Poetry.

To the Southern Cross. In the charming memoir of Mrs. Emily C. Judson, by Professor Kendrick, published by Sheldon & Company, New York, are many gems. Known in the literary world as "Fanny Forrester," she became for five years the faithful wife of Rev. Dr. Judson till his death in Burmah, when she returned to find an early grave in her native land. "She gazed sadly," says the memoir, "upon the receding shores of India; caught for the last time 'the spicy breezes' that blow from those groves of balm and islands clothed with eternal summer, and once more the southern cross looked down upon her—but with a deeper, sadder meaning than when she first gazed on it through the glowing atmosphere of hope. Its strange blended lesson of severity and kindness she thus sweetly interpreted:"

Sweet empress of the southern sea, Hail to thy lovliness once more! Thou gazest mournfully on me, As mindful we have met before.

When first I saw the polar star
Go down behind the silver sea,
And greeted thy mild light from far,
I did not know its mystery.

My polar star was by my side,
The star of hope was on my brow;
I've lost them both beneath the tide—
The c.oss alone is left me now.

Not such as thou, sweet thing of stars, Moving in queenly state on high; But wrought of stern, cold iron bars, And borne, ah me! so wearily!

Yet something from these soft warm skies Seems whispering, "Thou shalt yet be blest And gazing in thy tender eyes, The symbol brightens on my breast.

1 read at last the mystery That slumbers in each starry gem;
The weary pathway to the sky—
The iron cross—the diadem.

Selected.

BARBARA BLYTHE.

BY SOPHIE MAY.

[Concluded. It was March, and the white hills were blotted with specks of bare ground, when examination day came.

All the boys who had linen collars wore them, and the girls came in their very best wilderness. The worst part of the road bedresses, with smooth hair brushed the very tween Halifax and Quebec is the river-crossing last thing. Ah! who does not know the flutter at the

heart when the three "committee men" knock. and are solemnly asked in and seated? Some of us have felt this kind of flutter for the last time; but, children, you can understand pre- mate different to what is common in this part cisely how the scholars felt that day, with their parent and older sisters and neighbors to look on and criticise.

Willy was in his old seat. There was a beautiful pink glow on his cheeks, which every Nose teamsters and Canadian " marche one knew was the flush of excitement. And over by the window on the right sat

her red dress and white apron. Everybody wondered which of these two best scholars would get the prize. The "committee" asked the questions, and

such a drilling as the children went through— bably sufficient to construct no inconsiderable one could not have "drilled" the eye of a number of miles of the projected Quebec and needle more carefully. Barbara's grey eyes lit up with earnestness,

and the hectic flame in Willy's cheeks burned a deeper crimson. Spelling: so many odd words were " put

out"-words they had almost forgotten were in the Spelling Book; but though they migh was bard to eatch Barbara or Willy tripping. All the others missed, but they two held their ground. At last the word "pillory" was given. Barbara spelled it with an "a" instead of an "o."

She knew the mistake in a second, and Mr. Reynolds paused, willing she could correct herself : but no-Barbara was at once too proud and too generous.

The flash in Willy's eyes as he spelled the

word after her was not one of triumph. He was really sorry that Barbara had not done better for herself. Next came Arithmetic. This had a ways

been Willy's weak point, and Mr. Reynolds at first asked questions slowly, to be sure and give bim time to think. But it was soon evident that he knew very well what he was about, and could not be easily puzzled. To be sure, Barbara had gone over more ground, but this the committee would not have known if the teacher, Mr. Garland, had not informed them in a side whisper.
"Ah, yes, yes," said Mr. Reynolds, nodding

his head and peeping over his spectacles at Barbara, as if he would have added, "Well done, well done."

In Geography, Willy and Barbara were well matched. If there was any difference, Willy excelled in giving long descriptions of places, for his verbal memory was unusual. The committee were really surprised to find

the two rivals so well informed, while at the same time they were puzzled how to decide the matter. They whispered to one another and smiled, and Mr. Reynolds rubbed his spectacles as if they would help him to see his way clear, and Dr. Snow scratched his head. and Mr. Allen leaned back in his chair to reflect awhile. The spectators felt somewhat as people do

in a court-room while the jury are out making up their minds on a verdict. Willy's mother was there in her faded black dress, looking at her son from time to time anxiously, as if she feared the excitement would be too much for

All the while the prize was lying on the desk wrapped in prown paper. What it was no one knew, but it seemed about the size of a large family Bible. The scholars were growing uneasy, and the teacher himself walked the floor, as if he thought it nearly time a decision was made.

At last, when Mr. Reynolds had finished rubbing his spectacles, he took from the brown paper wrapper a beautiful rosewood writing-desk, and held it up to view, opening it to

show the elegant workmanship.
"Now," said he' "I would like the attention of the school for a few moments. Upon examination, we find two of you so nearly equal, that it is no easy matter to decide which de-serves the prize. Miss Barbara does well, exceedingly well. Her composition, which we have read, we consider superior to Willy's, and

her copy-book is neater.
"The—ah—the truth is, we wish we had two prizes to give instead of one. But as that cannot be, we have at last concluded to award

cannot be, we have at last concluded to award the writing desk to—William Harlow.

"We wish you distinctly to understand why we do this," continued he placing the tips of his forefingers together. "It is because we think the progress he has made in Arithmetic, since the last examination, deserves a reward. He has always been a good student; but within the past few weeks his progress in Arithmetic has been remarkable."

There was a general hum of satisfaction—Poor Mrs. Harlow was fairly trembling with joy, and Willy looked as if a star had dropped from the sky at his feet.

As for Harlowse, her heart was so full that

oy, and Willy looked as if a star had dropped from the sky at his feet.

As for Barbara, her heart was so full that she could hardly hold back the tears. They should'nt fall, if she could help it—no, indeed; for of course nobody would guess crying for

face, so lovely in death, without dropping clam banks to the hardy diggers in the winter tears of sorrow. But as Barbara went with the other school-children to take a last look of Willy, there was one sweet thought which to go their rounds, and their professional cry Willy, there was one sweet thought which softened her grief-it was the thought of the prize, which might have been hers if she had

Mrs. Harlow did not survive her boy many months. Before she died, she said to a neighbor-" Give Willey's writing-desk to Barbara Blythe, and tell her to keep it to remember

And Barbara WILL keep it sacredly as long

Captain Rhodes on the Halifax Route

Overland

To the Editor of the Quebec Mercury: SIR,—It is really shameful to see the exaggerated accounts that are being published in English newspapers about the Portage Road, between Riviere du Loup and New Brunswick. I, too, was quartered at the Deglee, Lake Temiscouta, in the years 1840-41, for fifteen months; I had therefore plenty opportunity of experiencing the so-called miseries of the "First Camp in the Wilderness," also the "volumes of resinous smoke of a suffocating character," &c. I lived in the very camp referred te. The fact of the matter is, I have always looked upon the Degelee as the best quarters I was ever in. Being a young man at the time, eighteen years of age, I used to shoot, fish, garden and farm; and in all these occupations I was as successful as a person of my inexperience could expert. It is true our camp was rough, and our food pork and biscuit for three days in the week, but nobody objected, except the feather bed soldiers who were not worth their salt. Those terrible marches, that took place about that time were however serious affairs for the military, because they were undertaken by Europeans without any practical experience of Canadian very hard upon us, owing to our want of knowledge of the country. But I utterly deny that there are any tracts of land like the Barrens of Laurentides; the country flows with milk and honey, and will continue to do so until the end of time, -it is not a solitude or a to Point Levi; it was so in '39 '40, it is the same in '61 '62. The rest of the route has been very materially improved, by railway and otherwise, and it is now equal to the best of our winter roads: there is nothing in the cliof America. The real danger to the troops in their approaching march will be relying too much upon such concerns as their new " Land Transport Corps," and too little upon Blue dones." So far as I can learn, however, the Military officers of to-day have called in the thoughtful little Barbara, looking very tidy in aid of competent persons to assist them, such as Messrs. Hough, of Quebec, and Glazier, of New Brunswick, so I suppose we shall not hear tof anything very extraordinary, except the expenditure of a large sum of money, pro-

> Halifax Railway. Your obed't Servant, W. RHRODES, Late Captain 68th Light Infantry.

Letter of the Prince of Wales.

The following is a copy of an autograph letter from the Prince of Wales to the Council of the Royal Horticultural Society:

OSBORNE, Dec. 28, 1861. GENTLEMEN: -Prostrated with overwhelming grief, and able, at present, to turn her thoughts but to one object, the Queen, my mother, has constantly in her mind the anxious desire of doing homage to the memory of him whose good and glorious character the whole nation in its sorrow so justly appreciates.

Actuated by this constantly recurring wish. the Queen has commanded me to recall to your recollection that Her Majesty had been pleased to assent to a proposal to place a statute of herself upon the memorial of the Great Exhibition of 1851, which it was intended to erect in the new Horticultural Gardens. The characteristic modesty and selfdenial of my deeply lamented father had induced him to interpose to prevent his own the publisher. statue from filling that position, which properly belonged to it, upon a memorial of that great undertaking which sprang from the thought of his enlightened mind, and was carried through to a termination of unexampled success by his unceasing superintendence. It would, however, now, Her Majesty directs me to say, be most hurtful to her feelngs were any other statue to surmount this memorial but that of the great, good Prince, my dearly beloved father, to whose honor it is in reality raised. The Queen, therefore, would anxiously desire that, instead of her statue. that of her beloved husband should stand upon this memorial. Anxious, however humbly, to testify my, respectful and heartfelt affection for the best of fathers and the gratitude and devotion of my sorrowing heart, have sought, and have with thankfulness ob tained, the permission of the Queen, my mother, to offer the feeble tribute of the admiration and love of a bereaved son, by presenting the statue thus proposed to be placed in the gardens under your management.

I remain, gentlemen, vours. ALBERT EDWARD. To the Council of the Horticultural Society.

ADDRESS OF CONDOLENCE TO QUEEN VIC-TORIA.—The address which was agreed upon at the meeting of the 4th inst., to condole with the Queen of England on the recent bereavement she has sustained in the loss of her husband his Royal Highness Prince Albert, has been fully signed by the American citizers of New York, and is a voluminous docu-

The list is headed by the names of the British consul, Mr. Archibald, and the British vice-consul, Mr. Edwards; and followed by all the leading names of British, Welsh, and

Scotch dwellers in the city. The consul, who has taken so active a part in the matter, supported ably by his vice, is now having elegantly engrossed on parchment. so that it may descend down to the heirs and successors of Her Majesty as a lasting testimony of the esteem and regard in which she was held by the residents here for her public worth and private virtues. It breathes the most feeling sentiments of a devoted and attached people, and throughout sympathizes in warm expressions with the late bereavement which the Queen has sustained.

It is supposed (and every exertion is being made) that it will be ready to be conveyed to England on Wednesday, from Boston to giver-pool, by the Cunard mail steamer Canada, from which latter place it will be expressly forwarded to the Secretary of State in London for presen-tation.—N. Y. World.

THE CLAM TRADE .- The clam banks in the d'nt fall, if she could help it—no, indeed; fourse nobody would guess crying for hen Willy whispered to Barbara that a Barbara, I shouldn't have got it, if it here for you," it would be hard to tell was the happiest—grateful Willy or Barbara that happiest—grateful Willy or Barbara. I shouldn't have got it, if it he Mystic river flats and at other places, may be seen the clam gatherers wading in the mud, when the thermometer is above or below zero, with buckets and spades in hand, to obtain the mollusks which they can get without money

(gullui) dones

months may be set down at least \$30,000 .is "Here's blams; buy any clams to-day."-They are not ashamed of their calling, and in fact earn an honest living at the business .-May they always reap a good dividend from the banks.—Sunday Herald.

THE IRON DUKE IN BATTLE.-The Duke of Wellington was remarkable for the coolness with which he gave directions. Even in the heat of an engagement he has been known to give humersome observations, especially when it seemed to raise the spirits of the men. Thus when the British were storming Badajoz, his Grace rode up while the balls were falling around, and observing an artilleryman particularly active, inquired the man s name. He was answered "Taylor," "A very good name too," said Wellington. "Cheer up my men, for Taylor will soon make a pair of breechesin the walls." At this sally the men forgot the danger of their situation, a burst of Taughter broke from them, and the next charge carried the fortress.

Canadian Census of 1861.

The Census returns for Upper and Lower Canada have just been completed, and the Quebec Chronicle of the 15th, gives the following summary :"First, as to the "origins" of our popula-

"Of the 2,506,755 inhabitants of Canada. 1.917.777 were born within the Province. The native Canadians of British and those of French origin are nearly equal in their numbers, being 1.037,170 and 880,607, respectively Next to these, the two most numerous classes of our population, come the Irish, with 241.423; the English and Welch, with 127,429; the Scotch, with 111,952; the natives of the States, with snow-storms, (which some of us describe now 64.399, and the Germans and other Teutons, as splendid weather for Caribou hunts.) I with 23.855. Among these are 11,413 colorknow we were frequently exposed to hardships ed persons, almost all resident in Upper Canaevery lumberer has to go through, and it came da. The rest are too few in number to have much weight in the community. It is noticeable, however, that there are only 12,717 Indians left among us, and that only 3,061 Frenchmen make Canada their home, of whom more than three-fourths are residents of Upper

> "Coming to the question of religions, we perceive that 1,200,870 are Roman Catholics. and that the Church of England, with 374,897 followers stands next. Then come the Methodists (the Weslevans being the strongest branch) with 372,462; the Presbyterian's with 346,091, of whom the members of the Free Church slightly outnumber those of the Kirk; and the Baptists with 69,310. It is not a little lamentable to find 18,750 professing no religion at all, and we hope these figures are to be referred to the indifference with which these certain individuals replied to the enumerators'

"Comparing our condition in 1861 with that in which we were in 1852, we note that the total population of the country has increased 36 per cent, from 1842,265 to its present figure. The native Canadian population numbered then only 73 per cent of the total; they are and degraded in Lincoln's hands? now 76 per cent, or more than three-quarters The French' Canadians were then 35 per cent. of the whole; they are now nearly 38 per cent, a proof of the common statements about the rapid natural increase of their race. The Church of Rome then counted President Suarez was invested with full dictito 47 per cent of our people within its folds .- | rial powers by Congress before its adjournment. | Were it not now too long, it would be inter- A new and strong Cabinet had been constructed, it will probably be better for the place when it

ther nationalities and religions also. "If we compare our progress with that of other countries, we shall have every reason to be satisfied. Great Britain increased its population only about 13 per cent, from 1840 to 1850; our rate of increase is more than three times as much, and although the States augmented their figures from 23,191,-876 in 1850 to 31,429,891, it will be seen that this is an increase of but 35d per cent, and therefore inferior to ours,"

Practical Lessons.

The editors of the Star in the West, who are ingenious designers and logical instructors, have furnished gratis, the following corrections of some popular errors: It is a mistake to suppose that the sub-

It is a mistake to suppose that he gets his white paper for nothing.

It is a mistake to suppose that it is printed without cost

live, bodily, by faith. It is a mistake to suppose that any one

was ever enriched by a religious paperexcept the reader. It is a mistake to suppose that the half

cent or cent a week profit contributed by | iously alienated the affections of his people, and, each paying subscriber toward their living when Russia is embarassed, the Poles will not buys the editors and proprietors, body and hesitate to help themselves. Even the serfs,

It is a mistake to suppose that it is easy to please every body.

It is a mistake to suppose that two dollars a year entitles every reader to the repetition of his own opinions on every line. It is a mistake to suppose that a paper is worth buying which contains only what one

knows and believes already. It is a mistake to suppose that taking and paying for a paper "patronizes" it any more than a subscriber.

It is a mistake to suppose that money due for the paper would be as good to us in a year as it would be now.

It is a mistake to suppose that we would not be thankful for what is due us, and for new subscribers.

American Consuls.

The Quebec Chronicle, in noticing the recent extraordinary announcements of Secretary Seward, in relation to the spy system established in these Colonies through American Consuls, says :--

"At the time when these a comments were made, and the two Consuls arrived in Quebec, we heard a variety of statements that they were intended to act in a " confidential" capacity. We took no notice of these reports, but Mr. Seward himself now confirms them. It will be recollected that Mr. Ashmun was sent himself at the beginning of last year, for a similar purpose, but recalled (according to Mr. Seward's own declaration) because of a remonstrance, through Lord Lyons, that it was not considered courteous to the British authorities, to employ any one here as a sort of spy. While quite willing to bear testimony to the high personal character of the Consul at Quebec, and to believe that he is above adding to his commercial duties those of a political detective, we are sorry to find that Mr. Seward has been indiscreet enough to say that a daty was expected of him which no high-minded gentleman would like to fulfil."

Effects of the Blockade.

The correspondent of the Boston Jonrnal, at Ship Island, Miss., makes the following statement in regard to the effects of the blockade :

"I am told by a secession prisoner that in some respects the blockade of Southern ports is producing a beneficial effect among those whom it is designed to injure, by developing the industrial skill and enterprise of the people. Land which grows sugar, cotton and rice is well adapted to the culture of grain, enough of which has, in the opinion of my informant, been raised in the Confederate States the past

After he died, no one could look on the still amount received by the shelling out of the heretofore produced cotton and sugar will be banks, and the intelligence from Washington NEW BOOKS! NEW BOOKS! devoted to cereals. Tanneries have been built, respecting probable congressional action upon and a large establishment for making pegged revenue laws, diminished the speculative fever shoes is in successful operation in New Orleans. Necessity being the mother of invertion, the war is stimulating the ingenuity of Southerners; and implements of agriculture paid in several months past. and the mechanic arts are now thought of where the people depended upon the North to supply their demand."

A Humiliated Nation.

(From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 3.)

In the surrender of Mason and Slidell the Pritish government will ascertain the exact capacity of the Yankee guns. In succumbing to the English demand the Yankees demonstrate that they have no sense of national honor, and that dollars and cents are their supreme law of action in matters public as well as personal .-They boarded the Trent with every circumstance of bravado and indignity; the Government made the act its own by receiving the Commissioners into its possession, and confining them as prisoners; the Secretary of State and of the Navy, and the House of Representatives applauded the outrage to the echo; the whole press of the United States teemed with the most uproarious and deflant exultation over the act of Wilkes, and hectered, bullied and humbled the British Lion in every conceivable shape and form. After all this to back down instantaneously, and at the first menace of England, to surrender the Commissioners, is to exhibit not only a lack of all honor and manliness, but a snamelessness so shocking, that hereafter the Stars and Stripes will beceme a badge of degredation and infamy throughout the world. This humiliating surrender, so far from propitating the European world, will convince them of the conscious weakness and paralyzing cowardice of the blustering power that, with six hundred thousand men in arms, permits its nose to be pulled and its face to be spit upon without an effort at resentment. We believe that, to morrow if England and France would demand that the Federal government recognise the indepen-dence of the Southern Confederacy upon penalty of their displeasure, they could not only recognise it, bu be glad of the chance. Certainly there can now be no longer any fear of consequences on the part of those governments in themselves recognizing the Southern Confederacy, or even in opening the blockade.

We blush to think that the South has so long

remained in union with a country which has so brave to resent indignitics upon the American flag: but that was in a past generation when Northern men had not entered upon the career of injustice and oppression towards their own countrymen, and upon that damning crime of Who would be back under such government? Who would have again for an emblem that Stars and Stripes which have been so humbled under the fierce gaze of the British Lion?-Who does not desire to see every star and bar eraced from our own flag that we may no longer have an ensign which can by any possibility be mistaken for that which has become so foul

Mexico.—The latest accounts received from Mexico represent that the Government is making all the preparations in its power to defend the country against the invasion of the allies. in possession of the Spaniards, to foreign trade, recommending the Governors of States to respect the rights of foreign residents, and give them as little cause for complaint as possible. increasing the regular army to 52,000 men, and calling for as many volunteers as the Governors can properly furnish from their respective States. It is believed that under this call 150,000 troops will soon be in the field. Gen. Comonfort has offered his services to the Government which has accepted them. A general amnesty has been offered to the Church party. It is represented that the reactionists who still remain have almost all been subdued, or have voluntarily tendered their allegiance.

A REVOLUTION EXPECTED IN RUSSIA .-Affairs in Russia appear to be approaching a climax. We learn that the University of St. scription price of a paper is clear gain to Petersburg has been finally closed by an order from the Minister of Public Instruction, sauctioned by the Emperor. The alleged cause is, the recent disturbances, but the real one. no doubt, is the serious attitude recently assumed by the people, the students and the soldiery. The students are permitted, by the It is a mistake to suppose that he can Imperial decree, to pursue their studies at the universities in other parts of the empire, and the poor students will have pecuniary assistance given them to undertake the journey. We may shortly expect to hear of an explosion in Russia. The loyalty of the army is unimpeachable, for the recent policy of the Czar has serfor whom the Czar has sacrificed so much, are ungrateful, and think themselves injured-so dissimilar are the views which people take of their respective positions in life.

MR. SEWARD'S GREEDY EYE UPON CANADA .-The Continental Monthly for February publishes the following citation from a speech by Mr. Seward, made some years ago on the fishery ques-tion:—Mr. Seward said, after discussing England's financial and commercial position: "England cannot wisely desire nor safely dare a war with the United States. She would find that there would come over us again, that dream of conquest of those colonies, which broke upon us even in the dawn of the revolution. when we tendered them an invitation to join their fortunes with ours, and followed it with the sword—that dream which returns again in 1812, when we attempted to subjugate them by force; and that now, when we have matured the strength to take them, we should find the Provinces willingly consenting to captivity. A war about these fisheries would be a war which would result either in the independence of the British Provinces, or in their annexation to the United States. I devotly pray God that that consummation may come; the coner the better; but I do not desire it at the cost of war or of injustice. I am content to wait for the ripened fruit which must fall. I know the wisdo England too well to believe that she would hazard shaking that fruit into our hands.'

DEMORALIZATION.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune says: "Will it be believed that the two regiments of Berdan's sharpshooters, now near Washington, are still lying in camp unsupplied with arms? Such is the case. Worse than this, it is doubtful if they can ever be brought to any degree of efficiency, such havos have idleness, and sickness, and the demorphisation consequent thereupon made demoralization consequent thereupon, mad-mong the officers and men. The muster-rolls o the two regiments contain about 1,500 men. Of these, in the last three weeks, 64 have died, and these, in the last three weeks, 64 have died, and about 700 are in the regimental hospitals and on the sick list. Hardly is the pretence of discipline preserved. Officers and men have become disheartened, and it is most likely that when the officers are paid off, the present week, large numbers of them will desert, and this is openly canvassed in the camps."

[Had Mr. Russell, of the Times, written the above, he would have been sadly abused.]

The New York World of last Saturday

Money is easy at six per cent. Foreign exchange has broken down, and prices are unsettled and tending lower. Gold is a drug in the market at one to one and a half per cent. The dry goods imports for the week were \$1,084,750, against \$2,671,638 last year and \$4,256,352 in 1859. The stock market is unsettled,

in articles of import. So that, on the whole, the tendency of prices was downward. A notable exception, however, was hides, of which the sales were at higher prices than have been

Encke's Comet. This celobrated comet is now plainly visible

to the naked eye, in the south-western heavens, in the evening, and will remain so for a week or more. Its position is a few degrees south of the bright star Alpha Aquarii, which may be readily found by an alignment from the stars forming the well-known " square of Pegasus." The comet is easily recognized by its nebulous aspect. It will be nearest the earth on the last day of January, and nearest the sun on the 6th of February. Its period is three and a third years, and it is now completing its fourteenth revolution around the sun since its period was first established by Encke

in 1818. Tuttle's new comet is still a telescopic ob est the sun on the seventh of December. and is now receding from the earth as well as the sun. Its elements show it to be a stranger to us, and that it revolves round the sun in a direction contrary to the revolution of the planets .- Boston Courier.

The Effects of Repudiation. The New York World thus discourses on the injurious effects of repudiation, and just seems to have discovered that after all, "Honesty is the best policy:"

"The repudiation of their debts by a few of the states of this Union has cost, and will continue to cost, the country millions of dollars yearly. It has destroyed the credit of the nation abroad and to-day detracts from the value of the federal securities and enhances the difficulty of negotiating loans even with our own bankers. The unbusiness-like habit of not paying promptly is a grievous fault with our government. It will cost us untold millions before this war is over. The following remarks by Mr. BAKER, of this state, to the House of Representatives, tells the story of English and American

oredit: " The finance ministers of Great Britain have had the sagacity to understand and carry it into practice the essential principle of credit-prompt pay. Every one knows that no matter what little sense of public spirit or national honor. The time was when the North was prompt and pay promptly, his credit will be impaired, and although he may obtain money, it can only be done by paying high rates of interest, and may purchase what he requires, but it must be at ennanced prices. The same inflexible rule will apply to nations. The failure of several states of the Union to pay interest promptly has cost this invasion and war which has made cowards of all of them who have a semblance of conscience. Had it not been for that sad financial blot on those states, which the nation is made to suffer, we might at this time borrow all the money we need at five per cent.'

> NEWBURYPORT FISHERMEN .-- The fisheries are gradually falling off, and the number in both the cod and mackerel fisheries was less this year we think, than ever before, or at least within thirty years. The number of fisheries engaged in codfishing was 25, which landed 10,486 quintals of fish, and 8890 gallons of oil; and will receive \$5420 in government bounty.

The number of mackerel vessels was 39, which landed 7187 barrels. This is nearly a hundred vessels less than thirty years ago, though the vessels are now larger, and carry more hands. Last year, the fisheries paid very poorly; and esting to mark the increase of decrease of with Gen. Doblado at its head, as Minister of has disappeared, that people may no longer rely State. Soon after his appointment, he issued a upon it, but turn their attention to what is more

> PRODUCTIVENESS OF CALIFORNIA.—California is a wonderfully productive State. Cattle have got to be so numerous as to be almost worthless, and every kind of fruit and farm produce is abundant and cheap. During the au-tumn full grown fat cattle have been sold for \$3 tumn full grown fat cattle have been soid for \$5 to \$5 per cwt; horses from \$10 to \$50; hogs at all prices; sheep from 75 cents to \$1 50. Contracts for good fat beef with the necks and legs cut off, have been made for the army at \$1 59 per 100 pounds : and still, such are the facilities for raising stock in that climate, money can be made at the above prices. Good, clean barley, in 100 pound sacks, is selling at \$15 per ton Wheat, at \$30 to \$35 per ton. Excellent grapes, at \$20 to \$30 per ton. Potatoes this year are unusually high, there having been but a short supply planted. They sell at 21 cents per pound, twice as high as grapes.

The Winter Navigation of the St. Law-Notwithstanding the formal protest of the experts which we published yesterday, to the effect that ships can come to Bic harbour every year until the middle or end of January, we hold to our formerly expressed opinion that the Lower St. Lawrence is not navigable for such steamers as are now constructed for crossing the Atlantic, after our winter's frost has fairly set in. Had the Persia and the other transports come into the river a week or ten days earlier, they might have landed their men and stores within easy reach of railway, if not at River du Loup itself, and the question of winter navigation would have remained open. As they did not, they have finally settled it. The Persia would certainly not have put off to sea had she been able to stay wi'h safety. The Parana would not have turned back, when nearly up to Father Point, had it been at all practicable for her to proceed. The Australasian would not have reported that she could not get up the river if there had been no grounds for the assertion. The Melbourne would not have turned back unless there had been other difficulties than those which could be cut through by the ice saws with which she was furnished. We should of course be far more pleased if we could draw any other conclusion than the one which is thus irresistibly forced upon us. But until vessels are built whose bows can cut through ice-fields, and whose sides are proof against the small ice-bergs which often block up the channels leading into and out of the Gulf, we feel that we must depend upon railways, not on steamships, to give us the means of access to the open sea. Build the Intercolonial Railway as soon as possible; that is the political, military and commercia, lesson of the time and events now passing.-STORES AT RIVER DU LOUP .- The Imperial

Government have accumulated at River du Loup, and at other places along the route over which the troops will have to pass, all the stores necessary for their comfort. There is an abundance of provisions, including the spirits deemed necessary on a winter march, clothing, medical appliances, &c. Great Britain takes good care of her soldiers. THE ISOLATION OF QUEBEC. - Referring to

a former article on this subject, from the Quebec Chronicle, we add the following from the

The ferry between this city and Levi is becoming more difficult as the winter goes on.—
The river, for many days past, has been filled with large fields of floating ice, rendering our primitive canoe navigation anything but pleasant or rapid, notwithstanding the admitted skill and activity of the ferrymen. On Monday night a canoe went to pieces close to the Island briture, after baving been carried a great distance out of its course, and seven persons who were in it escaped with some difficulty.

"Another canoe was jammed between the

"Another cance was jammed between the sheets of ice, yesterday morning, during the snow storm, and had to be abandoned by the

DEATH OF MRS. MERRITT.—Mrs. Merritt, wife of the Hon. W. H. Merritt, died on Friday morning last. Her death, although not altogether unexpected, was rather sudden, as she was out on the Wednesday previous taking a drive in her carriage.—Quebec Chrimical 1711.

COLONIAL BOOK STORE; Colonial Book Store; Colonial Book Store. A large lot NEW BOOKS; A large lot New Books; A large lot New Books. Colonial Book Store; Colonial Book Store; Colonial Book Store.

A very nice asso tment New Books and Music

A very nice associated just received and for sale.

THOMAS H. HALL,

STEEL

alloy of steel, by a new process that enables the proprietors to sell them at one half, the price of others, and at the same time to furnish a very superior Bell They are not liable to break and we are represented. Composition and are warranted. For par ticulars relative to Size, Keys,

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ject in the morning sky, and is ascending high into the arctic constellations. It passed near-

18. Charlotte Street. Just received at the above Establishment Peaches, Pears. Apples, Oranges,
Lemons, Water Melons,
Musk Melons,
Cautelope Melons,
Sweet Potates,

A supply of the above wil be received by every boat, and sold at the lowest market prices. aug 24

Valuable Suburban Property FOR SALE. CEDAR CLIFF, the well known valuable and beatti. Property, occupied by the sub-scriber near the Crow's Nest, will 經 be sold in whole or in lots t

This Property contains about 3 acres, a portion of which is under the highest cultivation, has a neat GOTHIC COTTAGE, with Out-buildings, Green Houses, &c., &c., and its proximity to the Railway Depot and the City, make it a most desirable residence. For house building loss the situation cannot be surpassed. ion cannot be surpassed.

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SILVER SOAP, for cleaning Silver;
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Also—A good assortment of Silver Spoons, Forks Knives, Cups, Snuff-boxes, Napkin Rirgs, Pie Knives, Butter do. Fruit do. and other fancy ar-

A beautiful assortment of first quality Silver Plated Wares in great variety, on which I will give a Discount of 10 per cent. I am selling a superior Home made Frame hand

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By y' do for 75 cents including straps complete.

Also a great variety of Ornaments and Falcy

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OOD Stone Martin Victoreaus from \$18 00;
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Good Mountin Martin Victoreans from - 275; Good Musk Rat Victoreans from - - - Good Mock Ermin Victoreans from - -Good Mountin Martin Boa from - - 2 50; Good Mock Fitch Boa, unequalled from - 3 50; Good Musk Rat Boa, not to be surpassed, from 3 00; Good Mock Ermin Boa large from - 2 00;

Good Fitch Muif beautiful for Good Mock Fitch Muif beautiful for Good Mountin Martin Muff beautiful for - 200 Good Muss Rat Muss beautiful for - - - Good Stone Martin Muss excellent for -All the above Goods cannot be excelled in price; quality or manufacture. Every article warranted to be what they are sold for.

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2 do Stick and Ground Logwood;
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Ex schr. Isabella, from Digby
100 Brls Apples, assorted; Russets. Baldwins
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nov7 up LESTER BROTHERS.

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