One of the judges of the Supreme Court sent a marshal, with a *habeas corpus* to bring me back, but I was carried by a special train to Columbus, Ohio. There I was kept a while, and afterwards I was carried on to New York and hurried to the prison of Lafayette. I cannot well conceive of any horror more dreadful than that which was experienced in that prison. It has a small court, not much larger than this room, for exercise. Thirty-eight of us were placed in one room, five 32-pounder cannons occupying one portion of the room, which was 66 ft. in length and 22 ft. in depth. The floor was a brick floor, so damp that your boots would be covered with green mould every morning They gave me 14lb. of straw to sleep on. We had one very dirty tin cup to drink out of, and the water we drank was filled with millions of tadpoles. We had to hold our noses when we drunk, and strain every drop of it. We were locked up at six at night, and kept till six next without any natural convenience whatever, suffering the agonies of death. There was an old man brought from Kentucky, upwards of 70 years of age. A friend had sent me some liquors, and I asked him if he would not like to have a little whisky or brandy, and he said yes, it was the only time in his life that he felt that a good dram would be of service to him. So he took the bottle and poured out a drink. He drank it off without mixing it with water, and he took up a glass of water—we had purchased glasses at that time—to drink after it, and saw the tadpoles. He set it down again, shaking his head, and said he could not stand it, and walked away; but the brandy burned him so much that he came and took it up, and held it between the light of the sun and himself, and soliloquising said, 'Well, tadpoles, if you can stand it I can,' and then he drank the water off. We wrote a letter to Mr. Lincoln, signed by every individual who was in the fort, telling him of the horrors of this prison, stating that we did not pretend to discuss the rightfulness of our imprisonment, but that we supposed we were entitled to the common rights of human beings. We were placed afterwards in Fort Warren, upon the naked floor, without bed or blanket, or anything—not a wisp of straw even, and there in that condition we had to remain until we supplied ourselves with such things as we needed.

Mr. Morehead did not ask England to recognise the South, but he thought the Southerns had proved to the world that they could and would be independent. "There is no human being," he said, "throughout the entire Confederate States—unless it is a stray Yankee who has got down there and can't get away—that has not resolved in his heart of hearts that the last drop of blood shall be shed before they will ever submit to the cruel tyranny of the North again."

General Intelligence.

Colonial.

The Bible Society Anniversary was held on Monday evening, in Temperance Hall, the President, the Rev. Mr. Uniacke, in the Chair. An interesting report was read by the Secretary, S. L. Shannon, Esq. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Messrs. Addy, Lathern, Iscott, Munro, His Worship the Mayor, and Mr. Russell. The meeting was a good one, but the attendance was not very large, and could not be taken as an expression of the interest of the Halifax community in the Bible cause.

The published Lists for the Lancashire Fund show the amount so far contributed in this city to be about $10000.

A young man named Philips belonging to Truro, said to be of unsteady habits, was injured on the Railway on Friday evening, and died on Saturday.

The *Reporter's* correspondence on "things talked of in Halifax," dwells at some length upon the doings in the Supreme Court, and referring to the liquor business as a fruitful source of the alarming increase of crime in the city, thus remarks upon the present system of licensing the sale of liquor: "The opinion of the Chief Justice on low groggeries is worthy of notice. In an address to the Grand Jury, on a recent occasion, these sinks of inquity were characterized as "*necessary evils.*" The school master was certainly abroad when such an opinion as that was *imbibed!* The Chief Justice and all the Justices—chief and subordinate—will find that while so many facilities for the opening of low groggeries are afforded, as in Halifax, that the criminal calander will seldom be less than it appears at the present time. When any one, too proud to beg, and too lazy to work cannot get along, a groggerry will afford a *competency*; every facility is given. The names of several house-holders is all that is requisite to recommend the applicant to the favorable consideration of the authorities. The wholesale dealer, and the brewer are always very accommodating.—We'll go your security, if you buy from us—a bargin be it; and a keg or two, several glasses, tumblers, etc., are all the requisites, barrin' the tobacco, and the pipes, etc., and an establishment is at once in full blast."

The new Chief of Police, in St John, N. B., is working vigorously to bring up his department. It is to be hoped he will be sustained in his exertions.

G. R. Anderson, Esq., delivered a Lecture last week, before the Fredericton Volunteers, which is spoken of highly.—Subject, Sir W. Wallace.

A fire took place at Shediac on Saturday 1st inst. about one o'clock. The fire was first discovered issuing from Mr. John Elliott's store, and before any assistance could be rendered the whole building was completely enveloped in flames. The upstairs was occupied by Mr. Elliot as a dwelling. The stock in the store, the furniture of the dwelling house, and $1000 in Commercial Bank notes, were completely destroyed.

We are informed that not an article was saved from the premises where the fire originated, owing to the absence of the family at the time the fire was discovered. The flames spread to some buildings adjoining, owned by Mr. Elliot and occupied by Thos. Gamble; and a blacksmith shop, dwelling house and stable, owned by Mr. Thos. Howsham, which were also destroyed. Mr. Elliot's property, we believe, was insured; but the other buildings destroyed were not insured. The scene of the fire was very near the Railway Station, and had the wind been high, and blowing in the latter direction a large amount of valuable Provincial property would have been destroyed.

A fire occurred on Sunday morning week, in the house occupied by Mr. D. Brennan, at Charlottetown, which was so far advanced before discovered, as to cause much difficulty in the escape of the inmates. Mrs. Brennan, in her efforts to save her niece, was so seriously injured, that she died three days after the accident.

American States.

POSITION OF PARTIES IN THE NORTHERN STATES.—A very considerable change is now taking place in the Northern States, as would appear in the result of the recent elections. As far as can be ascertained there is a probability that the Democratic party will be the majority in the House of Representatives. This change in the state of affairs would appear to result from a widespread dissatisfaction with the tyrannical proceedings of the government, and with the recent proclamation of freedom to the slaves, and also from an earnest desire to bring about an honourable peace, the opinion gaining currency that such an issue can be more favourably and speedily effected by the Democrats than by the Republicans. At all events the very considerable gains to the Democrats, and from so many of the influential States, must be every thing but gratifying to President Lincoln and his government. What the bearing of this party revolution will be in regard to the war it is impossible to say. The *Scottish American*, looking at the present posture of affairs, says, "We cannot see on which side there is most to hope, or most to fear. We merely see that a revolution within a revolution is pending; and that the South as well as the world generally must discover that there is a possibility of the North ceasing to be a unit as to the ultimate issue of the contest."

As a specimen of the excited state of political faction, some of the leading Democrats are reported as having determined that upon their being in a position to do so they will demand a repeal of the emancipation edict, and that if that is refused they will proceed to an impeachment of President Lincoln in the United States Court, and that in that case, as surely "as George Washington was the first President of the Union, so Abraham Lincoln is the last." What Providence may intend to bring out of such a chaos would baffle the wisest heads to conjecture. It is reported that the French Government has made important propositions to the Federal Cabinet. In the present state of union in the North perhaps the Washington administration will be in a mood to receive an offer of friendly mediation between the North and South.

The gossips at Washington are busily discussing the probable nature of the despatches which Lord Lyons will bring from the allied powers of Europe. He having been detained a fortnight later to allow Ministers time to prepare important despatches for the American government. Every exertion is being made to equip the Union forces for active operations. Hospital accommodations are also being made to meet any emergency. Reliable information has been obtained that the Confederate forces in Virginia were never so strong as they now are. It is their avowed policy to avoid serious fighting on the Potomac, but to pursue strategy similar to that on the Peninsula, and in the expectation of the same results. The Confederate war steamer *Alabama* has been committing further destruction among Federal vessels, having captured and burnt several, and taken bonds of large amount from others, payable at the close of the war. Some of the prizes were taken within 200 miles of Boston.

STONEWALL JACKSON ADMINISTERS THE SACRAMENT.—*From the Knoxville (Tenn.) Register, Sept. 30.*—On the morning of a recent battle near Harper's Ferry, after a sermon by one of his chaplains, Stonewall Jackson, who, by the way, is an elder in the Presbyterian church, administered the sacrament to the church members in his army. He invited all Christians to participate in this ceremony. A Baptist, the straightest of his sect, thoroughly imbued with the idea of close communion, was seen to hesitate; but the occasion, and the man who presided overcame his scruples, and thus it has happened that the prospect of a fight and the eloquence of Jackson made a Baptist forget that baptism is the door into the church. In all Jackson's army an oath is rarely uttered. A religious enthusiasm pervades it which makes every man a hero. Conscious of the justice of our cause, and imbued with the strongest conviction of patriotism, his men are irresistible. - In this incident we have an explanation of General's Jackson's invincibility, and we are thus enabled to understand why his men are all heroes, and why they endure without a murmur the severest hardships to which any troops have been subjected during the war. When peace is restored it will be honor enough for any man to say, "I belonged to the army of Stonewall Jackson."

TELEGRAPH DESPATCHES.

Another attempt was made to drive in the Federal pickets near New Baltimore, Va., in the vicinity of Warrenton. A large force advanced to the attack, but were driven back by artillery. Cannonading was heard in the direction of Upperville on Wednesday, supposed to proceed from Stoneman's advance. Gen. Cox pushed a strong column of troops on to Gauley Bridge, Western Virginia; the last advices were that they had nearly reached their destination without encountering opposition. Heavy snow storm in New York; also two inches deep in Washington. Mrs. Pigott, son, three daughters, and slaves, arrested at Williamsburg and taken to Richmond Her brother is a Union man.

A telegraph despatch from Washington to the New York *Times* says that the French Legation in that city has submitted despatches to the Federal Government which may in effect change the aspect of the whole Civil War. An informal meeting of the Washington Cabinet was held forthwith, and, it is believed, that its decisions were of more importance than any that have yet occurred during the present War. There are rumors prevailing of Military and Ministerial changes at Washington and in the Army. Yesterday fifteen hundred (1500) Federal Cavalry had a spirited engagement with a like number of Confederates, and four pieces of Artillery, near Warrenton, driving them towards the main army. General Sickles, on a reconnoissance penetrated to Cattlett's Station. The town of Haymarket has been burned, the supposed cause for which was that the citizens of that place had fired on the Federal soldiers.—General Siegel has instituted a thorough investigation into the matter. The Democrats have carried the State of Illinois by fifteen thousand (15,000) majority, elected nine Congressmen out of fourteen. Wisconsin has elected three Republican and two Democratic Congressmen, and one doubtful. New York has elected seventeen Democratic and fourteen Republican members to Congress. Michigan is claimed by the Republican party. The Telegraph worked yesterday direct from New York to San Francisco, circuit four thousand five hundred (4,500) miles, being the longest ever worked. A special despatch from Washington states that a despatch from General Sigel, dated Fairfax, says that the rebels are making demonstrations toward Manassas, and had run off a train near Bull Run bridge. Gen. Sigel says: "I have sent a strong force to Bull Run bridge to restore the train to the track." A flag of truce met the rebel picket at Buckland Mills, and was not allowed to go further. A despatch from General Stahl says the rebels are repairing the railroad to Manassas.

Latest Despatch.

NOV. 10, 1862.—McClellan has been relieved of command of the army of Potomac. Burnside succeeds him, and Hooker Burnside. This change being unexpected by the army, causes much sensation at Washington. It is believed that Lee's army has eluded McClellan and is now mostly at Gordonsvville, Stuart's cavalry forming rear guard. Confederates threatening Nashville. Polk and Breckenridge, with 25,000, on south side. Minister Cameron, returned per *Scotia*, reports the feeling increasing in Europe in consequence of inactivity of Federal arms.—Nothing but decisive victories will defeat intervention. It is generally understood in England that the Confederates contemplate a naval attack on northern Atlantic cities. Three immense ironclad rams in construction in England for the purpose. The *Herald's* despatch says the Confederates on Rappahannock have been reinforced by twenty thousand; that Gen. Lee designs drawing Burnside thither, while Jackson crosses Shenandoah and attacks in rear. Federals entered Culpepper on Friday—enemy retreated to Gordonsville, followed by Federal advance. Federals pushing on, and general engagement not long delayed.

Late from Europe.

The speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Gladstone, at Newcastle on the American question had a marked effect in the reduction of the price of cotton; so much so that he had been addressed on the subject to ascertain his views definitely. His reply was a reiteration of his former statement, that the effort of the North to subjugate the South is hopeless. Sir John Pakington is reported at a public dinner as having expressed himself strongly as to the horror he felt at the manner in which human blood was being shed, human misery created, and every element of national prosperity destroyed by an aimless and profitless war so recklessly pursued in America, and expressed his conviction that the time had arrived when some effort should be made by the great powers of Europe to put an end to the fearful struggle. The distress in Lancashire increases. The Rev. A. F. Abbott addresses the *Watchman* as follows:

I am sorry to say the distress not only continues, but increases in intensity, and every week adds to the number of the starving and the wretched. Were it not for the kindness of distant friends and for our confidence in God's overruling providence, those of us who are located in the towns of Lancashire would be utterly overwhelmed. I could weep, as I write, at the remembrance of constantly increasing forms of privation which, in hundreds of instances, are presenting themselves to my attention in this town. While visiting the people at their dwellings, my heart has bled at the depression of the spirit, the exhaustion of the body, and the dreariness of the habitation which every visit presents."

The long suspense in which Italy and Europe have been kept by the Emperor of the French has been terminated by a decision adverse to the interests of Italian independence. Such is the view universally taken of the effect of the change in the French Ministry. M. Thouvenel, who has resigned the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, is known to have maintained that the occupation of Rome could not be much longer continued; and that, if the Pope refused to come to any terms with Victor Emmanuel, by which Rome might be made the capital of the Italian kingdom, he must be left to settle the matter with his own subjects.

The events of many months past have shown that the consolidation of Italy into one tranquil kingdom can hardly be effected until the seat of government is fixed in its ancient capital, Rome. If the Romans were themselves content with the dominion of the Pope, there would be little justification for disturbing the arrangement. But when they notoriously detest and despise his Government, and long to be united with Italy under Victor Emmanuel, the presence of a French army to keep them down, and to prevent the consolidation, the tranquilising, and the independence of Italy, is altogether unwarrantable. The decision of Napoleon is an evil return to Italy for putting down the movement of Garibaldi,—a movement noble in its motive and right in its object, as it was heroic in its leader, but one which the Government was compelled to put down, because it tended to anarchy. The adherence of the Italians to Victor Emmanuel on that occasion does them the utmost honour, and shows that they are worthy to be entrusted with their own government. But it has produced no effect on Napoleon, or perhaps it may even have displeased him by evincing a capacity for standing alone, which does not quite suit his policy.

ABSOLUTION UNDER SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCES.—The Abbe Pariscoet, of Plomel (Cotes-du-Nord), M. le Bris, of the same place, and a young divinity student named Duval, were walking on the banks of the reservoir of Corron, a few days ago, when M. le Bris, who was a good swimmer, resolved to bathe. He had not been long in the water before he suddenly disappeared, on which the abbe, hastily throwing off his clothes, plunged in to save him. At the moment that he reached M. le Bris, that gentleman seized him convulsively by both arms; the abbe entreated him to loose his hold, or they would both perish, and added, "Recommend your soul to God, I give you absolution," and the moment after they both disappeared. M. Duval, who was a witness to this melancholy scene, then devoted himself to save his friends, and succeeded in bringing the inanimate body of the abbe to land, where he shortly after recovered. The body of M. le Bris was only found an hour afterwards.

At a dinner given by the Sheriff of York, recently, Mr. Westhead, M.P., alluding to the distress in Lancashire and Cheshire said, that the people of those districts had manifested, during a period of intense privation and trial, some of the highest qualities of which the human mind was capable. Mr. Westhead noticed their patience, fortitude, and endurance, remarking that he trusted that, at no distant day, it would be the pleasure of Parliament, sanctioned by the British people, wisely and judiciously to extend among those classes political power, as they had proved themselves worthy of the trust and the confidence that might be reposed in them.

Mr. Cyrus Field had arrived in England, intending to make arrangements for laying the Atlantic cable next spring.

Five thousand pounds is the estimate of the value of the property destroyed on the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway by the recent collision. This is, however, but a small sum compared with the claims for compensation that will be made by the injured and by the friends of the killed.

The late fearful storm at Canton, by which fearful loss of life was occasioned, has been seriously felt by some of of the Missionaries on that station.—The Rev. G. Osborn writes to the *Watchman*:—"By the kind care of divine Providence our brethern and their families have escaped without personal injury. Mr. Piercy and his family were at Macao, where, though much damage was done to the shipping, it does not appear that they were personally endangered. The houses of Messrs. Hutton and Prestion, being exposed to no other destructive agency than the furious wind, have received but little damage, rumors prevailing of Military and Ministerial changes at Washington and in the Army. Yesterday fifteen hundred (1500) Federal Cavalry had a spirited engagement with a like number of Confederates, and four pieces of Artillery, near Warrenton, driving them towards the main army. General Sickles, on a reconnoissance penetrated to Cattlett's Station. The town of Haymarket has been burned, the supposed cause for which was that the citizens of that place had fired on the Federal soldiers.—General Siegel has instituted a thorough investigation into the matter. The Democrats have carried the State of Illinois by fifteen thousand (15,000) majority, elected nine Congressmen out of fourteen. Wisconsin has elected three Republican and two Democratic Congressmen, and one doubtful. New York has elected seventeen Democratic and fourteen Republican members to Congress. Michigan is claimed by the Republican party. The Telegraph worked yesterday direct from New York to San Francisco, circuit four thousand five hundred (4,500) miles, being the longest ever worked. A special despatch from Washington states that a despatch from General Sigel, dated Fairfax, says that the rebels are making demonstrations toward Manassas, and had run off a train near Bull Run bridge. Gen. Sigel says: "I have sent a strong force to Bull Run bridge to restore the train to the track." A flag of truce met the rebel picket at Buckland Mills, and was not allowed to go further. A despatch from General Stahl says the rebels are repairing the railroad to Manassas.

Latest Despatch.

NOV. 10, 1862.—McClellan has been relieved of command of the army of Potomac. Burnside succeeds him, and Hooker Burnside. This change being unexpected by the army, causes much sensation at Washington. It is believed that Lee's army has eluded McClellan and is now mostly at Gordonsvville, Stuart's cavalry forming rear guard. Confederates threatening Nashville. Polk and Breckenridge, with 25,000, on south side. Minister Cameron, returned per *Scotia*, reports the feeling increasing in Europe in consequence of inactivity of Federal arms.—Nothing but decisive victories will defeat intervention. It is generally understood in England that the Confederates contemplate a naval attack on northern Atlantic cities. Three immense ironclad rams in construction in England for the purpose. The *Herald's* despatch says the Confederates on Rappahannock have been reinforced by twenty thousand; that Gen. Lee designs drawing Burnside thither, while Jackson crosses Shenandoah and attacks in rear. Federals entered Culpepper on Friday—enemy retreated to Gordonsville, followed by Federal advance. Federals pushing on, and general engagement not long delayed.

Sunday School Advocate.

RENEW YOUR SUNDAY SCHOOL ADVOCATE SUBSCRIPTION.—Now is the time for renewing the subscriptions for the Sunday School Advocate. How much happiness might be conferred on the little ones, and how many bright eyes made to glisten all the brighter, if you would see that every scholar in the Sunday School has a paper to call *mine!* How would this *tie* them to the Sunday School. How many little ones would receive useful impressions for life!—Do not wait till three or four numbers of the new volume are published before you send on renewals, but send at once. Terms.—Four copies for $1. Ten copies, and all numbers over ten, sent to one address, each 20 cents per annum. Payment in advance. The best Sunday School paper puplished.

THE CHILD'S PAPER will be sent, ten copies to one address $1.

☞ Now Ready, the Provincial Wesleyan Almanack for 1863, adapted to both NOVA SCOTIA and NEW BRUNSWICK. This increasingly popular Almanack will be found this year equal to the reputation it has gained in the past. A limited number will be interleaved and bound. Send your orders promptly.

Mr. Russell, Bible Society Agent, will address a meeting in the Wesleyan Church, Dartmouth, to-morrow, Thursday evening, on the claims of the Bible Society.

☞ The Committee of the Wesleyan Parsonage Aid Fund will meet in the Vestry of the Sackville Chapel on Wednesday, Nov. 12th, at 11, A.M.

G. BUTCHER,
Secretary.

☞ We beg to acknowledge the receipt of a Sermon in Pamphlet form, by Rev. Dr. Tupper, on "The Design of the Sabbath."

At the Wesleyan Book Room,

DR. A. STEVENS' HISTORY OF METHODISM in 3 volumes:

Vol. 1—From the Origin of Methodism to the death of Whitefield.

Vol. 2—From the death of Whitefield to the death of Wesley.

Vol. 3—From the death of Wesley to the Centenary Jubilee of Methodism.

12mo., fine paper, cloth, gilt lettered, per vol. $1. 8vo., Turkey morocco, beautifully illustrated, per vol. $2.50.

A competent authority thus writes, "I have lately been looking over the third volume of this great work, and think it the most satisfactory history of Methodism that has appeared. In taking the appellative, originally fixed on Wesley and his coadjutors in scorn, in its widest sense, Dr. Stevens has given the charms of novelty and variety to a subject that hardly seemed to admit of a new idea or an additional fact; he has furnished even to many who are well read in the history of Methodism, information highly interesting and not previously accessible, except to few; and he has brought it within such a compass as to be attainable by all." In the *British Standard* the editor, Dr. John Campbell, a great authority with the Independents and Congregationalists, says:—"This great work is now closed, and taking the three volumes it is the most complete, compact, and satisfactory history of Methodism the world has seen. It had been easy for the writer to have extended it to three times its bulk. His difficulty consisted in condensation. Hence it is a great storehouse of facts. Not mere chronicles, however, for with all the bone and sinew, there is a fair supply of flesh and blood, and there is much of the work that will be read with an interest which nothing can exceed. Let those who desire to form something approaching a correct estimate of the immortal Wesley and his mighty work, but read those volumes, and they will rise up with the conviction that Wesley was one of the noblest benefactors of our race since the days of the apostles Wesleyan Methodism is here shown to be the most wonderful creation of the human mind, a system of boundless, matchless power in promoting the spiritual interests of the human race. We beg most cordially to tender respectful thanks to Dr. Stevens, and to congratulate him on being spared to rear such a monument to such a man. By so doing, he has provided for the transmission of his own name to the remotest ages; for we presume no period will ever come when this work will cease to possess interest."

Wesleyan Conference Office.

LETTERS AND MONIES RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

Rev. J. B. Hemmeon (P.W., Jas. E. Hart $2, Mrs. T. Hart $2), Rev. W. H. Heartz, D. P. Allison $16.25 B.K., Rev. D. Chapman, Rev. F. W. Moore, Rev. W. W. Percival, Rev. C. W. Dutcher, Rev. J. J. Teesdale, Rev. W. McCarty.

For the Relief Fund for the English Poor, Rev. Joshua Jordan, Maitland, $5.00.

Important to Mothers.

"Having examined the pre-cription from which Woodill's Worm Lozenges are prepared, I can state that they contain the most wholesome ingredients. I can also certify that they are efficacious having used them in my practice.
(Signed) HENRY B. FORMAN, M. D.,
Halifax, February 9. 1860. "Surgeon."

"DARTMOUTH, October 18, 1861.
"I hereby certify that I have made use of Woodill's Worm Lozenges in my treatment of worm cases with much satisfaction to myself and patient; and, having examined the prescription from which they are are made, I am enabled to testify that they are perfectly safe and efficacious, and hereby cheerfully recommend them to the public.
T. B. DESBRISAY, M. D."

IMPORTANT TO PARENTS.—This certifies that I have used Woodill's Worm Lozengers for my little children, which gave them entire relief. They were so agreeable to the taste that they ate them like candies. I gladly recommend them for general use.
MRS. H. NIKA SMITH,
The well known lecturer on Female Education.
Antigonishe, July 26, 1862.

Hundreds of such flattering testimonials have been received, but the above will suffice to prove the superiority of Woodill's Worm Lozenges over every other remedy for Worms equally as efficacious in adults as in children.
February 26

"MR. WOODILL—Many thanks for that valuable box of Lozenges. A week ago my little girl was so ill, (without the ordinary symtoms of having worms) that we thought she could not live. One box of your Lozenges has destroyed hundreds of worms, and now she is perfectly safe. I will recommend them in all my friends, and have sent you many customers for them.
Halifax, Nov. 24, 1861. G. W. CARTER."

Marriages.

By the Rev. F. W. Moore, on the 10th Oct., at the house of the bride's father, Devonshire, Bermuda, Mr. Josiah Smith, of Devonshire, to Rebecca, daughter of Mr. Samuel Moore.

By the same, on the 14th October, at the Wesleyan Chapel, Bailey's Bay, Mr. John F. Outerbridge, to Miss Henrietta Susan North, of Hamilton Parish.

By the same, on the 23rd ult., at the Wesleyan Chapel, Warwick, Mr. Anthony Astwood, of Warwick Parish, to Mrs. Flora Welch, of Pagets Parish.

By the same, on the 29th ult., in Hamilton, Capt. Joseph Wellington Stevens, to Mary Ann, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Slater, of Hamilton.

At Higginsville, Musquodoboit, on the 29th ult., by the Rev. J. J. Teesdale, Mr. Saml. Brenton, of Brookfield, to Miss Janet E. Weeks of the first named place.

Deaths.

At Hanisport, on Monday morning, the 3rd inst., Charles Dawson, infant son of Geo. and Mary Allen, aged 11 months and 27 days.

On the 7th inst., Catherine, relict of the late Mr. Robert Hobin, in the 42nd year of her age.

On Thursday, 6th inst., Mr. Richard H. McNally, aged 70 years.

At Dartmouth, on the 7th inst., in the 63rd year of her age, Eunice, relict of the late James Mathews.

At Annapolis, on the 1st inst., suddenly of diptheria, Eliza, wife of the Rev. James J. Ritchie, Rector

On the 6th inst., Frederick G. King, of Aylesford, aged 26 years.

At St. Cloud, Minnesota, on the 10th ult., James Shannon White, merchant, formerly of Amherst, N. S.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED

WEDNESDAY, November 5.

Brigt Fides, Hopkins, Demerara; schrs Oswega, Card, New York; Foam, Leary, Boston; Elizabeth Graham, McIsaac, Boston; Amelia, Gerrior, P E I; Richmond, Upton, P E Island; Ocean Gem, North Bay; Messenger, and Fair Play, Chester.

THURSDAY, November 6.

Brigts Lilly Dale, Stephens, New York; Gem, Sherring, Cow Bay; schrs A Parker Lewis, Boston; Mary E Walker, Welsh, Annapolis.

SATURDAA, November 8.

Barque Minnie Gordon, McKenzie, Pictou; brigts Mary Ann, Balcam, Sydney; Annie Geldert, Cochran, Portland; schrs Sea Slipper, Hopewell, Barbadoes; Orion, Hopkins, P E Island; Sarah, Dennis, Sydney.

CLEARED.

Nov 7—Brigt Ann, Pettipaw, Arichat; schrs Emblem, Kenney, Boston; Palestine, Meredith, Boston; Vincent, Boudrot, Newfd; A Parker, Lewis, Mahone Bay; Vesta, Kennedy, Sydney.

Nov 8—Schrs Eagle, Byrne, St Johns, Nfld; Bloomer, Shaw, Bay St George; Hope, Spinney, Tatamagouche; Elvients, Martell, Sydney.

Important Dental Notice.

Very important to Ladies residing in the Country, who intend visiting Halifax to have Dentistry done.

Dr. Macallister, Dentist,

IS fully prepared to accomodate Ladies, who may employ him, while having their work done,—*all without charge.* Every effort will be made to render his house a pleasant home, for all who may avail themselves of the opportunity.

There are many advantages offered in the arrangements:—

First, the work can be accomplished in much less time by having the patient present.

Second, the work can be done more perfectly.

Third, the success is sure.

Fourth, the great convenience and saving of expence to the patient.

Those desiring Artificial Teeth should not fail to call and examine Specimens before going elsewhere.

He would respectfully call attention to the Vulcanite rubber plates for Artificial Teeth. He has used it three years with great success, and it is in every respect better than Silver plates; he now has great pleasure in recommending it to his patrons and the public; in the United States it is being used by all the first class Dentists, at the last Dental Convention held in Ohio, July last, the whole Convention spoke in its favour, it is also used in England to a great extent: it has many advantages over every other kind of work, it is lighter, it is free from taste, it is strong and durable, and can be repaired should it brake; it can be inserted in full Sets or partial Sets with suction plates or attached; there is no plate so easy in the mouth, or so cheap.

It is now well known that Dr. *M.* after a successful practice of his profession in this Province for six years, is thoroughly competent to perform every operation of Dentistry in a most skillful manner. He would here respectfully mention that the great increase of business, and demand for his Professional services, go to show entire confidence that the Public has in his abilities to manufacture and insert Artificial Teeth.

Every kind of Dentistry skillfully performed at the complete Dental Establishment, 43 Granville Street. One door North of Dr. Black, and near the Baptist Chapel. Oct. 1 6m.

FALL STOCK
Completed,
At 150 GRANVILLE STREET.

BY the steamship *Arabia* and brig *India*, the subscriber has received the balance of his *FALL STOCK*, embracing 25 packages.

Staple and Fancy Goods,

comprising as follows, viz:

RICH BLACK GLACE SILKS, rich COLORED do do, rich FANCY do do, rich WHITE do do.

The above SILKS having been expressly manufactured to order, and just opened this day, may be relied on as the

Best Stock of Silks in the City.

Black colored SILK VELVETS, Fancy DRESS GOODS in every fabric, suitable for the season.

French DeLaines and Merinos,

COBURGS, LUSTRES, MANTLE CLOTHS, plain and fancy FLANNELS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, BONNET BORDERS, a complete assortment of Ladies and Gents GLOVES. Also—Just opened this day:

150 Fur Boas.

In Stone and Mountain Marten, Fitch, Mink, &c., with Muffs, and Cuffs to match.

Nov 5. 3w. SAMUEL STRONG.

FALL IMPORTATIONS.
Globe House,
85 GRANVILLE STREET.

DRESS GOODS, EVERY NOVELTY IN Silks,
Repps, Plain and Figd
Circassians,
Barathea,
French Merinoes,
French Delaines,
winseys
Coburgs
wool Plaids,
Mourning
Dress
Materials
in great variety

Mantle and Mantle Cloths in Melton, waterproof and Sealskin, Stays, Hosiery, Black and white Valenciennes, Honiton & Maltese Laces and Edgings A few very rich Black Lace Shawls, Fancy Fallin Velvet Pile, Maltese, and Thread with Lappet. White Cottons, Sheetings, Linens, Towellings, Table Linen, Blankets, Counterpanes, &c.

A full assortment of

MILLINERY,

Newest Styles.

Fancy Goods.

Oct 1. I. McMURRAY & CO.

NEW STORE.
CHEAP DRY GOODS.

ENNIS & GARDNER, St. John, N. Brunswick, Buyers of Dry Goods, may now select from almost an entire new stock.

Dress Goods, in every new style and texture; Black and Fancy Silks; Poplins, Reps, Foulards, Norwich Checks, Tartan Plaids, with an immense variety of Orleans, Coburgs, Plaid Lustres, Challies, from ten cents upwards.

Mantles, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Furs, Scarfs; Skeletons, Spencers, Polkas, Collars, Feathers; Flowers, Felt Hats, Berlin Goods;

The West End SHAWL, a decided novelty;

Belgravia Hoods, an English article, superior to the American.

CARPETING.—Our Stock has just been replenished with patterns 3-ply Tapestry, Kidders, and Scotch, with Rugs to match.

Blankets, Flannels, Cottons, Stripes, Cloths, Tweeds, Satinetts.

A large assortment of English *ROOM PAPER.*

☞ All Goods marked in plain figures, at such prices as will ensure sales

WANTED.—A quantity of Homespun Cloth, Socks, and Mittens. *ENNIS & GARDNER,*
oct 22.—wi Prince Wm. street.

QUINCES, APPLES, &c.

Just received, ex "Boston," from Boston:

2 *BBLS PRIME QUINCES*, 10 do prime Apples, Baldwins and Greenings, 10 dozen half Pails, 10 do large Brooms, Corn Starch, Farina, Yeast Powders, Ground Rice, extra family Flour, in bags, Bent's Coldwater, Wine, Medford and Cream Crackers. For sale at the

ILALIAN WAREHOUSE,
Hollis street, near the Ordnance, by
Oct 29. W. M. HARRINGTON & CO.

Tuition in Music and French.

A LADY accustomed to teach, and well qualified to give instruction in Music, on the Piano-forte, Melodeon, Harmonium or Organ, is desirous of obtaining pupils, and would teach Vocal Music in conjunction with Instrumental which desired. She is prepared also to give Lessons on the French Language in select classes or private circles. Terms moderate. Inquire at the Wesleyan Book Room. October 1.

New Advertisements.

☞ *Advertisements intended for this Paper should be sent in by Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clk, at the latest*

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for sale at all the principal Book Stores in the Provinces,

THE

PROVINCIAL WESLEYAN
ALMANAC,
FOR 1863.

Adapted especially to Nova Scotia & New Brunswick.

Orders received at the Wesleyan Book Room.

☞ The usual liberal allowance to wholesale buyers for cash.

November 12, 1862.

Canada Flour and Butter!

671 BRLS Canada Superfine FLOUR—brands adapted for Bakers' use.

Also—A few kegs and tinnets choice Canada Dairy Butter, just landing ex schr Hero from Montreal. GEO. H. STARR & CO.
Nov 12. 3w.

SHEFFIELD HOUSE.

We have pleasure in announcing to our friends and the public, that by recent arrivals we are in receipt of a large and varied assortment of

British and Continental Goods,

Being a part of our Fall supply of

Hardware, Ironmongery,

Cutlery, Paints, Oils, window Glass, Gunpowder, Iron, Steel, Lead Leadpipe Shot, &c.,

All of which have been personally selected in the best markets, are offered for sale on the best possible terms for Cash, or short approved Credit.

DAVID STARR & SONS.
Oct 2 6w Proprietors.

Autumn Goods.

JUST received from Great Britain, a large and well selected stock of

DRY GOODS.

Comprising every article usually found in a first rate Dry Goods House, to which the attention of *WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUYERS* is particularly called.

Cotton Twist,

of the first quality—in white, blue, red, green and orange; bales *COTTON TWINE*, Cable Laid—Low. *CLOTHING AND OUTFITTING*, of every style and price, in Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts, Ties, Collars, Braces, Gloves & Hosiery.

CARPETS,

150 pieces new and rich Patterns, in Brussels, Patent, Tapestries, Imperial 3-plies, Kidderminsters, Heavy Scotch, Unions & Druggets, &c.

Stair Carpets,

of all widths; Mats, Rugs, Hassocks, &c., 1000 pieces 4-4 *PRINTS*, in dark and medium colors.
W. & C. SILVER.
October 29. 6w.

China, Glass and Earthenware.

THE subscriber has received by Fall ships a complete assortment of

CHINA, GLASS AND Earthenware.

Embracing everything belonging to the Trade Also—Tobacco Pipes, Liquor Jars Milk, Pans, Drain pipe, Cream Crocks.

COAL OIL LAMPS,
in great variety

Kerosene and Paraffine Oils.

The public are invited to call and examine the stock, which will be sold *WHOLESALE and RETAIL* on the best possible terms for Cash.

☞ Balance of stock to arrive per ship *India.*

THOMAS P. WAY.
(Late of Firm of Cleverdon & Co)
Corner of Jacob and Water streets opposite Commercial wharf. Oct 22

OCTOBER 1862.
Fall Importations.

For the present and ensuing season

R McMURRAY & CO.

Beg to announce that they have received per several steamers and sailing ships,

The largest and best assorted stock of

NEW GOODS,

That they have ever before offered, embracing everything desirable in their line.

Ladies' Dress Goods,

In British and Foreign Reps, plain and checked *WINCEYS*, Exhibition Patterns in Figured and checked *FANCY STUFFS. CASHMERS. COBURGS.* and *ORLEANS CLOTHS*; Poplin and Fancy *COLORED SILK DRESSES*,

Rich Black Glace and Lucape SILKS, etc, etc.

Shawls and Mantles,

In all the newest styles.

MANTLE CLOTHS,

In all the new st descriptions. Gentlemen's *COATINGS & TROWSERINGS*, of the most fashionable patterns. **WOOLLENS**, the very best make of

Flannels and Blankets.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS,

In Linen of the best qualities, a choice selection of CARPETS, a large stock of

COTTON GOODS.

Purchased previous to the late great advance in prices, are now being sold much below their present value. A complete assortment of HABERDASHERY, GLOVES, Fancy woollen HOSIERY, *FANCY GOODS and MILLINERY*, Felt *Straw Hats, FLOWERS, RIBBONS*, VELVETS, *BONNET BORDERS, HAIR NETS* &c., &c.

Wholesale Buyers and Country Dealers are respectfully requested to examine the stock at

The Commerce House,
No. 144 Granville Street.
October 8.

Important to Parents.

GIVE TO YOUR SICKLY CHILDREN

WOODILL'S

Improved Worm Lozenge

THE MOST WONDERFUL CURES have been made by them.

Hundreds of the most flattering Testimonials have been received from PHYSICIAN and other.

ONE TRIAL will convince the most sceptical of their superiority over all the Vermifuges now in use.

These Lozenges are pleasant to the taste, and act immediately without physic.

James L. Woodill, Chemist
63 Hollis Street, Halifax.
March 5 1y

London Drug & Medicine Store!

STOCKED with a full and complete assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES and CHEMICALS of known strength and purity, comprising most articles to be found in a

FIRST CLASS DISPENSING AND APOTHECARY STORE.

Particular attention given, by competent persons, to the preparation of all physician's prescriptions at reasonable charges

ALSO,—English, French and American Perfumery,