But, Brother, is commendation of an individual who, in contradistinction from the behaviour of the mass of his compeers, does what he has the means of doing, a condemnation of the poor fellow who is INCAPABLE THROUGH THE WANT OF MEANS? A mind unprepossessed could never have had a suspicion in the case; and sorry must have been the pen that could have written the declaration above complained of, as the meaning of my article,

Yours,
FNM.

St. John, Nov. 7th, 1864.

General Intelligence.

Colonial.

HOMICIDE CASE.—The trial of Woodill for manslaughter resulted in a verdict of "Not Guilty."

RETURNED HOME.—His Excellency Sir R. G. McDonnell and lady, returned home by the steamer *Canada*. The Hon. Messrs. Henry, McCully, and Archibald, returned via St. Johns. The Hon. Prov. Sec'y. arrived on Monday.

THE CONFEDERATION SCHEME.—It is expected that on the return of the Hon. Dr. Tupper, a meeting will be called to lay before the public the doings of the Quebec Conference. The Hon. Messrs. Tilley and Gray are to hold a meeting for a similar purpose in St. John, N. B.

FIRES.—On Saturday night a stable in Albermarle St. was discoverd to be on fire, and before it was subdued two cows were suffocated. On Sunday evening a fire broke out in the same building, arising perhaps from the smouldering embers of the previous night. Another fire occurred at about the same time on Sunday night, and near to the same place, a bakery was found to be in flames, but was soon extinguished. Another conflagration took place in Barrack St., on Monday afternoon, by which two barns, a quantity of forage, and a double dwelling house were consumed.

The fire at Windsor last week, by which two barns, horses, and other property were destroyed and which threatened the destruction of the town, is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

N. S. RAILWAYS.—The *Colonist* as the Govt. Organ makes the authorized statement that the time for receiving the Pictou line contract was postponed for the purpose of reducing the cost—that the line will be put under contract without delay—and that arrangements have been completed to insure the building of the Annapolis line, and also the line between Truro and Moneton at an early period. We believe the carrying forward of these Railways, to be essential to the prosperity of the Province.

DISTRESSING FATALITY AT BRIDGETOWN.—On Friday, 4th inst. the inhabitants of this Town and its vicinity were startled at the mournful tidings that Mrs. Jeptha Rice, had been precipitated from the bridge across the river, and was drowned. The bridge is undergoing repairs and is impassible for horses and carriages; but by means of plank laid upon the stringers, foot-passengers had continued to cross the river. It will be remembered that at the time to which we refer, the rain was falling, a gale from the south-east was raging, and twilight was just deepening into the gloom of a tempestous night. Mrs. Rice had been in the Town, shopping, and had some parcels in her hands, and was returning homeward, crossing the bridge, when stepping upon a cross plank, it is supposed, she was plunged into the stream below. A lad, who at the time, was not far away, heard her fall and gave the alarm. A boat was got out into the stream, and vain attempts were made to save her. Her bonnet, a fur boa, and some of the parcels were picked up; but to this hour, her remains have not been found, although daily and diligent search has since been made. At the time of the disaster, the ebb-tide was in its strength, and it is supposed that she has been carried far down the river.

Mrs. Rice was about thirty years of age, of an amiable temperament, and was much beloved by a large circle of friends. Her bereaved husband has the sympathy of the whole community.—*Free Press.*

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—Last week a young man by the name of Baker McInnis, a native of Musquodoboit, met with a sudden death at Sheet Harbour. He got entangled in the machinery of Mr. Starr's Mills, which cut his body into three pieces. He was unmarried, and the principal support of aged parents.—*Sun.*

American States.

The result of the election struggle has determined the continuance of President Lincoln in office as Chief of the Republic for another four years. The election passed off much more peaceably than had been anticipated. The triumph of the Republican party is great. Nearly all the States went for Lincoln, and the probable result as regards the prosecution of the war will be greatly to strengthen the government. Whether this will be really the best for the interests of the Union remains to be proved. It is not unlikely that the Confederates will be roused to greater energy, and will make more desperate efforts to secure their independence; but whether they can withstand the vastly greater resources and power of the North, is a question. We cannot see that any better prospects of peace would have been given had McClellan been elected.

There are no war movements of any consequence to report. Sherman's plans are kept a secret, though the Richmond papers express confidence as to ability to defeat his project, and to draw him into a snare. The obstinacy of Grant appears to have received a check as regards the Richmond campaign. The fall rains and mud will prevent the advance of the army of the Potomac, and may possibly give some advantage to Lee. Arrangements have been made for the exchange of prisoners. The *Florida* Confederate war vessel was captured at Bahia, a neutral port, by the U. S. gunboat *Wachusett*, and without loss of life, the capture being a complete surprise. The Southerners who made the raid on St. Albans, and who were captured in Canada, are to be put on their trial there. There is a bill before the Confederate Congress to confiscate the property of citizens, liable to militia duty, who are absent from the country. The proposition to arm the slaves was being warmly debated. In President Davis' message he expresses disapproval of arming the slaves, while so many whites are out of the ranks. The Federal Congress, by the recent elections, will have 140 Republicans to 43 Democrats, thereby giving to the former the power to alter the constitution on the slavery question by a two thirds vote.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—By midnight the Democrats abandoned hope and went home, while the Union men became more and more jubilant as return after return was read at the Union League rooms. It was finally decided to serenade the President at once, and about 2 o'clock this morning a band struck up "Hail to the Chief," in front of the War office, where Mr. Lincoln had been receiving returns over the military telegraph. He at first declined saying anything, but the appeals of the delighted crowd could not be resisted, and he made a few appropriate remarks.

He said the results, as shadowed by the returns received, conveyed to him the gratifying intelligence that a majority of his fellow citizens had at least given him credit for having honestly endeavored to discharge his official duties, but the patriotism of those citizens who had voted differently should not be impeached. They had doubtless acted in accordance with their convictions of right, and as we should expect their acquiescence in the result, we should not question their motives.

FREEDOM.—Governor Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, recently addressed the colored men of Nashville, in which he said that, "reflecting through what a storm of obloquy they are compelled to pass, I am almost induced to wish that as in the days of old, a Moses might arise, who should lead them safely to their promised land of freedom and happiness." The audience answered, "You are our Moses," and as he continued his remarks they shouted, "We want no Moses but you." The Governor then continued:—"Well, then, humble as I am, if no other better shall be found, I will indeed be your Moses, and lead you through the Red Sea of war and bondage, to a fairer future of liberty and peace. I speak now as one who feels the world his country, and all who love equal rights his friends. I speak, too, as a citizen of Tennessee. I am here on my own soil, and here I mean to stay and fight this great battle of truth and justice to a triumphant end. Rebellion and slavery shall, by God's good help, no longer pollute our State. Loyal men, whether white or black, shall alone control her destinies; and when this strife in which we are all engaged is past, I trust, I know, we shall have a better state of things, and shall all rejoice that honest labor reaps the fruits of its own industry, and that every man has a fair chance in the race of life."

THE NEW YORK ELECTION FRAUDS.—In the trial at Baltimore, of Edward Donohue, jr., of Albany, N. Y., before the military commission, it was proved that a system for manufacturing bogus soldiers' votes, had been inaugurated by Democratic politicians of New York. A number of blanks filled with forged names, and shown to be in Donohue's hand writing, were produced; also letters, one of which was addressed by Donohue to Gen. James Farrell, Commissary Gen'l of Subsistence of the State of New York, and saying: "I send with this note a number of ballots for your county." "I guess you have enough. Fearing that you might not, I enclose envelopes and powers of attorney sworn to." "You can fill them up as well in your county as we can here." Donohue pleaded guilty, and appealed for mercy. His commission empowered him to take "Democratic votes of New York soldiers," and was signed by Horatio Seymour, Governor of New York, and his Private Secretary. Donohue and his accomplice, Ferry, were sentenced to imprisonment for life, and the sentences were approved of by the President. The trial of Colonel North, the New York State Agent at Washington, commenced Nov. 3. Marvin Jones, North's Chief Assistant, has made a full confession of his complicity in the forgery, and that the business has been carried on at Col. North's agency much more extensively than at Baltimore. Gov. Seymour sent Judge Parker and others to Washington to procure the release of the criminals. The commission had interviews with the President and Secretary of War, and urged the policy of releasing Col. North, as he was very popular in New York, and his arrest would create excitement. Secretary Stanton did not release the prisoners. Since the arrests were made, Gov. Seymour has made a speech at Penn Yan, N. Y., in which he said, "It ill becomes a government which has sent soldiers by entire regiments to vote in Indiana, and which has controlled the ballot-box in Maryland by the bayonet, to inquire very closely concerning a few fraudulent votes."

CIVILITIES BETWEEN HOSTILE PICKETS IN VIRGINIA.—A letter from Grant's army in the *Springfield Republican* presents us with a few more incidents of the intimate relations existing between hostile pickets:—When the last salute was finished yesterday there was some cross-firing of words between the aroused pickets along our sidette line. 'How are you, Atlanta?' called out one of our boys. 'Would better try and take Petersburg, now,' was the brief response. 'Sherman is after you fellers sharp,' said Yank. 'Went you send some more of your coloured drudders into another mine?' asked Johnny. 'Don't you want some coffee and sugar?' inquired our men tauntingly. 'Wouldn't you like to exchange your wormy hard tack for our johnny cake,' replied the foe. This last hit was a hard one and unexpected. Our poor soldiers do have shockingly poor bread just now. The worms in it are very large and very lively. We did not know before that they had been seen from the enemy's works. There was more of this verbal sharp-shooting. It is much practised now-a-days. While the two lines are in such close proximity no orders will prevent intercourse, even among those who are true and loyal to their respective sides. There is a cornfield between our lines at one point, a little to the left of Cemetery Hill. The opposing pickets will creep into that for an occasional friendly chat, or for barter, or for a game of cards. Only think of it! Two of them were playing a game a few days since with Abe Lincoln and Jeff Davis as imaginary stakes. The Lincolnite lost. 'There,' says the winner, 'Old Abe belongs to me.' 'We'll send him over by the Petersburg express,' responded the defeated Yank. One day last week there had been lively shelling and some musketry firing in the forenoon. After dinner there was a slack of hostilities. A Johnny rose up on the parapet of his line and shook a paper as a sign of truce, then sprang over into the corn-field. At once a hundred men from either line were over their works, and side by side, swapping papers for papers, tobacco for jacknives, hard tack or sugar for corn cake. New acquaintances were made. In some instances old acquaintances were revived. A Connecticut sergeant found a townsman and schoolmate in a sergeant from over the way. A Connecticut officer found a kinsman in a rebel officer. A loyal Maryland regiment was *vis-a-vis* with a Maryland secesh regiment. Many links of union were there. One found a brother on the other side, and yet another his own father. There's the romance of war for you! After a little time the swapping of the day was done, and officers and men returned to their own lines. All was quiet again until the artillery re-opened fire. Then half a score of loiterers sprang up from their concealment in the corn and scrambled back to their places behind the works. Thus the fighting and the chatting alternate. Queer business this war!

MORE RICHMONDS IN THE FIELD.—Information from rebel and other sources demonstrates that Gen. Lee has been engaged for some months in fortifying Burksville and Danville. The former is on the Danville railroad, at its junction with the Lynchburg railroad, and also is a point connected by rail with Petersburg. It is some fifty or sixty miles from Richmond, and, as may be seen by the map, it is a position of considerable strategic importance, owing to its numerous railroad connections, and its location within reach of a country rich in agricultural productions.

Some eighty-five miles from Burksville is Danville, situated about on the line which separates Virginia from North Carolina. It is connected by railroad with all the prominent points on the Atlanta and Gulf coasts, and is in reality, a position equal in importance to Richmond. It has the merit of being located in a country that affords great facilities for fortifications, and in consequence it can very easily be made impregnable to attack. In addition to this defensive quality, it has the advantage of short lines of communication with Wilmington, Charleston, Mobile, and all points now considered of value by the Confederate leaders.

At these two points the Confederates have been erecting fortifications, whose character we can infer from the fact that, thus far in the war we have never succeeded in carrying any rebel works save Vicksburg, either by siege or assault. The rebels have shown that in engineering skill they have no superiors in existence; and hence we need have no difficulty in deciding upon what they have done at Burkeville and Danville. Besides erecting systems of impregnable works, they have been for months accumulating supplies at these points, so that at any moment the positions are ready for the reception and sustenance of Lee's entire army.

What of all this? Simply that Lee tenaciously holds the roads leading from Richmond to these two positions, and will, when it becomes necessary, remove his army from Richmond to Burkeville. Once there, a second Richmond awaits our army, one equally strong as the rebel capital, and which can undoubtedly afford as prolonged and costly resistance as the point which for nearly four years has defied the entire strength of the North. We have not yet gotten Richmond, nor is there even a probability that we shall get it within the next six months; but if the place were in our possession to-day another Richmond would place itself between our armies at Burkesville. Suppose this also taken, after a lapse of weary and bloody months, perhaps years, there is still another and a stronger Richmond awaiting us at Danville. These are facts, and should be known, in order that the people may appreciate the magnitude of the task before them. There are three Richmonds already in the field, and we have not, in nearly four years, taken one of them, and that one not at all the strongest. It is necessary to know these things in order that the public may understand how true are the assertions of those conducting the war that it is near its termination. Not a month ago General Sherman said that this war had only just begun; as its commencement he pronounced it a twenty years' war; and in these assertions he was right. Mr Lincoln and his supporters know that they are true, but they conceal this belief from the people to secure their personal ends.

With the fortification of Burkesville and Danville, Richmond loses nearly all its importance. Could it have been captured before these other points had been made impregnable, its loss to the Confederacy would have been vital. Now it is but an advanced work of which the other places form second and third lines of equal, if not greater strength. Lee will hold Richmond as long as he can, for every time that he loses two men we lose ten. When its supplies become exhausted, or their transportations difficult, he will fall back to Burkesville, and repeat the Richmond system of defences. Powerful as is the North, it is not strong enough to wear out the South, so long as the latter fight behind impregnable earthworks, and the former is obliged to besiege and assault.

We have wasted so much time in attempting to take Richmond, that the confederates have been able to make its loss to them one very far from being of vital importance. Thanks to the administration of Washington, when it falls into our hands it will be a Barren victory; one which will in nowise compensate for the ten thousands of lives that have been lost in our attempt to capture it.—*Chicago Times.*

European.

The commercial world is rapidly resuming its wonted placidity. The money market is easier, gold is flowing rapidly into the Bank, discounts are lower, the price of consols has risen, and capitalists are investing in sugar, cotton, and other produce, at the present low prices. In the course of a short time the Bank is expected to reduce its terms for paper, and the improvement which has taken place on this side of the Channel has extended to the other. The position of the Bank of France has kept pace with her sister in Thread-needle street; but the suffering, though short, has been acute, and the numerous establishments which have bowed before the blast show the violence of the storm while it lasted.

The trial of Muller for the murder of Mr. Briggs commenced in London on the 27th, and, contrary to expectation, he elected to be tried by a jury of Englishmen. So intense was the desire to be present, that the court was quite unable to accomodate the number of applicants, many of them filling a distinguished position in life; and it is said that even the celebrated trial of Palmer, the poisoner, excited less sensation.

MULLER SENTENCED TO DEATH.—A despatch received at Liverpool on the evening of Saturday 29th., states that the trial of Mullen had closed. The jury returned a verdict of guilty. The judge passed sentence of death without the slightest hope of reprieve.

The rumor current that there was to be a dissolution of parliament early in November, was semi-officially denied. The government do not intend to appeal to the people at present.

The bazaar in aid of a fund for the relief of wounded Southern prisoners of war, which was opened in St. George's Hall, Liverpool, had closed. A Liverpool paper says:—"Each day the Hall was crowded with visitors, and the amount realized by sales and admission money was no less than £11,406. Besides this, £9000 for the same object has been raised in other ways, making altogether a total of over £20,000. The fund will be dispensed by Southern ladies resident in the North, who have received permission from the Federal Government to visit their imprisoned countrymen."

The remains of the Duke of Newcastle were interred in the family mausoleum at Markham Clinton, Notts. The Chancellor of the Exchequer and other political friends of the lamented nobleman were present, and five hundred of his tenantry, on horseback, formed part of the procession.

A very severe storm had visited the British coast between the 25th and 28th ult., causing great destruction to water-side property and vessels. The harbor works at Wick were destroyed, involving a loss from £4000 to £8000. The loss of life, too, has been considerable. In the Moray Frith, no fewer than twenty-six men belonging to two small villages in the parish of Rathven, have been lost, leaving twelve widows, and thirty-four fatherless children.

FRANCE.—At the last French Ministerial Council the question of compulsory education was debated. It was proposed that a system akin to that of Prussia should be by law introduced into France; but the Ministers were divided in opinion, and the matter was eventually referred to the Council of State, which will probably present a bill on the subject to the next sitting of the Corps Legislatif.

SPAIN.—Diplomatic relations between Spain and Peru have ceased, which is equivalent to a declaration of war.

The intelligence received from Madrid represents the financial condition of Spain as becoming daily more and more alarming. The failure of the commissioners of the Bank of Spain to procure either in Paris, Frankfort, or Amsterdam the requisite help for the relief of that institution has created an impression that a crisis cannot long be averted. The Minister of Finance found himself driven into a position of so much difficulty and distress that he was compelled to appeal to the bankers and capitalists of the city for assistance; but the response is said to have been far from encouraging, there being no disposition to lend the small amount of cash to be found in the city. As the natural consequence of this state of things, every sort of rumor is afloat, a feeling of mistrust universally prevails, and the future is anticipated with dread. Temporary relief has, however, been found in a loan of £200,000 executed in Paris for the Spanish Government.

THE DANO-GERMAN QUESTION.—A semi-official Prussian paper announces that the conclusion of peace may now be daily expected, the representatives of the respective governments having received definite powers to accede to the final settlement of the treaty.

The German populations of Schleswig-Holstein continue to manifest their desire for the early installation of a definite government under the sceptre of Duke Frederick VIII. Most of the rural districts, following the example of the municipalities of the towns, have held meetings to vote resolutions to the effect that they will not recognise any other sovereign than Duke Frederick, and that the relations of the Duchies with Germany or Prussia can only be regulated by the Duke.

The state of the Duchies after the conclusion of peace will, it is said, be worse than before the commencement of hostilities. The Duchies will have to bear their share of the common debt which amounts to about eighty millions. The treaty imposes upon them all the expenses of the war, and the Federal diet will present them with the bill of the expenses of the Federal execution and administration. Yet, after all, the Duchies are not certain of acquiring independence and political liberty.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.—The almost unanimous re-election by their respective colleges of the members of the new Italian Cabinet is looked upon in Turin as a very significant evidence of the approval of the policy of the new Ministry, even in those districts where the greatest amount of opposition was raised to the convention.

The organ of the Papal party, the *Monde* persists in asserting that the Pontifical Government will break with the authors of the convention if they attempt to carry it out.

It is rumoured in France that an alliance between England, France, and Italy is highly probable. Even should the Emperor Napoleon receive no foreign aid, it is alleged that he will avail himself of the two years allowed for the withdrawal of his troops from Rome, to negotiate with Austria for the session of Venetia to Italy.

The last letter published by Garibaldi, in which he contended for the immediate withdrawal of the French army from Rome as essential to the unity and well-being of Italy, has given great offence to a certain class of French journalists.

LATEST BY S. S. NOVASCOTIAN.

S. S. Jura wrecked at mouth of the Mersey. She was aground at Crosby Point on morning of the 3rd at high water. As the tide receded she was left dry and parted amidships. Mails and passengers safely landed.

The London *Times* says that the capture of the *Florida* in the harbor of a friendly State was simply an act of piracy—when within a neutral port she should have been perfectly safe from molestation. The *Herald* says that if the Washington Government does not release the prize all maritime powers have a right to interfere.

It is stated that the steamer *Laurel* from Liverpool transferred her crew, arms, and ammunition to the new *Alabama*, off Madeira.

Steamship Peruvian arrived at New York, brings intelligence of a terrific hurricane at Calcutta, Oct. 5. Of two hundred ships in the Hoogley, one hundred and ten were wrecked, and twelve thousand lives lost, the latter mostly nafives, caused by inundation. There was much excitement at Lloyds, in consequence of the heavy losses. Several first class American ships were wrecked.

PROVINCIAL ALMANACK FOR 1865.—From the notices of this serial by the city Press, we take the following:—

This annual, which has been constantly increasing in popularity since the first volume was issued, has been laid on our table for 1865, and we can safely say it has now attained a completeness which leaves little to be desired. The varied information contained therein and conveniently arranged for reference, embraces almost everything requisite to be known, and in such a small compass our readers would be unable elsewhere to obtain the immense amount of detail in reference to the working of our civil and ecclesiastical institutions, laws, and customs.—We have no doubt the present number will meet with that success to which it is justly entitled.—*Acadian Recorder.*

The Provincial Almanack for 1865, printed at the *Wesleyan* office, has made its appearance, and, as usual contains a large quantity of valuable information suited to the wants of the people.—*Chronicle.*

Wesleyan Conference Office.

LETTERS AND MONIES RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

Mr. I. Longley (P.W. $2. Mr. John Morgan $4), Jos. Doane Esq. (P.W. $5), Rev. W. Ryan (B.R. $2, P.W. G. Mason $3), John Nichols $2, Rev. John Read (P.W. Jesse Fullerton $4. D. Dickenson $2—$6), Rev. W. Temple (Minutes sent 3 months ago), J. M. C. Fulton (P.W. Jno. Ward $4, all right), Rev. J. L. Sponagle (P.W. J. Bent $2. J. B. McCollins $2, Mrs. Morton $1—$5), Rev. S. F. Huestis (Reports now sent again), A. D. Morton, Rev. J. V. Jost.

"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. HENNIGAR, 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. Shafter,
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. Ellis,
James Blackhorn, James Bundy,
Arnold S. Burbidge, James Tupper,
George E. Eaton, Albert Chase,
Elijah Loomer, Thomas H. Giffaet,
Daniel Cogswell, David Palmer,
Foster Woodbury, Henry Porter,
David Harris Newcomb, J. N. Coleman,
Charles E. Parker, Thomas B. Jacques,
Campbell Bowles,

The Emperor of Brazil has appointed a "Board of Health" to investigate and decide what proprietary medicines 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 to that. Of all the other medicines before them, the Imperial commission say "none 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 physicians." The Imperial Government has accordingly prohibited them all from admission through the custom house, except the remedies of our distinguished countryman above mentioned—in discrimination by their learned men, very like that to which experience has led the American people.—*Boston Herald.*

Nov. 2 1m

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."

Speedy and Effectual.—Be warned in season—prevention is better, perhaps easier than cure. Most of our young men and women from the ages of 25 to 35, begin to part with their hair. Little by little it begins to drop out. Without delay procure Mrs S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, or Hair Dressing; they act directly on the roots of the hair, invigorating them, rendering the hair soft, silky and glossy. Every Druggist sells them.

AN ARTICLE OF TRUE MERIT.—"*Brown's Bronchial Troches,*" are the most popular article in this country or Europe for Throat Diseases and Coughs, and this popularity is based upon real merit, which cannot be said of many other preparations in the market which are really but weak imitations of the genuine Troches. Sold by all Druggists.

Holloway's Ointment.—The dry eruptions so annoying to many aged persons, as well as boils, ringworm, scald head, fever sores, bruises, and all external inflammation, whether the result of accident or of disease, heal rapidly under the application of this Ointment. 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 desirers will not keep my medicine on hand because they cannot make so much profit as on other persons make. 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per pot Manufactories, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and 244 Strand, London

Marriages.

On the 9th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. John Snowball, Capt Rufus F. Cutten, of Amherst, to Lizzie A., eldest daughter of Mr. Stephen S. Trueman, of Point de Bute.

At Buctouche, on the 10th inst., by Rev. John Cassidy, Mr. Wm. McIntyre, to Fanny, daughter of Mr. Israel Hicks.

At Bathurst, Aug 22d, by Rev. R. Tweedy, Mr. James Bateman, to Miss Mary Strahane.

Oct. 20th, at Williamstown, Miramichi, by the same, Mr. Stephen Peabody, to Miss Elizabeth Tweedy.

At the bride's father's, Avondale, on the 10th inst., by the Rev. Wm Smithson, Mr. David Thompson, of St. John, N. B., to Joanna, eldest daughter of Mr. James Mosher.

On the 27th ult., by the Rev. John Read, Mr. Alfred Smith, of River Hebert, to Miss Jane Hannah, of Canaan, Cumberland Co.

On the 5th inst., by the same, Capt Peter Connor, of Cornwallis, to Miss Maria J. Knowlton, of Advocate, Cumberland Co.

At the Episcopal Church, Bridgewater, Nov. 3rd, by Rev. H. L. Owen, Rector of Lunenburg, Capt Andrew W. Mack, of Fort Medway, to Harriet B., eldest daughter of the late Capt. Charles W. Foster.

On the 17th inst., by the Rev. G. W. Hill, Mr. George Hallis, to Mary Ann, only daughter of the late Mr. F. H. Jubien.

At Boston, on the 6th inst., by Rev. A. W. Avery, Mr. Robert Anderson, of Boston, to Miss M. A. Bates, second daughter of the late Mr. George Bates, of Halifax.

On the 10th inst., by Rev. A. L. Hunt, Mr. Newton W. Best, of Port Williams, Cornwallis, to Annie, daughter of Captain Kendall Holmes, of the former place.

Deaths.

At Chatham, on the 3rd inst., of diptheria, Jane, eldest daughter of Mr J. B. Snowball, in the 6th of her age. This is the third child Mr. S. has lost within a few days by this insidious disease. His friends deeply sympathise with the family in their sad affliction.

At Wentworth, Wallace River, on the 29th ult. Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Adin Bebee, and daughter of late Andrew Caldwell, Esq., of Bay Chaleurs, in the 63rd year of her age. Mrs Bebee's illness was severe and protracted, but was borne with constant resignation to the will of her heavenly Father.—Canada papers please copy.

Suddenly, on the 16th inst., Mr. Henry Anderson, (Butcher) aged 62 years.

On the 10th inst., Mrs Barbara, relict of the late Alex Moir, aged 99 years and 2 months.

Of yellow fever, on board the brigt Haidee, on her passage from Havana to Halifax, John Gorman, aged 20 years, a native of Guysboro', N. S.

At River Philip, on the 19th ult., John Schureman in the 69th year of his age

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED

THURSDAY, Nov 10

Steamer Commerce, Snow, Boston; brig Pawn, Falmouth, Jam; brigt Brish, Reid, Barrington; schrs Janet, Newell, Havana; Dashaway, Keizer, Trinidad

FRIDAY, Nov 11.

Steamer Canada, Hockley, Boston; brigt Kingston, Henderson, Malaga; schr Isaac Vandyke, Johnson, Nassau.

SATURDAY, Nov 12.

Brigts Cassie Gray, Cunningham, Kingston, Jam; Funchal, D'Janna, St Kitts; Cypress, Hapana; Regetta, Hopkins, Barrington; schrs Harkaway, Smith, Bermuda; Rival, Dunlop, Liverpool; Sea View, McNiac, Port Medway.

SUNDAY, Nov 13.

Steamer Prince Albert, Buck, Montreal; schrs Majestic, Thompson, Sheet Harbour; Nancy, Taylor, do; Mary Alice, Ritey, do; Morning Star, Landry, C Breton; Pearl, Kennedy, P E Island; Spray, Uno, do; Emeline, Boudrot, Sydney; Vesta, Kennedy, Sydney.

MONDAY, Nov 14.

Schr Foaming Billow, Sheet Harbour.

CLEARED.

Nov 11—Barque Margaretta, Hammond, Nassau; brigt Swan, Fyke, Cow Bay; schrs Acadia Beer, St John, N B; Integrity, McDonald, Bay St George; Sanddwich, Haines, Liverpool; W A Henry, Delory, Antigonish.

Nov 12—Steamer Commerce, Snow, Boston; brigt Egeta, Smith, Philadelphia; schrs Agility, Fye, St George's Bay; Velocity, Hutt, Pictou; Harmony, Nickerson, Bay of Islands; Tory, Bolland, P E I; Ocean Belle, Blackburn, do.

Nov 14—Schr John Nelson, Nelson, New York.

New Advertisements.

HALF-DOLLAR TEA.

JUST arrived, a further supply of the above Superior FAMILY TEA. The above Tea is different from any other Tea sold at the same price; it is a combination of CONGO and SOUCHONG TEA, which for fine flavour, strength and economy, is unequalled in this city. Try it, and be your own judge of its merits.

Good useful Tea, 1s 9d, 2s, 2s 3d per lb.

Also, a general assortment of

Family Groceries

ust arrived in prime order from England, United States and West Indies.

☞ Country Buyers, and Farmers in particular, are respectfully invited to call and see the prices and quality of our present stock.

H. WETHERBY & CO.,
London Tea and Grocery Stores,
Nov 16 205 Barrington & 15 Brunswick street.

CHISWELLS PICTORIAL 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 esteem 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 neglect 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 go's 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

BELCHER'S FARMER'S ALMANACK, FOR 1865,

NOW ON SALE EVERYWHERE!

Messrs A. & W. MacKinlay, No. 16 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,
November 16. Publisher and Proprietor.

New and Valuable Music Books.

THE Chorus Wreath, a Collection of Sacred and Secular Choruses from Oratorios, Operas and Popular Glee and Chorus Books, designed as a Standard Book for Choirs, Musical Societies Conventions and Schools, and containing the most desirable pieces for Private Practice and Public Performance. $1.50.

New Manual of Thorough Bass. By Edw B. Oliver, Principal of the Mendelssohn Musical Institute, Boston. This volume embodies the principal ideas contained in the elaborate works of French, German and Italian Masters of Music, disencumbered of obscurities of expression, and made plain to the understandings of all grades of students. For beginners, and even for advanced scholars as a book of reference, it will be found invaluable.—Cloth 67; Boards 50.

Young Ladies' Vocal Album. A Collection of Choruses, Trios and Duets, originally written for Female Voices. Selected and Adapted for the use of Academies, Seminaries and Singing Classes, by Charles D. G. Adam, Teacher of Music at the Buffalo Female Academy. Including a Course of Vocal Exercises and Solfeggios, by Rossini. $1 50.

The Opera of Faust. By Gounod. Italian and English Text. Preceded by a Sketch of the Composer and the principal Incidents of the Plot. (Complete) $4.

Mailed, post-paid, on receipt of price, by the Publishers, OLIVER DITSON & Co., 277 Washington St., Boston.

Nova Scotia Railway,

Notice to Contractors.

THE Period for the reception of Tenders above referred to, for the Construction of Works on the Pictou Branch Railway, is STILL FURTHER EXTENDED until SATURDAY, the 19th inst.

JAMES McDONALD, Comm'r.

Railway Office, Halifax, 1st Nov., 1864.
Nov. 9.

Raisins, Grapes, Nuts, &c.

JUST ARRIVED FROM MALAGA.

BOXES, Half Boxes, and Qtr. Boxes *RAISINS*, New Fresh Grapes, Almond Nuts, Hazel Nuts, Walnuts, } Fresh.

Also—A small lot of Choice *APPLES*—Graven stein, Drop Downs, and Bishop Pippins.

For sale by
H. WETHERBY & CO.
205 Barrington St., and 15 Brunswick St.

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 3m. THOMSON & CO.

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.

This method of application should be resorted to in all cases of SPINAL AFFECTIONS, OR WEAKNESS, RHEUMATISM, NERVOUSNESS, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, SPASMS, SCIATICA, GOUT, Paralysis, Numbness, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Uretha, Difficulty of Passing Water, Pain in the Small of the Back, Cramps and Spasms, Pain in the Hips, Back and Thighs, Weakness and Lameness in the Back or Legs.

And in all Female Complaints, such as Leucorrhœa, Weakening Discharges, Obstructions, Retention, Weakness, Prolapsis Uteri, H