taken every 10 years; House of Commons to continue 5 years—to have jurisdiction of all matters of a general character—Judges of Supreme Court to be appointed and paid by Federal Government—Governor of each Province to be appointed and paid by Federal Government—Constitution of local governments to be arranged by local legislatures—the local legislatures to have control of local matters—all public works and property to belong to Federal government; and mines, minerals, &c., to belong to local governments—the debt of the several Provinces to be assumed by the General Government, and supposed to be as follows:—Canada $62,500,000, Nova Scotia $8,000,000, New Brunswick 7,000,000.—If Nova Scotia or New Brunswick indebtedness is less than these amounts, the General Government to pay interest on the difference.—Newfoundland and P. E. Island to receive by half-yearly payments the interest on the difference between their debts and the indebtedness of the other Provinces, amounting to 80 cents annually per head of the population of those Islands. In consideration of the surrender of the ungranted lands and the mines and minerals of Newfoundland to the General Government, the latter to pay to Newfoundland, annually, $150,000.—New Brunswick having entailed upon her local revenues heavy charges, that Province to receive from the General Government for 10 yeaas $63,000 per annum.—The Inter-Colonial Railway to be constructed forthwith.—The North-west Territory to be opened at the earliest possible period.—Ottawa to be the Federal seat of Government.—Toronto that of Upper Canada, Quebec for Lower Canada, and the seats of Government of the other Provinces to remain as at present. The Constitution, of which the foregoing is an imperfect sketch, is a lengthy and carefully prepared document. The Montreal *Gazette* in submitting the scheme, remarks:—One of the matters requiring further explanation is the precise manner in which the sum to be distributed among the several local governments is arrived at. After ascertaining what the present revenue was, and the expenditure for the objects which were to be transferred to the Federal Government, the balance or surplus was ascertained to be, as nearly as possible, $2,633,000, or 80 cents per head; and that is accordingly handed over for the support of the local governments. Newfoundland is in a peculiar position. Its imports and exports are very much larger per head than ours, almost its whole revenue being derived from duties on the former. It could not afford to give up—what we may call—its whole revenue or practical source of revenue, upon the same terms as the other Provinces. It therefore sells out its Crown Lands—many of them rich in minerals—for an annual payment, and becomes an appanage of the Confederate Government. For the profits of free commerce, for the purposes of defence, and as furnishing the very best nursery of seamen in the world, she is of infinite value—nay simply indispensable to British America. And our trade with Newfoundland is capable of almost indefinite extension. It is not an agricultural country like ours. It has no manufactures except those connected with the fisheries. It imports everything but fish, and would, with the tariffs taken away, trade more with us than anybody else. Therefore we look upon the bargain made with her as a good one. We might do without Prince Edward Island if she gave herself airs, and made too large demands. We never could hope to set up a Northern Empire here without control of Newfoundland, for she holds the keys of the St. Lawrence.

American States.

Gen. McClellan's resignation has been accepted, and Sheridan appointed to fill the vacancy. Confederates claim a victory over Sheridan in the Shenandoah, also that Forest in Tennessee destroyed 4 federal gunboats, 14 steamers and 20 barges, with a vast amount of stores. The Confederate army in the Shenandoah has fallen back to Staunton. Richmond papers announce the evacuation of Atlanta by Sherman. It is believed that President Lincoln intends insuring another proclamation of amnesty to the Confederates. Forgeries in New York to the amount of $256,000 have been discovered, and the parties arrested. Heavy revenue frauds have also come to light, and seizures, including 3 distilleries, to the amount of a million of dollars, have been made. A plot to capture the California Mail steamer has been made known; also a plot at Chicago for the destruction of property in that city, and the release of 12,000 prisoners from Camp Douglas, with other depredations. A heavy fire had occurred at Charleston destroying the arsenal and a large amount of military stores.

PROJECT OF GENERAL SHERMAN.—The New York *Times* ascribes to Gen. Sherman one of the most daring projects attempted during the war. It will be understood by the following:—Whatever may be Hood's intentions, they do not apparently give Gen. Sherman great concern. Instead of following up Hood, he has only made a show of pursuing him while he has been busily engaged in preparing his forces, repairing the railroad broken by Hood, and accumulating supplies for a new movement of the greatest importance. Hood having left Georgia unprotected, and gone North with the hope of drawing his antagonist after him, Sherman is availing himself of the opportunity for a grand movement southward. It is learned from what is believed to be reliable sources, that Sherman proposes, after gathering sufficient supplies at Atlanta, to abandon the railroad from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and start with a strictly moveable column on a winter tour of the cotton States.

This step is full of daring, but it is not without promise of success. The experiences of the last few weeks have shown that the attempt to keep intact the railroad from Chattanooga to Atlanta is an impossibility. The original intentions of Sherman, which was to provision Atlanta, and use it for a secondary base of operations, was therefore obliged to be abandoned. The active mind of the victor of Atlanta was equal to the emergency, and he promptly decided upon a course of action, under circumstances of difficulty which, to most men, would have proved an insoluble problem. Hood was beyond his reach, the cost of protecting the railroad was excessive, and its difficulties insuperable; he would leave a sufficient force to hold Chattanooga and look after Hood, and with the remainder of his army strike across the Southern States. Such, we have reason for believing was General Sherman's plan, and it is this which he is about to put into execution.

Two of his army corps will be left at Chattanooga, while the other five, under Sherman, will cut loose from all lines of supply, will leave the railroad to whoever wants it, and push across the cotton States. He will take with him such supplies as can be carried conveniently, and, when these are exhausted, will live upon the country. Of his destination nothing is known. Before him lies the broad expanse of Gulf and Atlantic States, and he can shape his march to suit his inclinations, for there is no force to bar his progress. Before him, to the right is Mobile, around which the Gulf forces are slowly concentrating; and not an immeasurable distance to the southeast are Savannah, Charleston, Wilmington and Richmond.

It is probable that the coming week will witness the starting of his expedition, or as soon as the soldiers, who have come home to vote, shall have joined their commands.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.—The present position of matters as regards Federal war measures, the N. Y. *World* describes as follows:—They have framed their policy; they have organized and conducted their armies, they have so directed hostilities, as to make the alternative a complete subjugation of the South or the recognition of its independence. The schemes of confiscation, emancipation, and negro equality; the desolation of the valleys, the burning of the cities, the pillage and plunder of the occupied territory, is intended to force a war *a l'outrance*, and to leave no middle ground between the depopulation of the South and its independence. But how is the war of extinction to be carried on? Our armies are now insufficient to hold the territory they occupy. Where they were but now aggressors, they are forced to the defensive. They have lost the west valley of the Mississippi. Grant cannot move, and Sherman is checkmated. Both call earnestly for reinforcements. The enormous bounties of last spring brought us recruits for a single year, and that year is almost gone when winter sets in. What is to be done to replace the two hundred thousand men whose terms of service will expire before the next campaign is ended? We have not men enough with them; what shall we do when they are gone? We can reimpress them into service, and fill up their ranks with the proceeds of another draft. A draft for men is an experiment never yet tried in earnest. But imagine it successful, and what then?

The South has chosen its alternative. It will draw upon its negro population, provoked and justified by the foolish precedent set by LINCOLN. It has already adopted this policy; and it has three millions of blacks, including the bulk of the able-bodied of that class, to draw from. The abolitionists, who have misunderstood, not only this war from the beginning, but all the questions that incidentally relate to it, sneer at such a contingency. They mistook the purpose of the South, its strength, its hold on its servile class, and they wholly miscounted as to the opinion and sympathies of the civilized world in this struggle. They still refuse to realize the fidelity of the servile class to their masters, or to see how formidable they might become in war. They shut their eyes to the prospect of a war of reprisals in which northern valleys and northern cities will be given up to the pillage, and lust, and rapacity of hordes of barbarians, armed after our own pattern.

PRESIDENT DAVIS'S MESSAGE. He speaks hopefully of the military situation, and claims many important victories during the past summer. Respecting foreign relations, Mr. Davis says:

"We seek no favor, we wish no intervention, we know ourselves fully competent to maintain our own rights and independence against the invaders of our country, and we feel justified in asserting, that without the aid derived from recruiting their armies from foreign countries, the invaders would, ere this, have been driven from our soil."

Finances.—The financial condition of the Confederacy is discussed at some length. The foreign debt consists only of the unpaid balance of the loan known as the cotton loan. This balance is but £2 200,000, and is adequately provided for by about 250,000 bales of cotton owned by the Government, even if the cotton be rated as low as sixpence per pound."

ARMING THE SLAVES.—Upon this subject the President observes:

"I must dissent from those who advise a general levy and arming of the slaves for the duty of soldiers. Until our white population shall prove insufficient for the armies we require and can afford to keep in the field, to employ as a soldier the negro who has merely been trained to labor, and as a laborer the white man, accustomed from his youth to the use of firearms, would scarcely be deemed wise or advantageous by any; and this is the question now before us. But should the alternative ever be presented of subjugation or of the employment of the slave as a soldier, there seems no reason to doubt what should then be our decision. The policy of engaging to liberate the negro on his discharge after service faithfully rendered, seems to me preferable to that of granting immediate manumission, or that of retaining him in service.

PRISONERS SHOT IN RETALIATION.—The St. Louis *Republican* gives an account of the shooting of six Confederate soldiers at St. Louis, by order of the Federal General commanding, in retaliation for the killing of Major White and his six comrades, by guerillas. It is not pretended that these men, or any of them, had any part in the killing of White.

PREPARATION FOR AN ATTACK ON WILMINGTON, N. C.—A Fortress Monroe correspondent of the *Old Dominion*, published at Norfolk, Va., in a despatch dated on the 16th inst., says:

"Important intelligence has reached here from Wilmington, N. C., to the effect that all noncombatants have been ordered from the city, with a view to the preparation for defence against the Yankee fleet which is rapidly collecting just outside the harbor. New guns are being placed upon the forts, and every available means is being made use of to prevent the capture of the city."

MORE MONEY.—A Washington letter to the New York *Post* claims good authority for the statement that the Secretary of the Treasury has not yet fully decided upon his policy for the winter. He must have more money—not less than one hundred millions by the first of January. The only point which he has decided is that under no circumstances will he increase the amount of legal-tender notes in circulation. His chief aim this winter will be to sustain the value of the currency, and to obtain what money is needed to prosecute the war. Congress will be called upon for more legislation. A vigorous attempt will be made to bring down the premium upon coin to at least 200, and a new description of bond will be issued in the course of the winter. The project of offering gold to merchants at a fixed rate is yet undecided upon.

THE PENALTIES OF THE CAMPAIGN.—Among the pains and penalties consequent on wagerings on the election of McClellan we find recorded street sweepings; wheeling a negro through the streets in a hand barrow; whitling two barrels of shavings from pine boards in a public place; wheeling a load of oysters a great many miles; peddling charcoal in a white dress; sawing a cord of wood in the public street, and a great many other occupations equally novel and ridiculous, considering the social positions of the parties engaged in them.

THE PEACE RUMORS.—The New York *Express* of last evening gives the annexed version of the peace rumors which reduced the price of gold yesterday:

"There have been mysterious rumors of peace lately on the street, and the speech of General Butler last evening is regarded as very significant in some quarters that there is really something on foot. The movement of Sherman's army is supposed to have something to do with it, and the story runs as follows: Some time since there was a secret conclave in Macon of the leading men of Georgia, including Governor Brown and Vice President Stephens, and an ambassador was to this Washington. This gentleman was authorized to assure the President that Georgia would secede from the Confederacy, if Sherman would march through Georgia and take possession of Charleston and Savannah. The response of Mr. Lincoln to this request, about three weeks since, was, that he was not quite ready, but would do it after election. It is contended that this is the real secret of Sherman's movements, and that it is done with a view of not only bringing back Georgia, but also North Carolina and Alabama. In connection with this, it was rumored on the street this afternoon that Augusta had been captured. We give this to our readers as one of the reports of the day, and they may place as much confidence in it as they like."

THE ARREST OF LIEUT. JACOBS GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Post* thus refers to the matter:

"The arrest of Lieut. Governor Jacobs of Kentucky is likely to bring the disloyal authorities to their senses. There are rumors here of wide-spread conspiracy in that state—not to take it over to the rebel Confederacy, but to inaugurate a second revolution, the object of which is to make Kentucky independent of the general government. The so-called 'Union party' in Kentucky of two years ago is now in full alliance with the 'democrats,' or the 'secession' organization. Bramlette and Wickliffe are hand-and-glove in their plans and purposes, and Garrett Davis, who two years ago moved to expel his colleague, Powell, from the United States Senate for treasonable conduct, is now one of his most intimate friends and companions."

THE FLORIDA AFFAIR.—The Washington correspondence of the *Tribune* says there is reason to believe that the course to be adopted with reference to the infringement of Brazilian sovereignty in the capture of the Florida in one of her harbors, will be substantially the transmission of a dispatch saying that this government will be glad to receive and give a favorable consideration to any proposition Brazil may have to make. Of course there can be no difficulty where both parties are equally desirous to avoid it.—*Boston Journal.*

MRS. DAVIS AND MRS. LINCOLN.—In overhauling the cargo of the blockade runner Hope, now unloading at Lewis wharf, a large box was found directed "Mrs. Jefferson Davis." On opening the box it was found to contain silk dress patterns, dry goods of different kinds, toys, hosiery and a variety of articles belonging to a lady's wardrobe. It is stated that there is some talk of forwarding the box and contents to Mrs. Abraham Lincoln.

RECUPERATION OF THE SLAVE STATES.—Parson Brownlow's Knoxville *Whig* states that the First National Bank of Knoxville has declared a dividend of five per cent. on five months' business, and that the government loan through this bank up to Nov. 1 is about $94,000. The *Whig* adds:—"Can any other part of the United States, of equal population and extent of territory, beat this? Or has any other portion done more than that portion of East Tennessee within the Federal lines? We are poor, but we stand by our country, sustaining its finances, and vote for its true and tried men."

The facts above stated show the wonderful recuperative powers of the Southern States. No part of the rebel territory has been more thoroughly devastated by war than East Tennessee, and it can hardly be said that the elements of stability yet exist. It is within the army lines and under martial law, yet there is already business enough to sustain a bank and capital enough to make a handsome loan to the government. The recuperation of East Tennessee has begun. Its regeneration has already taken place, slavery being now practically abolished. And this process will go on with equal rapidity in all the Southern States as they are released from the military despotism which centres in Richmond.

GOOD ADVICE.—The *Commercial Bulletin*, in an article upon the Presidential election, gives the following sensible advice, which has the ring of true patriotism:

"A word to political parties in this country. The die is cast by the free vote of the people, and the successful should bear in mind that the crowning virtue of all victory is generosity to defeated opponents. Let the whole catalogue of argument drop now. Let the phases of opinion on both sides sink into nothingness beside the great object the people decide to be the one on which their eyes are fixed. Let both parties unite—the Aaron and Hur of America—to uphold the arms of the President, while the glorious trinity of American warriors (Grant, Sherman and Sheridan) on land, and the galaxy of naval heroes upon the water, combine to make this government a Titan in strength, the Ajax of the nations—while the wisdom of its thoughtful patriots, the combined intelligence of the people expressed through the press, through the workshop, from the bench of the court, and the forum at Washington, shall give us the prestige of ancient Rome among our contemporaries, that the words, 'I am an American,' shall secure to a man the respect of savage and civilized man, the world over; that the idea of the old Greek Democrat shall be realized, when an injury done to the meanest citizen of the republic is an injury done to the whole; that our Government may become the 'best Government the world ever saw,' in reality as well as assertion; and that there may be realized in their fullest extent and emphasis, and at the earliest moment, the words of our godlike Webster—'Liberty *and* Union, now and forever, one and inseparable.'"

European.

The Princess Alice (Louis of Hesse) gave birth to a daughter at Darmstadt on the 1st inst.

A European Congress, with special reference to the affairs of Italy, is again talked of. France, Russia and Prussia are said to have agreed upon the subject.

The condition upon which peace has been concluded between Germany and Denmark are said to be vigorous for the latter. 20,000,000 of the Danish national debt will be borne by the duchies.

It is thought that the accounts of the tornado at Calcutta were exaggerated, though there is no doubt it was one of the most destructive that has occurred in modern times.

The steamship *Jura* remains on the sand below Liverpool, broken in two. This makes the ninth vessel lost belonging to the Canadian line.

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

The Emperor of Brazil has appointed a "Board of Health" to investigate and decide what proprietary remedies should be admitted into the country and what excluded. After some months session they have reported condemning them all except Dr J C Ayer's & Co's preparations Three of those they recommended the Emperor to admit for the benefit of the public health, while they hold the fourth, Cherry Pectoral under advertisement for further information respecting one of its ingredients—morphine, which, while so extensively employed and so highly esteemed as a remedy in this country, is scarcely known in that. Of all the other medicines before them, the Imperial commission say, "no one of them merit any favor whatever, 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 countrymen above mentioned—in discrimination by their learned men, very like that to which experience has led the American people.—*Boston Herald.*

Nov. 2 1m

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."

Perfectly Safe in all Cases—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for all diseases of children, such as teething, wind colic, &c., is a safe, reliable, and harmless remedy. It not only relieves the child from pain, but regulates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system; gives rest to the mother and health to the child. Sold by all Druggists

Everything in Season.—That grey hairs are honorable in old age is a proverbial matter; but are they so in youth? Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, or Hair Dressing, are suited to both young and old; they restore grey hair to its youthful color, giving the roots the natural nourishment. They renew, preserve and increase the growth. Every Druggist sells them.

Holloway's Ointment—*Dangerous Salves.*—Beware of mineral ointments. They drive external disease into the system. This unguent is entirely vegetable. It expels the exciting cause of inflammation and suppuration. Under the cicatrice it leaves behind, there lurks no covert poison. 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

HALIFAX, 24th October, 1864.

Nova Scotia Arithmetic.

New Edition—Revised and Enlarged.

JUST Published—The Nova Scotia Arithmetic, prepared and designed for Schools and Academies, Authorized by the Council of Public Instruction for Nova Scotia.

☞ This edition of the Nova Scotia Arithmetic has been carefully revised and corrected, and contains fifty additional pages of exercises. It now forms one of the best and cheapest Arithmetics ever offered to the public.

A. & W. MACKINLAY, Publishers.
Nov 9 6in Granville-street

To our Subscribers and Patrons.

We greatly dislike having to remind our friends of the necessity of paying their dues; but some of our subscribers seem to look for a hint now and then. We therefore beg respectfully to call their attention to the fact that we expect payment for the current year, as well as for all arrears, at their very earliest convenience. We hope that remittances will come in from our agents very briskly; and in this connection we may observe how gratifying it would be to receive a large accession to our list of subscribers between this and New Year. Cannot our friends help us in this respect? If each subscriber who feels an interest in our circulation, would exert himself to extend our patronage, a large addition of good paying subscribers would soon be given to cheer us in our work. Try friends what can be done, and without delay.

☞ Belcher's Farmer's Almanack for 1865, containing the usual amount of valuable information, has been received.

Wesleyan Conference Office.

LETTERS AND MONIES RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

Rev. H. Sprague (P.W. Mrs. T. Haslem, new sub. $1, Parcel sent), Rev. A. Gray (B.R. $7.50), Capt. L Littany (P.W. $2), T. L. Woodworth, Esq., (Price the same), Rev. E. B. Moore (Parcel sent), Rev. J. W. Howie (B.R $4, P.W. H. Embree $1, J. G. Murray $1, T. Warner $2, R. Bull $3, A. Cameron $2, N. Smith $4, W. Watson $2, Jas. Hayter, new sub. $1,—$20), Rev. C. Comben (Parcel sent), Jos. Townsend (P.W. $2).

Marriages.

At Malagash, on the 4th ult., by the Rev. R. E. Crane, Mr. Dominique Comeau, of South Joggings, to Miss Berthia Purdy, of Malagash, both of Cumberland Co.

By the same, at the Wesleyan Parsonage, on the 10th inst., Mr. Charles Cook to Miss Sarah Woods, both of Six Mile Road, Cumberland Co

On the 17th inst., by Rev. W. Tweedy, Mr. Henry Smith, of Douglas, son of Benj. Smith, Esq., to Miss Selina, daughter of Isaac Lake, Esq., of Kempt.

At Avonport, Lower Horton, on the 14th inst., by the Rev. S. W. DeBlois, *Mr.* Asa Hamilton, of Noel, Hants Co., to Sarah Ann, widow of the late Joseph Densmore, and daughter of *Mr.* Enoch Hunt ey, of Avonport—Christian *Messenger* please copy.

Deaths.

On the 16th inst, Lavinia Mary, infant daughter of George and Adelaide Davies, aged 9 weeks.

At Plainfield, New Jersey, on the 1st inst., Eliza C., wife of Mahlon Vail, and daughter of the late Joseph P. Boyle, Esq., of Liverpool, N. S., in the 42nd year of her age.

At the Head of Bay, Wallace, on the 28th Sept. Mr. Isaac Brown, Senr., in the 75th year of his age. There was hope in his death.

On the 16th inst., Laura Alice, infant daughter of Thomas F. Knight, aged 1 year and 11 months

On the 19th inst., Maria, wife of Mr. George Muhlig, of H M Dockyard.

At Harriets Field, on the 14th inst., Mary A., beloved wife of Mr. George Merlin, aged 64 years.

On the 16th inst., Mr. James Romans, in the 38th year of his age.

On the 16th inst., Mary, daughter of James and Elizabeth Findlay, in the 16th year of her age.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED

WEDNESDAY, Nov 16.

Brigt Wild Hunter, Genge, Montreal.

THURSDAY, Nov 17.

Steamer Franconia, Nickerson, Charlottetown; brigt Tres Freres, Michey, Quebec; schrs Alliance, Church, Montreal; Kate Curry, Boston; Juliet, Simpson, St John, N B; H Hooper, Hooper, Cape Breton; J L Volger, Smith, LaHave; Ocean Bird, Morrisey, Sydney; Mary Jane, Terrio, P E Island; Adelaide, Selig, Sydney.

FRIDAY, Nov 18

Barques David McNutt, Chambers, Glasgow; Creole, Wardman, Quebec; brigts Chesapeake, Nenslaw, Cape Breton; Mirella Mahone Bay; schrs Triumph, Borden, New York; Condor, Romkey, Boston; John Tilton, Rudolf, Eastport; Challenger, LeBlanc, P E Island; Wm Kendrick, Hooper, Cape Breton; Frances, Robinson, Annapolis.

SATURDAY, Nov 19

Steamers Commerce, Snow, Boston; Alpha, Hunter, St Johns, Nfld; schrs Harmony, Schooner Pond; Gipsey Lass, Blackford, Westport.

SUNDAY, Nov 20.

Schrs Matilda Hopewell, Ormiston, Cape Breton; Flying Cloud, Petipas, Newfd; Glancoe, McLellan, P E Island; Amanda, Ritcy, LaHave; Hannah, McKenzie, P E Island; Eagle, Tobin, do; Euphronzine, Osprey, and Active, do.

MONDAY, Nov 21.

Brigt Latina, McDonald, Porto Rico; schr Messenger, McLean, Shelburne.

CLEARED.

Nov 18—Barque Edwin & Lizzie, Williams, Bermuda; brig Frank, Jones, Demerara; brigts Annette, Newell, P W Indies; Mary, Murphy, B W Indies; schrs Coronolla, McDonald, P E Island; Rocket, Litany, St John, N B; Josephine, Farrell, Sydney; Swan, Publicover, Glace Bay.

Nov 19—Steamer Commerce, Snow, Charlottetown; brigts J Banks, Banks, Greenock; Golden Rule, Patterson, Ponce; Morning Star, McMann, St John, N B; schrs Ocean Belle, Messervey, Newfd; Highland Mary, McKinnon, Charlottetown; Anna Maria, Mugah, Cow Bay; Rosebud, Boudrot, Arichat; Mary, Boudrot, Arichat; Rival, Dunlop, Liverpool; Perseverance, Charlottetown; W D Bickford, Landry, Pictou

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE PROVINCIAL ALMANACK, FOR 1865.

CONTAINING very full information on all matters of public and Provincial interest, usually given in such a Serial, rendering it a useful Family Almanack. The following topics may be enumerated as included—Astronomical Calculations, Calendar Pages, the Tides, the Royal Family, Imperial Government, Colonial Governors, N Scotia Government and Legislature, Government Offices, Provincial Institutions, Revenue Officers, Government Commissioners, Light Houses, Signals, Tariff, Post Office Regulations, Roads and Distances Railway, Stage Coaches, Steamers and Packets, Electric Telegraph and Insurance Companies, Consuls, Courts of Law and Law Officers, Barristers, Justices of the Peace, Colleges, Academies, School Commissioners and School Inspectors, Clergy of the various churches, Ecclesiastical and Benevolent Institutions, Temperance Associations, Masonic Bodies, Issuers of Marriage Licences and Registrars, Halifax City Corporation, Fire Department, the Military and Navy, the Militia Staff, the commanding officers of the several Regiments N S Militia, Volunteers, &c.

More than ordinary care has been taken in the compilation of this Almanack, to furnish with accuracy and completeness the Lists of Public Officers in the several departments of public service; the whole being conveniently arranged, and by the aid of the Index can be consulted with facility.

☞ Orders for this Almanack from the Country Merchants sent to Messrs McKinlay, R T Muir, W Gossip, Z S Hall, or to the Wesleyan Book Room will receive prompt attention.

BELCHER'S

FARMER'S ALMANACK, FOR 1865,

NOW ON SALE EVERYWHERE!

Messrs A. & W. MacKinlay, No. 10 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.

DOULL & MILLER,

HAVE much pleasure in informing their Customers and Wholesale Dry Goods buyers generally, that they have received the balance of their Stock per Steamer "*Sidon*," which together with Goods previously received per Mail Steamers and Freight steamers Hecla and Thames, complete their Fall Importations—

FREESTONE WARHOUSE,
Corner of Prince and Hollis streets.
Sept 28 4ins

New Advertisements.

Commerce House,

No. 144 Granville Street.

R. McMURRAY & Co,

Have imported this season, the largest and choicest stock of

DRY GOODS

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

Knitted Fancy Wool Goods.

Hoods, Sontags, Capes, Capes and Shawls,

AND A VARIETY OF

FANCY GOODS.

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

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

WOOLENS.

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

COTTON GOODS,

At a considerable reduction from last season's Prices

Superior White Shirtings,

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

Wholesale and Retail!

Nov 23

British Shoe Store.

ARTHUR J. RICKARDS

HAS received per steamer "Africa," 11 cases BOOTS & SHOES comprising the latest styles in—

Ladies' Kid, Cloth and French Merino Boots.
Elastic side and Balmoral,
Ladies' Calfskin, Balmoral clump sole Boots,
" Fine Kid elastic side Boots, 11s 3d
" Kid Balmoral clump sole Boots,
" Memel do, Glsh'd sewed M H Boots, 8s
" Fine do, M H Boots, 5s 6d

We have opened a choice assortment of Ladies' FELT GOODS.

Ladies' Felt Slippers, lined, (French)
" Brown Felt Slippers, lined,
" Black " "
" Fine " Boots "
" Felt Boots, Rubber Foxed
Gentlemens' Calfskin Elastic side Boots
" Kid Elastic side Boots
" Calf Balmoral "
" Fine Patent Dress Boots
" Grain Cavalry Boots.

RUBBER SHOES & BOOTS.

Ladies' Rubber Shoes, very good, 2s
Gents' Rubber Shoes, very good, 2s 6d
" Long Rubber Boots

☞ The above goods are offered at very low prices, Wholesale and Retail.

Nov 23 GRANVILLE STREET.

MANTLES AND SACQUES.

EDWARD BILLING

Offers a very large assortment of LADIES CLOAKS in the newest styles in Cloth, Whitney, Sealskin, &c., at remarkably low prices.

Good serviceable Winter Mantles at 8s. 6d.

LONDON HOUSE,

Hollis Street, Opposite Province Building.

Nov 23

CHEAP BLANKETS

—AT THE—

London House,

Hollis Street, Opposite Province Building.

THREE DOLLARS PER PAIR!

Large size—All Wool—Extra heavy.

EDWARD BILLING,
Nov 23 London House.

Notice to the Public

And Instructions to all Postmasters.

Pattern Post between Nova Scotia and the United Kingdom.

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

For a packet not exceeding 4 ounces.	Above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 lb.	Above 8 lb. and not exceeding 14 lb.	Above 14 lb. and not exceeding 14 lb.	Above 14 lb. and not exceeding 2 lbs.	Every additional 14 lb.
7 cts.	12½ cts.	25 cts.	37½ ct.	50 cts	12½ cts.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Prepare for Winter FURS, FURS!

An excellent and varied assortment of Furs has been received at

NO. 150 GRANVILLE STREET,

French Sable, Stone Martin, Fitch, Mink, Musquash, Oppossum, } **BOAS & MUFFS.**

With Cuffs to Match

Nov 23 SAMUEL STRONG & CO.

Medical Co-Partnership.

THE public are hereby informed that Dr. TUPPER has entered into a Professional Copartnership with W. N. WICKWIRE, M. D., a Graduate of the University of Edinburgh, who may be at all times consulted at their offices 101 Hollis Street, (next door South of the Halifax Hotel)

Halifax, Nov 18, 1864. 5in Nov 23

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 low 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.

THE GREAT PURGATIVE.

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS.

FOR THE CURE OF

ALL DISORDERS OF THE

Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the internal Viscera.

ONE TO SIX BOXES ARE

Warranted to effect a Positive Cure.

DR. RADWAY'S

PILLS

ARE COMPOSED OF VEGETABLE EXTRACTS PREPARED IN VACUO;

Superior to all Purgative, Cathartic, or Alterative Medicines in general use,

COATED WITH GUM,

Which renders them very convenient, and well adapted for children, and persons who have a dislike to take medicine, and especially pills. Another great superiority of Radway's Pills over all other pills in general use, is the fact of their wonderful medicinal strength, being highly concentrated. One to six of these pills will act more thoroughly, and cleanse the alimentary canal, without producing cramps, spasms, piles, tenesmus, etc., than any other Pills or Purgative Medicine in use.

THE GREAT WANT SUPPLIED,

It is a well known fact that Physicians have long sought to discover a vegetable purgative as a substitute for Calomel, and that would cleanse the Alimentary Canal of all diseased and retained humors, as thoroughly as Lobelia will the stomach, without producing sickness at stomach, weakness, or irritation of the mucous membrane.

In Dr. Radway's Pills, this very important and essential principle is secured. A dose