General Intelligence.

Colonial.

BEQUESTS.—Among the bequeathments of the late Hon. Wm. A. Black, are included the following:—For the Wesleyan Ministers' Supernumerary Fund $1000, for the Halifax Wesleyan Sabbath Schools $400, and for the Halifax Wesleyan Poor fund $200.

REPORTED CHANGES.—The Executive Council was in Session last week. It is rumoured that the Hon. Financial Secretary has resigned, and that the vacancy is to be filled by Avard Longley, Esq., M.P.P., for Annapolis.

PICTOU RAILWAY.—Tenders for several sections of the Pictou Railway have been accepted. The whole will be under contract forthwith.

THE GOVERNOR OF N. B.—Governor Gordon appears likely to forfeit his popularity in the sister Province, by his hastiness in denouncing New Brunswickers as traitors, because that the Mayor of Fredericton did not convict a man accused of attempts to induce soldiers to desert. The City Council of Fredericton sustain their chief, and have passed resolutions condemnatory of the conduct of the Governor. The sooner he seeks for a removal the better. Should we obtain Confederation we shall hear no more of Colonists being snubbed by Governors, as they have been on many occasions.

THANKSGIVING IN P. E. I.—The Eighth of December has been appointed as a day of thanksgiving in P. E. Island.

FEDERATION.—We learn from the St. John papers that on Tuesday evening the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute, in that city, was crowded by an enthusiastic audience to hear Messrs. Tilley and Gray expound the proposed Federation scheme. The papers say that Mr. Tilley's address was a masterly effort, and one that few men in the colonies could have equalled. Mr. Tilley exposeds the fallacy of the objection that had been urged against the scheme upon the ground that the debt of Canada was so enormous that the Maritime Provinces would have to bear liabilities under the projected union which they never incurred. He clearly showed by statistics, that the debt of Canada was no greater in proportion to its population than that of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick. His arguments in favor of Federation were lucid and convincing.—*Chron.*

FREAK OF NATURE.—We learn from a correspondent that on Nov. 22, in a garden in the vicinity of Windsor, an opening rose appeared on the leafless stem of a bush long ago hung with dry seeds. A fall of snow and most severe frosts had not been able to daunt this mistaken bud, which is now expanding in the more genial atmosphere of a warm parlour.—*Ib.*

STEAMER MORETTO.—The propeller *Moretto*, from Montreal to Havana, arrived here from Pictou on Wednesday evening. She had on board, when she left Montreal, 107 horses. Having to put into Pictou for coal, she left there on Saturday last, and encountered most boisterous weather, which did considerable damage on board this odd-looking specimen of naval architecture. Her decks were swept, and her boats, galley, casks of oil, &c., went overboard. By the rolling of the steamer a number of the horses broke loose, the result of which was the death of about twenty of them. The hold of the vessel presented a sad picture. The dead horses, casks of oats and barrels of pork burst open, and their contents scattered about in the accumulated filth, was really a pitiable sight. We perceive a despatch from Pictou, in the New York papers, which states that this vessel was bound to Nassau, and that the horses were for the Confederate service.—*Sun.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Benj. Swaine and Wm. Snow of Port La Tour, were pulling their Seine a few days since, when a large shark found in the seine was drawn into the boat, and at the same instant a heavy squall struck the boat, causing her to fill and sink. Mr. Swaine was rescued by a passing boat, but, we regret to state, Mr. Snow perished.

American States.

Attempts were made on Friday night last to fire the city of New York in several places simultaneously, which, fortunately, were unsuccessful. Four of the band concerned in the plot are under arrest. Gen. Dix has issued a special order that parties arrested shall be immediately tried before a military court, and if convicted will be executed forthwith. A plot to set fire to the public buildings in Washington has also been discovered.

Sherman's mysterious and great expedition appears to be the principal theme of both Northern and Southern papers. Late accounts represent his progress to be marked by devastation. His purpose is that his army shall depend for supplies upon the country through which he passes; besides which it is his aim to waste and destroy as he proceeds. What his ultimate success may be, or what recompense may await him, time will tell.

It is expected that the Richmond campaign will be still further pursued this autumn, as the completion of Butler's canal will soon afford additional facilities to approach nearer the city with gunboats. Grant is hoping by a final grand movement to retrieve his misfortunes.

The question of employing negroes in the Confederate armies is still unsettled. The proposal is strongly opposed, and will only be adopted as a last resort.

SHERMAN.—Our dispatches show how Sherman and his veterans "go marching on." Spreading out their columns, they sweep through the heart of Georgia, carrying all before them, capturing a part of the Georgia Legislature, and sending dismay throughout the entire region. At the last rebel accounts, the army was closely approaching the city of Macon, (103 miles from Atlanta) and there appeared to be no hope of presenting any effectual resistance to his advance. Since then the Richmond papers profess to have information not to be communicated to the public. We can easily imagine its tenor. It can be nothing gratifying to the rebels, or else we may be sure that it would be trumpeted abroad without the least hesitation or restriction. It is more than probable that Sherman's capture of Macon was known at Richmond at the date of our dispatches. At any rate, his route begins to be cleared up, and his success thus far established.—*Boston Journal.*

THE BURNING OF ROME, GA.—A letter from Kingston, Ga., under date of Nov. 11, says:—Rome was evacuated at ten o'clock this forenoon by our forces; but not until the Etowah House, a respectable three story brick hotel, was consumed by fire. Stragglers managed to ignite a lot of straw in the building, and there being no fire engines in the town it was impossible to subdue the flames. A block of four brick stores was also wantonly destroyed by skulking stragglers. All the barracks were laid in ashes, and a black veil of dense smoke hung over the war desolated city nearly all day, arising from the smouldering ruins.

Owing to the great lack of railroad transportation Gen. Corse was chliged to destroy nearly a million dollars worth of property, among which was a few thousand dollars worth of condemned and unserviceable government stores. Nine rebel guns, captured at Rome by our troops, were burst, it being deemed unsafe to use them. One thousand bales of fine cotton, 2 flour mills, 2 rolling mills, 2 tanneries, one salt mill, an extensive foundry, several machine shops, together with the railroad depots and storehouses, four pontoon bridges, built by Gen. Corse's pioneer corps, for use on the Cossa and Etowah rivers and a substantial trestle bridge, nearly completed for use were destroyed. This trestle, constructed by the Engineer corps, I am told would have cost fifty thousand dollars North. Recoileting the outrages perpetrated upon Col. Streight by the "Romans," our troops as soon as they learned that the town was to be abandoned and a portion of it burned, resolved to lay Rome in ashes in revenge. The roaring of the flames as they leaped from window to window, their savage tongues of fire darting high up into the heavens, and then licking the sides of the buildings, presented an awful but grand spectacle, while the mounted patrol and the infantrymen glided along through the brilliant light like the ghostly spectres of horrid war.

A Chattanooga correspondent of the *Herald* writing under date of the 15th inst., states that he had just arrived from Atlanta. All the arsenals, foundries and rolling stock in Atlanta had been destroyed. All the factories, mills and foundries from Chattanooga to Atlanta and miles beyond had been destroyed. The railways were gutted and torn up, and all the iron put beyond use or profit to the enemy in the rear. Atlanta is no longer of military importance, and the country for miles around is wasted beyond the possibility of service to the rebel army. Atlanta is in ruins, and its streets will soon be overgrown with grass. For weeks trains coming North have been filled with Government stores and refugees, and the scenes at the depot have been those of confusion and suffering.

The Charleston *Courier* of the 9th inst., says: There is a great deal less talk about peace at the present time than there was a month since. This is gratifying. The proffer of peace must come from our enemies. It is they who forced us to take up arms, and we must continue to fight until we oblige them to acknowlege their inability to conquer and enslave us. We can only extort their confession by maintaining our position, by thwarting and frustrating their well laid plans, by beating their powerful armies, by wresting our territories from their grasp, and, if need be, carry the war into their borders.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS AT SAVANNAH.—A letter from Port Royal in the New York *Times*, dated on the 14th inst., after describing the arrangements made for the exchange of ten thousand prisoners at Savannah, which was to commence on Wednesday of last week, says:

"Probably no event of the war has invested itself with intenser interest for the public mind than this proposed exchange. What father or mother in the loyal States, from the shores of the Atlantic, across the wide continent to the Pacific coast, who has a much loved son in any of the vile prison pens of the South, is not today praying that he who is so dear may be among the number selected for release? What sister, or brother, or friend, in all the country, who has a relative or acquaintance in captivity, is not today anxiously hoping and earnestly longing that the particular soldier in whom they are individually interested may be among the fortunate ten thousand? *Ten thousand* of our men to be released of the *sixty thousand* whom the rebels claim to be in their custody. There are hundreds of families in the North to-day in painful suspense, awaiting the time which shall decide whether they have drawn prizes in this exchange lottery where five-sixths of the chances are blanks. I am glad to say that in a short time this suspense will be over.

The *Virginian* has official intelligence that Lieut. Col. Witcher, on the 5th instant captured and burned two armed United States steamers—the Barnum and Fawn—with a quantity of small arms, on Buffalo Shoals of the Big Sandy river. On the same day he captured a large amount of military stores at Wellonsburg.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 19.]

On Sunday morning last two hundred native Irishmen, who have been Federal prisoners in our hands for over twelve months past, reached Augusta, from Florence, S. C., and passed through on their way to join Hood's army.

The above mentioned prisoners were refused an exchange by the Yankee government, in consequence of their time having run out, and feeling that they had not been treated right by the said government, and with a view to revenge, took the Oath of Allegiance to the Confederate States, and were duly sworn into our army by a Catholic priest, at Florence, S. C.

RAIDS INTO MARYLAND BY GUERILLAS.—A force of about forty rebels were discovered crossing from the Maryland side of the Potomac into Virginia, near Edward's ferry, having with them some fifteen or twenty led horses and some cattle. They are supposed to have crossed during the night. The Provost Marshall of Montgomery county, as soon as he was informed of the matter, made inquiry, and is led to believe that there is a concerted horse and cattle stealing movement into Maryland going on by Mosby's and other guerilla bands. This troop was led by Harry Gilmor, who left a note pinned to the wall of a deserted building, announcing that this present raid was only a forerunner of what was to come.

From information received at Washington, it is believed there that Early has been recalled, with his entire force from the valley, to send to Savannah by rail, and that about ten thousand more troops have been detached from Lee's army and sent South, for the purpose of forming a force of about 30,000 men under Ewell, with the design of intercepting Sherman, should he attempt to approach the Atlantic coast.

European.

Lord Wodehouse, the newly appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, arrived at Dublin on the 7th inst. He was welcomed by the Corporation; who also took the opportunity of pointing out to him some of the wrongs of Ireland.

Memorials in favor of Muller have been presented to Sir G. Gray, Home Secretary. The result not yet announced, but report says he declines to interfere. Preparations for Muller's execution on 14th, were progressing at Newgate.

At the banquet of the new Lord Mayor of London, Lord Paimerston made a speech, in which, in referring to the bloody war in America, he trusted that the contending parties would soon find it better to be reconciled than to fight, that those disputes which have already bedewed that continent with blood will be settled by amicable arrangements between themselves.

Earl Russel made an important speech at Aberdeen on the occasion of his being installed as Lord Rector of the University. In reference to the American war he expressed his conviction that the only bright side in it was the prospect of liberty to the African.

The *Methodist Recorder* says: Should the Confederates decide upon introducing their negroes into the army, supposing them to behave well and not turn upon their masters, several results appear likely to follow. In the first place, the inequality in point of numbers between the contending parties will be redressed, and, as a probable consequence, the war will be proportionally prolonged. In the second place, two new and horrible elements of bitterness will be introduced into the strife; the Federals will be forced to kill the very people whom they wish to befriend; and emancipated negroes on both sides will be brought face to face to decimate each other's ranks, and to inflict upon each other tortures such as hitherto have only been inflicted on them by the command of what is called a superior race. In the third place, as a counterbalancing consideration, the cause of abolition will bo materially forwarded. To the million or more captives already set free through the success of the Northern arms, will be added as many scores or hundreds of thousands as may be set free by Southern policy; and thus another considerable step will be gained towards the total extirpation of slavery. It is thus that amid groans and flames and shaking of earth and heaven, the infernal monster seems destined to expire.

Latest advices from Madeira confirm the report that the steamer Laurel, from Liverpool, had transferred a crew to a large screw steamer, named the Sea King, off Madeira. Thirty-six men, however, refused to join the Sea King, and were sent back to Liverpool.

The English papers publish the official correspondence between the American Consul at Bahia and the President of that Province, in which the former protests against any privilege being extended to the Florida, and demands her detention for a violation of the sovereignty of Brazil; and the latter replies that the Florida will be allowed such assistance as the law permits to recognized belligerents, and that he has no authority to cause the detention of the vessel.

In a second letter the President protests against the outrage committed by the Federal steamer Waschusett, and the Consul's connivance therein, and breaks off official relations with the Consul, and closes Brazilian ports to Waschusett.

Under this correspondence several of the English journals reiterate their denunciations of the seizure, and the *Star* says that, though the Federal accounts have not yet been received, there can be no doubt that a very gross violation of neutrality law has been committed, and it hopes the United States Government will repudiate the transaction, and offer satisfaction to Brazil. It says:—"The American Government is strong enough to wait for the capture of the Confederate cruisers in due form. The triumph of the Kearsage has lost none of its *eclat* from the previous career of its victim; and we know nothing which could so raise the reputation of this government of the United States among its friends in Europe as a prompt offer of reparation to Brazil for this unquestionable and unpardonable outrage."

The details of the hurricane at Calcutta are given. It appears that about every ten years one of these Cyclones visits that country. In 1842 and 1852 similar hurricans occurred; but the recent one surpassed others in severity. Calcutta the boasted city of Palaces, is now described as a mere wreck; and out of the 220 magnificent vessels in the Hoogley, more than one half were lost, and the remainder more or less injured. Only ten were left at their moorings. Seawards the Cyclone extended over 120 miles, and over the land for several miles, and in one district swept the huts of the natives and the inmates completely away. The loss of life in that district alone is supposed to be about 2000.

The Court has been called to account by the *Times* for the niggardliness with which royal visitors to Great Britain are always entertained. They are usually suffered to find hotel quarters, and the heir of Italy was recently left to the hospitality of the Italian ambassador. It is suggested that one of the duties of royalty is to represent the nation when receiving illustrious guests, and that if the Sovereign is determined to remain in retirement, this duty, like that of holding levees, should be delegated into other hands. The Prince of Wales has recently seen in other courts what royal hospitality should mean, so perhaps he will profit by the advice and the example.

ITALY.—The Debate in Chamber Deputies on Convention, and removal of Capital, continued on tenth and eleventh without coming to vote. Insurrectionary movements again reported in Venetia. Armed bands had made demonstrations in Triuli, and at Venzone. Troops were in pursuit.

Additional details of floods in Tuscany show deplorable damage in and around Florence. It is believed few lives were lost. King Victor Emmanuel and Czarewitch exchanged visits at Turin.

NEW MUSIC.—The following beautiful pieces for the Piano have been received, which we have pleasure in recommending to the lovers of good music, viz:—instrumental, "The Betrothed," and "Sunny Side Set"—patriotic songs, "Atlanta is Ours," "Our Flag, our Army and our President"—and another charming piece—"Me Too." These are published by Horace Waters, New York, and for sale also by D. Ditson & Co., Boston.

THANKSGIVING SERVICES.—The Services tomorrow in the Methodist Churches of this city will be as follows:—Brunswick St. Church at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Grafton St. Church, 11 a.m.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Notices intended for insertion should not be written on the back of business letters, or embodied with other matter. We have not time to copy, and when thus written they are likely to be overlocked.

Wesleyan Conference Office.

LETTERS AND MONIES RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

J. W. Harvie $2, Rev. T. B. Smith (P.W. W. Haines $2) Mr. N. Paterson $2. Rev. J. Shenton (enquire at St. John Parsonage—second parcel now by packet) Rev. Dr. Pickard, R. Guest (B.R. $3) Jas Gardiner (P.W. $2) Rev. I. N. Parker (send the notice again) Rev. J. Taylor (B.R. $16, P.W. A Spurr $2. Mrs. Beedy $2, two new subs.) G. W. Bochner $4, Rev. M. Pickels (parcel by packet) Rev. A. S. DesBrisay, (parcel ready) Rev. L. Howie per Mr. Marvin $24, M. Smith (P.W. $4) D. Beers $2, Rev. C. Stewart (B.R $20, will send to day.) Rev. Dr. DeWolfe, (sent by express a month since; we are making earnest inquiry.) Mr. A. D. Morton (P. W. Jas. Clish $2, H. R. Narraway $2, S. Burns $2. T. Bigney $2. E. McLeod $2, A. McDonald $10, D. Perrin $4, G. Bigney $6, G. Langill $2, R. Brecken $2. W. Heard $2, J. Stanley $2, G. Moore $2, J. Higgins $2. G. Milner $1.50, W. E. Dawson $3, Jas. Moore $2, G. Brace $2, W. Snelgrove $2. W. W. Lord $2, J. Cairns $3, R. Wright $2, J. Rendall $2) Thos. Morris $1.

GRAHAM'S PAIN ERADICATOR

How many Consumptives owe their afflictions to that fatal mistake of "*waiting for a Cough to get well of itself.*" Avoid this error, by availing yourself of that sure remedy for Coughs, Colds, and all pulmonary complaints—"Graham's Pain Eradicator."

Read the following from John Murphy, Esq. Coroner, Petersville, Queens county, N. B.

"In the autumn of 1861, one of my sons was seized with a distressing Cough which rapidly increased in severity, accompanied by pain in the chest, spitting of blood, etc.; under the combined effects of which he became rapidly reduced.—Hearing of the astonishing results of Graham's Pain Eradicator in the cure of disease, I procured a bottle; by the use of which, I am happy to say, he was restored to perfect health.—From this, and other instances of its efficacy, I can with increasing confidence, recommend it to the afflicted."

The Emperor of Brazil has appointed a "Board of Health" to investigate and decide what proprietary remedies should be admitted into the country and what excluded. After some months session they have reported condemning them all except Dr J C Ayer's & Co's preparations. Three of those they recommended the Emperor to admit for the benefit of the public health, while they hold the fourth, Cherry Pectoral under advertisement for further information respecting one of its ingredients—morphine which, while so extensively employed and so highly esteemed as a remedy in this country, is scarcely known in that. Of all the other medicines before them, the Imperial commission say, "no one of them merit any favor what ever, or protection from this Government, as they contain nothing new or any specific virtues not fully known and used by our own phy-icians." The Imperial Government has accordingly prohibited them all from admission through the custom house, except the remedies of our distinguished countrymen above mentioned—in discrimination by their learned men, very like that to which experience has led the American people.—*Boston Herald.*

Nov 2 1m

"We the undersigned inhabitants of Cornwallis having observed the astonishing effect resulting from the use of *Graham's Pain Eradicator and Magnetic Oil*, and having used it ourselves and in our families with the best success, for the removal of complaints for which it is intended, confidently recommend it to the public as surpassing any other Liniment or Pain Killer now in use.—

WILLIAM MURRAY, Pastor of the North Cornwallis Presbyterian Church.

JAMES PARKER, Pastor of the 3rd Cornwallis Baptist Church.

JAMES G. HANNIGAR, Wesleyan Minister, Canning Cornwallis.

JOHN R. KEAN, Pastor of the Congregational Church, Canning, Cornwallis

DAVID FREEMAN, Pastor of the Baptist Church Canning, Cornwallis

Ebenezer Bigelow, J. P. Amasa Loomer,
Levi W. Eaton, J. P. James W. Sharp,
John H. Clarke, J. P. Hanley C. Shafner,
David Ellis, J. P. S. G. Kerr,
Philip Weaver, J. P. Charles E. Burbidge,
Peter Wickwire, J. P. Joseph Jackson,
Thomas Lovett, J. P. Benjamin W. Jacques
John Northup, John W. Ells,
James Blackburn, James Hunter,
Arnold S. Burbidge, James Tupper,
George E. Eaton, Albert Chase,
Elijah Loomer, Thomas H. Giliatt,
Daniel Cogswell, David Palmer,
Foster Woodbury, Henry Porter,
David Harris Newcomb, J. N. Coleman,
Charles E. Parker, Thomas B. Jacques,
Campbell Bowles,

Neglected Coughs and Colds.—Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "Common Cold," in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon preys upon the Lungs. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" or *Cough Lozenges*, afford instant relief. Sold by all Druggist.

A Fine Head of Hair.—Nature's own diadem and title to dignity is to-day the coveted treasure of every person, as it was in olden time the pride of Absalom and the strength of Samson. It is the duty of all to cultivate the hair. You can do it and preserve it through life by the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, or Hair Dressing. Every Druggists sells them.

Holloway's Pills—Public opinion is the great tribunal by which the value of all discoveries is judged. Its verdict on this great alterative, antiseptic and tonic medicine, founded on the testimony of rejoicing and grateful thousands, is favorable throughout the world. Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers

To 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

Marriages.

On the 12th inst., at the Wesleyan Parsonage, Germain Street, St. John, N B, by the Rev. John S. Addy, Mr Sumner Drew, to Miss Clara A. Dresser, both of St. John.

At Wesleyan Church, East Aylesford, on the 23rd inst., by Rev. Wm. McCarty, Mr. Eugene Fitch, to Miss Emma Jane West both of the above place.

At Ragged Islands, Nov 17th, by the Rev. J. E. Thurlow, Mr. George Walls, to Mrs. Rebecca Harding.

At Fairville, N. B., on the 18th ult., by the Rev. J. Shenton, Mr Samuel Atkins of St. John, to Mrs. Jane Swan, of Sussex Vale, Kings Co.

On the 23rd inst., by the Rev. N. Gunnison, Mr. Geo. W. Borden, of Cornwallis, to Emma E., daughter of James P. West.

At St. Paul's Church, Charlottetown, on the 17th inst., by the Rev David Fitzgerald, Albert, son of Commander Charles Hensley, R. N., to Sarah W., only daughter of the late Stephen W. DeBlois, Esq., of Halifax.

Deaths.

At Pisarinos, N. B., on the 18th ult, Mrs Elizabeth Logan, aged 34 years, leaving a husband and 6 children.

At Wesmouth, Digby Co., on the 8th inst., Mrs Sarah A. Delap, aged 47 years wife of James E. Delap, and daughter of the late Capt John Timpany.—Christian Messenger please copy

At Moncton, N. B., on the 20th ult., Abigail, wife of Wm Haines, Esq., a native of Chichester, N. H. Mrs. H. was sustained during a long and painful illness by her strong christian faith, and calmly and cheerfully rendered up her spirit into the hands of Him whom she had believed

At Campbelton, Restigouche, N B, on the 12th inst., James Tweedy, fourth son of Allan and Elizabeth McKendrick, aged 7 years and 4 months.

"They die in Jesus, and and are blest
How calm their slumbers are."

At Claremont, Dalhousie, N B, on the 13th inst., Wm Stockton Throckmorton, aged 7 years and 11 months. Also on the 19th inst., Emma Partelow, aged 11 years, youngest children of Andrew Barbarie, Esq

At St. John, N B, on the 17th inst., Rhoda Ann, second daughter of the late John Hennigar, Senr., of that city. She was a member of the Wesleyan Church, an exemplary, consistent and unobtrusive christian, and died in the hope of a glorious resurrection.

At Wolfville, on the 15th inst., Rupert George, infant son of Henry S., and Mary A. Chesley.

"He shall not return to us, but we shall go to him"

On the 27th inst., Jane, fourth daughter of Wm. Lowe, in the 29th year of her age.

On the 24th inst., William Rhodes, aged 3½ years and 3 months

On the 23rd inst., Mr. Edward F. Shann, a native of Brandon, Suffolk, England, in the 75th year of his age.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED

WEDNESDAY, Nov 23.

Steamer Moretta, Wright, Quebec; brigt Kate, McDougall, New York.

THURSDAY, Nov 24.

Steamer Africa, Anderson, Boston; barques Halifax, O'Brien, Boston; Janet, Kenny, Demerara; brigt Planet, Lamb, Anguilla.

FRIDAY, Nov 25

Steamers Asia, Moodie, Liverpool; Commerce, Snow, Charlottetown; Franconia, Nickerson, Boston; schr J Bell, Bragg, Newfld

SATURDAY, Nov 26

Brigts Queen of the North, Campbell, Toronto; Matilda, New York; schr Angola, Craine, New York.

SUNDAY, Nov 27

Brigt Iris, Burrell, Boston; schrs Daring, Slaughwhite, Lunenburgh; August Parker, Lewis, Pennant; Adino, Curry, P E Island; R Noble, Thompson, Sydney; Agile, Vogler, Port Medway; Napier, LaHave.

MONDAY, Nov 28.

Brigts Victoria Maria, Sydney; Annie Grieve, do; schrs Sea Slipper, Kennedy, P E Island; Bloomer, Shaw, Newfld; Antelope, Porter, Yarmouth; Foaming Billow, Glawson, Sheet Harbour.

CLEARED.

Nov 22—Barque Creole, Gorman, Quebec.

Nov 24—Steamer Africa, Anderson, Liverpool; ship Summer Curry, St George's, N B; barque Eliza Barss, Frith, Bermuda; brig Chanticleer, Matson, F W Indies; brigt Cyprus, Perry, Wallace.

Nov 25—Steamers Asia, Moodie, Boston; Alpha, Hunter, St John's, Nfld; Franconia, Nickerson, Charlottetown; Commerce, Snow, Boston; schr Nancy, Taylor, New York.

Notice to the Public

And Instructions to all Postmasters.

Pattern Post between Nova Scotia and the United Kingdom.

ON and from this date, Patterns of Merchandize may be transmitted by Post between Nova Scotia and England by Packet, at the following rates of Postage, which must be prepaid by means of Postage Stamps.

For a packet not exceeding 4 ounces.	Above 4 oz. and not exceeding ½ lb.	Above ½ lb. and not exceeding 1 lb.	Above 1 lb. and not exceeding 1½ lb.	Above 1½ lb. and not exceeding 2 lbs.	Every additional ½ lb.
7 cts.	12½ cts.	25 cts.	37½ cts	50 cts	12½ cts.

Special attention is directed to the following Rules and Regulations, which will be strictly enforced:

1st No packet or patterns must exceed two feet in length, breadth or depth; exceeding such dimensions, it will be treated and charged as a letter.

2nd The patterns must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed, whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be construed as having, on this ground, an intrinsic value. Packets containing patterns of intrinsic value will be treated and charged as letters.

3rd. There must be no writing or printing other than the address of the person for whom the packet is intended, the address of the sender, trade mark and numbers and the prices of the article; otherwise the packet will be treated as a letter.

4th. The packets must be sent in covers open at the ends, so as to be easy of examination.—Samples, however, of drugs, seeds, and so forth, which cannot be sent in open covers, may be enclosed in bags linen or other material, tied at the neck; bags so closed that they cannot be easily opened, even although they be transparent, must not be used for this purpose. Non-compliance with this rule will also subject the package to be treated as a letter.

In all other respects the regulations of the Colonial Book Post will apply to the Pattern Post. Under these regulations, in order to prevent any interruption to the regular transmission of letters, a packet of patterns may, when it is necessary, be kept back for one mail beyond the time when in the ordinary course it would be forwarded.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or the person of any officer of the Post Office is of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped and not sent to its destination.

A. WOODGATE,
General Post Office, Halifax, Nov. 23, 1864. } P. M. General. 2 ins.

1864.

Inland Route.

Halifax & Boston, via St John.

THE steamer "EMPEROR" will leave Windsor for St. John during the month of November as follows.

Wednesday, 2nd,	1 p m
Saturday, 5th	4 p m
Wednesday, 9th	7 a m
Saturday, 12th	10 a m
Wednesday, 16th	1 p m
Saturday, 19th	3 p m
Wednesday, 23rd	6 30 a m
Saturday, 26th	8 a m
Wednesday, 30th	noon

Connecting with the steamers New England and New Brunswick, between St. John, Portland and Boston; also, with the Grand Trunk Railway at Portland, for all parts, Canada and the West.

FARES:

Halifax to St. John	$4 50
" Eastport	5 00
" Portland	7 00
" Boston	8 00
" New York	12 50
" Quebec	14 50
" Montreal	16 50

Through Tickets and any farther information can be had on application to

A. & H. CREIGHTON,
Agents Ordnance Square

Oct 5 London

New Advertisements.

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

DENTAL NOTICE.

WE ARE requested to give notice, that Dr. Macalaster of Halifax will visit the following places professionally. Will be in Newport during the month of November, at Maitland in December, at Great Village, Londonderry, in January, and at Truro in February. This will be a rare opportunity for those who require Dental operations, and cannot conveniently visit Halifax. During his absence from Halifax, the office business will be conducted by his partner, Dr. Mackey, formerly of New York.

Office 48 Granville St., Halifax.
MACALASTER & MACKEY.

Nov. 30 2ins.

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 Alexander SHAWLS Long and Square Woolen do., MANTLES and Mantle Cloths, in variety, French Merinoes and Delaines, Alpaccas, 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, Satinnet's, Reversable Beavers, Cassimeres, Whitneys, Meltons, Canvoons.

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
CARPETINGS
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.

Commerce House,

No. 144 Granville Street.

R. McMURRAY & Co.,

Have imported this season, the largest and choicest stock of

DRY GOODS

They have ever offered, and invite the attention of buyers especially to their Dress Goods, Shawls, Furs, Millinery, Felt and Plush Hats, Terrys, Flowers, Laces, Hosiery, Silks, Mantillas, Mantle Cloths, Bonnets, Velvets, Ribbons, Plumes, Embroideries, Gloves.

Knitted Fancy Wool Goods.

Hoods, Sontags, Capes, Capes and Shawls,

AND A VARIETY OF

FANCY GOODS.

Whiteys, Cassimeres, Blankets, Carpets, Coatings, Doeskins, Scotch Tweeds, Flannels, Curtain Damasks,

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

WOOLENS.

All kinds of Linen Goods, Sheetings, Table Damasks Towelling, &c.

COTTON GOODS,

At a considerable reduction from last season's Prices

Superior White Shirtings,

At 9d per yard and up; White, Red and Blue Cotton Yarn. Ready Made Clothing, and Outfits for Coasters, Fishermen and Miners. And a large variety of other Goods suitable for Town and Country Trade at moderate Prices

Wholesale and Retail!

Nov 23

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

CHISWELLS PECTORAL BALSAM

HAS been in use through Nova Scotia for twenty odd years, and in England for many years previous to its introduction here. Its sales have steadily increased from the beginning—a convincing proof of its efficacy and of the estimation in which it is held. For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Difficulty in Breathing, Incipient Consumption, and other Pulmonary Complaints, it may safely be warranted. Read the following, suggesting the evil of delaying in a climate such as ours, to attend to Colds and Coughs:—The Census reports tells us that Consumption carried off, in 1860–61, one hundred and seven persons within the County of Halifax, and seven hundred and sixty-seven from the whole Province. The total number of deaths from all causes, during the same period, was 4679. Thus Consumption takes to itself the credit of having slain one-sixth of those who died during the year—more than any other disease can, except Diptheria. And how does Consumption arise? Whence does it spring? Why, in a gleet of that cold you caught either when you went out in damp weather without a suitable protection for your feet, or when you came home from that social gathering and did not take care to wrap yourself up sufficiently, saying, "Oh I'm young!" or "I'm hearty!" or, "There's no fear of me!" and a score of expressions of the same kind which heedlessness has coined and thoughtlessness keeps current. With just such exclamations you have exposed yourself carelessly, and "A slight cold that will go away in a day or two" has somehow hidden itself under your pillow, and taken possession of you whilst you slept. The "slight cold" developes into a pulmonary affection. A Cough begins to harrass you. The hectic flush comes and goes on your cheek. Soon friends bend over you in sorrow and say, "Consumption is here!" Your wisdom is to attend to that Cough at once! Don't wait too long! Use

Chiswells Pectoral Balsam,

For the timely use of this well known remedy will cause the fiend to unfasten the fangs he seeks to bury deep in your most vital part—your lungs—and will effectually banish him.

Sold by George Johnson, Druggist, 148 Hollis Street, Halifax, N. S. General Agent for New Brunswick, T. B. Barker, Druggist, St. John.

Nov 16

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