question from without, as we do, we cannot justify it on any such grounds. It must be judged upon its merits, as a proclamation of Emancipation. And this is exactly the way in which Dr. Cheever comes to the consideration of the subject. In this light the decree is deserving the condemnation of every thinking person. It does not profess to strike a blow at slavery except upon conditions. Mr. LINCOLN says in effect to to the people of the Southern States: "Lay down your arms of rebellion, return to the Union, and your abominations shall be continued to you without molestation. Refuse to come back, and I will, so far as my power lies, set your slaves against you—rob, plunder, burn your houses, and cut your throats, if they think fit to do so." This is the literal interpretation of Mr. LINCOLN's decree; and Dr. CHEEVER truly stamps it is an act of injustice—"a compromise with wrong."—*Toronto Patriot.*

North and South.

The Richmond *Despatch* thus presents the present position of affairs:—

The North is fighting not only for the Southern trade and commerce, but to make the South pay the enormous debt accumulated in this war. Not only this, but it is fighting for its very being. The idea is common that it is the South alone which is contending for national existence. But if the North ultimately fails in this war she will fall as fast and as far as Lucifer in his descent from Heaven. The brightest jewels of her crown wrested from her grasp, the chief sources of her revenue withdrawn, and a national debt half as large as that of England piled upon her shoulders; her cities solitary, her harbors deserted, her manufactures silent, her military capacities so paralyzed that she can neither command respect abroad nor insure good order in her own incongruous population, composed of a seething mass of the ignorant, depraved and fanatical of all nations, she will cling to "the Union," and to the war, by which only she hopes to preserve it, as the shipwrecked mariner clings to the last plank that lies between him and the fathomless depths of eternity. We must bear these facts in mind when we are tempted by the syren songs of hope to look for a speedy peace, and to relax the exertions which alone can save our throats from the throttle of a powerful nation, engaged in a fearful and final struggle for life or death. We wish we could descry a brighter prospect, but we see no reason for such predictions. The unmanly expectation of foreign intervention which so long deluded our people has long ago proved an idle dream. Europe not only refuses to intervene, but rejoices in her heart over the American troubles, because they are exhausting and rendering impotent for injury to despotic governments that continent whose free institutions have always kept her in a nightmare of alarm. England the chief instrument in the disruption of the old republic, preserves rigid neutrality—that is, she furnishes the North material and the South moral aid; she permits the North to purchase materials and munitions of war, which the South by reason of the blockade, is only partially able to do; and she praises the South for its military prowess and patriotic devotion. She puts weapons in the hands of the Northern combatants, and she pats the Southern combatant on the head, and cries "Bravo boy, pitch into him." We are beginning to understand all this, and to dismiss from our minds the monstrous delusion of foreign intervention. If, however, the war gives no signs of coming to a speedy end, we believe that by proper action on the part of Congress the honor of our flag will continue to be sustained, the public security increased, and the capacity of the enemy for mischief and annoyance greatly diminished. In the meantime we must seek to be patient, and, if possible, content in a condition from which mankind has never been exempt, and which Providence sees best for our trial and discipline. In the spirit of the man who, when he broke his leg, thanked Heaven it was not his neck, we may console ourselves with reflecting that there are national and individual calamities greater and more irreparable than those of war, and be thankful we have escaped them.

General Intelligence.

Colonial.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The opening lecture for the season by Rev. Mr. Sedgewick, was delivered before an overflowing and deeply attentive audience. The effort was a masterly one. The model chosen for young men in the early life of Edw. Bickersteth was well presented, and we hope the lessons enforced therefrom will be remembered. The lecture next week will be by the Rev. Mr. Lathren.

ACCIDENTS.—Capt. Murdock McDonald of schr *Rival* from P. E. I., fell into one of the docks on Friday morning, and when rescued was so exhausted that he died a few hours afterwards. Another person from Liscomb Harbour fell from a platform on one of the wharves, and was killed.

A writ was served last week on the city of Halifax by the Attorney General for $37,770 for Railway interest.

The schr *Newsboy* from Cornwallis bound to New York, was capsized in the Bay of Fundy. The crew rescued. The schr *Alma*, from Bridgetown is said to be lost, 40 barrels of apples having been picked up near Digby last week. A schr from Boston for Newfoundland laden with flour and furniture, abandoned, was towed into Westport on the 17th.

The sum of $307 was collected in the Wesleyan churches of St. John, N. B., for the Relief Fund.

McCastle, who assisted the soldiers to desert at St John, has been committed to the Penitentiary for nine months.

Rev. Dr. Richey lectured in St. John on Wednesday evening last on "the Beauties of Hebrew Poetry," the proceeds to aid in the erection of a School House in connection with Exmouth St. Church.

American States.

We have nothing to report respecting war movements of any great interest. By the latest papers and despatches we are ag in informed that the Army of the Potomac is moving forward in Virginia—but we imagine that to such movement very little importance is to be attached. It was said that Gen. McClellan was dismissed because of his inaction, and that Burnside would press on to Richmond without delay. And yet matters remain about the same as they were. In one of the leading Journals we find it said—"We expect to hear that the valley of the Shenandoah is taken, the way that Manasses was taken, that is to say, after the enemy had staid as long as they pleased, and then retired. Such a capture may be claimed as a victory, but such victories may contue for twenty years, and the rebellion be no nearer conquered than at the beginning." Burnside appears resolved upon adopting a new base of operations, and is said to be moving in the direction of Fredericksburg. The Confederates are probably strong in the rear of Burnsides forces. What daring exploits they may soon attempt, to the terror of the North, can only be surmised. A rumour that a considerable Federal force were compelled to surrender near Harper's Ferry, though but little is said in regard to it, turns out to be correct. About 3000 prisoners were taken by the Confederates, besides a large amount of commissary stores.

Iron-clads are being prepared at New York for an early attack on Charleston, S. C. The Confederates at that city are making defensive preparations. Gen. Foster has returned from his unsuccessful expedition to Newbern. General Howard has issued an order prohibiting profanity of language in his Division. There are now in and around the District of Columbia from 35,000 to 40,000 sick, wounded and paroled soldiers. There are 64 hospitals for the sick and wounded in or near Washington. Three Episcopal clergymen at New Orleans have been arrested by Gen. Butler, and consigned to Fort Lafayette for omitting the prayer for President Lincoln in their usual services. The Federal Generals have adopted stringent measures to prevent cruelty to the negroes—the soldiers, and especially the Irish troops, having taken delight in shooting down the poor creatures when coming near the camp.

The profound sensation occasioned by the removal of Gen. McClellan has not yet subsided. The friends of Gen. McClelian declared that his removal was agreed upon before the recent elections, and were part of the programme of the radicals to obtain the control of the armies in the field.

It is unfortunate for the Administration that this removal has been made at this time without a promulgation to the country of sufficient reasons for it.

The intensity of the excitement at N.Y. cannot be well described. It extends to all classes of people, and manifests itself in a sternness of determination which forbodes a terrible expression of public indignation. It is said by those who are presumed to have opportunities of knowing, that this bold act of the Administration is but the beginning of the end, and that what is to follow will be still more startling.

Many express the opinion that a disruption of the Cabinet will immediately ensue. There is reason to believe that the removal of Gen. McClellan was without the sanction of either Mr. Seward or Mr Blair, and that it has inaugurated a conflict between the conservative and radical portions of the Cabinet which must terminate in the withdrawl or expulsion of one or the other party. The result is anxiously looked for, and the expectations of greater events is perhaps all that serves at present to prevent some open expression of dissatisfaction.

An expedition of four gunboats, and a land force under Gen. Heitzel, from New Orleans, reached Brazos City. The gunboats went up Bay Ou, and captured a small steamer. The Confederate force on the shore was estimated at 4,000. Confederates destroyed a thousand hogsheads of sugar, and a number of cars and engines.

Mexico advices, 29th ult., mention earth works and breastworks being thrown up around City. All foreign ministers protested against threatened proscription of foreigners.

The extensive defalcation in New York, turns out to have occurred in the Custom-house of that port. The discovery has been followed by the suspension of sixteen clerks in the liquidating department. The *Commercial Advertiser* says it is not proper to call the fraud a defalcation, it is a wholesale *corruption* on the part of government officials. The same paper reports the ascertained deficiency at $125,000 to $250,000.

The entire coast of Texas is said to be now in possession of the Federal forces.

TELEGRAPH DESPATCHES.

The War Department has resolved to adopt stringent measures to compel officers to attend to their duties, and prevent straggling at home and desertion among non-commissioned officers and privates, which has become a serious evil.—Jackson is reported falling back towards Front Royal.—Gen. Rousseau and his command are within twelve miles of Nashville.—It is not supposed that Confederates will make a stand this side of Chattanooga.—Confederates are extensively manufacturing at Knoxville for their army.—Internal revenue estimated at not over one hundred and seventy-five millions or over three hundred millions, as previously stated.—All quiet along the front of the Army of the Potomac. Herald's despatch says that on Saturday and Sunday the whole army again took up the line of march, and was rapidly nearing Fredericksburg, supplies having been sent thither, and a force of mechanics and contrabands for building wharves and railroads at Aquia Creek.—The irruption of shoulder straps in Washington, very much after the olden fashion just before or after a battle, augurs a conflict between the two armies.—Raising Federal war vessels at Norfolk rapidly and successfully progressing. The United States has been raised and towed to Navy Yard. Preparations are making to raise the Cumberland and Congress.—Gunboat Wamsutta arrived at New York from Port Royal with officers and crew of the British steamer prize to steamer Quachitta.

Confederates in Washington believe that late army movements have been compelled by sudden attack of Stonewall Jackson—Latest accounts represents Jackson's army following back to join Lee's main army. Six companies of Federal Cavalry were *almost* taken by surprise. Federal forces have been repulsed in Florida, when attempting to land at St. Mary's. The Federal gunboats shelled and destroyed the town. Gen. Stuart with Cavalry force at Warrenton Station on Wednesday last. Signal rockets observed at Harper's Ferry indicate some Confederate movement. Gen. Summer had sent a summons to surrender Fredericksburg allowing 16 hours for the removal of women and children. The Mayor has declined surrendering, and the Confederates are throwing up earth works. The Steamer *California* from Mobile with cotton has been captured. The burning of Lamar, Missouri, by the Confederates has been confirmed. Guerillas are active in Kansas and Missouri. The main track of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad has been destroyed for 22 miles.—Gen. Breckenridge's Division occupies Shelbyville. Gen. Kirby Smith's corps crossed Tennessee River last Thursday. Gen. Bragg will fight every inch of Tennessee soil. Soldiers Widows are applying for pension, at Washington at the rate of 200 per day. It is rumoured in diplomatic circles that Lord Lyons is to visit Richmond, and that on his return propositions may be made for a partial removal of the blockade. The Book trade of Boston have under consideration the propriety of raising the price of books on account of the increased price of paper, &c.

Late from Europe.

NOVA SCOTIA AT THE HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.—The productions of Nova Scotia at the London Exhibition have won the highest praise. The remarks of some of the leading journals respecting our fruits at the recent Horticultural show are as gratifying as they well could be. The result of the Exhibition in this respect, as well as the Prize Essay of Mr. Knight, from which large quotations have been made, must be to make our Province much more widely and favourably known. We give a short extract from a letter from Rev. Mr. Honeyman, dated London, Oct. 30, 1862:

"Nova Scotia has thus, by these two great efforts, secured an enviable reputation where she was entirely unknown, or known by report not always of the most favourable description. This character must be sustained by continuous effort. It is expected that the Horticultural Society's International Show shall be repeated at least every two years, and it is to be hoped that Nova Scotia's place will always be worthily occupied; and it is also to be hoped that if ever there shall be another International Industrial Exhibition we shall be in a position and disposition to equal if not surpass the display of 1862."

Since our last two very remarkable foreign collections of garden produce have been received by the Royal Horticultural Society, and are now on show at South Kensington. One is from Turkey and one from Nova Scotia.

From the London Gardeners' Chronicle, Oct. 25.

That from Nova Scotia consists chiefly of apples, distinguished for the size and brillancy of their colors. Among them are Gravenstein, a Danish apple of the highest excellence for both table and the kitchen—beautiful specimens, far finer than those sent the other day from Denmark and Germany; Blue Pearmain, an excellent variety, not unlike the King of the Pippins in shape, but three times as large, and prettily mottled over with reddish spots, giving the whole apple a warm brown aspect. (Of this there is also an example among the wax models of apples shewn from Tasmania.) In the Nova Scotian collection are moreover wonderfully fine fruit of Emperor Alexander Apple, brilliant in color and possessing more clearness of skin than it ever attains in this country; King of the Pippins, bright orange yellow, but not larger than English-grown fruit of that variety; Hawthornden, with a blush of red on the sunny side; Corn Apple, a middle-sized bright red variety, not unlike the Red Autumn Calville; Golden and American Russets; finely ripened Ribston Pippins; Gloria Mundi, red on one side and singularly speckled with white; Catshead, true; Calkin's Pippin, a variety resembling the Wellington; Morning Star, apparently the same as Pomme de Neige; Nova Scotia Codlin, a large pale yellow Apple; and the American Golden Pippin, a comparatively small yellowish white oval variety, bearing no resemblance whatever to any Golden Pippin grown in this country. Among other Apples were the Baldwin, Early Bough, a yellow fruit, and Esopus, the last a small brilliant red sort. *All these pure from open standards.*

Beautiful, however, as these varieties must be admitted to be, that which seemed to possess the greatest interest in the eyes of visitors who inspected them was a sort called Chebucto, the Indian name for Halifax Harbour, a round Apple above the medium size, possessing a skin as white and even more transparent than that of the Pomme de Neige of the French, charmingly flaked and mottled with red. Than this, nothing in its way could possibly be handsomer: associated with it was another carnation-striped variety of smaller size, called Nova Scotia Seedling; but, though more strikingly flaked than that just named, it is by no means so brilliant or attractive.

(From the Journal of Horticulture and Cottage Gardener.)

Although both the English and foreign collections of fruits which were exhibited at Kensington have been long since cleared away, a very interesting collection has recently arrived from Nova Scotia, which is well deserving of notice.

Judging from the specimens exhibited, Apples acquire a high degree of perfection in Nova Scotia, both as regards size and color, and are, consequently, very extensively cultivated; and it is said that sorts which require a wall in this country succeeds well as standards. To illustrate the size which some Apples attain, there are several specimens of Gloria Mundi of large size preserved in spirits, one of which is stated to have measured 15 inches or 17 inches in circumference.

From the orchard of Richard Starr, Esq., Cornwallis, there also come an excellent collection of the Apples and Pears grown in that fertile district; but from the specimens of the latter fruit it is evident that the Pear does not acquire nearly the perfection that the Apple does in Nova Scotia, a circumstance which is, doubtless, owing to the lateness of the spring retarding the blossom, and, as compared with this country, the consequent shorter period which is available for ripening. Nevertheless, the Marie Louise, Flemish Beauty, Williams' Bon Chretien, Passe Colmar, and Vicar of Wakefield, are said to bear constantly and well as standards.

The National Protestant Society have by Petition called the attention of Lord Palmerston to the intolerance of the Roman Catholics as exhibited in recent disturbances, in the hope that effective measures will be taken for preventing a recurrence of such scenes. In addition to the riots in London and in other parts of England, the following are noticed as having lately occurred tn Ireland:

"We would remind your Lordship that in Belfast a series of Romish riots was carried on for a week, and a large number of Protestants were assauited, houses attacked, and places of worship wrecked, as a punishment for the holding of a loyal and peaceable demonstration of Protestant feeling in that town.

"In Strabane, ministers of the Gospel have been assaulted, and their lives endangered, because of their addressing words of exhortation to the people in the open air on the Sabbath day.

"In Tralee there was a fearful Romish riot caused by Romanists, who violently assailed the persons and property of Protestants, because Signor Gavazzi was allowed to deliver a lecture in that town.

"In Newry, the same eloquent advocate of the cause of Italy was not allowed to deliver a lecture which was advertised to take place in a Congregational chapel.

"In Drogheda, the Rev. Daniel M'Afee, a Methodist minister, was prevented from delivering a lecture to a Young Men's Society, and his life was threatened by a Romish mob if he should enter the town.

"In Dublin, on the occasion of Romish demonstrations on the Sabbath day, Protestant places of worship have been attacked, and Protestants assaulted; while in Kingston, Kilkenny and various parts of Ireland, converts from the Roman Church have been exposed to all kinds of indignities and outrages from the partisans of Romanism."

The Anglo-Saxon arrived off Cape Race on Wednesday morning. She left Liverpool 10 30 morning of the 6th and Derry on the 7th. She is the last boat of the season to Quebec.

The Daily News remarks, as to stopping English merchants supplying arms and ammunition to North or South, that the thing is impossible, but quotes authorities to show that fitting or equipping such ships as the Alabama is a breach not only of International Law but of Statute Law.

FRANCE.—An advance in the rate of discount by Bank of France was anticipated on day the steamer sailed.

It is reported that dissensions in the French Cabinet regarding the Roman question are worse than ever. It is added that the majority of Ministers is quite disposed to resign unless the Emperor resolves to give Rome to the Italians.

GREECE.—It is stated the Bavarian Government intend to invoke the fulfilment of treaty stipulation reserving succession to throne of Greece to Bavarian dynasty.

The new Provisional Government is favourable to monarchy, but powerful Republican party wishes to establish a Federal State of Union with adjacent Turkish Provinces of Epirus, Thessaly and Macedonia. The Russian journals favor the latter scheme.

It is asserted that France and England warned the Provisional Government not to raise European question, and to respect the Ottoman territory.

MONEY MARKET.—Funds continued heavy. Consols fractionally lower. Money in moderate demand. Supply abundant.

American Railway shares still advancing, owing to continued absorption for New York.

LATEST.

DERBY, 7th.—Spanish Government demanded the punishment of the Americans who violated the Spanish flag. American Minister had an audience of the Queen, and assured her the American Government had not authorized the acts of the Montgomery.

Mediation rumors again current in Paris.

Bank of France advanced its rate of discount to four.

Important to Mothers.

"Having examined the prescription from which Woodill's Worm Lozenges are prepared, I can state that they contain the most wholesome ingredients. I can also certify that they are efficacious having used them in my practice.

(Signed) HENRY B. FORMAN, M. D.,
Halifax, February 9, 1860. "Surgeon."

"DARTMOUTH, October 18, 1861.

"I hereby certify that I have made use of Woodill's Worm Lozenges in my treatment of worm cases with much satisfaction to myself and patient; and, having examined the prescription from which they are made, I am enabled to testify that they are perfectly safe and efficacious, and hereby cheerfully recommend them to the public.

T. B. DESBRISAY, M. D."

IMPORTANT TO PARENTS.—This certifies that I have used Woodill's Worm Lozengers for my little children, which gave them entire relief. They were so agreeable to the taste that they ate them like candies. I gladly recommend them for general use.

MRS. H. NINA SMITH,
The well known lecturer on Female Education.
Antigonishe, July 26, 1862.

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

February 26

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

Halifax, Nov. 24, 1861. G. W. CARTER."

SYMPTOMS WHICH CAN NOT BE MISTAKEN.—The countenance is pale and laden colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull: and pupils dilate: an azure semicircle runs along the lower eyelids, the nose is irritated, a swelling of the upper lip, occasional headache with humming of the ears, an unusual secretion of Saliva, furred tongue, breath very foul, appetite sometimes voracious with a knawing sensation at the stomach, at others entirely gone, fleeting pains in the stomach, occasional nausea and vomiting, bowels irregular at times costive, stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood, belly swollen and hard, urine turbid, respiration occasionally difficult and accompanied by hiccough, uneasy and disturbed sleep with grinding of the teeth, temper generally irritable etc. If your child has any of them. Worms are sure to be the case. How shall it be cured? Give Judson's Worm Tea.—36 Cents a Package Sold by all Dealers. Nov. 6 1w.

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Sunday School Advocate, Fortnightly, 4 copies to one address, $1, 10 copies, and all numbers over ten, to one address —each 20 cents per annum.	
Child's Paper, 10 copies to one address	1,00

We can cordially recommend all the above periodicals, and will be happy to receive orders for them at the Book Room. Send your orders promptly, so as to commence with the new year. We cannot undertake, at the above rates, to send *single copies* of the British Workman or Band of Hope Review.

Subscribers to the *Methodist Quarterly Review* and the *Lady's Repository* will perceive that 50 cents additional are now charged on these periodicals. The publishers find it necessary to make this additional charge, to cover the increased cost of paper. But these excellent periodicals are well worth the price above stated. No American Quarterly has so large a circulation as the *Methodist Quarterly*, and no Magazine for family reading published on this Continent is comparable with the *Lady's Repository*. Each of these is cheap at $2.50 per annum.

New Works, and Latest Editions.

ELEMENTS OF DIVINITY; a clear and concise system of Theology, with appropriate questions at the end of each chapter. By Rev. Thos. N. Ralston, D.D. Professor N. E. Cobleigh of McKendree College, gives the following recommendation of this useful compendium of Theology:

"Having carefully persued the above work, and having used it as a text-book in a class of young men during the last year, I am prepared to speak of it in high terms of commendation. It is systematically arranged, and eminently Scriptural. The author makes the Bible prove the doctrines of which he treats. It is not only written in an evangelical spirit, but in a simple, neat, and elegant style, which would not harm any young man to adopt as a model for his own composition. It is chaste, and free as it well could be from technicalities which are usually found in books of theology. The author looks upon the Bible as purely Arminian in its implied philosophy, and has produced a book which should be read in every Methodist family. It is not only designed as a Thesaurus for graduates in theology, but also as a household book for intelligent common people, which all our young people of both sexes ought to read and study. It ought to be used extensively in our Sunday schools, especially for adult Bible classes. Our young men, especially, need both the knowledge and the discipline which a careful study of it would impart."

THE PROVIDENCE OF GOD, viewed in the light of Holy Scripture. By Rev. Thomas Jackson. This work is worthy of attention. See Review.

BENGELS GNOMON of the New Testament. A new translation, in two vols. 1900 pages, printed on good paper, in bold clear type,—handsomely got up. We hesitate not to recommend this as a most useful commentary—one which will be valued increasingly as the student become familiar with it. Mr. Wesley calls Bengelins "that great light of the Christian world," and speaks in the highest terms of his *Gnomon Novi Testamenti*. The new translation of this invaluable work is recommended in very highest terms by competent judges.

CYCLOPÆDIA OF MORAL AND RELIGIOUS ANECDOTES; a collection of nearly 3000 facts and Incidents, arranged and classified on a new plan, with copies indexes, adapted to the fireside, the Sabbath School, the Platform and the Pulpit, by Rev. K. Irvine, A.M.

PULPIT ELOQUENCE OF THE 19TH CENTURY, containing Discourses of Eminent Living Ministers in Europe and America, with descriptive Sketches, of the most prominent Divines of England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Germany, France and America, by Rev. Henry C. Fish.

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BISHOP JANES ON CLASS MEETINGS ought to be widely circulated, and especially among our Leaders; also DR. CHAMBERLAYNE'S GREAT SPECIFIC AGAINST DESPAIR—showing the whole of life to be probationary. These two small, but very valuable productions, just issued, can be sent by mail without charge for postage.

The Increased Price of Paper

Would justify us in charging for the *Provincial Wesleyan* $2.50 per annum instead of $2. But we much prefer another mode of meeting the advanced rate, and that is by the expedient suggested two or three weeks ago, viz., for our brethren and friends in every circuit within the bounds of the Conference to exert themselves in securing new subscribers, so as, by an average of at least five new subscribers from each circuit—to give us an addition to our List by new year of *five hundred new subscribers*. This we regard as being quite feasible, only requiring a vigorous effort—*a strong pull, and a pull altogether*—and it is done. What do you say brethren, to this? Let us have an encouraging response. To new subscribers after 1st December we will send the *Wesleyan* from the date of receiving the names without charge during *next month*,—the subscription to date from 1st January, 1863.

☞ Belcher's Almanac for 1863 has been laid on our table. It will be found to contain the usual amount of valuable information—and we doubt not will have a large sale. All who can afford to have both Almanacs ought to procure Belcher's as well as the Provincial Wesleyan Almanac. They will both be found at all the principal Book Stores.

Theological Professorship Fund.

Lists of unpaid Subscriptions were sent last year to the Ministers on the various Circuits, with the request to those who might remove before all subscriptions were paid, to hand the lists to the Circuit Stewards, to be given to the new ministers on their arrival. And as the Fund is yet quite inadequate to the purpose for which it is designed, and there is still a large amount of subscriptions unpaid, the Brethren are respectfully, but earnestly requested to have the business of collecting attended to at once, and report as soon as practicable to JOHN SNOWBALL, Treasurer.

Sums received by the Treasurer from Aug. 29, 1861, to Nov. 17, 1862.

Mr. McQueen, Point de Bute, £1; Rev. John Allison, A. M., £4 11 2½; Mr. Wm. Mitchell, Charlottetown, £5, Island money; Capt. Much, do £5; James N. Harris, do, by Hon. W. Lord, £12 10; John Fraser Esq., St. John, £5; Mr. Trafton, do, £1 10; Mr. Jas. Taylor, do, £10; Mr. Wm. H. Shaw, Carleton, £5; Mr. James Armstrong, do, £1; Mr. John K. Taylor, do, £1; Rev. Jas Tweedy, £2 10; John Ward, £1; Rev. Jas Burns, £5; Stephen Fulton, Esq., Wallaces £5; Mr. John Cooper, Pugwash, £1; W. W. Bent, Esq., Amherst, £5; Chas. Donkin, Esq., do, £1 5; C. K. Morse, Esq., do, £1 3 8; J. E. Purdy, Esq., do 17s. 6d.; J. O. Lewis, do, £1; Dr. Lewis, Hopewell, £1; Rev. H. Pickard, D. D., £10 5 1½; Jos. Hart, Esq., £5; Elias Cook, 5s.; Geo. Hart, £1; Thos. Morris, £1; George Coulthard, 10s.; Z. Chipman, Esq., £5; Thomas Jordan, £1; Rev. W. C. Brown, 2 payment, £1 Alfred Morton, Esq., Halifax, £2 10; S. L. Shannon, £7 10; John Veasey, £1; Miss Emily Pugsley, £1; Johnson C. Patterson, £1.

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Almanacs! Almanacs!!

We want to send our Almanac to all parts of the Provinces, and hope to receive orders from every locality during this week. As our Almanac is adapted to New Brunswick as well as to Nova Scotia, we expect to dispose of a large part of the Edition in New Brunswick. In order to accommodate brethren with whom it may be more convenient to obtain the Almanac from St. John, we will send this week a limited supply to Bro. Nicolson, from whom they can be obtained by early correspondence.

☞ The Second Lecture of the Tenth Course before the Young Men's Christian Association will be delivered (D. V.) on Tuesday evening next, the 2nd of December, at Temperance Hall, by Rev. J. Lathren. Subject:—"A man's a man for a' that." Chair to be taken at half-past 7 o'clock.

Wesleyan Conference Office.

LETTERS AND MONIES RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

L. Borden, Esq., (P. W., John McDougal $6, D. Piers $4.) Rev. J. G. Hennigar, (P. W., Jared C. Bennett $1, new sub.,) Rev. A. Gray (P. W., G. Seaboyer $1.) A. H. Cooken, Esq., (can send for the book, $1.50.) Rev. T. H. Davies, (Books not out—paper sent by Packet,) Philip Rand, Horton, $2 P. W., Rev. J. G. Bigney, (B. R. $16.) Rev. W. Temple, G. Beer, Esq., Rev. Jas. Taylor, Rev. J. Snowball, F. Gardner, B. R. $1, Rev. A. B. Black (B. R. 15c., P. W., Ezekiel Foster $2, Stephen Poole $8.23, Ezra Foster $6, R. Douglas $2, Reuben Durling $1.62, Rev. Thos. Angwin, will send to St. John by Steamer.)

Marriages.

On the 21st ult., by Rev. A. B Black, Mr. Adelbert Ryder, of Granville, to Miss Ruth Wilkins, of Brooklyn.

On the 12th inst., by the same, Mr. John A. Bronn, of Lawrencetown, to Caroline A., second daughter of he Hon William Whitman.—Christian Messenger please copy.

On the 18th inst., by the same, Mr. Joseph Dennison, of Freeport, Maine, to Mary Adelia, fourth daughter of Mr. Joseph Dodge, of Wilmot.

On the 19tl inst., by the same, Mr. Ralph Bent, of Bent Village, to Sarah A., second daughter of Mr. Rice Whitman.

At the Wesleyan Parsonage, Canning, on thr 13th inst, by Rev. J. G. Hennigar, Mr. James Spicer, of Cornwallis, to Mrs. C. Sandford, of Kempt.

On the 11th inst., by the Rev. John Martin, Mr. Wm. Henry Sinclair, of Salmon River, to Mrs. Mary Whitman, of the Eastern Shore.

On the 18th inst., by the same, Mr. Wm. Day, of Jedore, to Janet, daughter of Mr. Wm. Hays, Little River, Musquodoboit.

Deaths.

At Sambro, on Sunday, the 16th inst., of consumption, Elkanah Smith, aged 22 years. He bore his illness which was painful and protracted, with submission to the will of his heavenly Father, and to the last maintained a firm and unshaken faith and confidence in the merits of his Saviour. He has left a widow and one child to mourn their loss.

On the 18th inst., Sarah, wife of James J. Norwood, aged 32 years.

On the 19th inst., Mary Ann, daughter of the late James Hirmilton, Esq.

On the 22d inst., James T. Norwood, son of the late Winckworth Norwood, of H. M. Dockyard, in the 59th year of his age.

Suddenly, on the 21st inst., Capt. Murdock McDonald, aged 35 years, of Port Prim, P E I.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED

WEDNESDAY, Nov 19.

H M S Ariadne, Capt Vansittart, St. John's, N F; brig Frank, Jones, Kingston, Jam; brigt Kingston, Power, Inagua; schrs H C Brooks, White, Ney York; Village Queen, Nickerson, Boston; Morning Star, Miller, Portland; John McKean, Ross, Boston; Prudence, Dalhousie; Jessie, Kemp, P E I; Mayflower, Gerrior, do; Phœnix, Brown, Annapolis; Chieftan, Bandsworth, do; Ariel, Moore, P E I; Foaming Billow, do; Ellen Nancy, Wood, Cornwallis; Maseppa, McDonald, Glace Bay.

THURSDAY, Nov 20.

Brigt Sarah, Kenny, Portland; schr British Lass, Lunenburg; Pride of the Sea, do; Henrietta, Yarmouth; T Gould, Gould, Portland; Shooting Star, Murray, P E I; Ne Plus Ultra, Maleom, do; Bonnie, Moore, do; Banshire, Boudrot, do; Alert, Sydney; Vigilant, LaHave.

FRIDAY, Nov 21.

Ship Oregon, Berryman, Liverpool; schrs Agility, Pye, New York; Napier, Lunenburg; Mary Jane, Denning, P E I; Swan, LaHave; Belle, Port Medway.

CLEARED.

Nov 19—Brigt Express, Howard, Porto Rico; schrs Levi Hart, Hutchinson, Canso; Gem, Nickerson, Yarmouth; Orion, Hopkins, Barrington; Nonpareil, Angus, Cornwallis; Valorus, Herman, Yarmouth; Beau Bassin, Murphy, Ya.mouth.

London Drug & Medicine Store!

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

FIRST CLASS DISPENSING AND APOTHECARY STORE.

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

ALSO,—English, French and American Perfumery, Hair Oils, Hair Dyes and Washes, Pomatums &c.; Hair Brushes of all varieties, and strongly dressed Bristle and finely fastened Tooth Brushes Tooth Powders, and Dental Preparations; superior Fancy Soaps and Cosmetics, and most articles necessity and luxury for the TOILET AND NURSERY.

Agency for many Patent Medicines of value and popularity. GEO. JOHNSON,
Oct. 22. 147 Hollis street.

SMOKED SALMON.

70 SMOKED SALMON, well cured, and no over smoked, fit for present use.
Apply early to
W. M. HARRINGTON & CO.
July 30 Stone Warehouse, North end Hollis street.

New Advertisements.

NEW MILLINERY.
GLOBE HOUSE,
Granville Street.

Just received per R. M. Steamer.

A large assortment of MILLINERY, comprising Winter Bonnets, Ladies and Children's HATS, Feathers, Head Dresses, and a variety of other Fancy Goods
Nov 26. I. McMURRAY & CO.

Important Dental Notice.

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

Dr. Macallister, Dentist,

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

There are many advantages offered in the arrangements:—

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

Second, the work can be done more perfectly.

Third, the success is sure.

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

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

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

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

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

NOTICE!

The Steamer "EMPEROR," will leave Windsor for St. John, N. B, during November as follows

Saturday, 1st, at 7 A. M.
Wednesday, 5th, at 9, A. M.
Saturday, 8th, 11 A. M.
Wednesday, 12th, 3 P. M.
Saturday, 15th, 6 A. M.
Wednesday, 19th, 8, A. M.
Saturday, 22nd, 10.30, A. M.
Wednesday, 26th, 2 P. M.

Connecting with the new and splended steamer "New England" at St. John for Eastport, Portland and Boston; also with the Grand Trunk Railway at Portland, for all parts of Canada and the West.

FARES.

From Halifax	to St. John	$4.00
"	" Eastport	5.25
"	" Portland	8.00
"	" Boston	9.50
"	" New York	12.00
"	" Montreal	14 50
"	" Quebec	16.50
"	" Hamilton	20.00
"	" London	22.00
"	" Toronto	20.00

Through Tickets and any further information can be had on application to
A. & H. CREIGHTON, Agents.
Nov 5 Hollis Street.

BRITISH SHOE STORE.
ARTHUR J. RICKARDS,
145 GRANVILLE STREET

HAS just received, per "Mary" and "Halifax," from Boston, part of his Fall Stock of American Boots and Shoes
90 cases Men's Women's and Children's.

BOOTS & SHOES.

24 cases Boys' & Youths' High-top Pegged Boots
11 " Mens' Grain and Kip Wellington do. c
15 " " Congress Boots and Brogans