Shine, O Heaven-eyed flowers!
To light the darksome gloom,
From her—a last sweet token
To deck a husband's tomb— Pure and bright as Heaven, Frail and sad as earth, A sacred, loving tribute To Goodness, Truth and Worth.

Shine, pale, meek-eyed flowers!
In hues so like the skies,
And glad the blazoned coffin,
While England mourns and sighs—
A Queen the wreaths has woven,
In tears, in wee, in gloom,
And lasting Love has twined them,
To sanctify his tomb.

Shine, O Heaven-eyed flowers! Above the pomp and show,
That mock with garnish splendor,
Trappings of death and woe.
Emblems of bloom eternal,
Ye lie upon the sod,
From mortal woe and sorrow
To raise our souls to God!

ISIDORE G. ASCHER. Montreal, Jan. 12, 1862.

> SONG AND TOIL. BY W. E. KNOWLES.

Sing while the sound of toil is heard, Let song and sinew go together, And one shall give the cheering word, The other brave the warring weather, For hands are strong when hearts are light, And time goes by when winged to measure, And all the world about is bright, When might and music earn the treasure.

Sing while the blows fall thick and fast, And time the strokes with song and chorus, And strike and shout while day shall last, To end the task that is before us. For hands are bright when hearts are light, And time goes by when winged to measure, And all the world about is bright When might and music earn the treasure

Then shout, end sing, and work and wait, All hand in hand with friend and neighbor; And toil and sing away the fate
That dooms poor mortals here to labour.
For hands are bright and hearts are light, And time goes by when winged to measure, And all the world about is bright, When might and music earn the treasure.

Miscellaucous.

IRELAND.

The Dublin correspondent of the London Times, writing under date January 20th, says that Colonel Eugene O'Reilly, one of the companions in arms of Mr. Smith O'Brien in 1848, but now an officer in the Turkish service, has written a letter to Mr. O'Brien, in which the following passage occurs:-

not have written that letter to Mr. Seward, in the first instance, because you owe your life, your liberty, and the possession of independent means to the clemency of that Government against which you now wish to excite people; and, secondly, because, with the experience you have had of the nature of the stuff of which the revolutionary element in Ireland is made. you should have avoided writing anything which might have the effect of incucing even one young man to turn away from his profession or his trade, and give his time to political conspiracy, which, you must know well, will, in Ireland, never produce a movement even worthy of being called rebellion. Therefore, in publishing the letter to Mr. Seward, you committed a crime, because you uselessly induce young men, of a certain class, to expose themselves to dangers, and become involved in difficulties which will affect them all their lives. I caunot see what good you expected to do by publishing that letter. If the difficulties which are about to come upon England are so great that she may have apprehension for the continuance of her dominion in Ireland then that letter was quite unnecessary to call people's attention to them. But, if the coming difficulties are not of that magnitude, your young men from tradesmen into conspirators? land by disturbing its tranquility, and lowering the nation in the eyes of the world."

Col. O'Reilly thus indignantly repels the insult to the Irish soldiers in the British army conveyed in the assertion that they would desert to the American standard :-"I will not here enter into a discussion of

the many dangers which you foresee for England if she goes to war, but there is one about your right to speak of which I protest against Why do you assert that one-half of the army which may be sent to Canada will desert? Because that half will be Irsh, of course! How can you, an Irish gentleman, rejoice in the prospect of soldiers, your countrymen, deserting theia flag? How dare you assert that our country are perjurers, ready to break the oath which they took when they entered the ranks? What gives you a right to speak thus of the Irish soldier, and to endeavor to cast a stain upon our military honour, and remove the prestige of the only merit which the nation still possesses in the eyes of Europe? And, moreover, you are ignorant of the sabject you are treating. Now, I am not so. I have served in the ranks of the British army, and I can tell you how Irish soldiers feel. While they serve their corps is their country, is their family; and its honour, its fortune, its weal, and its woe, are their own; they have proved this on u sundred fields of battle, and will yet

preve it again and again, please God."

Another of the rebels of 1848, who fled to Australia, and settled near Melbourne, where he has grown rich under an assumed name—David Buchanan—is now in this country, and has given the result of his observations in a letter to the Daily Express, from which the following is an

extract:—
"Truly, Sir, the Irishmen both of the United States and of Canada, would be wise in their generation to weigh well the weighty words of T. D. M'Gee, as they are words of a man of much experience, and the former should profit by them, while the latter should be grateful for them. In 1848, Mr. M'Gee was the very first to take the measure of that silliest of Irishmen, Smith O'Bren, and he must look on his escandes measure of that silliest of Irishmen, Smith O'Brien, and he must look on his escapades since he was pardoned as upon a par with rattling O'Connell's bones, to use the words of Father Kenyon, or the 'silly parading of the bones of poor M'Manus,' to quote the words of another Catholic priest, and an archdeacon too, at Kenmare, a few days ago. For my part, a residence of near 14 years in a colony where the motto is work or starve, and during which I have given the preference to honest, well-reward ed toil, has cured me of any wish to march againander any chieftain, Irish or French, or any desire

To right our wrongs in battle line ; for this simple reason:—I can see no Irish age to right that cannot be more effectually

HISTORIE.

and the change for the better, since I last saw it, is marvellous. There, in the south and west, were seen wretched mud cabins, ragged unemployed people, miserable husbandry, half-starved cows and sheep, hordes of clamorous, witty beg-gars, and no railways. Now, the whitewashed neat cottage dots the rugged hill-sides, or smiles at you in the glen; warmly dressed well employed men and women, meet you in the highways and by ways; the rugged, hard hand of industry has scaled the mountain-side and opened up the rocky, lonely valley; cows and sheep, such as the doucest gudeman in the Lothians, would be proud to call his, browse on the rich pastures of the low grounds, or crop the sweet grass on the hills; a network of railways interects the country, and

" The well-remembered beggar s among the things of the past."

More Gold in New South Wales,

The correspondent of the London Times at Sydney, N. S. W., gives the following important information as to the discovery of a new goldfield, at no very great distance from the coast:

SYDNEY, Nov. 21. "A new gold-field, which promises to be of considerable importance, has recently been opened up in this colony. It is situated very nearly due west from Sydney and at a short distance from the banks of the Lachlan. There are no signs of gold scattered about the surface, altho' the Rev. W. Clarke had years ago pointed out the district as one which, on geological grounds, he thought was likely to prove auriferous. The miners have to sink from 100 to 120 feet before they come to a gold-bearing stratum, and, as these shafts have to be slabbed throughout. the cost to the usual party of four men is from £30 to £50. The gold-field, therefore, is unavailable to those who cannot by clubbing together command resources to that amount. But the knowledge of that fact has in no way prevented a great and sudden rush to that locality. The very large quantities of gold which have been taken out of some of the holes have powerfully affected the imaginations of the excitable class of gold-diggers, and the more so as they contrast strongly with the more scanty returns which have been recently obtainable from the other grounds in the colony. The depth of the "wash dirt" varies from one to three feet, and the breadth of the "lead" within which gold has been found is about 200 yards, The length of this auriferous vein is at present undetermined. Its direction, so far as at present explored, is north and south. The country is very monotonous on the surface, and the digger's will be very delighted to find it equally monotonous down below. Shafts are being sunk in all directions, many of which, of course, will be failares; but the successful ones will determine the direction of the lead. Some five or six thousand persons are already collected at the spot, its position, about midway between the Western and Burrangong gold-fields, having drawn off a large mining population from them both. A good many miners from Victoria are expected to swell the number.'

Violation of Canadian Territory.

The Montreal Commercial Advertiser narrates an unlawful descent upou Canadian soil by federal officers; the Gazette publishing a statement substantially the same.

"Captain Crary, of the United States army, with a party of ten armed men, came across the Canadian frontier into the County of Huntington, from Malone, N. Y.. in the middle of he night, broke into a dwelling house near Dundee, and took therefrom a French Canadian named D'Aout, and carried him across the lines to Malone, where he was imprisoned as a deserter from a Federal regiment stationed there.

"General Thorndyke in command of the Federal troops on the eastern frontier of New York has since allowed D'Aout his discharge, and compensation has been privately made to the owner of the house for the damage done to it. But no reparation has been made for the violation of British territory; nor has this invasion and capture of a British subject been publicly disavowed and atoned for by the Federal Government."

It cannot be forgotton that Capt Crary's offensive proceeding is a repetition of outrages already perpetrated by officers of the federal army in other parts of the province. Months ago, an attempt was made by a party of American soldiers to carry off from the country of Essex persons alleged to be deserters; an attempt which was fustrated by the courageons promptitude of a resident magistrate and his neighbors. Within the last few days, a similar effort was made forcibly to seize a deserter who had sought refuge on the Canadian side of the Niagara; and now, it seems, Lower Canada has been invaded in an equally insulting manner. These are occurrences that should not be passed over in silence by the provincial authorities.

Bubble Companies.

"The bursting of the bubble known as the Provident Life Assurance Company, of Toron to," strikingly exemplifies the insufficiency of the means provided by the legislature, and wielded letter shall have only contributed to turn some by the government, for the protection of the public against bankrupt monetary institutions. Had to ruin them, and to inflict an injury on Ire- an official audit been in operation, the so-called "Provident Company" would have been brought to a close long ago. As it is, the thing has gone on year after year, insecure, worthless, and with cooked accounts; an impudent attempt to obtain the money of prudent people, in defiance of known insolvency,"-Quebec Chronicle.

Americans in Paris.

From special correspondence of New York World) "The diplomatic difficulty about who shall have the privilege, among the Americans, of being presented at court, has been settled by a personal interview between Mr. Dayton and the grand hamberlain of the Emperor's household. The evident intention in demanding the "titles" of those whose names were transmitted by Mr. Dayton as applicants for invitations to the first ball, was to give the minister a gentle hint that the list of Americans, which has heretofore been often greater than that of all other nations combined, must be curtailed, and that the minister must exercise great care as to the respectability of the presentees. Among the complaints made was one in relation to a horse jockey who came to France some two or three years since with couple of fast American horses, which he sold to the Emperor. As horse jockey, and in his ordi nary clothing, the Emperor was very glad to see him, and doubtless derived a great deal of information from him relative to the handling of the noble animals, which, for a valuable considera tion, he was about consigning to his imperial care; but when the Emperor ascertained that this same norse-jockey, dressed in a court costume, had been presented to him shortly afterwards at one of the grand presentations, and permitted to mingle the ammoniacal effluvia of the stables with the atmosphere of his majesty's ball-room, redolent with musk and patchouli, his majesty said : "Well, now, I call that running the thing into the ground"—that is to say, I suppose that to be a free and liberal translation of what he

"Mr. Dayton is disposed to do all he can for the accomodation and gratification of his countrymen sojourning in Paris, and will extend to them all the facilities possible for presentation at court; but it is evident that it is determined o put an end to the rush, which, for several years past the Americans have been in the habit of making to the Tuilleries."

A STORY ABOUT A DONKEY.-When Lord Derby was Premier of England there was a vacancy in the Order of the Thistle, and the prominent candidate was a rich, but stupid and uneducated Scottish nobleman. Contrary to expectation, Derby nominated arother.
The Queen asked the Premier, "Why did you not give the Thistle to Lord ——?" The Premier promptly replied, "I was afraid, your Majesty, that he would eat it." It is said that the Queen enjoyed the joke immensely, and was perfectly satisfied with the explanation.

opinion was that a recognition of a paper blockade, would be a violation of rules of International Law, and it was the duty of the country to consider seriously the position in which we were placed.

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THE RECOGNITION OF THE SOUTH.—Thurlow Weed writes, from England, that the moment Parliament meets, agitation of American questions will commence. The blockade will be attacked from one quarter, while another section will demand a recognition of the independence of the Confederate States. Nor is it from England alone that this kind of pressure will come. France is even more restive than England under

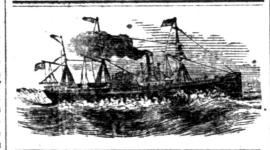
LESTING & BROTHER.

THE EMIGRATION COMMISSION.—The appointment of a commission to inquire into the management of the emigration agencies in Canada has been amply justified by the result. Although not in possession of details, we understand that the evidence obtained by the commissioners reveals a state of things most disgraceful to the cfficers concerned, and most disastrous to the interests of the province. The charge originally preferred in this journal, implicating agents receiving handsome salaries from the government in a corrupt system, designed to divert immigrants from settlement in Canada. has been sustained to the letter. We are informed, more over, that other revelations of an equally dis graceful character have been obtained, showing the demoralization that obtains in this import ant branch of the public service, and the necessity that exists for an immediate and sweep ing reform.—Quebec Chronicle.

REVISION OF THE MUNICIPAL FRANCHISE .-The Moutreal Herald favors the revision of the municipal franchise, with the view of securing to the property-holders a larger influence than they possess under the existing system. Our contemporary observes :-

"Our present mode of incurring loans for municipal purposes creates a mortgage on all the real property within the municipal limits That being so, it is only those who have an in terest in that property who should be able to burden it, and in the decision the man who has most at stake should have the greatest weight. Whatever may have been the actual working of the system so far, it does appear absurd that a day labourer, who may leave the place to-morrow, should be able to give an equal vote with the owner of thousands of pounds worth of real property on the question, whether that property shall be mortgaged for twenty years, and sub-jected to that painful legal provess which the holders of the Hamilton debentures are now proposing to apply to that city."

The "actual working" has been bad; so that heory and practice coincide in behalf of giving to property-holders the power of controlling local expenditure.



Arrival of the "Niagara."

HALIFAX, 22d Feb.

Steamship "Niagara" from Liverpool with dates to 8th inst., and from Queenstown to 9th, arrived at Halifax, at 9 o'clock P. M. on Saturday. The Niagara has 40 passengers for Boston, and £50,000, in specie, for Halifax. Six set of Parliamentary papers concerning the American Civil War have been laid before

Parliament. Not fewer than 45 official communications were interchanged with reference to the "Nashville" and the "Tuscarora" In January 1861, Earl Russell instructed Lord

Lyons, in case of advice being asked by the Lincoln Cabinet, to reply that Her Majesty's Government will decline unless both parties apply for counsel. The policy of the British Government in February 1861, in the event of President Dincoln raising question with great Britain, is laid down in the following terms: "Her Majesty" Government, would, in the first, be very forbearing, they would show by their acts, ho v highly they valued relations of peace and county with the United States; but they would take care to let the Government which multiplied provocations, and sought for quarrels. understand that their forbearance sprans from consciousness of strength, and not from

Earl Russell reports the substance of the conversation he had with Messrs Yancy, Rust, and Mann, the delegates who waited upon him to urge recognition of Confederates. The answer to these gentlemen was, that England would observe strict neutrality. Earl Russell said that Her Majesty cannot acknowledge the independance of nine states, until the fortune of arms, or more peaceful mode of negotiation, shall have more clearly determined the respective position of the two belligerents.

There is a short note written as late as Dec 20th, which shows that even then the British ministry believed in the probability of war with the United States. Lord Lyons is directed to speak with Secretary Seward on the subject of Letters of Marque, and to say, that in case of war, Great Britain is willing to abolish privateering as between the two nations, if the President will make similar engagement on the part of the United States.

London journals generally regard the Queen's Speech as a negative, and, so far, a satisfactory document.

The Morning Herald (opposition) has scarcely a remark to offer on the ministerial programme; and says it is difficult to criticize blank paper.

The Session opened camly, and with no show of opposition. The indications were that the Session would be a quiet one. The Globe however, admits that Parliament is about equally divided, and that Conservatives might, if they choose, bring about serious complications. It intimates that in event of defeat Lord Palmerston would dissolve Parliament

and appeal to the country.

The Prince of Wales has left England for Trieste, en route for the East. He travels in strict incognito.

In the House of Lords on the 7th Earl Carnarvon enquired as to the truth of the arrest and imprisonment of a Canadian subject, named Shepherd, by order of Secretary Seward. He commented severely, on the conduct of the United States, if the facts were correctly reported; and especially on the demand that Shepherd should take an oath of allegiance to the United States as condition of his release .-Earl Russell, who was all but inaudible, was understood to say that the main facts of the case were correctly reported; but that as soon as Lord Lyons was informed of it he applied to Secretary Seward, who stated that the oath of allegiance was tendered to Shepherd under belief that he was an American; and his release was, subsequently, obtained, on condition that he should not go into the Southern States. The Federal Government claimed, that in an extraordinary emergency, like the present, the President must be invested with extraordinary power, extending to foreign residents, as well as American citizens. Her Majesty's Government entered a strong remonstrance to this; and there was no objection to produce the corres-pondence. Earl Carnarvon said that he should, certainly, move for the papers. He hoped that the Government would not be content with remonstrances, but would also demand compen-

[The "Shepherd" within mentioned is proba bly Mr. "Shaver," whose case was fully stated in this paper recently.—ED. Col. Emp.] In the House of Commons on the 7th Mr. Gregory said, that he refrained, on the previous evening, from addressing the House while the address to the Queen was being discussed, be cause he thought it undesirable to introduce cause he thought it undesirable to introduce topics which might give rise to debate; but he felt that the blockade of the Southern ports by the Federal Government, was wholly ineffective, and was simply a blockade upon paper. Upon a future occasion, he believed, he should be in a position to shew, that the character of the blockade was such, that in justice to both belligerent parties, it ought to receive a full dis-cussion at the hands of the Government. Mr. G. P. Bentinck expre sed satisfaction at Mr. Gregory's announcement, to bring the question of the blockade before the House. His own opinion was that a recognition of a paper block-ade, would be a violation of rules of Interna-tional Law, and it was the duty of the country

were placed.

Late Gibraltar advices, received in Liverpool, represent the Privateer "Sumter" as detained at Gibraltar from difficulty of obtaining coal. A meeting of parties, connected with the coaling business there, resolved not to supply the "Sumter" except for cash; the bills offered in payment, although on good Houses, not being deemed eligible. The same advices represent the crew of the "Sumter" as fine fellows, but nautical men say the ship has no fight in her.

The Times in an editorial on the position of American affairs, says that in the last six

G. M. STERVES. It jun 21 a.p.

spend more money, in shorter time, and to less purpose, than any people who ever lived on the face of the earth; and that is all that has, literally, been done during this period. It then proceeds to argue that subjugation of the South and future Union, has become impossible. New Cunard Screw-Steamer "China," had arrived at Liverpool, and takes her place in the line for New York, March 1st; her trial trip shewed great speed.

A New Canadian Bishopric to be called Bishop-

ric of Outario, is created. Rev. J. Lewis is appointed the first Bishop.
Official Gazette publishes an order of the Privy Council, removing prohibition against Export of Saltpetre, Arms, Ammunition, and all other articles lately prohibited. Glowing accounts are published of the British

Columbia gold fields, and were attracting considarable attention.

France.

The Bank of France on the 6th, reduced rate of discount from 41 to 4 per cent. M. Hantefeuille, the well known writer on International Law, urges, in the Revue Cotemporaine the meeting of Congress to settle the rights of belligerents at Sea; and the formation of a league of armed neutrality, to protect commerce of neutral Powers, in event of maritine War. The Chamber of Deputies commenced discus-

sion of a Bill for the conversion of the 4½ per cent Rentes. M. Darimon strongly opposed it. Paris Constitutionel says the rumor, that English capitalists had contracted to loan four millions sterling to French Government, is not correct. But such circumstantial particulars are given in the London papers that there is no doubt the arrangement has been made. Bourse firm,

The Cortes was discussing a Treaty with Martiney De LaRosa was dangerously ill; his life is despaired of. M. Mon has been summoned, by telegraph, from Paris to take his place, as President of the Chamber of Deputies.

Poland. Advices from Warsaw announce that judgment has been pronounced by a Court Martial on the Catholic Priests imprisoned in the Citadel. Four Canons are condemned to transportation to Siberia, and one to imprisonment in the Fortress. Turkey.

The Turkish squadron, under Omar Pasha, left Constantinople for the Adriatic, laden with munitions of War.

India. Bombay papers to January 13th, represent the product of the last Cotton crop as pouring into

Bombay from various Cotton Districts.

Money Market .- The Funds were firmer on the 7th, and advanced 1/8, notwithstanding unfavorable Bank return and less easy appearance of Money Market. For choice bills $2\frac{1}{2}$ and $2\frac{3}{4}$ was generally demanded; the impression being that the loan to the French Government will cause rate for money to rule higher. It is reported that about two millions Sterling will be remitted to Paris during February; first instalment on the 13th. This caused a large demand for money at the Bank. Consols 924 and 93. Breadstuffs show a downward tendency. Provisions still declin-

Latest via Queenstown. PARIS, Feb. 9th .- Mr., Slidell has arrived, and

lodges at Hotel Louvre. VIENNA, 8th .- In negotiations respecting the elevation of the Archduke Maximilian to the throne of Mexico, no question has arisen of the

Cession of Venetia.

Communication is interrupted throughout, almost, all Germany in consequence of inundations.

The Thanks of Her Majesty's Government. | For Blackwood's Magazine, His Grace, the Duke of Newcastle, as Secretary of State for the Colonies, has directed the For Blackwood and two Reviews, For Blackwood and three Keviews, Lieutenant Governor for this Province, to communicate to the Mayor of St. John; the citizens of Fredericton, and the Warden and Municipality of the County of York, the sense entertained by H. M. Government of the liberality, and public spirit, displayed by these several Corporate bodies, in receiving and providing for the troops that arrived in New Brunswink at the latter

His Grace says, that the efforts to provide for the defence of the Province, satisfy H. M. Government that it could not be better supported. than by such displays of the desire of importan resident authorities to afford the benefit of their

The resolutions of the citizens of Fredericton. His Grace says, may be taken as a fair sample of public opinion in other parts of the Province,of the loyalty and patriotic sentiments which are entertained in New Brunswick, the generous welcome the inhabitants are prepared to offer to H. M. troops, who have been sent to unite with them in the defence of their country. There will be more of this when H. M. Gov-

ernment is informed of the bountiful hospitality extended to all branches of H. M. Service.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS. The Honorable John Robertson, and Thomas Daniel, James Brown, Robert Rankin, and Richard Wright, Esquires, to be Commissioners for this Province at the International Exhibition, in London, to be held in May next. Charles M'Manus, and James Buttimer, to be Seizing Officers for the County of Gloucester,

under Cap. 10, Vol. 1st Revised Statutes, and Alexander R. Macdougall, to be Seizing Officer for the County of Northumberland, under the By His Excellency's Command,

S. L. TILLEY. Secretary's Office, 18th Feb., 1862.

TO THE CLERGY OF THE DIOCESE OF NEW BRUNSWICK .- The Clergy of this Diocese are informed that the Queen in Council has been pleased "to declare her Royal will and pleasure that in all the Prayers, Litanies, and Collects for the Royal Family, the words 'Albert Edward, Prince of Wales,' be inserted, instead of 'Albert, Prince of Wales." And they are required, "for the preventing of mistakes, with the pen to correct and amend all such prayers in their Church Books, according to the foregoing direc-J. FREDERICTON.
Fredericton, Feb. 17, 1862.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

The celebrated Battery known as Leslie's Field Artillery, reached London, Canada West, on the 10th and 11th February. Ninety horses, the full compliment for this Battery, have been purchased in Canada.

The men of the Military Train who left here in about 30 sleds on Thursday morning, were obliged to return on account of the violence of the snow storm, not having been able to get farther than the inn at Mr. Coskrey's Cove. They came back in all the gale and drift, singing merrily through the streets, but on their arrival at Barracks, found no fires as their sudden return was unexpected, and the wood yard was locked. However, some kind-hearted citizen sent a supply of wood fion his own winter's store, and the men quickly had a hot and comfortable meal. This "good samaritan" would not even allow his name to be mentioned. The officers and soldiers feel exceedingly grateful to him for his kindness, and his fellow citizens ought to be obliged to him also, for his unostentatious maintenance of the character of St.

tractors with men and shovels, and it is to be hoped that to-day, the road to Fredericton will be again open. Until the great storm of Thursday, the roads in all directions were in remark-

ably fine order. The detachment of the Military Train which will probably start to-day, is the last of the troops to go to Canada by the valley of the St.

John and the Madawaska, to Riviere du Loup. The screw steamship "St. Andrew" of the Canadian line, arrived here from Halifax on Thursday night, and yesterday came into Reed's Point wharf to discharge military stores and munitions of war.

The "St. Andrew" brought one officer and nine men of the 16th Regiment, and two men of the 63d on their way to join their Regiments now in Canada.

THE 62ND REGIMENT.—A statement having got into circulation, that 16 men of the 62nd Regt., were severely frozen in the Railway Cars on their way from St. Andrews to Woodstock, Colonel Ingall, who commands that Regiment, and was with them on the route, officially contradicts such statement as entirely without foundation. The Colonel says that not a single man was frost-bitten even in the slightest degree. The report is said to have originated in Halifax

Intercolonial Railway.

Private information received by the "Colonial Empire," leads to the belief that information more satisfactory than has been auticipated, may be expected by the present mail from England, with reference to the Intercolonial Railway.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

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AND THE

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jan 21

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jan 30 DAVIES & MARSHALL.

HESTNUTS .- A good article may be obtained at the corner of Germain and Duke Streets. LESTER & BROTHER.

Moccasins! Moccasins! I UST RECEIVED—a few pairs of MOOSE HIDE (Indian made) MOCCASINS. Price \$2 50 per pair. Also: A few pairs of Bead-worked Moc-casins, very fine. For sale at 75 Prince William Street. F. A. COSGROVE. jan 23 u p

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