvey, —; 3rd, Chas. W. Fitch, Horton; 3 years old, 1st prize, J. W. Harris, Horton; 2nd, Stephen Moline, Cornwallis; 3rd, John Nichols, do. 2 years old, 1st prize, J. A. Chipman, Cornwallis; 2nd, John Brown, Falmouth. 1 year old, 1st prize, David Dickey, Cornwallis; 2nd, Elias Calkin, do; 3rd, James Cox, do. Bull calves, 1st prize, John McGee, Kentville; 2nd, John S. Newcomb, Cornwallis.

Oxen.—Fat Oxen, 1st prize, Levi Eaton, Cornwallis; 2nd, Leander Eaton, do; working oxen, over 5 years old, 1st prize, B. B. Woodworth, Cornwallis; 2nd, Leander Eaton, do; 3rd, John Irvine, do; 4 years old, 1st prize, Albert Chase, Cornwallis; 2nd, John S. Belcher, do; 3rd, William Thomas do.

Steers.—3 years old, 1st prize, John P. Lyons, Cornwallis; 2nd, Levi Eaton, do; 3rd, Joshua Kinsman, do; 2 years old, 1st prize, W. H. Chipman, Cornwallis; 2nd, Jonathan Rand, do; 1 year old, 1st prize, George A. Allison, Cornwallis; 2nd, W. H. Chipman, do: steer calves, 1st prize, John E. Starr, Cornwallis; 2d, Levi Eaton, do.

Cows.—1st prize, Peter Redmond, Kentville; 2d, George W. Eaton, Cornwallis; 3rd, Levi Eaton, do; 4th, Dr. C. C. Hamilton, do; 5th, Mrs. John C. Hall, Kentville; 6th, John Rockwell, Cornwallis.

Heifers.—3 years old, 1st prize, Eben Whoeton, Cornwallis; 2nd, Thos. Quigley, Horton; 3rd, John H. Cox, Kentville; 2 years old, 1st prize, Levi Eaton, Cornwallis; 2d, Milledge Sheffield, Aylesford; 1 year old, 1st prize, W. H. Chipman, Cornwallis; heifer calves, 1st prize, Geo. R. Grassie, Annapolis; 2nd, W. H. Chipman, Cornwallis.

Sheep.—Rams, 2 years old and upwards, 1st prize, E. Ward, Horton; 2nd, Saml. Chipman, Cornwallis; 3rd, Arnold Furbridge, do; rams 1 year old, 1st pr. Patrick Doyle, Horton; 2nd, Robert Baker, Windsor; 3rd, John A. Chipman, Cornwallis; ram lambs, 1st prize, Danl. Newcomb, Cornwallis; 2nd, P. Doyle, Horton; 3rd, Stanley Marsters, Cornwallis; ewe sheep, 1st prize, Robert Bacon, Windsor; 2d, John E. Starr, Cornwallis; 3rd, J. E. Starr, do; 4th, Albert Beckwith, do; ewe lambs, 1st prize, William Calkin, Cornwallis; 2nd, John E. Starr, do; 3rd, Daniel Newcomb, do.

Swine.—Boars, 1 year old and upwards, 1st prize, J. W. Harris, Horton; 2d, Amos Black, do; 3rd, James Manning, do; under 1 year, 1st prize, James Ratchford, Cornwallis; 2nd, Aaron Ward, Horton; breeding sows, 1st prize, Andrew Johnston, Horton; 2nd, Chas. A. Marsters, Kentville; 3rd, Aaron Ward, Horton;

4th, Chas. E. Fitch, do; hogs, best and largest, 1st prize, W. H. Chipman, Cornwallis; 2nd, Butler Forsyth, Horton.

Agricultural Implements.—Ploughs, 1st prize, Dr. C. C. Hamilton, Cornwallis; 2nd, Edward Armstrong, do; 3rd, John Moore, Truro; 4th, John Moore, do. Harrows, 1st prize, Wm. Meek, Cornwallis; 2nd, Dr. Hamilton, do. Potatoe Forks, 1st prize, Benj. Eaton, Cornwallis; 2nd, George Franklin, do. Potatoe hacks, 1st prize, Thos. W. Cocks, Cornwallis; 2nd, Benj. Eaton, do. Dyke Spade. There was but one shown, and the 1st prize was awarded to the exhibitor, J. L. Faulkner, Horton. Hand hay rakes, 1st prize, Walter Welton, Wilmot. Horse hay rakes, 1st prize, Amos Black, Horton. Grain cradle, 1st prize, Walter Welton, Wilmot. Cultivator, 1st prize, D. M. Dickey, Cornwallis.

Mechanical Productions.—Express Waggon, 1st prize, Churchill Skinner, Cornwallis. Hay or Ox Waggon, 1st pr. John S. Belcher, Cornwallis; 2nd, James Cochran, do. Riding Waggon, 1 horse, I. Morse, Nictaux. Sleights, 1st pr. John O. West, Cornwallis; 2nd, Wm. Schofield, Horton. Chopping Axes, Benj. Eaton, Cornwallis. Broad Axes, Benj. Eaton, Cornwallis. Horse Shoes, 1st pr. Robert Greenough, Cornwallis; 2d, Alfred Videto, Wilmot. Apple Barrels, 1st pr. Wm. Gowan, Cornwallis; 2d, E. D. Jollymore, Lunenburg. Fish Barrels, 1st pr. George Young, Cornwallis; 2d, Wm. Gowan, do.

The remainder of the list of prizes awarded by the Horticultural Society will be given in our next number.

ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN.

In his valedictory address, the ex-Lord Rector of Glasgow University, Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, offered the following excellent maxims to the students:—

“Never expect (he said,) to be other than what you are, either richer or wiser. Never be ashamed to say ‘I do not know.’ Never ashamed to say, whether applied to time or money, ‘I cannot afford it; I cannot afford to waste an hour in the idleness to which you invite me. I cannot afford the guinea you ask me to throw away.’

“Once establish yourself and your mode of life at what they really are, and your foot is on solid ground, whether for the gradual step onward or for the sudden spring over the precipice. From these maxims let me deduce another.

“Learn to say ‘no’ with decision, ‘yes’ with caution. ‘No’ with decision, whenever it meets a temptation; ‘yes’ with

caution whenever it implies a promise.—A promise given is a bond inviolable. A man is already of consequence in the world when it is known that we can implicitly rely on him. I have frequently seen such a man preferred to a long list of applicants for some important charge; he has been lifted at once into station and fortune merely because he has this reputation—that when he says he knows a thing, he knows; and when he says he will do a thing, he will do it.

BEAUTIFUL ANECDOTE.

A happier illustration of the wonderful character of the Bible, and the facility with which even a child may answer by it the greatest questions, and solve the sublimest of mysteries, was perhaps never given than at an examination of a deaf and dumb institution some years ago in London.

A little boy was asked in writing, “Who made the world?” He took the chalk and wrote underneath the question, “In the beginning God created the heavens and earth.” The clergyman then inquired in a similar manner, “Why did Jesus come into the world?” A smile of delight and gratitude rested on the countenance of the little fellow as he wrote: “This is a faithful saying and worthy of all acceptance, that Jesus Christ came into the world to save sinners.”

A third was then proposed, evidently adapted to call the most powerful feelings into exercise:—“Why were you born deaf and dumb, when I can hear and speak?”

“Never,” said an eye witness, “shall I forget the resignation which sat upon his countenance as he took the chalk and wrote: “Even so, my Father, for it seemed good in Thy sight.”

THE SNAKE AND CROCODILE.

The following thrilling account of an engagement between a boa constrictor and a crocodile in Java is given by an eye witness.

It was one morning that I stood beside a small lake fed by one of the rills of the mountain. The water was clear as crystal and every thing could be seen to the very bottom. Stretching its limbs close over this pond was a gigantic teak tree, and in its thick, shining evergreen, lay a huge boa in an easy coil, taking his morning

nap. Above him was a powerful ape of the baboon species, a leering race of scamps, always bent on mischief.

Now the ape, from his position, saw a crocodile in the water rising to the top, exactly beneath the serpent. Quick as thought he jumped upon the snake which fell with a splash into the jaws of the crocodile. The ape saved himself by clinging to the limb of a tree, but a battle commenced in the water. The serpent, grasped in the middle by the crocodile, made the water boil by his furious contortions. Winding his folds round the body of his antagonist, he disabled his two hind legs, and by his contractions made the scales and bones of the monster crack.

The water was speedily tinged with the blood of both combatants, yet neither was disposed to yield. They rolled over and over, neither being able to obtain a decided advantage. All this time the cause of mischief was in a state of ecstasy. He leaped up and down the branches of the tree, uttered a yell, and again frisked about. At the end of ten minutes silence began to come over the scene, the folds of the serpent began to be relaxed, and though they were trembling along the back, the head hung lifeless in the water.

The crocodile was also still, and though only the spine of the back was visible, it was evident that he too was dead. The monkey now perched himself for ten minutes in making all sorts of faces at them. This seemed to be adding insult to injury. One of my companions was standing at a short distance, and taking a stone from the edge of the lake, hurled it at the ape. He was totally unprepared, and as it struck him on the side of the head, was instantly tipped off and fell upon the crocodile. A few bounds however, brought him to the shore, and taking to the trees, he speedily disappeared among the branches.

BENEVOLENCE AND HAPPINESS.

A life of passionate gratification is not to be compared with a life of active benevolence. God has so constituted our nature, that a man cannot be happy unless he is, or thinks he is, a means of good. Judging from our own experience, we cannot conceive of a picture of more unutterable wretchedness than is furnished by one who knows that he is wholly useless in the world.

Give a man what you please, surround him with all the means of gratification, and yet let the conviction come home to him, clear and irresistible, that there is not a being in God's universe a whit the better or happier for his existence: let him feel that he is thus a blot upon, because a blank in the universe, and the universe will not furnish a more unhappy being.

Herein lies the solution of that to many inexplicable fact, that the schemes of mere selfishness, however wisely laid, however energetically and successfully prosecuted, never add to the joys but always to the pains of those who originate and are engaged in them. It is not so with a man of opposite characteristics. Take from him what you please, and you do not take from him the elements of his joy, if you leave him the conviction that in any way he is useful.

If you contract the circle, and diminish the sphere of his usefulness, you detract from his joy only as you detract from his means of doing good. And, as we cannot conceive of a more wretched being than one who feels himself to be the slave of an uncontrolled selfishness, so we cannot conceive of a happier being than a man of truly benevolent heart, whose wishes describe the circle and bound the sphere of his influence, and whose means are ample to give those wishes a full expression.

LESSON AFTER A SHOWER.

One day last week, Charlie and I walked in the park after a shower. For several days before, it had been hot, and dusty, and stifling. The very butterflies had seemed to gasp and pant, and two or three poor little town-birds, that should have been out in the fields or playing by the merry brooks, had chirruped huskily. The dust had lain thick on leaves and grass, and the two or three uncomfortable flowers on the inside of the railing, that always look poorly, you know, had sickened outright for the watering-pot.

It was a bright little fellow of a shower when it did come; and it brought a rainbow with it. So, when Charlie and I passed through the park gate, we expected to find the grass and leaves and flowers "having a good time." But, instead of that, those that stood out in the bright sunshine were looking worse than before

the rain. Some of them were quite wilted, and scorched; or scalded, as if by a hot iron, or as if it had rained hot water: all were in a very melancholy plight.

As you may suppose, Charlie and I were bothered exceedingly to account for such a queer phenomenon, and after scratching our empty pates to no purpose, we ran home and asked uncle Polonius, who is a philosopher, and an awfully wise and learned man, and he made it all plain to us in a jiffy. He said that the shower being very light and soon over, and the leaves and grass and flowers being very dusty, the rain-drops stood on them in little globules, as the water stands on a dusty floor when Bridget sprinkles it before sweeping; and that these little globules act like the burning glasses (double convex lenses,) that we play with sometimes, and gather the hot rays of the sun till they scorch the poor leaf or flower.

PIN-MONEY.

Towards the close of the fifteenth century, an epoch that marks a transition style in the dress of ladies, pins were looked upon with great favor as New Year's gifts. They displace the old wooden skewer, which no effort of skill, no burnishing or embellishment, could convert into a slightly appendage. Pins, in that simple age of the world, were luxuries of a high price, and the gift was frequently compounded for in money—an allowance that became so necessary to the wants of ladies of quality, that it resolved itself at last into a regular stipend, very properly called "pin-money."

A BEAUTIFUL FAITH.

"Beautiful, exceedingly," is the burial of children among the Mexicans. No dark procession or gloomy looks mark the passage to the grave; but dressed in its holiday attire, and garlanded with bright, fresh flowers, the little sleeper is borne to its rest. Glad songs, and joyful bells are rung, and lightly as to a festival, the gay group goes its way. The child is not dead, they say, but "going home." The Mexican mother, who has household treasures laid away in the *campo santo*, (God's sacred field,) breathes a sweet faith only heard elsewhere in the poet's utterance. Ask her how many children bless her house, and she will answer: "Five; two here, and three yonder." So, despite death and the grave, it is yet an unbroken household, and the simple mother ever lives in the thought.

News of the Week.

An attempt was made on Sunday night to set fire to the premises of Mr. Lane, Spring Garden road; but by a timely discovery of the fire serious results were prevented.

We are sorry to learn that the potato rot is very bad at Cornwallis and other parts of the Province. About Wolfville the potatoes have never before been so badly affected.

We learn from the Chronicle that the coloured man Nerton, who poisoned his wife, at Bridgetown, was tried at the Supreme Court at Annapolis, on Wednesday, and found guilty of wilful murder. He was sentenced to death, by his Lordship the Chief Justice, on Thursday. Previous to sentence being pronounced, the criminal addressed the court in a feeling manner, acknowledging his guilt, and exhorting all present to be warned by his fate, and to lead an upright and religious life.

We learn from the Eastern Chronicle that on Wednesday night, the 30th ult., a fatal affray occurred at Little Canso. The facts, so far as we have heard, are as follows:—Several of the crew of the barque "Col. James Scott," were drinking at a house in Canso, and got into a difficulty with some persons who were present; a fight ensued, and one man knocked down and killed, and another seriously injured. An inquest was held, and the jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against four of the sailors, who were arrested, and are now confined in jail at Guysborough, awaiting their trial at the ensuing term of the supreme court.

A Fruit, Cheese and Vegetable Show was held on Tuesday in the Rink building at the Horticultural Society's Garden's in this city. It was opened at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. It was visited by a large number of ladies and gentlemen. The band of music lent an additional attraction. The fruit and vegetables which took prizes were we understand mostly the same as took the prizes at Kentville.—*Christian Messenger*.

The police have for some time past been on the look-out for some robbers, and have at length discovered a party of ten or twelve, and captured six of them, at a notorious rum-shop called the "Blue Bell." They were tried at the police court on Saturday last, and some of the property found upon them and in the house, was identified by the owners. Edward Evans the keeper of the house was sentenced to 180 days, and the other five, John Meagher, Philip Harding, James Thatcher, John Bailey and Daniel Hartt were sentenced to 90 days each in the city prison with hard labour.—*Id.*

The Witness states that Dalhousie College is to be opened the first week in November. It will commence with a staff

of six Professors and a Teacher of Modern Languages.

The reports from the Labrador fishery are favourable, but the intelligence from that quarter is very meager.

On Tuesday morning the Confederate side-wheel steamer "Robert E. Lee" arrived in this port, direct from Wilmington, S. C. She has on board 500 bales of cotton, 50 barrels of turpentine, and a quantity of tobacco. Yesterday morning she hauled up to Messrs. B. Wier & Co.'s wharf and commenced discharging cargo. On coming out of Wilmington the R. E. Lee was fired into by one of the Federal blockading squadrons. A shell took effect on her deck just forward of the paddles, demolishing a windlass and wounding 3 men. She is a large, powerful, and very fast steamer, painted lead colour, and has run the blockade successfully 14 times. She was built in Scotland, and was formerly named the Giraffe. She made the voyage from Wilmington to this port in a trifle less than five days.—*Chronicle*.

H. M. troop ship Adventure arrived at this port last evening, via Quebec, from Portsmouth, England. She landed about 500 soldiers at Quebec, including 19 officers and a number of non-commissioned officers. They were drafts for the various regiments serving in Canada. The Adventure brought about 50 men of the Royal Artillery to serve in this garrison.

The telegraph line was maliciously cut at St. Margaret's Bay on Saturday.

The Antigonish Casket says that recently an impetus has been given to the cattle trade, and the products of the farming population generally in live stock at that place. Large numbers of cattle, sheep and pigs, have lately been purchased there for the Halifax market.

AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to Morning & Evening Papers.

St. John, Oct. 8.—The Privateers Alabama, Georgia, and Conrad have been adding to their captures near the Cape of Good Hope. The Vanderbilt is in quest of them.

Oct. 9.—Much excitement at Leavenworth in consequence of Confederate advance on Fort Scott and Kansas city. Troops at Leavenworth have been ordered below, and it is reported the Militia has been called out. Fort Scott believed able to resist. Richmond papers have despatches of 5th, mentioning firing from Lookout Mountain into Chattanooga. Also attack made on "Ironsides" at Charleston on the 6th, damaging her, and alarming the fleet. Also six thousand Federal wounded arrived at Nashville from Chattanooga. Two thousand more remain in hospital near Chattanooga.

Oct. 10.—The rumour prevails at Nashville that a Confederate cavalry force had captured and entirely destroyed Shelbyville, Texas, and taken all the Federals

there prisoners. General Mitchell, with a large cavalry force, was pursuing the Confederate cavalry. Government advices from Rosencrans report a bombardment by the enemy on the 5th at long range, but no damage was done. Gilmore is reported very busy at Charleston, but the navy idle.

Oct. 12.—General Franklyn's corps is 50 miles beyond Brashear city, meeting no enemy. Plantations generally deserted.

Evening.—New York World's New Orleans correspondent says that General Herron was engaged in skirmishing twenty-five miles above Port Hudson. A number of regiments sent out to feel the enemy were repulsed, with several hundred killed and wounded, and 1500 taken prisoners. Enemy thereupon assumed offensive, when gunboats came to Federal assistance. Gen. Cook, with brigade of Federal cavalry, engaged Whorton's cavalry near Franklin, Tenn., on Thursday, defeating them, killing and wounding 1200, and capturing 300 men, 34 pieces of artillery. Lee's army is abandoning line of Rapidan rapidly. The prevailing impression is that it has gone to Gordonsville or Richmond to relieve garrisons and send remainder to Bragg and Beauregard. Reported there was to be a combined naval and military attack on Charleston on 11th. 400 Confederates, captured at McMinnesville, arrived at Nashville.

Oct. 13.—Deserters on Thursday from Lee's army, report that only two divisions of Longstreet's corps were sent Bragg, none of A. P. Hill's. Ewell's corps was first sent to Charleston, and afterwards to Bragg. His left in front of the army of the Potomac, about 40,000. Some movement is going on in Lee's army. One of Kilpatrick's Federal brigades, on reconnaissance, was driven back. A. P. Hill's corps is believed to have passed from left to right to cut off Meade's railroad communication. The "Herald's" and "Mercury's" despatches report the entire Confederate army to have fallen back, probably to Richmond and to reinforce Bragg. It is rumored the Federals will abandon Morris Island.

Oct. 14.—It is reported that the Confederate cavalry hold the gaps in Bull Run mountains. It is reported that a mutiny occurred in Bragg's army on Monday—500 killed. It is rumored that the Georgia and Tennessee troops refused to obey orders. The Confederates have removed their artillery from Look-out Mountain. It is supposed that they will concentrate on Missionary Ridge. Gen. Burnside advanced towards Greenville last Friday, driving the Confederates. It is supposed that six thousand from strong position from Shelby and Coffee raiders, in Missouri, have reached Boonsville, and the Federal troops are gathering in about them.

Oct. 14 (P.M.)—Meade's army with-

draw on Monday from South to North side of Rappahannock, with all trains, stores, &c. Enemy's cavalry followed up close, meeting a check between Stevensburg and Brandy Station, in which they lost severely. Ironsides reported so much destroyed by torpedoes at Charleston, will probably have to come North for repairs. Three monitors absent. Apprehended that enemy's rams will make demonstration on fleet. No excitement at Chattanooga. Enemy's lines extend along South bank of Tennessee River.—Estimated Union majority in Pennsylvania yesterday, 30,000; Philadelphia 8000. Union majority in Ohio yesterday estimated at 60,000. Soldiers vote will carry it up to 100,000.

Tribune's Washington despatch reports another Russian fleet of 10 or 12 vessels expected at New York or some other American port shortly, probably to winter.

New York, Oct. 11.—The New Orleans correspondent of the Herald gives the following account of an engagement near the Atchafalaya river:

Early on Wednesday morning, the whole force of the enemy, consisting of Green's, Morton's and Major's brigades, succeeded in quickly crossing the river and passing between the main body and Colonel Lake's command, and completely outflanked and cut off Lake's forces before the movement was discovered.

Col. Lake drew up his men in line of battle and prepared to give the foe a warm reception. A sharp fight of nearly half an hour ensued, in which our troops fought bravely against overpowering numbers, but at the end of that time they were compelled to surrender, the enemy having almost entirely surrounded them. With the exception of the cavalry the whole were taken prisoners and their guns captured. The cavalry, consisting of detachments from the 6th Missouri and 36th and 1st Illinois, succeeded in making their escape. The prisoners, officers and privates, numbered 480. We captured a lieutenant colonel and 12 men. Major General Dana advanced with his whole force as soon as possible, and our last advices state that the enemy were in full retreat, they having fallen back five miles as soon as they saw the division advancing.

Great Falls, N. H., Oct. 10.—The mob at Jackson in this State on Thursday night burned the hotel, where the Deputy Provost Marshal was staying, while serving notices on those drafted.—He barely escaped with his life. He has just passed through this place en route to Portsmouth to procure the proper assistance.

On the 30th of July last the national debt of the United States was £219,454,861, and the yearly interest payable on

it £3,455,600, averaging a little more than three and three quarter per cent.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

New York, Oct. 7.—"Persia" arrived. Great freshets had occurred in France. Channel fleet had left Liverpool, one frigate remaining to watch rebel rams.

Rebel privateer Alabama was at Table Bay, on August 5th, and reported having captured fifty-six prizes.

The Georgia coaled at Simon's Bay on Aug. 16th, and reported having taken fifteen prizes. The last was the ship Prince of Wales, bound from Valparaiso for Antwerp, which was burned.

St. John's, Nfld., Oct. 8.—Steamship Columbia, from Galway, arrived at St. John's at 6 p. m., on Wednesday.

Earl Russell made an important speech on Foreign affairs at Blair Gowrie, Scotland. He referred at considerable length to the American question; justified England in recognizing the Confederates as belligerents, and answered some of the imputations brought by the people of the North, particularly the recent speech of Sumner. He also replied to the complaints of the South in regard to the recognition of the blockade, and asserted that altho' self interest demanded that England should break it, she preferred the course of honor, as it would have been infamous to break it.

Galway, 29th.—The Times says that Earl Russell's speech relative to ironclads in the Mersey is interpreted as meaning that the vessels will be detained, even if existing law is in their favor, so that Parliament may be called on to pass measures for the purpose. The Directors of the Great Eastern issued a report showing that more capital must be provided or the company dissolved. European Politics unimportant. Steamer Peruvian lately launched for Canadian line took fire at Greenock on the 29th. At latest accounts still burning.

Bombay, Sept. 9.—The man arrested as Nana Sahib is finally proved not to be him.

By Telegraph to Reporter.

The Ct. of Baltimore was intercepted off Cape Race on Friday, at 5 a. m.

The Canadian Steamer Peruvian has been badly damaged by fire.

The Confederate Agent, Mason, has finally quitted London for Paris.

The Times city article gives a report received via New York, that Stephens, the Vice President of the Southern Confederacy, had sailed for Europe with full power to make terms with Napoleon, even including emancipation within a reasonable time. It also gives the rumor that a part of California desires to secede, and join the Mexican Empire.

There is a probable rumour that England has addressed a note to Austria,

propounding that the Powers no longer recognize the title of Russia to Poland, since she has violated the treaties of 1815.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

The R. M. steamship Africa, bound for this port, struck on Cape Race on Monday night, and sustained some injuries. She was got off and arrived at St. John's, Nfld. The Steamer Merlin has been despatched to St. John's to bring the mails and passengers (126 in number) to Halifax; and may be expected to return on Monday.

The following telegram of news per Africa was received by the "Express" and News Room yesterday:—

The London Daily News says that Bragg's victory over Rosencrans is a striking demonstration of the wisdom of the new military policy of the Confederates in combining their forces to arrest the advance of the Federals, and that the honors of the battle belong to Bragg, but that he must do more than hitherto if the Confederate cause is to gain a solid advantage from his sword.

The Paris Siecle argues that if Stevens, the Confederate Vice President, visits Paris with the expectation of procuring the recognition of the South, he will return disappointed, the time for that having passed if it ever existed. The South by arming negroes shows that their means of resistance is exhausted.

The Archduke Maximilian received the Mexican deputation and stated that he was ready to accept the throne on a free spontaneous expression of the population by plebescite that effect and guarantees for the integrity and independence of the country.

Nothing of political importance from England and France.

POLISH QUESTION.—The Paris journals continue to applaud the declaration of Earl Russell relative to the treaties of 1815. They believe it impossible for the other powers to refrain from expressing sentiments on the attitude of Russia in abrogation of the acts of the Vienna Congress. The Presse says that we believe that France and England have decided to make declaration to the effect that they consider the treaties of 1815 no longer in force, and consequently have ceased to guarantee the possession of Poland to Russia.

Advices from Warsaw state that the workmen on official journals in Warsaw left the Printing Offices, and that several persons refused the Editorship of the journals.

A fresh proclamation has been issued by the National Military Chief of Warsaw—exhorting the inhabitants to have patience, declaring that Gend'armes will redouble their vigilance. Arrests continued there. Count Stanikaus Tausgsky has been arrested at Cracow.

A general engagement is reported.

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 INDUSTRIAL IMMIGRANTS.

(Passed the 29th day of April, A. D. 1863.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NATURE'S TEACHINGS.

"The day is cold, and dark, and dreary;
It rains, and the wind is never weary,
My thoughts still cling to the mouldering past,
But the hopes of youth fall thick in the blast,
And the day is cold, and dark, and dreary."

"Yes, I am weary of this continual strife, without and within. Why has our heavenly Father made us to suffer? Why did he not make us to enjoy the world and its pleasures, without having to struggle against its temptations and trials? Life is a burden hard to be borne."

Not so, dear friend. Entwine thine arm in mine, and let us forth into the forest, and learn from Nature the many lessons of wisdom which with voiceless eloquence she teaches. Her face is an open book, from which the pure in heart may read, and learn many a lesson of cheerfulness, humility, and wisdom.

The little rivulet, as it winds its way through the forest, now a merry, laughing brooklet, and anon a quiet, sedate stream—sometimes bursting from between the green trees, and then meandering away in the distance, until it looks like a little thread of silver—irrigates and fertilizes the earth through which it passes, and causes many flowers to spring upon its borders. The sunshine seems to linger there more lovingly at evening than on any other spot, and to seek its face more joyously in the morning.

From the rivulet we may learn that, however limited the sphere Providence has assigned us, yet should we make that station bright as with flowers by kind deeds, and joyous as sunshine by cheerfulness; thus proving ourselves the guardian angels of the happiness of those intrusted to our care.

The sturdy oak, which for centuries has

resisted the tempest and whirlwind, whose head is towering heavenward, as if listening to the voices of angels, does not refuse the shelter of its friendly boughs to the feathered tribes who inhabit the forest, or to the trembling vine that has sprung into the sunlight. Long since his head has grown hoary, but invites its frail tendrils to clasp him for support; and as the vine blossoms, the sunshine plays hide and seek among its leaves and flowers, and the tendrils, climbing into the tree, form a gorgeous wreath amid its branches.

From the oak we may learn a lesson of humility; and though our station in life be high, we may not refuse our help to those in need, and in our old age those kind deeds will smooth our pathway to the better land.

Let us now turn to the surface of the mighty deep. Its heavings portend a gale; the sky is black; the storm is here; the winds whistle, and lash the waters until they writhe, and the waves tower like mountains, and bound and leap as if struggling with unseen chains. Their power appears so great, we almost tremble lest they burst their bands, and sweep from its foundations part of the bright and joyous earth. But no. "God hath compassed the waters with bounds, until the day and night come to an end."

But see! the clouds are breaking, and the sun is shining! The sparkling waters reflect the bow of promise, which glitters resplendent in the sky. The little boats are already dancing upon the tiny waves, and the air is so calm and clear, that we hear the song of the boatman,—

"And on the ear
Drops the light dip of the suspended oar"

Life is like the ocean. Now Hope's sky is black with threatening clouds; our courage fails; all seems lost. The storm bursts, but it expends its fury in a few short hours; the clouds part, and lo! to our delighted vision the sun again is shining in his strength. Thus Hope, ever rising, Phoenix-like, from her own ashes, arches the heavens with her rainbow hues, and spans them with bright anticipations of the future.

And now, dear friend, although we have cast but a hasty glance at some of Nature's wondrous teachings, yet I trust they have been sufficient to inspire anew your faltering confidence in the love and wisdom of Him—your heavenly Father—without whom "not a sparrow falleth to

the ground." Let us then retrace our way homeward, cheered and strengthened by the belief that "every cloud has a silver lining."

NAMES.

It is probable that all proper names had originally a distinctive meaning. A person became known for some physical peculiarity, some trait of character, or from his occupation. Longfellow and Short were named from their stature. Hasty, Noble, Savage were so called on account of some manifestation of disposition and manners. Hunter, Fisher, Taylor, Cooper, and all that class of names, were derived from the trades of life. Smith, which predominates over all other names, signified a smiter, and was applied originally to all whose occupation was smiting, whether carpenters, masons, or workers in tin.

We find many names derived from locality; as Wood, Hill, Forest, Underwood, Underhill, Lake, Rivers. Many names of this description have been abbreviated, or corrupted; such as Topcliff, or Copliff, which was at first Top-cliff, or Top-of-the-cliff, where the individual to whom it was given resided.

Some names are from nationality; as French, English, Scott, Welch, or Walch. Some are from complexion; as White, Black, and Brown. Green was probably a verdant individual. Ward was a guardian or keeper; Durward, a doorkeeper; Woodward, a forest-keeper. Sandy, Sanders, and Saunders, were nicknames of Alexander. Borrowscale was a person so in the habit of going to his neighbors for an article which he ought to have been owner of himself, that the boys said, "There comes old Borrow-scales!" and fixed the epithet upon him.

When communities were small, and society simple, a man had but one name, as Moses, Peter, John. But as men multiplied, and society grew complex, there arose a confusion of names, and double names became necessary. Moses, the joiner, became Moses Jenner; John, the clerk, became John Clark; and Peter of the Seven Oaks, was contracted to Peter Snooks. This is the origin of surnames; the name of the father usually descended to his family.

The Scotch and Irish *Mac* means son; as Donald MacDonald, Donald the son of Donald, and James Macarty, James the

son of Arthur. Fitz, from the Latin *filius*, or French *fits*, has the same signification; as Fitz-James, Fitz-Howard, and Fitz-Roy, the son of a king. The Welsh *ap* is similar; hence such kite-tail names as Owen ap Howell, as Harry ap Thomas, with other *aps* without number, by which a man traces back his ancestry. Sometimes the *ap* becomes incorporated in the succeeding name; as in Powell, Parry, and Apthomas. The Irish *O'* and the French *De* also indicate ancestry on family; as O'Brien, and DeVere.—*Boston paper.*

SALT LAKE.

Mr. Greeley writes from the centre of Mormondom, as to the cause of the saltiness of Salt Lake, thus:—

That this lake should be salt, is no anomaly. All large bodies of water into which streams discharge themselves, while they have severally no outlet, are or should be salt. If one such is fresh, that is an anomaly indeed. Lake Utah probably receives as much saline matter as Salt Lake; but she discharges it through the Jordan, and remains herself fresh; while Salt Lake, having no issue, save by evaporation, is probably the saltiest body of water on earth. The ocean is comparatively fresh; even the Mediterranean, at Leghorn, is not half so salt. I am told that three barrels of this water yield a barrel of salt; that seems rather strong, yet its intense saltiness, no one who has not had it in his eyes, his mouth, his nostrils, can realize. You can no more sink in it than in a clay bank, but a very little of it in your lungs would suffice to strangle you. You make your way in from a hot, rocky beach over a chaos of volcanic basalt that is trying to the feet; but at the depth of a yard or more, you have a fine sand bottom, and here the bathing is delightful. The water is of a light green color for ten or twenty rods; then "deeply, darkly, beautifully blue." No fish can live in it; no frog abides in it; few birds are ever seen dipping into it.

TRAINING A DOG.

Every boy knows that with a little pains a dog may be trained to display the most curious accomplishments. Once I had a big black dog named Tiger, that I taught to hold a piece of bread on his nose till I had counted five, when he would toss it up, and catch it in his teeth, with

great gusto, and a jolly twinkle of his eyes. One of the unluckiest attempts to train a dog that I ever heard of, was that of a couple of fellows near Philadelphia. They had not long come over from Europe. One of them had a mania for educating a savage little brute in all the accomplishments proper to a bull-dog, until he should be able to seize an ox by the nose, and hold him fast. Not having any oxen to practice on, they agreed that one should take the ugly little wretch along through the field, when the other should start out all of a sudden, on his hands and knees, bellowing like a bull, and the other would set the dog on him. It was done accordingly; but as ill luck would have it, the savage instinct of the dog was already developed to a high degree of perfection. He not only sprang at the make-believe-bull, but actually seized him by the nose, and gave him an awful bite, which made him bellow in good earnest.

Perhaps somebody will pity him. For my part, I think he was served about right for his stupidity.

THE BEAR AND THE KETTLE.

The bears of Kamschatka live chiefly on fish, which they procure themselves from the rivers. A few years ago the fish became very scarce. Emboldened by hunger, the bears, instead of retiring to their dens, wandered about, and sometimes entered the villages. One day a bear finding the outer door of a house open, entered it, and the door accidentally closed after him. The woman of the house had just put on the fire a kettle of boiling water. This Bruin smelt; it burnt his nose when, provoked at the pain, he vented his utmost fury on the tea-kettle. He folded his arms around it, pressed it with his whole strength against his breast to crush it—only, of course, to be more severely burnt. His horrible growling from rage and pain now brought the neighbors to the spot, and a few shots ended his misery. But to this day, when any one injures himself by his own violence, the villagers call him, with great propriety, "The Bear and the tea-kettle."—*Popular Natural History.*

The more difficult it is to obtain your ends, the more honorable will your success be.

CHILDREN.

Come to me, O ye children!
For I hear you at your play,
And the questions that perplex'd me
Have vanish'd quite away

Ye open the eastern windows,
That look towards the sun,
And watch the circling swallows,
And fish, where streamlets run.

In your hearts are the birds and the sun-
shine,
In your thoughts the brooklet's flow,
But in mine is the wind of autumn,
And the first fall of the snow.

Ah! what would the world be to us
If the children were no more?
We should dread the desert behind us
Worse than the dark before.

What the leaves are to the forest,
With light and air for food,
Are their sweet and tender juices
Have been hardened into wood—

That to the world are children:
Through them it feels the glow
Of a brighter and sunnier climate
Than reaches the trunks below.

Come to me, O ye children!
And whisper in my ear
What the birds and the winds are singing
In your sunny atmosphere.

For what are all our contrivings,
And the wisdom of our books,
When compared with your caresses,
And the gladness of your looks?

Ye are better than all the ballads
That ever were sung or said;
For ye are living poems,
And all the rest are dead.

LONGFELLOW.

HABITS OF THE LIZARD.

There is one peculiarity about the common lizard that is rather startling. If suddenly seized, it snaps off its tail, breaking it as if it were a stick of sealing-wax or a glass rod. The food of the lizard is composed of insects, which it catches with great agility as they settle on the leaves or on the ground. One of the chief beauties of this animal is its brilliant eye; and this feature will be found equally beautiful in many of the reptiles, and especially in that generally hated one, the toad. In the winter time the lizard is not seen; for it is lying fast asleep in a snug burrow, under the roots of any favorable shrub, and does not show itself until the warm beams of the sun call it from its retreat.

THE DIFFERENCE.—“Doctor,” said a patient, a short time since, after reading over the prescription of a distinguished friend of temperance, whom ill health had obliged him to consult, “doctor, do you think a little spirits now and then would hurt me very much?”

“Why, no, sir,” answered the doctor, very deliberately: “I do not know that a little now and then would hurt you very much; but, sir, if you don't take any, it won't hurt you at all.”

MOTIVES.—*It is the motive that more than anything else renders an action good or bad. However fair the look of an action may be, if the right motive be wanting, the action is hollow; if the motive be a bad one, the action is rotten at the core. It is right to insist on the principles for their own sake; because the principles give their value to the action, not the action to the principles.*

DANGEROUS PLEASURES.—I have sat upon the sea-shore and waited for its gradual approaches, and have seen its dancing waves and white surf, and admired that He who measured it with his hand had given to it such life and motion; and I have lingered till its gentle waters grew into mighty billows, and had well nigh swept me from my flimsiest footing. So have I seen a heedless youth gazing with a too curious spirit upon the sweet motions and gentle approaches of inviting pleasure, till it has detained his eye and imprisoned his feet, and swelled upon his soul, and swept him to a swift destruction.—*Basil Montague.*

TWO FOUNTAINS.—If men could find the fabled fountain that is said to restore health and beauty, with what eagerness would they rush to drink its waters. Yet with scarcely less eagerness do they now rush to drink of waters that bring upon them premature old age and disease and loathsome ugliness.

CURIOUS CUSTOMS.—The Chinese have been accustomed, as early as the ninth century, to have watchmen posted on towers, who announce the hours of the day and night by striking upon a suspended board. A similar custom still remains among the Russians.

Time past and time to come, are not;
Time present is our only lot.

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 am of all shapes: I'm short and I'm long;
In colour I vary as well;
But take me all ways, you will find I am
strong,
Likewise in impressions excel.

I sometimes am iron, copper, and brass,
Of wood, and horn likewise, and tin;
And though I've a head not easy to break,
Yet, alas! there is nothing within.

I need not dilate any more on my whole—
I'm a part of the body, 'tis true;
But if you behold me, I then shall appear
In a shape not so pleasant to view.

CHARADE.

My first is a part of the day,
My second at feasts overflows;
In the cottage my whole is oft seen,
To measure old Time as he goes.

SOLUTIONS OF QUESTIONS IN LAST NO.

Rebus.—Live; evil; vile; Levi; veil.

Arithmetical Question.—B's age is 2 years; A's 4; C's 16; and the Sister's 1 year.

VARIETIES.

The head learns new things, but the heart for evermore practises old experiences.

Not that which men do worthily, but that which they do successfully; is what history makes haste to record.

Be wondrous wary of your first compartments. Get a good name, and be very tender of it afterwards; for it is like glass, quickly cracked, never to be mended, though patched it may be.

When at sea you look out for breakers; but on a railroad the breakers look out for you.

“Soldiers must be fearfully dishonest,” says Mrs. Partington, “as it seems to be an occurrence every night for a sentry to be relieved of his watch.”

An awkward man, attempting to carve a goose, dropped it on the floor. “There now!” exclaimed his wife, “we've lost our dinner.”—“Oh! no, my dear!” answered he, “it's safe, I have got my foot upon it!”

“Well, Mr. Richards, how does my son get on with his grammar lesson?”—“He surpasses any pupil that ever I had.”—“In what does he chiefly excel, sir?”—“In stupidity, sir. He surpasses any boy that ever I saw in that quality, sir.”