not only in moral but material prosperity neighborhoods are where there is no minister; and what a change the introduction of regular services, Sabbath-schools, pastoral visits, &c., &c., produce,—he would, we think, be willing to give the very first and best of his grain at the fair market price to redeem his pledge of support.

We do not suppose that there are many hearers like this one of X. Y. Z., but we fear there are some who unthinkingly offer for the service of God that which they cannot very readily dispose of to men—a sort of offering which the Lord has told us is especially displeasing to him.

We know of no debt that should be more promptly paid than a promise of ministerial support. It is in no sense charity, there is more than full value received for it, and no man in the community better earns his living and that of his family than an earnest godly minister. We could tell some stories about ministerial difficulties and sufferings that would be almost too painful to read, but the parties who communicated them imposed the seal of silence. We trust all such experiences may soon be only things of the past. —*Canadian Messenger.*

General Intelligence.

Colonial.

STABBING.—Cases of stabbing have been painfully frequent of late, in this city, and in other parts of the Province, resulting from the free use of strong drink.

CITY GROGGERIES.—We are pleased that our worthy Mayor is resolved to do all in his power to abate some portions of the liquor nuisance with which our city is cursed. We take the following from the *Chronicle*:

In course of a trial upon an indictment for a breach of the liquor licence law, before the Police Court on Saturday, His Worship the Mayor declared his determination to rigidly enforce the provisions of that enactment, and asserted that in all cases where a violation was proven he would not fail to inflict a fine, and for a second offence visit the offender not only with a heavy penalty, but the revocation of his licence besides. He directed the Clerk of Licence to keep a properly indexed list of all persons brought up for alleged infringement of the law in order that the Court might readily ascertain whether any individual accused had previously been convicted. His Worship said there were far too many taverns in the city, and many of them were of a class calculated to produce much evil in the community, and he would do all that lay in his power to abate the nuisance occasioned by low and dangerous groggeries which abounded in some localities in this place.

ST. ANDREW'S, N. B.—The *Standard* says that the new Wesleyan Church at St. Andrews is "nearly finished on the outside by the contractor, Mr. C. Alline of St. John. The building will be a credit to the town when completed, and from its central location, cannot fail to attract the eye. It has double gothic windows, which are to be set with stained glass. The tower and spire are neat, with a handsome weather vane surmounting the steeple. The Wesleyan denomination are entitled to great credit for their liberality and efforts to erect so large and handsome a Church.—*Globe.*

THE N. B. EXHIBITION.—The *Visitor* remarks upon the late Exhibition as follows:

The moral character of the Exhibition at Fredericton, has been most distasteful to religious minds. The serious fact is that the *horse racing, rum selling, dancing, &c., &c*, were so mixed up with the Exhibition, as to make them directly or indirectly a part and parcel of the whole affair. Now, we submit, if Provincial Exhibitions cannot be held without enraging the moral sense of a very large proportion of the people, better not have them at all. Displays of the products of agriculture and of art might be made highly civilising in their tendency; but if you surround them with such scenes as can only administer to the vulgar habits and vitiated appetites of man in his depravity, you convert them into a curse instead of making them a blessing.

MELANCHOLY CASE.—The St. John *Telegraph* reports a most horrid case of female degradation and self destruction. It says:—On Saturday evening a Coroner's Inquest was held on the body of Mary Ann Yeomans, a girl who for the last twelve months had resided as a servant with Mr. Jarvis, at the Ropewalk, Portland. The testimony of several witnesses who were examined, went to show that on Friday evening about 6 o'clock, she had given birth to a child, the body of which was afterwards discovered concealed in her trunk. There was no evidence to show whether the child was still born or not, neither were there any marks of violence on the body. On Saturday morning, it appears that the girl was charged with the murder of her infant, which together with the thought of resulting infamy, so excited her terror, that she formed the design of putting an end to her life, in which as the sequel shows, she too well succeeded. Shortly after 11 o'clock, on Saturday morning she was missing, when Mr. Jarvis called a Policeman, and had a search made for her. After some time her body was found in the well, into which the poor creature had thrown herself to escape the troubles of her unfortunate position. She was a native of Nova Scotia, quite young, and had always borne a good character. There was no evidence to indicate insanity. The Jury, in accordance with the facts of the case, rendered a verdict of *felo de se*. This is as melancholy a case of double murder as we have had to record for many a day. The name of the seducer is not given in the evidence before the Coroner.

Upon this the *Christian Visitor* remarks: His *name* may not be given; but there is one above who knows who the villain is, and that one thought is sufficient to fill that guilty conscience with the pangs of the deepest hell. May God have mercy upon his poor guilty soul.

THE CONFEDERATION.—The Quebec Conference is proceeding with its business satisfactorily. The Constitution of the Federal Parliament as agreed upon, gives to the Upper House 76 members, viz, for Eastern and Western Canada 24 members each; Nova Scotia and New Brunswick 10 each, P. E. Island and Newfoundland 4 each. The lower House will number 194 members, being one member to every 17,000 of the population, viz.: Eastern Canada 65 members, Western Canada 82, Nova Scotia 19, New Brunswick 15, Newfoundland 8, P. E. Island 5. The Federal Executive Head is to be appointed by the Imperial Government; the local Executive Governors by the Federal Government; the powers of both the local and federal governments to be adjusted by the Imperial Government. The scheme will be submitted to the several local legislatures, and then for confirmation to the Imperial Government. The Conference will be in session for a few days longer, when we shall have the scheme of Confederation in full.

American States.

We notice in some of the leading republican and religious journals of the United States, an extreme sensitiveness in regard to anything given by the Provincial Press bearing upon the war. They seem to think that we have no sympathy with them in their trouble, because we desire to see the termination of the unnatural strife on any terms. If in our regard for the best interests of the African race we express a preference for a gradual emancipation, instead of the Lincoln policy, they at once fiercely denounce us as pro-slavery in our sentiments. We are strongly of opinion that their adherence to the emancipation doctrine, adopted solely as a war measure, is not to be regarded as an evidence of their anxiety for the elevation of the negro.

The Richmond correspondent of the London *Times* estimates the mortality on both sides consequent upon the war, as being at the rate of 1000 lives every 24 hours. This, he says, can be verified by irrefutable facts.—A very large proportion of those who perish, fall victims to disease. As an item he mentions that the deaths among the Yankee prisoners now held in the South average 130 per diem. The deaths of the Confederates held captive in the North must, he says, be on something of the same scale, though possibly, rather less numerous, as the Northern climate is healthier in summer. To this he thinks it not unreasonable to add 700 men to the list of perishing victims as the result of each day's fighting between the six armies now in the field.

The battle at Cedar Creek is reported as having been a great victory for the Federal cause, though the number of Federal killed and wounded is said to have been 5000.

A raid was made on St. Albans by a small number of Confederates, who robbed the Bank of $150,000, shot down some of the citizens, committed other depredations, and then fled across the border into Canada. Some of the gang were captured the next day by the British authorities, and $50,000 of the spoil recovered.

FROM GRANT'S ARMY.—A letter in the Washington *Chronicle* says our forces hold a position less than a mile from the Southside Railroad, where a fort is erected to command the track. A letter dated near Petersbug, 11th, says:—"An enormous amount of labor is being bestowed upon our works, to strengthen them in every conceivable way, at all points. We move a mile, and to maintain this ground must dig and delve for a week after. Forts must be erected, fringed on every side with sharp and tangled abattis; redoubts, redans and rifle pits traverse the fields in all directions. The old works of the enemy must be leveled, reconnoissances and strategy once more come into play, preparatory to another movement. This is why progress is slow. If we would be sure of our gains, it is best not to be hasty. Many of our fortifications in this neighbourhood are magnificent. It is amazing how they will spring up in a night—with smooth, high, hard parapet, encircled by a clear, wide, deep ditch, and all laid out according to rule, with mathematical precision.

Unfortunately for the success of Grant's plans, Sheridan finds that Lynchburg is entirely beyond his grasp. He cannot even get to it. Even if the report of his defeat at Strasburg is incorrect, even if he is yet at Harrisonburg, he cannot advance a step further. If he does, there stands Early at Brown's Gap, with his 27,000 troops, ready to pounce upon his back; while at the same time he protects not only Lynchburg, but Charlottesville and Gordonsville as well.

Nor is this the only dilemma that Sheridan finds himself in, in consequence of a literal obedience to Grant's orders. Grant told him to make the whole Valley a barren waste. He has done so. He found in it enough wheat and cattle to have lasted his army for months, besides sending a vast surplus to the North. It has all been wantonly destroyed. Of these supplies, so needlessly destroyed he now feels the want. He has no subsistence for his army; and he will have to fall back soon, if for no other reason, for supplies alone. Supplies cannot reach him by way of Harper's Ferry and Winchester. They must be sent from Alexandria to Culpepper, and he must commence his operations from a new base.

But even then, Early's army must be destroyed before Lynchburg can be taken, and that is a task far beyond Sheridan's power. No wonder it was necessary for Gen. Grant to come up and see what is to be done about this unexpected complication.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—The Herald's correspondent with the 18th army corps, under date of the 11th inst., says—"The rebel force on our front is being rapidly replaced by Lee's veterans. At first it was composed entirely of impressed material of all descriptions that could be seized in Richmond. The prisons even were emptied to defend the city. Gen. Lee is kept constantly on the move, first North of the James and then South of Petersburg, and the strain upon his physical endurance is very great. The rebel works in front of Fort Harrison are so constructed as to completely enfilado each other. Directly in front of them is a swamp. The taking of these works appear to be the next movement of this army, but will be a hard job."

A letter from the Army of the Potomac says the enemy exercise the utmost vigilance to prevent desertions from their ranks. The rebel cavalry appear to have been massing on our left, meditating, it was supposed, a raid on the railroad near Warren Station. Preparations were made to give them a fitting reception. Many new recruits having arrived, drilling was going on at all hours of the day. Cannon and musket shots were frequently exchanged by the opposing armies. A soldier belonging to the 24 Maryland regiment has been shot for desertion.

Capt. Cox, of 55th Pennsylvania, has escaped from the Charleston prison. He says that 20 deaths from the yellow fever are daily occuring in Charleston. The Union prisoners have all been sent out of the city There are about 4000 rebel prisoners in and about the city.

Gen. Foster recently made a tour of the fortifications in Florida. Col. Noble lately captured a camp of the militia at Enterprise, Florida, and reported that a rebel battalion, under Major Clinch, had been made prisoners at Tallahassee.

A large side-wheel blockade runner has been sunk by our fleet at the entrance of Charleston harbor. Another steamer, which was trying to run out, was driven back.

BRAINE AND THE "ROANOKE."—A New York telegram says: "By the steamer Liberty, from Havana 12th, we learn that it was currently reported there that the steamer "Roanoke" was captured by 25 rebels, among whom were Lieut. Bain, [probably Braine] alias Johnson, who captured the Chesapeake, and the engineer of the Harriet Lane, who would take charge of the Roanoke." And the New York *Herald* says:

"The fears expressed for the safety of the United States mail steamer Roanoke have settled into a conviction that she has been captured by her passengers while on her voyage from Havana to New York. It is stated that previous to the sailing of the Roanoke, Capt. Drew was informed that his passenger list contained the names of several rebel sympathizers, and men who would do almost anything in the name of their Confederacy. Captain Drew expressed himself abundantly able to take care of his vessel against any attack so small a number of passengers could make. With this warning he put to sea, undoubtedly trusting in the fidelity and strength of his own crew. It is thought probable that some of his own men may have been in the plot, and aided in the consummation of the object of the pirates. The Roanoke was an old vessel of about 1000 tons, but was partially rebuilt during the last season, so that she was almost as good as a new vessel. It is conjectured that her capture was planned in New York, and that a vessel, with coals, guns and stores was to meet her at one of the small islands of the Bahamas, where she could be fitted out as a privateer.

Richmond papers of Sunday show that the battle on Friday week created the most intense excitement and uneasiness in the Rebel Capital. All business was suspended, and every person capable of bearing arms, working on fortifications, or otherwise aiding in repelling Grant's raiders, was hurried to the front. The *Enquirer* contains advertisements from schools, stating that they have been suspended on account of the teachers being compelled to lay down the pen for the sword. Trains of railroad companies were suspended. Theatres and other places of amusement were all closed. Express companies could make no deliveries, the clerks being out with the local forces. All persons employed in printing offices, between the ages of sixteen and forty-five, were ordered to enrol themselves, and an officer appointed to see that this order was complied with. All the Union prisoners confined in the city were rapidly hurried farther South. The *Examiner* says: "The papers, by a mistaken piece of policy, claim that the Confederates won a victory on Friday." Referring to the need of more troops, the *Enquirer* says: "Let the call be enforced not merely in Richmond, but on every farm, in every house, and in every cabin in Virginia, and of all other States, for the loss of Richmond is the immediate loss of Virginia."

GEORGIA.—The Governor of Georgia has replied to the attempt by Sherman for peace negotiations, of which the following is an extract. —To the remark that Gen. Sherman does not wish to be compelled to overrun and desolate more of the territory of Georgia, I reply that no compulsion rests upon him to attempt this, unless it be the cruel order of his Government. If he makes the effort he will find much greater difficulties in the way of his advance for the next hundred miles than those encountered during the march from Dalton to Atlanta. Georgia may be overrun, but can never be subjugated, and her people will never treat with a conqueror on her soil. As a sovereign State she has the undoubted right to dissolve her connection with the Government of the United States, when the compact had been violated by the other States of the confederacy, and to form a new compact which she has done. She is as sovereign to-day as she was the day she seceded from the old Union, and she has the same power, by a convention of her people, which she then had to resume all delegated powers, and all the attributes of sovereignty, and then to declare war, negotiate treaties of peace, and do all other acts which a sovereign State may do. While this power rests in her people, who are the source of all sovereignty, her constitution, formed by them, confers no such power upon her Governor.

The fact must not be overlooked, however, that while Georgia possesses the sovereign power to act separately, her faith, which never has, and I trust never will be violated, is pledged by strong implication to her Southern sisters, that she will not exercise this power without consent on their part, and concert of action with them. In league with her Southern sister States, she she entered into this contest with full knowledge of all the responsibilities which attached to the act; and come weal or woe, she will never withdraw from it in dishonour. However unequal may be the proportion of suffering or sacrifice which her people may have to endure, she will never make separate terms with the enemy which may free her territory from invasion and leave her confederates in the lurch. Whatever may be the opinion of her people as to the injustice done her by the Conferate Administration, she will triumph with her Confederate sisters, or she will sink with them in one common ruin.

The intelligent people of Georgia already understand, and our enemy will soon learn, that the independent expression of condemnation of the errors, to use no stronger term, of the Administration, is one thing, and disloyalty in our sacred cause is another, and quite a different thing. While the people of Georgia think for themselves, and will not blindly applaud the mismanagement of our rulers, they will never violate principle for expediency, nor dishonour for reward.

The foundations of our Government and the liberties of our people, rest upon the sovereignty of the States as their corner stone. Destroy the sovereignty of the States, and the fabric falls to the ground, while centralized power, with military despotism, takes the place of constitutional liberty.

When the passions of the people North and South have sufficiently subsided we make peace by negotiations, but never by the sword.

MISSOURI.—The following despatch from Gen. Fisk shows the work of butchery between the two parties goes on there:—

The disasters at Centralia were severe. Twenty-one soldiers were captured on the train, taken therefrom, shot and stripped. Passengers were robbed, the train set on fire, and the engine put in motion, with the blazing cars attached. The war has furnished no other such barbarities. Major Johnson, 39th Missouri infantry, came upon the villains with too light a force, fought them gallantly, but was repulsed. The Major and several of his men were butchered. I am moving soldiers and citizens as rapidly as possible. The guerillas are increasing in number and ferocity every hour. The crisis is upon us. Loyalty and disloyalty in Missouri must separate: the two cannot dwell together. Nearly every family in this infernal region has a representative, either with Price's invading columns, or in the brush with "Bill Anderson." We are killing entire squads of the rascals daily. Have killed the notorious Capt. Bessell, of Platte county, and another guerilla captain whose name we have not yet obtained. Quantrell directs the guerilla movements in this section.

RAIDS.—The Canfederate Colonel Witcher appears to be a disciple of General Morgan. The Abingdon *Virginian* gives the the following particulars of his Northwestern raid:

"Colonel Witcher has just returned to Greenbrier county from a very successful expedition into Northwestern Virginia, the result of which as we have it from authority that may be depended upon, is as follows:—He captured four hundred horses and over two hundred fine cattle. He captured Bulltown, Jacksonville, Weston, Buchanan and Walkersville. At Westover, he destroyed a large amount of all kinds of stores. At Buchanan he captured a Major Long, of the Third (Yankee) Virginia cavalry, of Averill's brigade with one hundred men and horses and equipments complete, besides the quartermaster's buildings containing one thousand bushels of shelled oats, and at least $1000,000 worth of quartermaster's commissary and medical stores, one thousand stand of small arms and equipments. He also destroyed the telegraph office and brought away the instruments. He also captured the bank at Weston, with upwards of five thousand dollars in all kinds of funds which will be turned over to the Confederate Government. He captured in all about three hundred prisoners, and broke up the home guard organization everywhere he went, and has returned without the loss of a man, but has brought out some recruits.

INCENDIARY PROJECT.—The following is the article in the Richmond *Whig* of the 15th inst., recommending the wholesale destruction of Northern cities by incendiary fires:

"Sheridan reports to Grant that in moving down the Valley to Woodstock he has burned over two thousand barns filled with wheat, hay and farming implements, and over seventy mills filled with flour and wheat. This was done by order of Grant, himself, commander of all the Yankee armies. It is only the execution in part of the order to destroy everything in the Valley that will sustain life. The fall work is still going on. Now, it is an idle waste of words to denounce this sort of war. We have simply to regard it as a practical matter, and ask ourselves how it is to be met. There is one effectual way, and only one that we know of, to arrest and prevent this and every other sort of atrocity—and that is to burn one of the chief cities of the enemy, say Boston, Philadelphia or Cincinnati, and let its fate hang over the others as a warning of what may be done, and will be done to them, if the present system of war on the part of the enemy is continued. If we are asked how such a thing can be done, we answer, nothing could be easier. A million of dollars would lay the proudest city of the enemy in ashes. *The men to execute the work are already there. There would be no difficulty in finding there, here, or in Canada, suitable persons to take charge of the enterprise and arrange its details.* Twenty men, with plans all preconcerted and means provided, selecting some dry, windy night, might fire Boston in a hundred places and wrap it in flames from centre to suburb. They might retaliate on Richmond, Charleston, &c. Let them do so if they dare. New York is worth twenty Richmonds. They have a dozen towns to our one, and in their towns is centred nearly all their wealth. It would be immoral and barbarous! It is not immoral or barbarous to defend yourself by any means, or with any weapon the enemy may employ for your destruction. They chose to substitute the torch for the sword. We may so use their own weapons as to make them repent, literally in sack-cloth and ashes, that they ever adopted it. If the Executive is not ready for this, *we commend the matter to the secret deliberations of the Congress about to meet.*"

From the Richmond *Whig*:—Returned prisoners, almost to a man, express the opinion, so we learn, that Lincoln will be re-elected by an overwhelming majority. This coincides with the view we have always taken of this matter, and with all the intelligence we have received from the North for many days past. If any think differently, they indulge a delusion, and the sooner they get rid of it, and of every other, the better; for they will then be the better able to look their situation calmly in the face. The sooner we accept the fact that there is no alternative but success or subjugation, the better. Let us indulge in no more day dreams. It is fight to the last, or die a slave. And so it would be, we are very much disposed to think, even were McClellan elected. His platform speaks a different language, but what does himself say? He tells us plainly, that if elected, *he will prosecute the war for the restoration of the Union.* Now, we are determined never to go back into the Union. Of course, therefore, the war must be prosecuted until we shall have been reduced to subjugation. What can Lincoln do worse than this? and this is exactly what McClellan promises to do. He promises, to be sure, to conduct the war in a less savage fashion; but elect him under his pledge to continue the war, and how long will it be before he will forget his promise? Accepting the war, he accepts everything connected with it. He cannot carry it on in a different manner. He cannot restore to their masters the negroes of whom Lincoln has made soldiers. Indeed, he was the first general to make large inroads upon southern property of this description. He connot refuse to continue the enrollment of this species of force. He is less detested than Lincoln in the South, and would, on that account, be only the more dangerous enemy. Had Lincoln not shown himself a fanatical personal enemy of everything southern—had he proceeded like a man and a Christian at the first, the effect might have been fatal. As it was, he consolidated the South into one mass of determined opposition.

PROPOSAL TO ARM THE SLAVES.—The Richmond *Enquirer* of Oct. 6; publishes an order from S. Cooper, the Confederate Adjutant Gen'l, declaring that "all details heretofore granted, under authority of the War Department, to persons between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, are revoked, and all such detailed men, together with those within the said ages who hold furloughs or temporary exemptions by reason of pending applications, for details, will be promptly assembled at the camps of instruction and appropriately assigned among the armies for service." The only exception to this order is of men who are actually employed in manufacturing or other work indispensable to military operations. The heads of departments are required to furnish lists of all detailed men in their employ.

The Enquirer commends this measure as most necessary and proper, and says "those that delay and shirk will be hunted down and permanently sent to the army."

The question of making soldiers of negroes, of regularly enlisting them and fighting them for their safety as well as our own, must have presented itself to every reflecting mind. Because the Yankees have not been able to make soldiers out of their drafted negroes, it does not follow that we cannot train our slaves to make very efficient soldiers. We believe that they can be, by drill and discipline, moulded into steady and reliable soldiers. The propriety of employing negroes as soldiers we shall not at present discuss; but whenever the subjugation of Virginia or the employment of her slaves as soldiers are alternative positions, then certainly we are for making them soldiers and giving freedom to those negroes that escape the casualties of battle.

We should be glad to see the Confederate Congress provide for the purchase of two hundred and fifty thousand negroes, present them with their freedom and the privilege of remaining in the States, and arm, equip, drill and fight them. We believe that the negroes, identified with us by interest, and fighting for their freedom here, would be faithful and reliable soldiers, and, under officers who would drill them, could be depended on for much of the ordinary service, and even for the hardest fighting. It is not necessary now to discuss this matter, and may never become so; but neither negroes nor slavery will be permitted to stand in the way of the success of our cause. The war is for national independence on our side, and for the subjugation of white and the emancipation of negroes on the side of the enemy. If we fail, the negroes are nominally free and their masters really slaves. We must, therefore, succeed. Other States may decide for themselves; but Virginia, after exhausting her whites, will fight her blacks through to the last man. She will be free at all costs."

CHIRIQUI IMAGES.—We have had the pleasure of examining a quantity of gold received by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., from Honduras, in payment for their medicines, which are extensively sold throughout Central America. Among massive crosses, bracelets and chains, are the rude images which have been taken from the graves of the Chiriqui chiefs—birds turtles, serpents, bugs, and reptiles done in solid gold. They carry us back beyond historic times, to periods and places where barbarism reigned supreme They seem to come here now in mute appeal from the winding sheets of their ancestors, to ask for the simple Indians in the mountains, medical protection from cultivated skill, against diseases which gather them up in too early graves. Ignorant and unlettered as they are, they have learned of the white man enough to know where to apply for relief and what will bring it. Our well known townsmen, above named, inform us that they require their remittances from foreign countries now to be made in silver and gold.—*Lowell, Mass., Sentinel.* Oct 5—1m

1863

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO THE CITIZENS OF HALIFAX, N. S., AND VICINITY.

THE undersigned would respectfully ask attention to the preparations known as

HUNNEWELL'S UNIVERSAL COUGH REMEDY,

For all Throat and Lung Complaints.

HUNNEWELL'S TOLU ANODYNE,

The great Neuralgic, Rheumatic, Head-Ache, Tooth-Ache, Loss of Sleep, and General Nervous Remedy. Also for the Pains in Monthly Menstruations a perfect relief

HUNNEWELL'S ECLECTIC PILLS.

The most perfect form of Cathartic ever given to the public, which never require more than *two* and seldom but *one* for a dose, act without the least griping and cure

INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, BILLIOUSNESS, LIVER COMPLAINTS, PILES, WORMS.

and all derangements of stomach or bowels.

The above preparations, of such unbounded reputation in the United States have the confidence of and are used by great numbers of Physicians, and at prices within reach of all, are worthy the attention of invalids, who will find them a strict conformity to nature in medicine.

Without resorting to the common method of columns of advertising, I would ask confidence to to them, which will be sacred.

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."

"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,	Amasa Loomer,
Levi W. Eaton, J. P.	James W. Sharp,
John H. Clarke, J. P.	Hanley C. Shatner,
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 Blenkhorn,	James Huntly,
Arnold S. Burbidge,	James Tupper,
George E. Eaton,	Albert Chase,
Elijah Loomer,	Thomas H. Gigliatt,
Daniel Cogswell,	David Palmer,
Foster Woodbury,	Henry Porter,
David Harris Newcomb,	J. N. Coleman,
Charles E. Parker,	Thomas B. Jacques,
	Campbell Bowies,

SAFE AND SURE.—You cannot be bald or grey, and neither time nor sickness can blemish your hair, if you use MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, or Hair Dressing. They are unequalled for restoring, invigorating, beautifying and dressing the hair. Every Druggist sells them.

Holloway's Pills.—The axe is not more necessary in new settlements than is this wonderful medicine, which cures with rapidity and certainty all those debilitating affections of the stomach and the bowels, which paralyse industry in unhealthy regions. Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers.

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

THE POOR LITTLE SUFFERER WILL BE IMMEDIATELY relieved by using MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething. It softens the gums, reduces inflamation, cures wind colic, allays all pain, and gives the child quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify. 25 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Wesleyan Conference Office.

LETTERS AND MONIES RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

Rev. J. W. Howie (P.W. Jas. F. Grant $1, Jas. Smith $1, A. King $2, G. Ingraham $1, Jas. Kain $2, H. Embree $1—$8), Rev. I. N. Parker (Parcel sent), Rev. Jno. Read (P.W. H. Jeffers $4, T. Leek $2, H. Harrison $2—$8, Parcel sent), A. P. Brady, Esq (P.W. S. H. Newcomb new sub $1), Rev. E. Brettle for A. W. Doane B.R. $2 40, A. D. Morton (Parcel sent), Rev. J. Cassidy, Rev. C. Stewart (In next, B.R. omitted in last $10).

ALMANACK FOR 1865.—The Provincial Almanack for 1865 will be ready next week. Our friends throughout the Province will much oblige by sending orders immediately.

THE ABSTAINER is now issued on an enlarged sheet. As the only Temperance paper in the Lower Provinces, it should be well supported.

Marriages.

At Parrsboro', N. S., on the 19th inst., by the Rev. W. B. King, A. M., Mr. Jas. McIntosh, of the Bank of British North America, St. John, to Emma, only daughter of the late T. A. Seaman, Esq., Minudie N. S.

On the 28th Sept., by Rev. J. W. Howie, Mr. Angus McIntosh, of Bay St. Laurence, to Miss Euphemia McPherson, of Cape North.

In Carlton, St. John, N. B., on the 11th inst., by the Rev. H. McKeown, Mr. Wm. S. Sandford, (Mute) of Cornwallis, N. S., to Miss Emma Jane Lucas, (Mute) of Carleton, N. B.

On the 18th inst., by the Rev. George M. Grant, A. M., Wm. Molind Taylor, Esq., R. N., of Dover, England, to Sarah Rebecca, daughter of Mr George Anderson, Bank of Nova Scotia.

Deaths.

At Glasgow, on the 28th ult., in great peace, Mr. Wm. Stewart, Sen., in the 86th year of his age. He was the father of the Revs. D. Stewart, of Leeds, and C. Stewart, of Point de Bute, N. B.

At Buctouche, Richibucto Circuit, on the 9th ult., of diptheria, Margaret, aged 11 years, on the 20th, Samuel H., aged 18 years, Oct. 1, Jane H., aged 13 years, and on the 9th Thomas B., aged 9 years, children of Mr Thomas Kay. Also of same disease June 9th, Margaret Ann, aged 8 years, on the 16th, Sarah Jane, aged 18 years, and on the 30th, Julia E., aged 9 years, children of Mr. John S. Kay, brother of the above bereaved parent. Seldom have parents been called to pass through such a succession of bereavements in so short a time, and not often have children of their ages given such clear testimonies that they were going to be with Christ.

At St. Stephen, Oct 11th, of Diptheria, Margaret E. A. George, aged 27. For nearly ten years she lived in the family of the late Rev. Wm. Smith, and by her many valuable services and generous disposition won the esteem of all who knew her. She died trusting alone in the merits of Christ

At Pugwash, on the 16th inst., Nancy, beloved wife of Judah Borden, Esq., and daughter of the late Capt Gibbs Pineo, aged 48 years.—Christian Messenger please copy.

At Richibucto, N. B., on the 27th ult., of consumption, Susan, beloved wife of Mr Wm McBeath, and second daughter of Mr. James Wright, aged 27 years in hope of a blessed immortality.

At Bedford, on the 22nd inst., Elizabeth, wife of Louis E. Piers, in the 78th year of her age.

On the 22nd inst., Catherine, widow of the late Jacob Curry, aged 64 years.

At Milton, N. S., on the 19th inst., John McGregor Cummings, eldest son of Alex. Cummings, of Lunenberg, in the 21th year of his age.

On the 24th inst., Francis J. Albro, aged 32 years, youngest son of the late Samuel Albro.

At Plaister Cove, Charles F. Harrington, Esq., Q. C., and late M. P. P. for Richmond, in the 60th year of his age.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED

WEDNESDAY, Oct 19.

Brigt Mystery, Holesworth, Bermuda.

THURSDAY, Oct 20.

Brigts Mathilde, Peiper, Bermuda; Allandale, McBurnie, New York; schrs Anna, Wall, St Domingo; Gazelle, Swain, Boston; Skylark, Parks, LaHave.

FRIDAY, Oct 21.

Ship Summer, Curry, Liverpool; brig Frank, Jone, West Indies; schr Unicorn, Lepire, Sheet Harbour.

SATURDAY, Oct 22.

Schrs Trtumph, Byrns Montreal; Volant, Crossley, New York; Mary, Nickerson, Cape Breton; Belle, Brage, Newfd; Lark, Donovan, P E Island; Blue Jacket, Foote, Pictou; Sarah, Landry, Pictou; Wave, Woodin, Pictou.

SUNDAY, Oct 23.

H M S Jason, Capt Von Donop Bermuda; barque Glenaldale, McDonald, Boston; brigts Fearless, Wade, Cardiff; Excelsior, Scott, New York; Argyle, Mack, Schooner Pond, schrs Indian Queen, Gilmet, Quebec; Marie Julie, Conveney, do; St Ann, Monchy, do; Clara, Mason, Newfd; Br Pearl, Hadley, Guysboro'; Napier, Oxner, LaHave; Onward, Joyce, Bay Chaleur; Range, P E Island; Isabella, Ceylon, and John Somers, Labrador.

MONDAY, Oct 24

Steamer Delta, Guilliford, St John, NFld; barque M B Almon, Sedney; schrs Foaming Billow, Gleason, Labrador; Margaret Kennedy, Newfld; Eliza, L'Ardoise; E L D Harris, Tona, Canso.

CLEARED.

Oct 19—Brigt Sarah, Mundy, B W Indies; schrs Juniet, Simpson, St John, N B; Coronelia, Sulis, Digby; Nimble, Furlong, Newfld; Durham, Chadsey, Shelburne; Native, Williams, P E Island; Saxe Gotha, Martin, Pictou; Mary Ann, Cann, Sydney.

Oct 20—Brigts Martha, Holmes, New York; Magnu Charta, Shaw Glace Bay; Wm Atkins, Pratt, P E Island; schrs I O U, Stubbs, Turks Island; Pursue, McDonald, Bay St George; Zenobia, Lisk, Canso; William, Kendrick, P E Island; Morning Star, Partus Arichat.

Oct 21—Brigt America, French, Boston; schr Sally, Bombey, Newfld.

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.

New Advertisements.

Fall Importations Completed

AT

150 Granville St.

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

DRY GOODS.

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

Fancy Dress Goods

on hand is unusually select and varied, comprising Black Glace Silks, in all widths, Black Silk Velvets, Cashmere, Paisley and Alexandra SHAWLS Long and Square Woolen do., MANTLES and Mantle Cloths, in variety, French Merinoes and Delaines, Alpacas, Coburgs, Lustres, Dagmar Poplins, 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, Cantoons.

Flannels, Serges, Kerseys, Blankets, Grey and White Cottons; Cotton Sheetings, Striped and Fancy Shirtings,

Irish Linen, Drills, Striped Bedtickings,

Every kind of Small Wares known to the Trade.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

READY-MADE CLOTHING

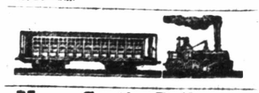
CARPETINGS

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—3m.



Nova Scotia Railway,

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

Halifax, 24th Oct., 1864.

NOTICE.

THE Period for the reception of Tenders for the Construction of the

Pictou Railway Extension,

is EXTENDED until FRIDAY the 4th of Nov. next, at 12 o'clock, Noon, when they will be received at Truro, as before advertised.

JAMES McDONALD, COMM'R.

Oct. 28.

NEW BONNETS,

Ex Steamship "Europa."

Just received from Fashionable London Millinery Establishments, the very Latest Fashions in Full Trimmed

Millinery Bonnets & Hats.

Also, a large assortment of

Ladies' and Misses' Felt hats.

Black and Coloured