General Intelligence.

Colonial.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.—A *Gazette Extra* appeared on Monday last containing the following appointments:—

To be a Member of the Executive Council of the Province of Nova Scotia—James McDonald, Esq., M. P. P., in place of the Hon. Isaac LeVesconte, resigned.

The Hon. James McDonald to be the Financial Secretary of the Province of Nova Scotia, in the place of the Hon. Isaac LeVesconte, resigned.

His Excellency has also been pleased, by and with the advice of the Executive Council, to appoint Avard Longley, Esq., M.P.P., to be Commissioner of Railways, in place of James McDonald, Esq., M.P.P., resigned.

PUBLIC MEETING.—The meeting on Friday evening last in this city, to hear the Delegates to the Quebec Conference on the great scheme of Confederation, was a large and enthusiastic gathering of the intelligence and respectability of the community. The addresses were masterly. The Hon. Mr. McCully dwelt on the necessity of the Union of the Provinces, and advantage of the plan of federation proposed, in preference to a Legislative Union. Mr. Archibald had to do with the financial aspect of the question, and presented his facts and figures with clearness and ability. The Hon Prov. Sec'y. with his usual eloquence carried his audience with him, and was listened to with marked attention until a very late hour. He exhibited all fairness in dealing with the question, and ably answered numerous objections that have been raised against the proposed arrangement. This highly important subject demands the fullest inquiry, and we are therefore pleased that a meeting to represent the views of those opposed to the scheme is to be held on Monday evening next. All shades of opinion upon it, and all objections raised to it, should receive careful deliberation; and this is evidently the purpose of the government of our Province in dealing with the question.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—The interest created by the subject of Confederation has called forth two pamphlets, one against the schemes, and another in reply to the objections raised. A large pamphlet by P. S. Hamilton, Esq., Chief Gold Commissioner, on the same subject has also been issued, in which the Union of the Provinces is argued with much ability. These publications will do good by the ventilation of this great question and thereby prepare the public mind for the cordial acceptance of the plan, if it is to be adopted. "Descriptive Sketches of Nova Scotia, by a Nova Scotian," printed at the *Citizen* Office, and for sale by Messrs. McKinlay, price $1, is got up in creditable style.

MISSIONARY MEETING.—A large and highly interesting Meeting was held in Temperance Hall on Tuesday evening of last week, in relation to the Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the South Seas. The Rev. Mr. Geddie, returned Missionary impressively addressed the meeting, for more than an hour, and was heard with great attention. The meeting was addressed also by Rev. Messrs. Maxwell, Lathern, Grant, and Cumming, who well presented the claims of the Mission upon the liberality of the Christian public.

DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION AT INDIAN TOWN, N. B.—St. John papers contain accounts of a most calamitous fire which took place on Friday night last at Indian Town, two miles from the city. The wind was blowing furiously at the time, and the fire spread so rapidly that in fifteen minutes from the time of the alarm, the flames had reached several buildings, and sped on with fearful force, spreading destruction on every hand so that before they were arrested upwards of ninety dwellings besides other buildings were reduced to ashes. It is computed that 200 families have been rendered houseless by this catastrophe, and doubtless many reduced from a condition of great comfort to absolute penury. The property destroyed is estimated to be in value from $250 000, to $300,000. Meetings were held in St. John on Saturday, to devise means for the relief of the sufferers. The practical sympathy of the benevolent and wealthy will doubtless respond to this loud call of distress; but the utmost efforts that can be put forth will afford but little or no aid to many whose losses will be extremely great.

American States.

President Lincoln's Message to Congress recommends provision being made for effectually preventing foreign slave traders from acquiring domicile and facilities for their criminal occupation in this country.

It has been thought proper to give notice that after the expiration of six months, which is the period stipulated in the existing arrangement with Great Britain, the United States must hold themselves at liberty to increase their naval armament upon the Lakes if they shall find that proceeding necessary.

He suggests whether it might not be both competent and expedient for Congress to provide that a limited amount of some future issue of public securities might be held by any *bona fide* purchaser exempt from taxation and from seizure for debt, under such restrictions and limitations as might be necessary to guard against abuse of so important a privilege. This would enable every prudent person to set aside a small annuity against a possible day of want.

In referring to War matters, he says that since the last Annual Message all the important lines and positions then occupied by our forces have been maintained, and our armies have steadily advanced. He recommends the passage of a Constitutional Amendment abolishing Slavery throughout the United States. The next Congress, he thinks, will pass it, if the present does not.

On careful consideration of all the evidence accessible, it seems to the President that no attempt at negotiations with the insurgent leaders would result in any good, as the Rebels would accept nothing short of severance of Union, which is precisely what we will not and cannot give.—He retracts nothing he has heretofore said on Slavery, and will not modify the Emancipation Proclamation.—The War, he says, will cease on the part of the Government whenever it shall have ceased on the part of those who began it.

SHERMAN'S PROSPECTS.—The Augusta *Constitutionalist* of the 25th has the subjoined:—

"Gen. Wayne has whipped Kilpatrick's cavalry division at the Oconee Bridge, driving them headlong and in confusion. He telegraphs that he is perfectly able to take care of himself.

Wheeler, with many thousand men, has intercepted the enemy at a point, at present unmentionable, and is giving them no rest, night or day.

The main body of the enemy is moving down the western side of the Oconee, and has shown no disposition, thus far, to attempt its passage.

The skies are brightening. Everything looks glorious, and, ere long, Mr. Sherman will get a lashing that he little dreamed of when he made his 'On to the Gulf.'

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 29th says:—"At present we can only say that Sherman has been forced to keep clear of all important points in Georgia, and that, however much of damage he may have inflicted upon individuals, he has not in the least injured our means of defence. Sherman may get through to the seacoast, and embark for Grant's army, but as for doing the Confederate cause any injury there is no danger whatever. Neither Macon, or Augusta, nor West Point, nor Columbus, all of which were as near vital points as any there are in Georgia, have not been even attacked by Sherman. He is seeking to get out of Georgia, not to capture any more of her cities. Atlanta was quite enough for him.

After he had captured Atlanta he was never able to determine why he wanted it and finally has been compelled to abandon it. But without sustaining any physical injury from Sherman's successful march coastward, our cause cannot escape a great moral defeat by the triumphant raid through the heart of the Confederacy. While Hood's army is switched off on a side track at Tuscumbia, Sherman is rushing like a steam engine along the railroads of Georgia, penetrating the very heart of the Confederacy. It is neither proper nor profitable now to inquire into the wisdom of this side track strategy, but at a future day it will be well, if for nothing else, at least for curiosity, to find out who it was that so entirely succeeded in rendering absolutely useless the Army of Tennessee."

The *Augusta Constitutionalist* views the present movement of Sherman as a retreat, forced upon him by irresistible and overpowering circumstances, and believes if Georgia acts promptly, his hour has come. The *Constitutionalist* says:—Our gloomy faces are gradually assuming the cheerful hue, as the real situation begins to be thoroughly understood. As we write (9 o'clock p. m., Friday) it is fully believed that Gen. Sherman, finding his way north entirely closed, and a bold and defiant army confronting him, has determined upon making a bold retreat to the rear, where no army of consequence could impede his movement.

In our judgment it is the Anabasis of Sherman. It is plain his only object can be the making a certain and secure base. He must move fast and obtain his object speedily, or he is lost, unless the whole State of Georgia are cowards and poltroons. In a state of war we must not all expect to escape unscathed. Where the enemy marches he will leave his work of destruction.

Sherman has cut loose from his base—Georgians must see that he makes no other.

Forrest having destroyed his stores at Johnsonville and cut his communication north, this movement has been forced upon him; and if our local and reserve force can hold him in check, impede his progress, burn and destroy in advance of his columns, long ere he reaches his objective point (the base he looks to) his ammunition will be exhausted, his horses starved and his army an easy prey to fresh and veteran troops.

Sherman has many weary miles to march in obtaining his object. It is absurdity to talk about his making a Winter campaign with no communication with his Government. How long will the ammunition he carries last him? He is retreating, simply retreating. He will destroy as he goes, but that makes it none the less so.

This movement is the modern Anabasis, and like the Greeks of old, he has only one object at heart, and that is to reach the sea; and as Xenophon's weary and long suffering ten thousand sent up shout after shout, "Thalatta! Thalatta!" so Sherman will gladly cry, "The sea! the sea!"

In another article *The Constitutionalist* says:—He does not anticipate retracing his steps, hence he proclaims the devastation and desolation of the country over which he passes.

The destruction of Atlanta, Rome and Marietta have been announced, and he has now taken up his line of march for the coast, more with the view of saving the remnants of his shattered army than of capturing any fortified cities.

The duty that lies before us is plain, and may be perceived at a single glance. Let the forces which we can concentrate in front of Sherman's army in a few days at furthest, destroy everything upon which he can subsist, that they cannot carry out of his way, and he has no other means of subsistence, an army of ten thousand men can in less than fifteen days force them to surrender. If they cannot do this they can hold him in check until sufficient forces arrive from accessible points, thereby rendering hopeless, in any event, the possibility of their escape.

We can see nothing for which the people need become alarmed, but much to hope for. A firm, unfaltering heart and determined resolution is all we want, and a few weeks will, perhaps, suffice to drive the last vandal from the soil of Georgia.

It is true, many may return to the place where their homes once stood, but to find them marked stone with the smouldering ashes; yet better that, as freemen, than under the hated rule of the invading foe.

THE FLORIDA.—In relation to the capture of the *Florida*, the N. Y. *World* correspondent says:—"The Florida had all her guns and everything on board just as she was captured. The cause of her sinking is considered undoubtedly to be the collision with the transport steamer, and is supposed that the government will call upon the owner of that vessel for damages.

There is a feeling of general satisfaction among naval officers here at the fate of the Florida. It is considered much preferable to have her disposed of here, and then indemnity be offered to the Brazilian government, than suffer the humiliation of taking her back, and see her salated as she would enter the harbor of Rio Jameiro, in triumph with the rebel flag flying. This would have been a most bitter pill to the American officers who would have to accompany her."

THE SITUATION.—The New York *Herald's* correspondents in front of Richmond give full details of Gen. Gregg's successful cavalry reconnoissance from the Army of the Potomac for the purpose of ascertaining whether Gen. Lee had sent any considerable force to assist the Georgians in combatting Sherman. Gen. Gregg started on last Wednesday night, moved beyond the right flank of the enemy, and proceeded to Stony Creek station, where, by a sudden dash on Thursday morning, he surrounded and captured the entire rebel garrison of over 200 men, with two cannons, eight waggons, thirty mules, and all the enemy's arms, ammunition and stores. Thence his force moved on to Duvall's station, fell on the rebels by surprise and with impetuosity, routed them, and captured an immense amount of commissary stores and other property. The depots, shops, public buildings, &c., were burned, and the captured stores shared a like fate, from inability to carry them off. Considerable damage was also done to the railroad. No evidence whatever was obtained of any portion of Lee's force having been sent off to Georgia. The expedition was most successful in every respect. On Thursday last the rebels were observed to be busy moving artillery towards Richmond from Petersburg. On the subsequent day their movements indicated preparations to resist an attack by the Union gunboats in the James river.

New Orleans despatches furnish additional confirmation of the recent report that Allen, the rebel Governor of Louisiana, had organized ten regiments of negroes at Shreveport. At present they are employed in strengthening the defences of that place, but are instructed in the regular military drill, and Allen expects soon to receive authorization from Richmond for putting them into the rebel army. The Union Gen. Lee, in his official report of his late successful cavalry expedition into the interior of Louisiana, says that he had a strong fight at Liberty, and captured two hundred prisoners, including twenty-five officers; three pieces of artillery, between six and eight hundred horses, and a number of negroes, and destroyed immense rebel army stores on the railroad.

Richmond newspapers of Saturday last contain accounts of the recent Confederate raids on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. Gen. Rosser is said to have been in command, and it is stated that he captured at New Creek and Piedmont eight hundred prisoners, eight cannon, two hundred waggons and ambulances, eight hundred small arms, fifteen hundred head of cattle and a great amount of other property. The capture of Charlestown, Western Virginia, by Confederate cavalry on last Tuesday night, is also claimed. A successful raid of East Tennessee Unionists into Western North Carolina on the 20th ult., is reported.—The raiders are said to have destroyed or carried off considerable property. The Richmond editors have heard of the recent Confederate attempt to burn down this city, and the *Enquirer* affects to be jolly over it, and advises Gen. Davis to hang every Southerner he can find here. It says that if he does he will do a service to the Southern cause, as "they are a set of cowardly sneaks, who, having deserted their country, are not above barning hotels." The destruction of another Union waggon train by Mosby, between Winchester and Martinsburg, is announced.

European.

The R. M. S. *Canada* arrived on Sunday afternoon, 15 days from Liverpool, bringing dates to the 26th ult.

The *Morning Post* announces the resignation of Lord Lyons as British Minister at Washington, occasioned by his failure of health, induced by the heavy duties of his office.

Mr. Spooner, the great Protestant leader at the House of Commons, is dead.

Disastrous gales had occurred on the English coast, occasioning numerous wrecks attended with loss of life.

Changes are spoken of as likely to take place in the English Cabinet. Lord Palmerston having attained his 80th year it is said will retire from active office, but retaining his seat in the Cabinet.

The new Confederate cruiser *Shenandoah* has been wrecked near Madeira.

Arrangements are in progress for the International Exhibition at Dublin next year, and which is to be patronized by Her Majesty.

EXECUTION OF MULLER.—Franz Muller was executed in front of Newgate Jail on Monday morning, the 14th ult.—Barriers were erected from Ludgate Hill to the top of the Old Bailey, and beyond Newgate street into Giltspur street. They were formed of stout timbers, bound with hoop iron in form of about twenty feet square. Most of the shops in the Old Bailey were boarded up, so that there could be no climbing on the tops or hanging on by the shutter bars. And all around St. Sepulchre's Church the railings were boarded. Heavy rain fell on Sunday night and at 2 o'clock in the morning there weze very few persons assembled. At that hour there could not have been at the most more than a couple of thousand persons present, and those principally of the lowest possible order. Toward three o'clock the crowd materially increased. Carpenters and workmen with crowbars began to flit to and fro, while the windows, especially those in the immediate neighbourhood of the prison, became filled with occupants. Shortly before four o'clock the rumbling was heard in the press yard, which indicated that the machinery for the execution was on the move. All eyes were turned to the gates from which the huge black box was to come. In a moment it appeared, drawn by two horses. The foundation of the gallows was soon got into its place, when an unearthly yell, such as is only heard at the foot of the gibbet, was raised. It is estimated that at the hour fixed for the execution not fewer than one hundred thousand people had assembled. The occupants of "cheap seats" and "good accommodations," were particularly numerous. The windows of the several houses in front of the drop, were well filled, while numbers were sitting on the roofs.

Of the closing scene the *Times* says:—From about six o'clock, the Rev. Dr. Louis Cappel, minister of the German Lutheran Church, in Alie-st., Goodman's Fields, had been with the convict in his cell, and had administered the sacrament to him. During their interview, which lasted nearly two hours, the convict frequently clung to him and embraced him, observing with tears in his eyes, that he was the only friend he had in the world, and expressing his fervent gratitude for all the kindness that he had shown to him. The conversation of the prisoner at that and at previous interviews, whenever it touched upon the murder, appeared to be intended to produce an impression upon Dr. Cappel that he was innocent. Shortly before eight o'clock the sheriffs and under-sheriffs, with Mr. Jonas, the governor of Newgate, and Mr. Gibson, the prison surgeon, proceeded from the sessionhouse to the jail. Pausing for a few moments in an open court-yard, they awaited the coming of the convict. A side door was opened, and Muller presented himself, attended by a warder. He was pale, but marvelously calm and collected, and he walked briskly across the court-yard to the pressroom, followed by the authorities. There he was pinioned by the executioner, and underwent the ordeal with unshaken courage. While all about him were visibly touched, not a muscle in his face moved, and he showed no sign of emotion. He was docile withal, and respectful in his demeanor. Again and again Dr. Cappel approached him and sought to sustain him by the use of encouraging words. The convict repeating the words after the reverend gentleman, repeatedly said, in German, "Christ, the Lamb of God, have mercy upon me."

The proceeding of pinioning over, Mr. Jonas, the governor, asked the convict to take a seat, which he declined, and remained standing until the prison bell began to toll which was to summon him to the scaffold. As he remained in that attitude, one could not help being struck with the remarkable appearance of physical strength which his figure denoted, and still more by his indomitable fortitude. When the executioner was removing his necktie and shirt collar, in arranging which much care appeared to have been bestowed, the convict held up his head to allow of his doing it with more ease. This was about the last of the preparations. A signal was given by the governor, and the Rev. Davis the ordinary, led the way to the scaffold, reading, as he did so, some of the preliminary verses of the burial service. He was followed by the convict and the Rev. Dr. Cappel, and then by the sheriffs and under-sheriffs. He ascended the scaffold with a firm step, accompanied by Dr. Cappel, and as he did so, the multitude, on his being confronted with them, raised a mighty and indescribable hum. At this moment the sun shone brightly, though rain had fallen more or less all through the night. After the convict had been placed upon the drop, and the rope adjusted round his neck, Dr. Cappel, addressing him with great animation and solemnity, said:—"In a few moments, Muller, you will stand before God; I ask you again, for the last time, are you guilty or innocent?" "He said, "I am innocent." Dr. Cappel said: "You are innocent?" repeating his own words in the form of a question, Muller answered: "God Almighty knows what I have done." "Dr. Cappel: "God Almighty knows what you have done?" again repeating the convict's own words; "Does God know that you have done this particular deed?" Muller replied: "Yes, I have done it," speaking in German, in which language the whole conversation was conducted. The German expression used by the convict was "Ich habe es gethan;" and these were his last words. The drop fell and he soon ceased to live. So greatly relieved was the reverend gentleman by the confession, that he rushed from the scaffold exclaiming: "Thank God!" "Thank God!" and sank down in a chair completely exhausted by his own emotion. After recovering, he repeated in English, in the presence of the sheriffs and under-sheriffs, and the representatives of the newspaper press, (of whom there were four,) what had just passed between him and the convict, precisely as it has been related above. The convict has left behind him a written and sealed document, which has been placed in the hands of the sheriffs, but who forbear for the present to make it public, after his confession on the scaffold, until they shall have reported the fact to the Court of Aldermen.

The Army and Navy Gazette says the second capture of a blockade runner, commanded by a distinguished naval officer, drew forth a remonstrance from Mr. Seward, and has led to stringent orders on the subject from the Admiralty.

In the Court of Common Pleas, the case was argued as to the liability of the underwriters for the cargo of the captured steamer Peterhoff. The judges took time to consider.

The Great Western was still detained at Liverpool, pending inquiry into alleged Federal recruits to be shipped by her. The local authorities would not move alone in the matter, and numerous affidavits by alleged recruits were sent to London for the consideration of the Home Secretary. A large number on board the ship declined to go alone. It is stated that among 400 or 500 passengers on board, nearly 200 were engaged for alleged glass works, and persisted in going.

There had been great excitement in Germany at Muller's execution, the people believing him to be innocent. His confession, of course, had a tranquilizing effect.

The British Government contemplates a material reduction in naval and military expenditures, and have resolved to discontinue the transportation of criminals to Australia.

The Bank of France gained over $7\frac{1}{2}$ millions of francs during the week.

The Franco-Italian convention was still pending in the Italian Chamber of Deputies.

There was a severe engagement between the Italian troops and Garibaldians on the 16th at Bologna, Northern Lombary. Many were killed and wounded on both sides. Part of the insurgents were captured and the rest dispersed. The official Turin Gazette denounces the insurgent movement, and proclaims that it is the intention of the Government to put it down.

The Austrian Budget shows a deficiency of thirty million florins.

The ship Alice, at St. Malc from Spain, reports picking up in a boat, in a helpless state from starvation, one man, who stated he was one of the crew of an American ship with a cargo of coals for New York, which had been sunk by collision three days previous. Six other persons had been in the boat with him, but had died, and their bodies washed into the sea.

The Jamaica *Tribune* of Oct. 24th says, Capt. Semmes arrived there on the 22d of October, with twenty-eight adherents, members of the late crew of the Alabama. They proceeded to Navy Bay. This contradicts the statement that he was on board the Sea King, off Madeira.

The treaty of peace between Denmark and Germany was ratified at Vienna, Nov. 15th.

Another German, named Kohl, is now in custody charged with the murder of a brother German, in Pinistow Marshes, near Woolwich, under circumstances more revolting and horrible than those which accompanied the murder of Mr. Briggs. The poor fellow's head was completely severed from his body, and was buried in a spot not far removed from the place where the trunk was found. This, too, is a case of circumstantial evidence, but the links in the chain which connect Kohl with the crime are more clearly brought out every day, and to prove his non-complicity in the foul deed, Kohl will evidently require all the aid which the German Legal Society can give him, and all the influence which German princes, backed by the King of Prussia, can exercise at Windsor Castle. As in the case of Muller, the murderer was prompted by the lowest cupidity—the possession of four or five sovereigns which were seen in the murdered man's possession shortly before his decapitation, and a few clothes which he had packed away in the prisoner's house.

Special Notice to our Subscribers and Patrons.

We are making arrangements, to take effect at New Year, to have indicated in connection with the address on each paper, the period to which the subscription has been paid. This will be attended with very considerable additional trouble to us, but which we will cheerfully submit to, in the conviction that the plan will afford general satisfaction to our subscribers, and will also serve to each subscriber as a remembrancer, reminding delinquents of their shortcomings, and being to the punctual an occasion of gratification.

If our Patrons intend to greet us with "A happy New Year," they cannot better do this than by enabling us to place on each of their papers, Jan. 65, as showing that their subscription is paid up to that time; or, better still, by carrying out our condition of advance payment, authorising us to place on their papers accordingly Ju. 65, their subscription being paid up to the 30th of June next. We would especially be gratified if those who are in arrears would *immediately* pay up, and have their remittances made prior to the last week of December, thereby saving us and themselves the mortification of having placed in connection with their names any indication of their forgetfulness of payment. We give timely notice upon this matter, so that none may be taken by surprise when our intended arrangement is carried out, and their delinquency made public. Those who wish to escape such exposure will do well to see their minister or our agent at once, or remit direct to this office. Our ministerial brethren will greatly oblige by explaining the plan to each subscriber, and by hurrying up the payment of subscriptions, so as to enable us to commence the New Year with as much satisfaction as possible to all concerned.

We would again remind our brethren and friends that the present is a good time to canvass for new subscribers. To all new subscribers whose names may be sent in during this month, the paper will be sent at once, though the subscription charge will not commence till next month.

Wesleyan Conference Office.

LETTERS AND MONIES RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

S. Drew $2, L. W. Drew $2, Wm. Sperry $2, Henry Gaetz $2, Rev. R. Weddall, (P.W. Mrs. L. Oakes $1, H. Merry $2, Jas. Allen $5, J. Hall $1—$9) Rev. J. J. Colter (P.W. R. Colpitts 1st, $2, G. Chapman $1, C. Gaskin $1, two new subs.,) Rev. B. J. Johnston (B.R. $1, on acct. of B. W. $1, P.W. A. Burpee $2—$4) C. Barteaux $2, Jos. Allison, Esq., $2, Jno. Aylward $1, Rev. W. Alcorn, (P.W. E. Wood $2, G. Hamilton $2,) Rev. J. Jordan (next week,) Rev. C. P. Pitblado, Rev. J. B. Hemmeon, Rev. W. McCarty, (will revise and forward,) Rev. C. Lockhart (Capt. Porter $12.75, P.W. A. Rider $2), Rev. W. Smithson (parcel ready), Rev. A. Gray (B.R. $20.)

Marriages.

In the Wesleyan Church, Bay Field, Nov 27th, by the Rev W. Aforn, Mr. Stephen Trethoan, to Miss Annie Allen, all of Rossford.

On the 8th inst., by the Rev. G. M. Grant, Mr. Andrew Sullivan, of Halifax, to Miss Bella McLeod, of Pictou.

Deaths.

At Sambro, on Monday last, of consumption, Mr. William Smith, aged 38 years. Funeral to morrow afternoon.

At Bristol, Baie de Verte Circuit, Oct 21st, of consumption, Emily Elizabeth, third daughter of Mr. Robert Coppe, in the 18th year of her age. During her lingering illness she was led by the Holy Spirit, to seek the Lord, through the instrumentality of Christian friends who often visited her for religious instruction and exhortation. Her latest utterances were expressive of immortal hope. Her end was calm and tranquil—there was not the least fear of death.

"Her God sustained her in her final hour,
Her final hour brought glory to her God."

On the 10th inst., Mrs. Rachel Noel, in the 60th year of her age.

At Cambridgeport, on the 7th inst., Maggie, wife of Wm Trayes, and daughter of the late Charles Marvin, of Halifax.

On the 2nd inst, Mr. Charles Patterson, aged 44 years.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED

THURSDAY, Dec 8.

Brigt Spanish Main, Langenberg, Havana; schrs John Gilpin, Kenny, Sheet Harbour; Maria Theresa, McLaughlin, Boston—bound to Cape Breton; Hariza, Croft, LaHave.

FRIDAY, Dec 9.

Steamers Asia Moodie, Boston; Franconia, Nickerson, Boston; schrs Margaret Ann, LeBlanc, Portland; J B Huey, Huey, P E Island—bound to Boston.

SATURDAY, Nov 10

Brigt Elsie, O'Brien, Porto Rico.

SUNDAY, Dec 11

Steamers Canada, Hockley, Liverpool; Cambroman, Gill, Liverpool; Commerce, Snow, Charlottetown.

MONDAY, Dec 12

Schrs Foaming Billow, Glawson, Sheet Harbour; Lucknow, Smith, Annapolis; Alexander, McKay, do; Lucy Ann, Boudrot, Lingan.

CLEARED.

Dec 8—Steamers Alpha, Hunter, Bermuda and St Thomas; Delta, Guilford, St John's, Nfld; brigts Chebucto, McPherson, Bermuda; America, French, Boston; Alma Jane, Flynn, Little Bras d'Or; schrs Pearl, Ogivie, Boston; Sarah, Townsend Cape Breton; Atalanta, Langlois, Arichat; Fanny, Bagnall, Gabarous; Nettle, Hurenay, Arichat; Ami, (French) Herminer, St Pierre; Temperance, Fougere, Arichat; Ann, LeBlanc, Arichat.

Dec 9—Steamers Asia, Moodie, Liverpool; Franconia, Nickerson, Charlottetown; brigts Eureka, Davies, Porto Rico; Six Feres, Michon, New York; Wild Hunter, Gange, Liverpool, N S; Gem, Crook, Glace Bay.

Dec 10—Brigs Milo, Townshend, Boston; Rover, Ryan, Jamaica; brigts Forward, Essex, Jamaica; Africa, Sherring, Port Medway; schrs Reindeer, Blagdon, Baltimore; Osceola, Deal, New York.

MEMORANDA.

New York, Nov 30—Arrd brigs Ann Lovitt, Cann, Lingan; Watch Mate, Moddy, Glace Bay; schrs Madeira, Nugent, Curacoa; Colman, Coalbert, Cornwallis; Hope, Carroll, Windsor. Dec 1—brigt Aurora, Cushon, Lingan; schrs Enchantress, Ida May, Buck, Curacoa; Superb, Cow Bay.

Baltimore, Nov 29—Arrd brig Sarah Alice, Jenkins, Havana; sld brigt Clata, Hopkins, Mayaguez.

The barque Sheffield, Murray, arrived at Philadelphia, on the 8th inst., from Windsor.

Philadelphia, Dec 5—Arrd brigt Cygnet, Black River, Jam; schr A C Major, Perry, Charlottetown.

Baltimore, Dec 5—Arrd Wm Aiken, Pratt, P E Island.

Liverpool, G B, Nov 20th—Arrd barque Western Belle, Kaas, Halifax. 23d—barque Sunnyside, Henry, do. Ldg brigt Rolna, Clendagen.

Clyde, Nov 16—Arrd brigs J Blackburn, Harvey, Anx Cayes; 19—brig India, Chisholm, Dalhousie, 21—schs Will-o'-the Wisp, Power, Granville.

BELCHER'S

FARMER'S ALMANACK,

FOR 1865,

NOW ON SALE EVERYWHERE!

Messrs A. & W. MacKinlay, No. 10 Granville Street, Halifax, will promptly execute all orders for the above.

☞ The bound and interleaved copies are embellished with a splendid Engraving of *Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen.*

C. H. BELCHER,
Publisher and Proprietor.

November 16.

HALIFAX, 24th October, 1864.

Nova Scotia Arithmetic,

New Edition—Revised and Enlarged.

JUST Published—The Nova Scotia Arithmetic, prepared and designed for Schools and Academies. Authorized by the Council of Public Instruction for Nova Scotia.

☞ This edition of the Nova Scotia Arithmetic has been carefully revised and corrected, and contains fifty additional pages of exercises. It now forms one of the best and cheapest Arithmetics ever offered to the public.

A. & W. MACKINLAY, Publishers.
Nov 9 6in Granville-Street.

New Advertisements.

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—

Lincoln, 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 Witnies, Barathea, 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

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.

THE CRAIG MICROSCOPE!

The most wonderful Invention of the Age.

PRICE ONLY $2.50.

For further part culars, see Halifax Morning Journal, or address the Agent for Nova Scotia.—M. A. BUCKLEY, Bookseller & Stationer, Clifton Block, Windsor, N. S.

Agents for Halifax—A & W MacKinlay, R T Muir, and Miss Katzman, Book-seller, Granville street, and H P Burton, Druggist. Aug 2

The Most Popular Piano Songs.

'Twas Evening at the Window, Hoffman 30
We were sw, 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.

Testing 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.

STRONG & CO. have, by the arrival of steamships Europa and Persia, 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, Alpacas, Coburgs, Lustres, Dagmar 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.

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.

1864 1864 1864

J. B. ELLIOT & CO.

HAVE much pleasure in announcing that their Fall Importation is now complete, comprising a large and beautiful variety of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, which, having been selected by one of the firm in the best markets in Great Britain, can be relied on as embracing all the leading styles and novelties for Autumn and Winter wear.

Ladies' Dress Materials,

Camlets, Winceys, Knickerbockers, Plaids, French Merinoes, Checked Lustres, Coburgs. CLOAKINGS —Melton, Waterproof, Sealskin, Velvet Pile, Witney, Patent Reversibles. Shirtings all styles and qualities. SHAWLS—Paisley, Adelaide, Tasmanian, Dagmar, Shephard's Rob Roy, Cashmere. MANTLES—Black Cloth, Velvet Pile, Waterproof, Osborne. White and Grey Cottons, Prints, Regatta, Fancy Shirtings, White and Grey Sheetings Huckaback, Diaper, Bathing, Turkish, and Darlington Towels. Ladies' Furs in great variety.

NO. 135 GRANVILLE STREET.

Nov 30—6 in.

CHEAP BLANKETS

—AT THE—

London House,

Hollis Street, . . Opposite Province Building.

THREE DOLLARS PER PAIR!

Large size—All Wool—Extra heavy.

EDWARD BILLING,
London House.

Nov 23.

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.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Price Twenty-Five Cents per Bottle.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

PERSONS in Canada and the British Provinces are respectfully notified that RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is only 25 Cents per bottle in specie. In the United States, in consequence of the great advance of materials, and the high premium in gold, the retail price is 50 Cents per bottle; but in the Canadas and British Provinces of North America, where specie is the currency used in exchange for goods, the sum of Twenty-Five Cents only is charged. Dealers and Druggists are supplied at prices to enable them to sell at this price.

DR. RADWAY & Co., of New York, respectfully notify their Agents and Dealers, that they have established a branch laboratory and warehouse, for the manufacture and sale of their remedies, in the City of Montreal, C.E.

Address, DR. JOHN RADWAY & CO.,
220 St. Paul Street, Montreal, C.E.

WONDERFUL CURES ARE DAILY EFFECTED.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

ITS THREE METHODS OF APPLICATION.

Either of which for the ailments and diseases prescribed, will afford immediate relief, and consequent cure.

RUBBING THE SPINE