my enquiries, give further lucid information, and with due respect.

Mr. Editor, yours very truly,
AN ENQUIRER.

[We doubt not the ingenuousness of *Enquirer* in his desire to have light shed upon the subject of baptism; but from our knowledge of his ability to deal with abstruse questions, we are led to wish that he had himself, for the benefit of our readers, elaborated the points upon which he makes inquiry. As for Scriptural authority for regarding baptism as a sign and seal of regeneration, John iii, 5 and 1st Peter iii, 21, appear to us to be conclusive. Bishop Burnet on the XXVII Article gives a good exposition of this latter passage, well marking the distinction between the outward and the inward effects of baptism. We think it quite proper and reasonable to regard baptism as being a *sign* of grace, and yet to have something in it which comes only from God. We distinguish between the *act* of baptism and the *grace* of baptism. We see no incongruity, but rather beauty and harmony in the representation of baptism, as being at once a *sign* of grace, a *pledge* of grace, and a *means* of grace.—*Ed.*]

## ADVERTISEMENT.

### Educational Notice. (No 3.)

MANY irregularities having occurred in the proceedings of the Annual School meetings, in consequence of imperfect knowledge and misunderstandings concerning the requirements of the law, and many sections in several Counties having failed to provide for the support of Schools.

*Notice is hereby given, that*

1. Measures will be adopted by the Government, upon the meeting of the Legislature, for the purpose of legalising the proceedings of the Annual Meetings at which technical irregularities have occurred.

2. Where it is deemed necessary, in order to complete the arrangements entered into at the Annual Meetings, or to make provision for supporting schools in sections, in which no provision has yet been made, meetings may be called by the inspectors, till the 1st January, 1865.

Measures will be adopted by the Government to render the proceedings of such meetings legal, as if held on the 25th October last.

It must be borne in mind that Schools, unless organized under the Act, cannot participate in the Provincial grants, either in books, money or maps.

By order of the Council of Public Instruction.
T. H. RAND, Secretary.
*Halifax, Nov 22, 1864.* 4w.

# General Intelligence.

## Colonial.

THE ADJOURNED CONFEDERATION MEETING.—The Meeting appointed for Monday evening last for the further consideration of the Confederation scheme, proved a failure, owing to a misunderstanding between the two parties as to the manner in which the proceedings were to be conducted. One side contended that the meeting was solely for the purpose of hearing the opponents of the proposed measure, and that Messrs. Uniacke, Annand, Stairs, Jones and Miller had arranged to take up different branches of the question. The other side replied that at the previous meeting an understanding had been come to, to hear speakers on each side, that the only proper mode was that of free discussion, and that as objections were made, they should be answered. This, it was evident, would make against the plan arranged to be carried out by the gentlemen above named, who would have but little chance of success in controversy with the able advocates of the measure; and after an hour or more spent in this sort of sharp shooting, and much confusion, the speakers on each side being interrupted by mingled cheers and hisses, the meeting was closed, greatly to the disappointment of very many.

Mr. Uniacke having stated on behalf of himself and his party that, unless they were allowed to proceed as they had expected, they would retire from the Hall, the Hon. Prov. Secretary wisely conceded the point, though he considered it not to be the best course, that all that was aimed at was the free and full discussion of the subject, and that at future meetings on the same subject, both sides should be heard. Mr. Uniacke was then called for, but to the great surprise of the audience, that gentleman announced that under the circumstances, he and his friends had decided not to address that meeting. It is supposed that a meeting for the sole purpose of hearing the opposition, will shortly be called. The more the question is agitated the better, but we hope the discussion, whether in public meetings, or by the Press, will be conducted without acrimony. Surely the proposers of the scheme, from both sides of politics, can have no selfish ends to gratify. We give them credit for being influenced by the lofty purpose of benefitting the Province, and their scheme if decidedly objectionable, can be shown to be so. The intelligence of the country is capable of examining it, and of condemning it, or approving it, or amending it, as may be found necessary.

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.—In consequence of Christmas and New Year's day falling this year on Sunday, the Government has appointed Monday, 26th Dec. and also Monday 2d Jan., public holidays. On the latter day a Levee will be held at Government House.

The numerous friends of our esteemed Bro. Tuttle of Guysboro, will be gratified to learn that he has so far recovered from the effects of his late injury, as to be able to resume his duties. A good Providence marvellously preserved him when in imminent peril.

THE LATE GALE.—There is reason to fear that the gale last week was attended with disaster to numerous vessels on the coast. We regret to learn that the spire of the new church in course of erection at Milton, Yarmouth, was blown down during the gale.

THE SUFFERERS BY THE INDIAN TOWN FIRE.—Highly commendable efforts are in progress in St. John, N. B. to relieve those persons who have suffered severely by the late conflagration at Indian Town. A large amount is to be raised for their relief.

CONFEDERATION FINANCIALLY.—The Hon Edward Whelan, one of the Prince Edward Island Delegates, editor of the *Examiner*, says:—"Those Unionists and Anti-Unionists, who consider themselves exceedingly clever at figures, are bothering their heads, (and bothering the heads of their readers much more so), by running into all manner of details on the financial part of the Scheme. As a matter of course, there is the most tremendous divergence between them. Each financier denounces his opponent, and proclaims that his figures are alone trustworthy. Who is the judge between them? There is an absurd old fallacy which says that "figures never lie." We believe them to be the greatest cheats and deceivers in the whole domain of knowledge. Any clever Accountant, (who is now-a-days honoured by the name of a Financier) may twist and turn figures in any way to serve his own views. It is very well to understand the financial part of the question, if opposing figures do not so far perplex us as to make an understanding impossible, but we think the question should be viewed mainly from a high political stand point, and considered with respect to its influence on the destiny of all the Provinces combined, and not merely in relation to the tariff of this particular Province, or any other one. That the Import duties in the several sections of the Confederacy may be increased by Union, we confidently believe; but as an offset to that increase we should not lose sight of the enormous advantages to be gained by free trade with all the Colonies in every article grown, produced, or manufactured by them,—the advantages in having our Customs regulations, postal regulations, and currency, all equalized,—the advantage in having a market to bring our wares to, thronged by nearly four millions of people, instead of a few thousands,—our intercourse with each other made rapid and frequent by steamships and railways,—and the very great advantage of having our lands, that are now in a wilderness and unproductive state, settled by hardy and enterprising emigrants. Such boons will, we honestly believe, some of—and not, by any means, all—the results of Confederation. Are they such as to warrant us in making some sacrifices, small concessions, and paying a trifling price for their attainment?"

## American States.

In consequence of the discharge of the St. Alban's raiders, Gen. Dix in a general order had instructed the military commanders on the Canadian frontier in case of further depredation to pursue the marauders if necessary across the boundary between the United States and that province, and that the fugitives if captured are under no circumstances to be surrendered but must be sent to headquarters for trial and punishment by martial law!! The subject also was taken up in Congress, resolutions were reported but were held over, looking to the formation of an army corps to protect the frontier; also to demand of Great Britain full pay, principal and interest, for all American property destroyed on the high seas by rebel pirates, armed, manned or fitted out in British ports.

A later despatch informs us that by directions from President Lincoln, Gen. Dix has modified the order for the pursuit of raiders across the line into Canada.

The Secretary of State has issued an order requiring passports hereafter from all travellers, except immigrant passengers, entering the United States from foreign countries. The regulation is intended especially to apply to persons coming from British Provinces.

By telegraphic error, the Federal loss at Nashville was stated 300. It should have been 3000.

Gen. Sherman dates his last official despatch on board a gunboat at Ossabaw Sound, evening of Dec. 13th. He says his march through Georgia was a most agreeable one—meeting with neither organized resistance or guerillas. He did not lose a single waggon, and his entire force was in better condition than when he started. He gathered a large number of negroes and more horses and mules than he knew what to do with. He captured two rebel gunboats in the Savannah River, cut all communication, and holds the city completely isolated. In his march he destroyed over 300 miles of railroad, with a vast quantity of stores intended for the rebel armies.

Despatches to the President from Major General Thomas, give some details of the great victory over Hood after two days fighting around Nashville. Hood's entire army was defeated and driven in a confused mass, followed by Federal cavalry. It was the most decisive victory of the war. A large number of guns, standards, and prisoners, were captured. Concluding his report of the battle, Gen. Thomas says:—"I am happy to state that all this has been effected with but a very small loss to us; our loss probably does not exceed 3,000, and very few killed."

The Washington correspondent of the *World* describes a severe battle in front of Savannah, alleged to have taken place on Saturday the 10th inst. The Federals numbered twenty thousand, under Sherman, in person, who made the attack early in the day, the battle continuing until night. The Confederates were protected by earthworks, and were in strong force, including the garrison of Savannah, consisting of twelve thousand veterans. The Confederates were finally compelled to retire within the defences of Savannah. The loss was severe on both sides. 2500 Federals and 3000 or 4000 Confederates; among the latter are fully 1200 prisoners, including many officers of rank. Colors, cannon, small arms, wagons, and caissons were also captured.

FROM CHARLESTON.—The Charleston *Mercuryof* the 24 says there were thirty shells thrown at the city on Thursday, and between the hours of nine and twelve on Thursday night more rapid firing was heard down the harbor.

On Wednesday night, about half-past eight o'clock, the enemy discovered a vessel attempting to run the blockade, and the fleet outside commenced firing at her, and throwing up rockets as a warning to their vessels inside. A number of shots were fired at her while crossing the bar, and when about one mile from Beauregard Battery, she was headed off by three of the enemy's barges and a heavy fire opened upon her from boat howitzers, two or three of the shells bursting immediately over her.

A second vessel passed through the same ordeal about midnight, though she was under occasional fire from the fleet outside from ten p.m. The enemy's barges seemed now to have had sufficient time to collect in the track of the adventurous steamer, and a heavy fire from the boat howitzers was opened upon her. This fire was extremely accurate and at close range, the fuses being cut only for about one and a half to two seconds.

Both vessels were repeatedly illuminated by the flash of the enemy's shell. The steamers, nevertheless, coolly kept on their way, and seemed not to accelerate their speed nor heed the enemy's fire, stopped deliberately to receive instructions and passed safely in through the labyrinth of wrecks.

The coolness displayed by the officers in command of these vessels, and their pilots, is worthy of honorable mention.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Dec. 10.—The Federal loss in the battle of Franklin, as ascertained by official report, is greater than at first supposed. It amounts to 110 officers and 2047 men killed, wounded and missing, a large part of whom are slightly wounded, and are in the hospitals.

The loss to the residents living near the lines of the two armies is estimated at over $500,000.

Sunday last a small party of rebels succeeded in crossing the Cumberland river this side of the Shoals. They were captured and brought in yesterday. They claim that the whole party deserted from the rebels and were making their way to their homes.

The weather here is very cold. About two inches of snow fell yesterday and last night. The river is five feet deep on the Shoals and is rising.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 10.—The situation is unchanged. In front of the 4th corps not a shot had been fired up to 2 o'clock this afternoon. Since that hour slight skirmishing has occurred. Owing to the slippery state of the ground our men find it impossible to move about. The rebels are plainly seen, in front of the 4th corps, standing about their camp fires. Hostilities may have ceased on account of the bad weather. Deserters say the rebels have strong entrenchments, with two rows of *chevaux de frieses*, with wires stretched around to strengthen them.

No report has yet been heard from the gunboats which went down the river yesterday morning. No cannonading has been heard since their departure.

"NASHVILLE, Dec. 16th.—Hood has fallen back and is apparently doing his best to get away, while Thomas is pressing him with great vigor, frequently capturing guns and men. Everything so far is perfectly successful and the prospect is fair to crush Hood's army."

Late Richmond papers announce that Sherman has stormed and captured Fort McAllister near the mouth of the Ogeechie River, 15 miles from Savannah and 6 from Osalau Sound; this latter point secures communication with Federal fleet.

A despatch to the Baltimore *American* says Savannah had surrendered with 11,000 prisoners.

A force of 5000 Federal cavalry from Baton Rouge reported marching on Mobile, creating great panic in that city.

The immense Federal fleet gathered at Hampton Roads has sailed South several days since.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 2.—Gen. Thomas has abandoned his strong position at Franklin, and formed his line of battle within three miles of Nashville. Yesterday evening the two hostile armies were engaged in heavy skirmishing, and the rattle of musketry could plainly be heard in the streets of Nashville. A battle of terrible fury is imminent. We do not believe that Gen Thomas has any fears for the result. He is not as weak as he would make the rebels believe. He can offer battle to better advantages to himself in front of Nashville than at any other point. His left wing rests on Murfreesboro' and when strengthened by the forces at Chattanooga, it will be strong enough to close upon Hood's rear and cut off his retreat. The rebel general is pressing blindly forward.

General Thomas has prepared a trap and the foe is too eager to nibble at the bait. The lines are closing around the enemy and each hour the threads of the net are being more completely woven. We will not tremble for the result, but will feel strong and hopeful for the cause, and confidently look for victory to perch upon our banners. Our troops are brave, and General Thomas is an able commander.

We predict that the rebel arms will meet with a terrible disaster. Gen. Thomas has altered his plans, and will either capture or annihilate the rebel army.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 5.—Major Gen. Stanley, who was wounded in the battle of Franklin, arrived here yesterday. He says the reports of the battle that have reached the public have not been exaggerated. The rebels met with their heaviest losses in attacking our trains, which were of enormous size and value, and filled the roads for twelve miles. It was not intended that Franklin should be held longer than was necessary to get our property out of the way. The rebels had been pressing us very hard from Columbia, and at one time we were in great danger. Hood lost his opportunity by not attacking in force at Spring Hill. Schofield's army consisted of the Fourth and Twenty-third corps, together with a few regiments which had recently entered the service. They left Pulaski on the 23d of November, and were so closely pressed that at times it was thought the artillery wagon trains would have to be abandoned, but by good management they were brought through safely.

Gen. Stanley has been in nearly all the battles in Tennessee and Georgia, but he says that the musketry fire at Franklin was for an hour the most intense he ever witnessed; besides this we had twenty-eight guns in action with full sweep of the rebel columns.

A despatch to the *Commercial* from Nashville says: Murfreesboro, Bridgeport, and Chattanooga are safe. Nashville and the surrounding country for miles have been converted into huge forts. The destruction of rebel property to facilitate the defence of the city has been immense. Almost all the rich property-holders hereabouts are rebel sympathizers. The advance of the rebel army has necessitated the destruction of property. The federal position is perfectly satisfactory.

MERCENARIES IN THE FEDERAL ARMY.—Accounts from the Army of the Potomac speak badly for the courage and fidelity of the motly crews of foreigners imported by the state of Massachusets to fill her quota in the last draft. One state alone has chartered vessels and despatched agents to Germany, Hungary, Poland and Sweden for human cargoes to relieve her own citizens from the conscription. We mention this as a fact to show how little inclined the American people are to call upon foreigners to do their fighting. The great States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and others, raised their men within their own limits. Massachusetts was the exception to the general rule. These men, thus imported at so much a head, like Durham cows or Southdown sheep, care nothing for the cause, but only for our dollars. No sense of patriotism or honor prevents them from showing their cowardice on the field of battle, or deserting to the enemy at the first opportunity. Some were inveigled into the service under false pretences, were enlisted before they knew it, and have ever since, without doubt, been watching for their chance to run away, or go over to the rebels, adopting that method of retaliating for the imposition practiced upon them. Hence, we are not surprised to learn that many of these mercenaries have deserted to the enemy, under the shelter of Gen. Lee's proclamation, and that those who have not yet effected their escape exhibit their inclination to fight in the most disgraceful way. It is reported that a large number of them, on the occasion of the recent rebel sortie on our rifle pits before Petersburg, threw themselves flat on the ground and allowed the rebels to sweep over them, capturing them all as in a drag-net, and taking them as prisoners to Petersburg. What better could be expected of foreign hirelings, who have no part or interest in our quarrel, and whose only concern is to save their lives and their bounty money? Fortunate, indeed, is it that the example of Massachusetts was followed by no other State. A few thousand of such renegades scattered among the troops of other States before Richmond or Petersburg, might cause a panic and the defeat and loss of Grant's or Butler's army.

Occurrences like these show that this war will be fought out by the Americans—by which comprehensive term we mean those that were born here, or have lived here long enough to acquire a knowledge of the country, and an interest in its institutions—not by green foreigners, who come over here to do a job of fighting as they would a job of railroad or canal ditching.

Some Washington despatches threaten that the Secretary of War will decline to credit these worthless foreign troops to Massachusetts quota. That would seem to be a just decision, and would have the excellent effect of putting a stop to the scandalous practice which has been inaugurated, and which in course of time, other States might find it convenient to imitate.—*N. Y. Journal.*

CURIOUS HOAXES IN CINCINNATI.—A good hoax is sometimes allowable, and the following statement of occurrences that actually transpired last evening will do to laugh over once, but their repetition in any community would soon call for some effectual measures to detect and punish the rogues.

It was after 9 o'clock when one of our ministers—who, from his genial and lively disposition, is fast earning the reputation of the Marrying Parson—returned from his Wednesday evening meeting, and was handed a note by his wife, signed Charles M. Ray, that requested him to call at a certain house on Fifth street, to perform a marriage ceremony. Inclosed was the liberal fee of ten dollars. Not to be behind time, the parson hurried off to No. — Fifth street. When the door was opened, he found a gay assemblage of young folks, the gentler sex preponderating. Announcing the object of his visit, he was surprised that no one seemed to understand it; and the giggle of the girls gave him an inkling of the fact that a call from one of his profession was a novelty to that crowd. He was assured that there was to be no marriage there, whereupon he beat a hasty retreat.

Thinking the figure 5 in 5th street might be meant for 3, our parson hurried off in that direction, but, although he was treated more courteously at the corresponding number in that street, he found nobody disposed to be married. Being satisfied that he had been hoaxed, he walked to No. — Fifth street, and, while talking with a couple of policemen as to the character of the house, his friend, a popular undertaker, passed him in solemn gait, with his cooling-board under arm and assistant by his side. Turning around, and exchanging his "good evening," the minister was astonished to see the undertaker stop at the same door where he had met so strange a reception. "I have come," said the grave voice of the man of death, "to lay out the corpse in this house." "There is no corpse here," said the servant; and he needed no further assurance than the burst of laughter from the giddy heads within to satisfy him of the fact, and he, too, turned away to look for the object of his mission elsewhere. But the irrepressible "Ha! ha!" of our jolly parson called him back, and a statement of his own experience at once convinced the undertaker thet the proposed marriage and death were alike fictions, and emanating from the same party. The serious part of the joke is, that the parson found his ten-dollar bill to be as spurious as the rest of the affair.


HUNNEWELL'S
Universal Cough Remedy.

There is, probably, no line of diseases which has been more erroneously treated than *Throat* and *Lung Complaints*.

There is also not a recipe written, nor a preparation before the public for the above complaints, that does not contain *Ipecac. Antimony, Lobelia*, or *Opium*, in some form or other, which I claim to be *entirely* unnecessary in nine-tenths of such cases, as they produce nausea, cause the stomach to repel food, and allow disease to triumph over what nature requires to keep up strength.

Again, these objectionable components cause doses to be placed so far apart, that the irritation which causes the cough gets the upper hand, and the foundation of weak lungs or *consumption* is permanently laid.

*A true Cough Remedy* should not only be the *pocket, bedside*, or *nursery companion* of all, and to be used just as often as there is *tickling* in the *throat*, or disposition to *cough*, but to allow of its free use after the cough is checked, to clear away all remaining irritation, and make the cure perfect.

Cases of most violent *Sore Throat*, with all the symptoms of *Diptheria* have been entirely cured by making a constant use of the Cough Remedy as a Gargle. For Hoarseness it is invaluable.

JNO. L. HUNNEWELL, PROPRIETOR,
*Practical Chemist, Boston Mass.*

For sale by all dealers.

Avery Brown & Co., Cogswell & Forsyth, G. E. Morton & Co., Wholesale Agents, Halifax.

*Cure for Coughs and Colds.*—As soon as there is the slightest uneasiness of the Chest, with difficulty of breathing, or indications of Cough, take during the day a few of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" Containing demulcent ingredients, they allay Pulmonary Irritation. Military Officers and Soldiers should have them in readiness upon the first appearance of a Cough or Cold. Sold by all Druggist.

*Challenges the World.*—Mrs. S.A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, or Hair Dressing, are acknowledged by all who use them to be the best preparations for restoring invigorating, beautifying and dressing the hair; they stop the fall and impart a healthful and natural color to the hair. Every Druggist sells them.


☞ The Executive Book Committee will meet in Halifax on Wednesday next.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Several communications unavoidably deferred.

## Wesleyan Conference Office.

LETTERS AND MONIES RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

Rev. G. M. Barratt ($9, sent by express, No balance), Rev. G. W. Tuttle (B.R. $2, P.W. R. Bruce $2, John Jost $2, W. O. Heffernan Esq. $2—$8), Rev. Jos. Hart, Rev. J. R. Hart, (2 new subs.) Rev. I. Parker (one new sub.,) J. N. B. Elderkin (Parcel sent.) S. B. Humbert (By Express,) Mr. Layton $1, Mrs. Bates $1, S. Beals $5, N. Mosher Sr. $4, Jas. Mosher $4, Jno. McInnis $1, Rev. J. J. Teasdale (J. Blackburn Esq., B.R. $2, P.W. $2) R. Brecken Esq. (reply by mail,) Rev. W. Tweedy (P.W. Capt. J. Skaling $2, M. Salter $1, S. Parker $1, apply to Chairman for parcel,) Rev. G. Butcher (P.W. T. Weldon $2, Mrs. R. Taylor $1, one new sub.,) Mrs. Brenner B.R. $40.) Rev. E. Slackford (B.R. $2, P.W. R. Bird $2, W. H. Brown $1, Will send by Packet,) Rev. G. O. Huestis (P.W. H. Fisher $2, T. Barker $2.) Rev. J. V. Jost (B.R. 30cts., P.W. Geo. Johnson $2, M. Burns $1.70, J. Perrin $1—$5.)


*Holloway's Pills.*—The functional derangements incident to females are entirely prevented by a resort to these pills, at the periods when they usually occur. They have a most happy effect on all complaints peculiar to the sex. Sold by Druggist and Storekeepers.

It the readers of this 'notice' cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the Drug Store, in his place, let him write to me, enclosing the amount and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicine on hand because they cannot make so much profit as on other persons make. 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per pot Manufactories, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and 244 Strand, London


The ship Anna Schmidt, which was destroyed by the Alabama off the coast of South America, had on board a quantity of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for California. Dr. Ayer & Co now appeal for redress direct to the British Government as the responsible party in this wicked business, and base their claim for payment and protection on the ground of humanity, as their commodities are wholly for the sick. Their point is well taken, and will doubtless be pressed with the pluck and persistency which characterize the operations of these celebrated chemists.—*Baltimore Clipper.*

## Marriages.

On Tuesday, Nov 15th, by the Rev. G. M. Barratt, Mr. John L. Kileup, to Miss Eliza, 3rd daughter of Mr. John Blois, of Douglas township, Hants Co.

By the same, and in the same vicinity, on the 7th inst, Mr. James Fraser, to Miss Mary A, 3rd daughter of Mr. Wentworth Custance.

At Fredericton, on the 8th Nov., by the Rev. G. O. Huestis, Mr. Michael Rideout, of St. Mary's, to Miss Mary Flinn, of Fredericton.

By the same, at the same place, on the 22d of Nov., Mr Charles J. Davis, Druggist, to Miss Isabella L. Whittaker, both of Fredericton.

By the same, on the 14th inst., Mr Chas. A. Estley, to Miss Augusta Richey, all of Fredericton.

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 11th inst, by the Rev. Henry Daniel, Mr John Nicholson, of Cornwallis, to Athaliah, daughter of Mr. Peter Cancell, of Annapolis.

On the 30th ult., by Rev. W. Tweedy, Capt. Wm C. Card, of Kempt, to Miss Harriet Parker, of Walton

By the same, on the 15th inst., Reuben Mosher, of Kempt, to Margaret Ann Green, of the same place.

On the 23rd of Oct, by the Rev F. H. W. Pickles, Mr. Charles Payzant of Carlton Village, to Miss Azubah Perry, of Black Point, Co. Shelburne.

By Rev. J. V. Jost, Oct 2, Isaac Patriquin, to Oliver Fisher, both of Lake Road.

By the same, Nov. 1st, Charles Stevens, to Catherine Tally, both of Lake Road.

By the same, Dec 7, Jessie Canfield, of Wallace, to Catherine Joadry, of River John.

At the Wesleyan Church, Headingly, near Leeds, England, on the 22d ult., by Rev. John S. Fordham, the Rev. Charles Churchill, A. M., Wesleyan Minister, formerly of this city, to Caroline, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Francis Derry, Wesleyan Minister.

On the 14th inst, at the house of Mr. Leonard Fuller, by the Rev. T. H. Davies, Mr. Ebenezer Loomer, to Miss Agnes Augusta Rand, both of Western Cornwallis, N. S.

## Deaths.

At Dalhousie, Restigouche, N. B., on the 7th of October, William Wilson, eldest son of Samuel Shaw, Esq., M. D., aged 19 years. He was a promising young man, and died in full hope of a glorious resurrection.

At Lower Dublin, Lunenburg Co., Dec. 10th, Mr. Charles Bell, aged 95 years.

On the 18th inst., Mr. Andrew T. Smith, in the 65th year of his age.

On the 15th inst., Emma, youngest daughter of Richard and Emma Akerman, aged 15 years.

## Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED

WEDNESDAY, Dec 14
Schr Hero, Crowell, St John, P R.

THURSDAY, Dec 15
Schr Harkaway, Smith, Bermuda.

FRIDAY, Dec 16
Schrs Arctic, Newburyport, U S—bound to Nfld; Emma V, Newburyport—bound to do.

CLEARED.

Dec 14—Schr Topsy, Atwood, Annaplis.
Dec 15—Schrs Swan, Irish, B W Indies; Heber, Goodwin, Pubnico; Leader, Cohoon, Port Medway.
Dec 16—Schrs Terah, McNeil, Charlottetown; Charles, Keays, P E Island.


NEW GOODS FOR WINTER
AT THE
COMMERCE HOUSE,
No. 144 Granville St.

R. McMURRAY & CO. beg to call the attention of their friends and purchasers generally to the large Stock of

WOOLLEN GOODS

which they have imported this Season, and are now offering at the most reasonable prices:

—COMPRISING—

Lancashire, Welsh and Saxony FLANNELS, Anti Rheumatic and Milled Flannels, Heavy Kerseys, Scarlet and Blue Flannels and Surges, Printed and Fancy Wove Shirting Flannels.

Mantle Cloths.

New and Elegant Mantles in large variety; Handsome WOOL SHAWLS; Paisley Filled do.

A large stock of CLOTHS for Gentlemen, in Elysians, Witneys, Beavers, Meltons, Doeskins, Tweeds, &c., &c.

LADIES' WINTER DRESSES in immense variety, Aberdeens Winceies, Baratheas, French, Merinoes, Coburgs, Camlets, Poplinette Robes, DeLaines; CHEAP PLAIDS from 7½d per yard and upwards.

A large stock of Plain and Fancy Skirting, very cheap.

BLANKETS at 6s 6d to 7s 6d per pair.
Heavy do 8s 9d " 11s 6d "
Witney do 12s 6d " 14s 0d "
Super do 17s 6d " 22s 6d "
Extra do large size 25s 0d " 30s 0d "

Men's Winter Clothing.

Overcoats, Reefing Jackets, Coats, Vests and Pants, Shirts, Collars, Ties, Hdkfs and Braces; White and Shetland L. W. Shirts and Pants.

Hosiery and Gloves.

CARPETS, DRUGGETS and CRUMB CLOTHS, White and Colored Cotton Warp.

Also, a Full stock of

Cotton & Linen Staple Goods,

And an unusually large variety of

Silks, Fancy Goods & Millinery,

AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

Dec 14

Prepare for Winter
FURS, FURS!

An excellent and varied assortment of FURS has been received at

NO. 150 GRANVILLE STREET,

French Sable, Stone Martin, Fitch, Mink, Musquash, Oppossum, } BOAS & MUFFS.

With Cuffs to Match

Nov 23 SAMUEL STRONG & CO.


## New Advertisements.


WESLEYAN BAZAAR.

THE Ladies and friends of the Wesleyan Church in Sydney, would hereby respectfully inform the public of their intention to hold a Bazaar, about the 15th of Feb., for the purpose of raising funds to build a church. Contributions will be thankfully received by the following ladies:—

SYDNEY.
Mrs. Burchell.
" Jost.
" Liscomb.
" McKenzie.
" J Dobson.
" Wm. Woodill.
" Morton.

GABARUS.
Mrs. P Bagnell.
NORTH SYDNEY.
Mrs. Hackett.
" C Green.
HALIFAX.
Miss Campbell.

Miss Kate Muggah

Dec 21

CHRISTMAS TIMES.

Selling off at REDUCED PRICES for One Month.

H. WETHERBY & CO. are now selling off a large and choice selection of

FAMILY GROCERIES

At Reduced Prices. Farmers and Families from the Country visiting Halifax, are respectfully invited to call at the *LONDON TEA STORES*, and see the quality and prices of H. Wetherby & Co's Stock of Family Groceries. Just arrived another lot of that Superior HALF-DOLLAR TEA. Six pounds and upwards, are charged only 2s. 4d. per pound. Good Congo Tea 1s 9d, 2s, and 2s 3d. Our motto is a small profit and quick returns; value for your money. Good Family Groceries can always be found at

H. WETHERBY & CO'S.,
506 Barrington and 15 Brunswick Sts.

dec 21

LEGAL CO-PARTNERSHIP.

JAMES W JOHNSTON, JRR., and JOHN Y. PAYZANT have entered into a Co-partnership, in the practice of the various branches of their profession, as Barristers, Attornies, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c., under the name and firm of

JOHNSTON & PAYZANT.

OFFICES, No. 11 & 12, Union Marine Insurance Building, Bedford Row.
Halifax, Dec 14th, 1864. dec 21—1m

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

GENERAL POST OFFICE.
Money Order Arrangement.

MONEY ORDER INTERCHANGE is to be extended, commencing 1st January, 1865, to the various Money Order Offices of Newfoundland and to Charlottetown, P. E. I.

The system of Money Order Interchange with Nova Scotia, therefore, will include, from aforesaid date, the United Kingdom, Canada, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island

For particulars, see Notices, at the various Money Order Offices of the Provinces.

By direction of Post Master General,
J. S. THOMPSON,
*Superintendent,*
M. O. Office, Halifax.

dec 21, to 1st jan. 1865.

The Most Popular Piano Songs.

'Twas Evening at the Window. Hoffman 30
'Twas evening at the window
Were we, my Love and I.
Do they pray for me at Home. Fiske 30
O oft in foreign lands
As I see the bended knee,
Comes the thought, at twilight hour,
Do they ever pray for me.
I'm lonely since my Mother died. Thompson 30
I'm lonely since my mother died,
Tho' friends and kindred gather near.
I live for those who love me. Clark 30
For the wrong that needs resistance,
For the cause that lacks assistance,
For the dawning in the distance,
And the good that I can do.
Tenting on the Old Camp Ground. Kittredge 30

One of the very best soldier's songs published.
Copies sent by mail post-paid on receipt of price
*OLIVER, DITSON & CO., Publishers, Boston.*

Fall Importations Completed
AT
150 Granville St.

S. STRONG & CO. have, by the arrival of steamships Europa and Hecla, received the balance of their FALL STOCK of

DRY GOODS.

Their Importation this Fall embraces over Two Hundred Packages, which, in addition to the extensive stock previously on hand, is offered Wholesale and Retail, at most reasonable prices, for cash or approved credit. The Stock of

Fancy Dress Goods

on hand is unusually select and varied, comprising Black Glace Silks, in all widths, Black Silk Velvets, Cashmere, Paisley and Alexandra SHAWLS Long and Square Woolen do., MANTLES and Mantle Cloths, in variety. French Merinoes and Delaines, Alpaccas, Coburgs, Lustrings, Bagnnar Plaids, Checked Winceys, Camlets, Tartans, and French Repps, Ladies Felt Hats, Feathers, Plumes, Ladies Bonnets and Flowers, Ribbons, Ribbon Velvets, Dress Braids.

—THE STOCK OF STAPLES—consists of—

Cloths, Doeskins, Tweeds, Satinet's, Reversable Beavers, Cassimeres, Whitneys, Meltons, Cantoons.
Flannels Serges, Kerseys, Blankets, Grey and White COTTONS; Cotton Sheetings, Striped and Fancy Shirtings, Irish Linen, Drills, Striped Bedtickings, Every kind of Small Wares known to the Trade.
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING Goods
READY-MADE CLOTHING
CARPETINS.
COTTON WARPS.

☞ As the Woolen Goods in stock were purchased before the recent advance in the price of Wool, and many of the COTTONS were bought after the decline in prices advised by last steamer, intending buyers will find it to their advantage, before purchasing elsewhere, to call at

150 Granville Street.

Oct 26—2m.

British Shoe Store.
ARTHUR J. RICKARDS

HAS received per steamer "Africa," 11 cases BOOTS & SHOES, comprising the latest styles in—

Ladies' Kid, Cloth and French Merino Boots, Elastic side and Balmoral,
Ladies' Calfskin, Balmoral clump sole Boots,
" Fine Kid elastic side Boots, 11s 3d
" Kid Balmoral clump sole Boots,
" Memel do, Glsh'd sewed M H Boots, 8s
" Fine do, M H Boots, 5s 6d

We have opened a choice assortment of Ladies FELT GOODS.

Ladies' Felt Slippers, lined, (French)
" Brown Felt Slippers, lined,
" Black " " "
" Fine " Boots "
" Felt Boots, Rubber Foxed
Gentlemens' Calfskin Elastic side Boots
" Kid Elastic side Boots
" Calf Balmoral "
" Fine Patent Dress Boots
" Grain Cavalry Boots.

RUBBER SHOES & BOOTS.

Ladies' Rubber Shoes very good, 2s
Gents' Rubber Shoes, very good, 2s 6d
" Long Rubber Boots.

☞ The above goods are offered at very low prices, Wholesale and Retail.

Nov 23 GRANVILLE STREET.

Medical Co-Partnership.

THE public are hereby informed that Dr. TUPPER has entered into a Professional Copartnership with W. N. WICKWIRE, M. D., a Graduate of the University of Edinburgh, who may be at all times consulted at their offices 101 Hollis Street, (next door South of the Halifax Hotel.)
Halifax, Nov 18, 1864. 5in Nov 23

For Thorough Instruction
IN VOCAL MUSIC.

USE Bassini's Art of Singing: an Analytical and Practical system for the cultivation of the voice. This work is prepared on a rigidly scientific basis, and universally admitted to be the most desirable work for teachers and scholars. Price for Soprano Voice, complete $4.00. Abridged $3. For Tenor Voice $4. Mailed post-paid
*OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, Boston.*

LONDON HOUSE,
GRANVILLE STREET.

The Subscribers have much pleasure in announcing the all but completion of their

Fall Stock of Dry Goods, &c.

Being a much larger Stock than usual, we hope to meet our rapidly extending Business, IN ADDITION TO OUR VERY LARGE

STOCK OF WOOLLENS,

of the different grades and English manufacture generally.
Scotch and Irish do. We offer and invite an inspection of one of the best selections, Cheapest and MOST STYLISH STOCK OF

READY MADE CLOTHING

in the Province, both Home and Imported manufacture.
We take this opportunity to state that this FALL we expect to be able to supply the demand in the above, and also in

GENTS OUTFITS, &c., &c.

ALSO,—A Full Stock of all kinds

Domestic Goods, Furs, Fancy Goods, and small Wares, &c.

We offer FLANNELS, SERGES, KERSEYS, and various other WOOLLEN FABRICS at *Last Year's Prices.* We are enabled so to do from the fact of having ordered that class of Goods early, in anticipation of an advance.

While tendering our best thanks to our friends and Customers for the steady and increasing support accorded to us beyond our most sanguine expectations, we would take occasion to say that no effort shall be wanting on our part to merit a continuance of the same.

Oct 19 2m THOMSON & CO.

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE PROVINCIAL ALMANACK, FOR 1865.

CONTAINING very full information on all matters of public and Provincial interest, usually given in such a Serial, rendering it a useful Family Almanack. The following topics may be enumerated as included—Astronomical Calculations, Calendar Pages, the Tides, the Royal Family, Imperial Government, Colonial Governors, Nova Scotia Government and Legislature, Government Offices, Provincial Institutions, Revenue Officers, Government Commissioners, Light Houses, Signals, Tariff, Post Office Regulations, Roads and Distances Railway, Stage Coaches, Steamers and Packets, Electric Telegraph and Insurance Companies, Consuls, Courts of Law and Law Officers, Barristers, Justices of the Peace, Colleges, Academies, School Commissioners and School Inspectors, Clergy of the various churches, Ecclesiastical and Benevolent Institutions, Temperance Associations, Masonic Bodies, Issuers of Marriage Licences and Registrars, Halifax City Corporation, Fire Department, the Military and Navy, the Militia Staff, the commanding officers of the several Regiments N S Militia, Volunteers, &c.

More than ordinary care has been taken in the compilation of this Almanack, to furnish with accuracy and completeness the Lists of Public Officers in the several departments of public service; the whole being conveniently arranged, and by the aid of the Index can be consulted with facility.

☞ Orders for this Almanack from the Country Merchants sent to Messrs McKinlay, R T Muir W Gossip, Z S Hall, or to the Wesleyan Book Room will receive prompt attention.

BELCHER'S
FARMER'S ALMANACK,
FOR 1865,
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