classes, and of building churches for them, their success diminishes. I think the Methodist churches are getting to be the most splendid churches. We have got to take their places and go down and take care of the poor. Somebody must do it. And I give warning to our Methodist brethren that if they are going to abandon that field there are enough to occupy it; but that if they want to keep their glory and transmit it to other generations, they must remember the poor. Be proud of that field. Take care of those that nobody else takes care of. Take heed to the bottom, and God will see that your love and fidelity shall work all the way to the top. I do not object to the Methodists' preaching to the most cultivated audiences: all I object to is that they should lose a conception of the sacredness of human nature clear down to the bottom,"—*Pittsburg Ad.*

## General Intelligence.

### Colonial.

A fire occurred in the Jail one evening last week, and during the alarm two of the prisoners escaped.

A reward of $100 has been offered for information respecting the person or persons who attempted recently to rob the Cape Breton mail.

On Thursday last Admiral Milne and family embarked on H. M. S. *Nile* under a salute from the citadel.

On Friday the *Nile*, accompanied by the *Shannon, Styx* and *Nimble* left for Bermuda.

The intelligence from Wine Harbour Gold Diggings is encouraging. Mojor Norton's claim proves to be one of great richness.

The following prisoners, tried and convicted during the present sitting of the Supreme Court, have been sentenced:—John Barlow, a soldier, for an assault with intent to rob, two years in the Penitentiary; John Jones, soldier, for larceny, one year in the Penitentiary; John Wilson, soldier, for assaulting Miss Butler, two years in Jail; James Baker, sapper and miner, for uttering base coin, six months in the Penitentiary; John Bayard, for stealing letters containing money, eighteen months in the Penitentiary; Patk. McEashern, soldier, for breaking into Mr. Ward's store at Sackville, one year in the Penitentiary; W. D. Cutlip, for embezzlement, one year in the Penitentiary.

The colored man, Jacob Norton, convicted before the Supreme Court, at Annapolis, a few weeks since, upon a charge of murdering his wife, was hanged on the afternoon of Monday last. The gallows was erected on Hog Island, near Annapolis Town. About 2000 persons assembled to witness the execution. The criminal appeared very penitent and expressed sorrow for the crime he had committed.

The St. John N. B. papers, seeing that the Intercolonial Railway scheme has fallen through, are strong advocating the extension of their line so as to connect with the Maine railroads.

### American States.

The army of the Potomac has gained some advantage recently, though at a considerable sacrifice of life. Gen. Meade has advanced across the Rappahannock, and Gen. Lee has fallen back to the Rapidan. Gen. Sedgewick engaged the enemy on the north bank of the Rappahannock, captured two redoubts, seven pieces of artillery, and 1000 prisoners. It is thought that Lee's army has been weakened to send reinforcements to Bragg and Beauregard, and that the probability is that Meade will advance still further, though to do so will be to run the hazard of defeat. But on the other hand, should Lee be defeated in his entrenchments, there will be little further to prevent the Federals advance to Richmond.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *World*, writing on the 10th, says it is hinted that a considerable Union force has started or is about to start up the Peninsula towards Richmond. It is stated that the artillery roads constructed by McClellan are in superb condition, and will greatly facilitate a co-operate movement against the enemy. The entire army crossed the Rappahannock yesterday without any incident of importance occurring. It crossed in two columns, one on a pontoon bridge at Kelly's Ford, and the other on the captured rebel pontoon bridge near the railroad bridge. Advices received otherwise in Washington state that the rebel army seem to be moving toward the Rapidan, and as yet have taken no position for accepting battle. Our troops command all the roads approaching Fredericksburg from the Northwest, while some of them hold that town and Falmouth to-day. There can be doubt that Gen. Halleck has been superseded by Gen. Grant, so far as the movements of the great armies operating in Virginia and Tennessee are concerned. From the Rappahannock to Tuscumbia but a single field is embraced, Gen. Sherman forming one wing of our forces, and Genl. Meade the other. It would appear that Genl. Grant is drawing his wings nearer together, and he seems to consider the close investment if not capture of Richmond, an essential step in the struggle to hold our advantage in Tennessee. The most desperate fighting is expected to take place immediately.

The *Herald* continues the following: The Army of the Potomac, after a long period of ease, has commenced a forward movement, and its advance has been heralded with victory. The divisions of Generals French and Sedgwick met the enemy on the banks of the Rappahannock—the former at Kelly's Ford, and the latter at Rappahannock railroad crossing—on Saturday, and drove them across the river, capturing 1800 of the rebels, four battle flags and two redoubts with a number of guns. The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded is reported by prisoners to be over five hundred. Our loss in all—killed, wounded and missing—is set down at from three hundred and fifty to four hundred. The Union troops are in pursuit of the enemy.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Another account of the fight of the Rappahannock says the 6th Me. went into the fight with 370 men and came out with eighty-five. The 5th Winconsin lost about one hundred. The entire loss in killed and wounded will be between 750 and 800. The fight lasted about an hour and a half, but the heaviest losses were incurred during the charge in a space of about fifteen minutes.

The soldiers are reported to be in the best of spirits. Gen. Meade is determined to follow up his success rapidly and strike a blow at his antagonist whenever an opportunity offers.

Gen. Sedgwick is now at Brandy station, and has every advantage of position. All the corps are in early supporting distance of each other, and the rebels are falling back along their entire line in the direction of Culpepper.

From presant indications Lee will not fight until he reaches his former strong position on the South bank of the Rapidan. There are now no indications of the enemy near the South bank of the Rappahannock, and it is thought by some that Lee's force has again been materially reduced merely making a show of strength by contesting the fords.

NASHVILLE,—I am satisfied that the half has never been told concerning the late battle of Chickamauga, or the condition of the federal army since. General Rosecrans was terribly defeated. But for the invincible bravery and coolness of General Thomas, our army would have been chased through Tennessee and Kentucky, and none but stragglers would have escaped. The dauntless courage that is claimed to have distinguished General Rosecrans on previous occasions utterly forsook him on this, and he wandered about, while the contest waged fiercest, excited, undecided, and paralyzed. He seems to have known nothing whatever of the configuration of the country, and on one occasion, when the order was given to retreat, he was compelled to employ a guide to show him the way to Chattanooga. He left the field early in the fight, and rode all the way back to the latter place, ostensibly to look after details that might have been intrusted to a non-commissioned officer, and at no time appeared on the field where the fortunes of the day hung in the balance, to inspirit the men by his presence, or aid the officers by counsel or advice. He was no longer the victorious general, with the flush of victory in his countenance, but the dejected commander, with the consciousness of defeat overwhelming him with consernation.—*Con. Chicago Times.*

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN.—A description of the country between Bragg and Thomas may not be uninteresting at this time. The strong position of the rebels is in the Pigeon mountains, a range twenty-one miles long. This range has the greatest altitude at the southern extremity, where it is separated from Lookout mountains by Doherty Gap, a long and heavy pass. A less elevated gap, through which there is a good mountain road, is two miles this side, called Rape. Blue Bird is seven miles further north, and is a rugged pass. Dug Gap, upon which much work has been done, and so called from the fact that the road has been "dug" out, affords a good passage for an army and is very defensible. This is in possession of the rebels, and is three miles from Blue Bird. Catlett's is a narrow pass, through which runs a mountain stream. This is two and a half miles further this way, and is a good road. The rebels have forces in that gap also. Two miles from this is Worthing, which is really a rough road over the mountain, that is impassible for artillery. Wicker is a good wagon road over the mountain, which has here diminished to the dimensions of a hill. One mile and a half from this, the mountain ceases to be called such, and gives way to an undulating country. The range is separated from the Mission Ridge a mere ridge of hills that lies to the westward, by the Chickamauga valley, in which are fields of good corn, and which seems to be a productive district. A little further to the west, and separated by another valley, are the Lookout Mountains, the highest range of all, and which run to within two miles of Chattanooga. This range terminates abruptly at the Tennessee river with a bluff two thousand feet high, from the summit of which a prospect of almost unlimited extent can be enjoyed.—*Mo. Republican.*

NEAL DOW.—The Yankee General Neal Dow has just gone to Richmond, *en route* to be exchanged for General John H. Morgan.

From Charleston we learn that little has been done of late beyond the bombardment of Fort Sumpter, which is now little more than a mass of ruins, but still held by the Confederates.

The position of matters in and near Chattanooga is rather critical. Two of the advanced positions of Gen. Burnside's army have been captured by the enemy. A fierce struggle will take place in that part of Tennessee. The *Richmond Examiner* says, "The enemy now have possession of both banks from Bridgeport to Brown's Ferry, which enables them to bring their supplies by water to a point within two and a half miles of their camp. Grant is no longer dependent upon the railroad for food, and his troops have no longer to live on half rations. It is no longer impossible for him to winter in Chattanooga, if he thinks proper to do so, nor will his threatened advance be any more nullified by the want of stores. In a word, we have lost the advantages of the battle of Chickamauga. The battle of Chickamauga must be fought again."

### European.

The R. M. S. *Asia* arrived on Friday last.

The Queen had returned from the Highlands to Windsor in improved health.

The *Observer* remarks in relation to the Princess of Wales,—We are enabled to state upon the best authority that her Royal Highness will probably be confined in or about the last week in March next. The health of the Princess is all that can be desired under the circumstances; and the nation has reason to rejoice at the prospect of the perpetuation, in a direct line, of the sovereignty of her good and gracious Majesty Queen Victoria.

The Board of Trade Returns show a wonderful advance in the trade of the country, and advices from the manufacturing districts continue satisfactory.

The steam rams in the Mersey seem to have given Lord Russel a good deal of uneasiness of late. Perhaps the increased vigilance of the Government officials may be attributed to the contemptuous way in which Mr. Laird, in his Birkenhead speech, spoke of his Lordship's management of the Foreign Office; but be this as it may, two gunboats have been placed opposite Mr. Laird's yard, to prevent their escape, and an iron-plated war ship, the Prince Consort, has been sent round from Plymouth, to assist the gunboats if necessary. More than this, tthe workmen employed by the Messrs. Laird in completing the El Toussant have been ordered to desist, and both rams are now in the possession of the Government authorities in the Birkenhead docks, while the steamer and the gunboats guard the entrance and the exit.

The Government of the Emperor of the French has informed Mr. Dayton, the United States Minister in Paris, that the "authorisation" for the construction of certain vessels of war now proved to be building in France for the Confederates, and for certain cannon and munitions for their armament, has been withdrawn, and the parties engaged in the bussiness have been warned of the danger of prosecuting their work.

Another statement, showing the new policy of France in regard to the Southern Coonfederacy, is that the French Government will not acknowledge the South unless England does so first. The Emperor of the French may be supposed to have changed his mind respecting the course he was expected to pursue in Mexico; and conjecture will now have ample room for employment as to the cause which has led to this reversal of what was believed to be a fixed and settled purpose.

The British Government has issued instructions that in all instances in which vessels of war are sold out of the service, the greatest possible care is to be taken in removing all the gun fittings and returning them to the War Department. It does not require a marvellous amount of perception to see that the immediate object of these instructions is to prevent completely fitted fighting ships from falling into the hands of Confederate agents. If the latter purchase these vessels they will be compelled to take them without gun fittings, and any attempt to supply these fittings in a British port would lead to the seizure of the purchase.

The Rev. H. W. Beecher came passenger in the *Asia*. His oratorical power had excited much attention during his whole stay in Great Britain. He is described as having a readiness of retort, very uncommon, even amongst practised declaimers, and a fund of good humour that nothing can sour. His last appearance was at a public breakfast in Liverpool, when the assembly deeply sympathised with all his convictions about slavery; but his speech on that occasion is reported as greatly inferior to those delivered at other times amid frequent interruptions. He good naturedly referred to *Punch's* caricature of himself, in which he is represented as treating the British Lion to some superfluous syrup.

Mr. Laird has attained to great notoriety. A more outspoken speech than his Birkenhead essay on Government shipbuilding, on Armstrong guns, and on the waste of the National resources by incompetent stewards has rarely been given to the public. No speech during the recess has commanded half the attention, for the simple reason that some of its assertions have come upon the country like a verbal earthquake. For the nation to be told, as it is by Mr. Laird—who, at all events, may be presumed to know his business, however much or little he may known of international law—that if war were to eventuate, we are utterly unprepared for it, and that we have only two vessels on the stocks, which will not be ready for six months, fit to cope with those that are to be found in other countries, has given the national pride a shock from which it will not speedily recover. Add to this the statement that Sir William Armstrong and his guns are costly as well as lamentable failures, and the reason will be at once apparent why the London *Times* this week has been obliged to devote two leading articles to Mr. Laird. In fact, the member for Birkenhead has now changed places in Printing-house-square with the member for Birmingham another of Mr. Laird's friends. After one of Mr. Bright's great speeches the "thunder" to drown it had to be continued several days, and this is the position of honour to which Mr. Laird has now raised himself. Will he, like the bellicose Quaker, be able to continue at such a giddy elevation?

It is rumoured that Canon Stanley is to be the successor of the late Archbishop Whately in Dublin, and the announcement has given deep offence to the more extreme section of the Irish Tory clergy. This able and accomplished man is looked upon by many sincere lovers of the English Establishment as their future leader—the one of all others most qualified by ability, moderation, and sound sense to reconcile the extreme parties in the Church. Lord Palmerston thinks, no doubt, that Canon Stanley is the best man at his command to succeed Archbishop Whately; but notwithstanding the success of the latter, he was received in Ireland, more than thirty years ago, with much of the same kind of acrimony now bestowed on his successor. As an illustration of the manner in which the Irish clergy are pursuing Canon Stanley, it is sufficient to mention that a meeting has been held in Dublin for the purpose of "united prayer that the mind of the Government, in selecting a successor to the late Archbishop of Dublin, might be directed to the appointment of one who, in the gracious providence of God, would be in every way qualified for so solemn and momentous a charge. This is a most sarcastic cut at Lord Palmerston's mode of administering clerical patronage. The satire is not the less keen because veiled under the unction of superior holiness.

There was a rumour in Paris that the French troops were about to evacuate the Pontificial States.

Affairs in Copenhagen daily assume a more serious aspect, and the general impression on the mind of all classes is that, notwithstanding all the efforts on the part of England and France to prevent it, the long threatened Federal execution will now be carried out, and the unavoidable result will be a war between Denmark and Germany, of which no one can anticipate the end.

The Paris correspondent of the *Morninv Post* argues that although the Federal Diet may assume the preparations for war, and Prussia and Austria may look on in a fighting humour, there will be no war in Denmark if England is determined to assist the threatened country, since Sweden would be an ally of Denmark, and the treaty engagements of France would bind her to co-operate with England.

The special correspondent of the *Times* at Warsaw has written a letter descriptive of the state of that city, in which, it appears, seizures and confiscations, executions and murders, are things of every-day occurrence. All public confidence has been destroyed, and every person appears suspicious of his neighbour. It is asserted that for every Polish life destroyed by execution at the citadel or elsewhere a Russian life is to be exacted, and the experience of the past few days sadly testifies to the truth of the rumour.

It is stated that the Archduke Maximilian has misgivings about the state of public feeling in Mexico, and that he hesitates to accept the crown offered to him by the Assembly of Notables. If the Archduke does not accept, the Emperor of the French will probably look out for another candidate; but, in the meantime the army must remain till the edifice of Mexican regeneration is crowned by the election of a sovereign.

From Spain a strange rumour has been received. It is to the effect that the Emperor of the French intends to put aside the present candidate for the Mexican throne, and that the Empress is new in Spain to secure the nomination by the Queen of that country of a Bourbon Prince for the post assigned to the Archduke Maximilian.

The subject of the coronation of the Emperor and the Empress of the French appears again to have risen up and to occupy the attention of the Court at Paris and the Papal power in Rome. The Empress desires the sanction of the Pope to her coronation ceremonial, but the Holy Father is said to have some scruples upon the matter which at present he is unable to overcome.

A communication from Alexandria represents the effects of the overflow of the Nile as most disastrous. It is said that from 80 to 100 villages have been swept away, and no one can tell what has become of the inhabitants, hundreds, perhaps thousands, may have been drowned and all they possessed destroyed.

The complete accounts of the bombardment of Kagosmi, in Japan have been received. The forts attacked by the British fleet mounted 93 guns and mortars, including 13-inch and 8-inch shell guns, four 150 pounders, ten 80-pounders, and the remainder all 32-pounders, the best United States manufacture; and as they simultaneously fired upon the vessels at a range of only 450 yards, the escape of a single ship seemed extraordinary. There were but two frigates in the English fleet, the other vessels being small war steamers. The English loss was 13 killed and 50 wounded. The Euyralus, which led the line, lost her captain and commander, and her total casualties were 10 killed and 21 wounded. She was hulled ten times, and her masts and rigging were cut to pieces. The vessels engaged were the Euryalus, Pearl, Argus, Persues, Coquette, Havoc and Racehorse; the first two only are frigates. The Japanese ammunition appears to have been of a superior quality.

[From the Richmond Whig.]

The Charleston Courier makes a timely suggestion in recommending the attention of our government to the naturalization and cultivation of Calisaya, for the preservation of the health of our soldiers. This article has a peculiar effect upon the liver, and gnards the system against disease by exposure and irregular diet. It is said that the great success of the Plantation Bitters of Dr. Drake, which, previous to our unhappy difficulties was found in most Southern homes, was owing to the extract of Calisaya Bark which it contained as one of its principal ingredients—"In confirmation of this, we have heard one of our most distinguished physicians remark, that whenever he felt unwel from ordinary dietetic or atmospheric causes, he invariably relieved himself by Plantation Bitters. Now that these Bitters cannot be obtained, a substitute should be prepared.—We understand our government has opened negotiations with Dr. Drake through a secret agent, but with what truth we do not know." * * * * * * * * * *

We are exceedingly obliged to the Richmond Whig for its remembrance of "Auld Lang Syne,' but we can assure "Our Government" that the Plantation Bitters are not for sale to any "secre agents," North or South There is propably several other things that "Our Government" will yet want

We know that we have the best and most popular medicine in the world. We are not afraid to show what it is composed of·

Physicians are compelled to recommend it.

Calisaya Bark has been celebrated for over two hundred years, and was sold during the reign of Louis XVI, King of France, for the enormous price of its own weight in silver. It is remarkable for Dyspepsia, Fevers, Weakness, Constipation, &c.

Cascarilla Bark.—For Diarrhea, Colic, and diseases of the stomach and bowels.

Dandelion.—For Inflammation of the Loins and Dropsical Affections.

Chamomile Flowers.—For enfeebled digestion.

Lavender Flowers—Aromatic, stimulant and tonic—highly invigorating in nervous debility.

Wiutergreen.—For Scrofula, Rhuematism, &c.

Anise.—An aromatic carminative; creating flesh, muscle and milk; much used by mothers nursing.

Also, clove-buds, orange, caraway, coriander snake-root, &c,

S.—T.—1860—X.

Another wonderful ingredient, of Spanish origin imparting beauty to the complexion and brilliancy to the mind, is yet unknown to the commerce of the world, and we withhold its name for the present.

Humbugs and quacks howl about the Plantation Bitters; but the following is what's the matter and they know it.

PLANTATION BITTERS WILL CURE:
Cold Extremities and Feverish Lips·
Sour Stomach and Fetid Breath
Flatulency and Indigestion.
Nervous Affections·
Excessive Fatigue and short Breath.
Pain over the eyes.
Mental Despondency.
Prostration, Great Weakness,
Sallow Complexion, Weak Bowels.
LIVER COMPLAINT AND DYSPEPSIA

Very particularly recommended to Clergymen, Merchants, Lawyers, and persons of sedentary habits. Also for delicate females and weak persons who require a gentle stimulant free digestion, good appetite, and clear mental faculties.

Sold by all respectable Physicians, Druggists, Grocers, Hotels, Saloons, Country Stores, &c.

Be particular that each bottle bears the fac-simile of our signature on a steal-plated label, with our private government stamp over the cork.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.
1y. 202 BROADWAY, N. Y.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—In all crowded cities, malaria and fogs are breathed over and over again, till the strongest lungs are incapable of producing pure blood, hence the sluggishness of mind and body, the weariness and irritability of many persons during this season of the year. These medicines neutralize these impurities and give vigor to the head, heart and stomach. Sold everywhere.

### A Call for New Subscribers.

We expect to receive early information from our brethren, the Ministers, as to all those delinquent subscribers, who are not disposed promptly to pay up arrearages, or who are unable to do so, that we may discontinue their papers. We are very desirous of adding considerably to our List of paying subscribers, and to encourage an effort in obtaining a large increase at once, we offer the following inducements:—

For the greatest number of new subscribers, with the advance payment, sent in between this and the 1st of Feb. next—A copy of Webster's or Worcester's Dictionary, pictorial edition, unabridged, or other books of equal value.

For the second best number of new subscribers with advance payment, within the time above specified,—A set of Macauley's History of England in 5 vols, or other works of the same value.

nov 18th.

☞ The Jubilee meeting of the Nova Scotia Auxiliary Bible Society will be held (D. V.) in Temperance Hall on Tuesday evening the 24th inst., being the *Fiftieth* Anniversary of the day on which the Auxiliary was formed. Leading ministers and Laymen will address the meeting. Admission free, A collection will be tak en in aid of the funds.

☞ We call attention to a very fine collection of Cartes de Visite, for Photographic Albums, at v ery low prices at the Book Room. Our stock of Albums can be highly recommended· We will send Albums or cards to any part of the Provinces by mail, postage paid, without extra charge.

BAND OF HOPE MANUAL.—A small work under this title has been published by the Rev. J. Winzerbotham of Newfoundland, designed for use in connection with youth's Temperance organizations, including code of laws, Ritual, Table of Scripture Lessons for Band of Hope meetings, and a collection of Hymns; the whole compiled in such a manner as to render the book very valuable for the purpose for which it is intended. The patrons and managers of those useful temperance bands for young people will find this book to be just what they require. The book can be had upo n application to the author, Carbonear, N. F., or to the *Courier* office, St. John's N. F., single copies, 6 pence each, $1 per doz., $6 per hundred.

ALMANACK FOR 1864.—Our Almanack for 1864 will be found worthy of patronage. We are expecting orders from all our Ministers, and from storekeepers in every part of the Province. Please send your orders at once.

☞ The present postal arrangements prevent our sending the magazines to the ministers by mail free. It is hoped that a change in this respect will be effected shortly. In the meantime we will forward b yearliest opportunities offering.

### Wesleyan Conference Office.

LETTERS AND MONIES RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

Rev. R. Taylor (P.W. John Naufts $2, Henry Gaetz $2,) C. E. Troop $2, W. A. Robertson jr. $2, Jas. Babcock new sub. $2, Rev. Wm. Smithson (new sub.) Rev. Jas. England (P.W. John Smith $2, Benj. Brown $2,) Miss Leak (Papers sent,) Rev. G. Johnson (P.W. Leml. Drew $2, Robt. Brady $2,) Rev. E. Brettle (P.W. Jas. G. Gardner $1, Jos. Pinkham $3, C. Watts $1, is this a new sub?) Mr. Brettle $1, Rev. D. D. Currie (P.W. J. Chambers $2, J. Leiper $4, J. C. Price $4, Mrs. A. Stockton $4, W. D. Coates $2,—$16,) C. D. Mumford, Rev. R. E. Crane, Rev. J. Burns (cannot cr. unless articles will be received and money returned. Sorry the order was sent so indefinitely.)

## Marriages.

On the 9th inst., at the Wesleyan Parsonage, Gottingen Street, by the Rev. John S. Addy, Mr. John Dilworth, to Miss Catherine McFavish, both of Halifax.

On the 10th inst., at the same place, by the same, Mr. Wm. Douse, of Charlottetown, P. E. I., to Caroline, youngest daughter of the late Peter McPherson, Esq., of Port de Grave, Newfoundland.

At the Wesleyan Parsonage, Brooklyn, Newport, on the 11th inst., by Rev. W. Smithson, Mr. Richard Eagles, of St. John, N. B., to Miss Ellen Mosher of Avondale.

On the 5th inst., at St. John, N. B., in the Germain St. Wesleyan Church, by the Rev. Dr. Richey, Mr. Wm. F. Humbert, to Miss Agnes Purves.

On the 9th ult., by the Rev Thos. Crisp, Mr. Jesse Boulton, Gunner of the Royal Artillery, to Miss Emma Cornelia Warner, of this city.

## Deaths.

On board the the steamship Asia, on the passage from Liverpool to Halifax, Joseph Battersby, Esq., merchant of Manchester.

Suddenly, on the 9th inst., Mr. Henry Hill, in the 45th year of his age.

## Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED

WEDNESDAY, Nov 11

Brigts Brothers, Gerrior, Cape Breton; Josephine, Cogdon, Lingan; Continental, Lingan; schrs Amazon, Smith, St Jago; Elizabeth Ellen, Delory, P E I; Perseverance, McDaniel, do; Capello, King, Nfld; Majestic, Thompson, Labrador; Cygnet, Pentz, North Bay; Ne Plus, P E Island; Eliza, Jost, Sydney; Lucknow, Mitchell; Wallace; C W Wright, Dickson, P E Island; Pearl, Connors, do; Hester, Vigneau, Sydney; Clipper, Fouche, P E Island; Ellen, Pentz, do; W Taylor, Hunt, do; Teazer, Brown, do; Lady Sale, Brow, do; Spec, Murray, do; Belle, Young, do; Lady Milne, O'Hara, do; Amegent, Nicholson, do; Sterling, Saunders, Sydney; Hero, do.

THURSDAY, Nov 12.

Brigts Elsie, Murray, Ponce; Thos Albert, Crowell, Turks Island; Brothers, Gerrior, Arichat; Princess, Dagmar, Bruce, Canso; schrs Wm Stairs, Ham, St Jago; Indian Queen, Whitley, New York; Austerlita, Rogers, Boston; Reliance, Morse, Annapolis; Stranger, Lambsworth, do; Josephine, Terrio, Sydney; Ada, Bagley, P E Island.

FRIDDY, Nov 13.

Steamers Asia, Hockley, Liverpool; Canada, Moodie, Boston; schrs Mulgrave, Wambach, Baltimore; Mary, Siteman, New York; Nancy, Perry, do; J M C M, Kenny, Cape Breton.

SATURDAY, Nov 14.

Steamer City of Troy, Rhodes, Ogdensburg; schrs Experiment, Bollong, Shippegan; Providence, Landry, Bedeque; Twe Brothers, Goodwin, Pubnico; Hiram, Campbell, Cape Breton; Lark, O'Byan, P E I; William, Larkin, Montreal; Daniel, Horton, P E I; Laura, LeBlanc, Sydney; E Graham, Langlois, Sydney; Wm Henry, Claugh, Arichat; Eliza Catherine, Martell, Sydney.

CLEARED.

Nov 13—Steamers Asia, Hockley, Boston; Canada, Moodie, Liverpool; brigts Margaret, Fanning, Kingston, Ja; Brisk, Harding, B W Indies; schrs Racer, Henderson, Matamoras; Janet, McCoy, B W Indies; Commerce, Keays, P E I; British Eagle, Romkey, Glace Bay; Ada, Bayley, Westport; Western Packet, McPherson, Charlottetown; Achiever, Banks, Barrington.

Nov 14—Steamer Geo Olympus, Bernier, Sydney; brig Frank, Jones, Kingston, Ja; schrs Condor, Romkey, New York; Neptune, St John, N B; Combine, Reid, P E Island; Telegraph, Sulis, Yarmouth; Esther, Vigneau, Sydney; Josephine, Terrio, do; Prince of Wales, McNab, Sydney.


BELCHER'S
FARMER'S ALMANACK,
FOR 1864.

IS now ready and for sale at the *City Book Stores* and by the Storekeepers generally throughout Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, containing besides the usual matter, full lists of the *ARMY, NAAY and VOLUNTEERS*. Messrs. A. & W. Mackinlay, No. 10 Granville Street, will promptly execute all orders for the above.

☞ The *bound* and *interleaved* copies contain a highly finished *ENGRAVING* of the *PRINCESS OF WALES*, same size as that of the Prince of Wales. C. H. BELCHER

Oct 28. tey. Publisher and Proprietor.

BRITISH WOOLLEN HALL!
142 and 143 GRANVILLE STREET.

WE have much pleasure in announcing to our numerous customers the ARRIVAL of our FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF DRY GOODS.

As the WOOLLEN HALL has ben so long established, the the public generally know that we alway keep an Extensive and Varied

STOCK OF DRY GOODS,

We will therefore only mention a few of the leading viz.—Black, Brown and Blue, Whitneys, Pilots, Beavers and Broad Cloths, Trousering, &c. FLANNELS AND CARPETINGS·

Shawls, Ladies' Mantles and Mantle Cloths,

Ladies DRESS MATERIALS in great variety, a choice selection of Ribbons, Plumes. A choice assortment of FURS, which were contracted for last spring, previous to the Advance this Fall, which we can afford to sell Low. Irish Linens, White and Brown Damask Cloths. Towellings and Lawn Handkerchiefs, etc. White and Colored SHIRTS; Blue, Scarlet, and Fancy Wool do. Hosiery, Gloves, etc. ☞ It is an admitted fact that we keep the Largest stock of READY MADE CLOTHING in the city. We are now receiving the Largest stock ever imported by us, consisting of Men's, Boys' and Youths' Coats, Pants and Vests. Overcoats in all the newest material and shapes.

The business is conducted on the Cash Principle only. The whole stock having been purchased for Cash, will be disposed of at our usual Low Rates.

N. B.—Always on hand an excellent quality of TEA.

Oct'21 2m WM. JORDAN & CO.

LONDON HOUSE.

WE are now opening and in daily expectation of the remaining portion of FALL STOCK, we think it is unsurpassed by any Retail House in the city, and we want the public to come and see *our* stock of

WOOLLENS, COTTONS, DRESS GOODS, SILKS, LINENS, Mantles & Shawls, FURS, all Fresh, Small Wares, and all the etcetras of a first class Dry Goods House. HOOP SKIRTS, &c., &c., &c.

CLOTHING.

We have made our aim to improve and economize, and with the largest experience of any Importing House in this particular branch, we confidently assume to give a better article for the money then other Houses in the city or Province. THOMSON & CO.

☞ We beg to tender our best thanks for the very liberal prtronage extended to us since our removal to our new premises.

November 4. T. & CO.

LARGE AND VALUABLE IMPORTATIONS THIS FALL!
CHIPMAN & CO'S.
CHEAP DRY GOODS WAREHOUSE,
1262 Granville Street, Halifax, N. S.

WE are prepared to wait upon our customers again this Fall, with a new and very excellent selection of Plain and Fancy Dry Goods for the present season Our stock has been personally selected this summer in the London, Manchester and Scotch Markets, enabling us to now offer a splendid variety of all the newest and most fashionable Goods. Ladies Dresses we have in Checked Winceys, Fancy Repps, Crossovers, Checked Mohairs, Ladies Dress Trimmings in beautiful variety; new Gauford Mixed Braids in Silk and Worsted Black and Velvet Ribbons, with white edges very fashionable. Ladies black and brown Mantles, 7s 6d and 10s each. Large assortment of New Millinery for the Fall; Bonnies made up to order in the neatest prevailing fashion. Flowers, Feathers, Hat Plumes, Grass and Seaweed Flowers, as worn by the Princess of Wales. All the latest articles in Bonnet Fittings, 50 doz Ladies and Girls Felt Hats, trimmed and untrimmed. 600 assorted Heavy Winter Overcoats, in Seal Skins, Whiteys, Beavers, Black Cloth, Reversable and others. 500 Ladies' Fur Boas and Muffs—Imitation Stone Martin, Real Fitch Furs, Queen's and Princess shapes—All New Furs. Monkey and Sable Muffs; White Ermine ditto, and Seal spotted,

Black Broad Cloths, and Cassimeres, Tweeds and Doeskins.

"SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK SALES."

Halifax, Oct 21, 1863. 2m. E. W. CHIPMAN & CO.

Also—We have the usual variety of Goods, not enumerated above, viz—Coburgs, Winceys Shirtings, Printed Cottons, White Long Cloths, Grey Cottons, Flannels, Drills, Denims, Bed Ticks, Osnaburgs, Blankets, Rugs, Stripe Shirtings Fancy Shirtings, Carpetings, Ruggs, Mats and Crumb-cloths,

SAMUEL STRONG & CO.,
150 Granville Street,

Have by the arrival of the ships "Glenroy" and "Pascoe Glenfell," and steamer "Africa," from Liverpool, and brig "Relief" from Glasgow, now nearly completed their

FALL IMPORTATIONS.

THE Goods per above vessels, in addition to those received per previous arrivals, comprises

Supfi. Cloth. Beaver and Pilot do.

Reversable Coatings, Black and Fancy Doeskins Tweeds, Whitneys, Sealskins, &c., Coburgs, Lustres, Alexandra Cloths, Prints, Checks, Winceys, &c. SCANDINAVIAN WINCEYS, (Quite new style), Wincy and Cross-over Skirtings, Flannels, Serges and Sheetings; Gents' Crimean Shirts, Scarlet and Ponceau DAMASKS, " Drab, Crimson, and Black Moreens, Printed Table OIL CLOTHS; Reels Linen Threads,

—ALSO—

An Extensive and Rich addition to the former large stock of Ladies' *Fall and Winter Mantles*, Dress Trimmings, Ornaments, Ostrich Plumes, &c.

Nov. 3. 2m. 150 GRANVILLE STREET.

Just Published.

THE PROVINCIAL
ALMANACK,
FOR 1864.

CONTAINING a large amount of general information on all matters of public and Provincial interest, collected and compiled with the greatest regard to accuracy, making it well calcflated for

A Useful Family Almanack.

The following topics may be enumerated as included in this serial: Astronomical calculations—Calendar pages—the Tides—useful hints for families and for Farmers—Tables for the reading of the Scriptures—the Royal Family—Imperial Government—Colonial Governors—Nova-scotia Government and Legislature—Government Offices—Provincial Institutions—Revenue Officers—Government commissioners—Light Houses—Signals—Tariff—Post Office Regulations—Roads and Distances—Railways—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—Clergy of the various Churches—Ecclesiastical and Benevolent Institutions—Temperance Associations—Masonic Bodies—Halifax City Corporation—Fire Department—the Military and Navy—the Militia Staff—and the Officers of the several Regiments of the N. S. Militia and Volunteers, &c., &c

Closed by a copious Index—making in the whole a book of 156 pages. More than ordinary pains have been taken to secure correctness.

For sale at the City Book Stores, and by Dealers generally throuhout the Province.

Orders from Country Merchants addressed to the Wesleyan Book Room, Argyle street, to Messrs McKinlay, Granville street, or to any other of the City Booksellers, will receive prompt attention.

oct 28

COUNTERFEITS.

HAVING, after much trouble and considerable expense, discovered the party who has been counterfeiting my pills in the Canadas, and having received a *complete list* of all those to whom they were sold, and having had what remained of such counterfeits *destroyed*, and the proper steps taken to prevent a recurrence of such counterfeiting; and being well satisfied that none but the genuine are now in the market, I have come to the conclusion, in order to prevent annoyance to the dealers in my long established remedies, not to change the wrappers around the packages of such remedies, but have them continue as heretofore.

80 Maiden Lane, New York.
nov11 THOMAS HOLLOWAY.

The British Periodicals.

THE American publishers anxious to renew the sale of their Reprints of the British Reviews and Blackwoods Magazine, in Halifax and other parts of Nova Scotia where it has been temporarily suspended, propose to forward them to subscribers by mail direct from New York, *and pay the U. S. postage*—at the following greatly reduced rates, for the year 1863 only.

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| For any four do, | 1 | 15 | 0 |
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Payment to be made by remittance in Halifax Bank Notes to the Publishers, Leonard Scott & Co., New York. Nov 11.

DALHOUSIE COLLEGE.

PRINCIPAL—The Rev. Pro. Ross.

1. Professor of Formal Logic, Ethics, and Political Economy—The Principal.
2. Professor of Classics—Prof. John Johnson, B. A, T. C. D.
3. Professor of Mathematics and Mechanics—Prof. C. McDonald, M. A.
4. Professor of Natural Philosophy—Prof Thomas McCulloch.
5. Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy—Prof. George Lawson, Ph. D. LL. D
6. Professor of Metaphysic Esthetics, and Belles Lettres—Prof. Wm. Lyall.

Teacher of Modern Languages,

THE Institution will be formally opened on the 10th November next, at 3 o'clock P. M. The Inaugural Address will be delivered by the Principal in the room formerly occupied by the Mechanics' Institute.

FEES—$6 00 for each Chair for the present term, and $1.00 for Matriculation.

ADMISSION.—Applicants for Matriculation will be examined on the afternoon and evening of the day of opening. They must possess a competent knowledge of the ordinary branches of an English education, including English Grammar, History and Geography. Also, a thorough acquaintance with the Latin and Greek Grammars, and with any book of any Latin prose writer, and any Latin poet, and of any Greek author which they may select. The examination will be conducted chiefly in writing. No student will be admitted after the close of the first fortnight after opening, but persons not preparing for degrees will be admitted without examination at any time during the term.

The first session will extend over a six months course After the current collegiate year several important alterations will be introduced. There will be a Winter and summer Term. Instruction will be provided in additional branches of education. The standard for admission will be raised as soon and as high as the improvement in the general education of the Province will warrant. Of these alterations full and timely notice will be given·

JAMES THOMSON·
nov 4—2i Sec'y Dalhousie College.

October 29th, 1863.

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