

From English Papers

BY ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP CANADA.

The Monitor contains a report from Marshal Pelissier, dated from Sebastopol on the 21st inst. to the effect that on the 27th inst. General D'Altonville, with twenty-eight battalions of infantry, thirty-eight squadrons of cavalry, and fifty-six pieces of artillery, advanced from Eupatoria on the road to Simferopol, as far as the ravine Tchobata. There he found the enemy in a strong position, defended by thirty-six guns. The enemy would not leave his position and engage. General D'Altonville being in want of water and forage returned on the 29th to Eupatoria.

The latest accounts from the Crimea state the Russian army, after being reinforced by 22,000 fresh troops from Perekop, under General Platin, were about to assume the offensive, and were making preparations for a vigorous attack on Eupatoria.

POSITION OF THE BELLETRISTES.—General Prince Gortschakoff writes on the 22nd ult. that on the 20th, at halfpast three p.m., the enemy, with 16 battalions, descended from the heights above the valley of Baidar to the villages of Karlo and Adym-Schokrak, but after passing the night there, returned to the ridge of the mountains.

Accounts from the Crimea received via Germany come down to the 26th of October. The French outposts were beyond Likuta, and their rear-guarding parties advanced as far as the Atodor and the Belick, and on the other side to the upper Valley of Baidar. The main body of the Russian army is still encamped on the plateau of the Belick. General Liprandi occupies the source of that river with his division, forming the Russian left wing; and General Wiazle, the upper part of the Valley of Baidar, facing the right wing of the Allies. Everything took place as if the operations of the Allies, and on the 26th, the Commissariat officers at Constantinople received orders to forward to Eupatoria a considerable quantity of provisions, and particularly flour for 18,000 horses.

A Vienna paper, the *Freunden Blatt*, states that it learns from Prince Gortschakoff's headquarters that the Russian army in the Crimea has now a strength of about 200,000 men. The Grand army which lately arrived at Simferopol was accompanied, says this authority, by 8,000 waggon drawn by oxen, so that the Russian army is provisioned for six months. Prince Gortschakoff will not expect convoys after November, as by that time the steps will be covered with snow.

Prince Gortschakoff has addressed from the heights of Mackenzie a bombastic order to the Russian army in the Crimea, in which he announces that the Emperor has invested him with irresponsible authority to defend or abandon his position as he may see necessary. The Prince declares, however, that he never will voluntarily abandon the Crimea, where St. Vladimir is baptised after his conversion. He admits, at the same time, that there are conditions that sometimes render the firmest resolutions impracticable and the greatest sacrifices useless.

THE CAMB.—Every precaution has been taken to guard against a surprise, and to resist any Russian attack, if attempted. The French force overlooking the Tchernaya has been strengthened, and several regiments have been moved, in order to occupy a nearer position, over the Ikerman valley. All the redoubts on the Ikerman heights on our side are fully manned. The road-making and other fatigues have been giving up for the present, and the troops are kept ready at a moment's notice, night and day, to move wherever they may be required. Parades are held three times a day, to ensure the presence of all the men in the camp. All the troops are assembled under arms at daylight. At night the men lie down with their arms, ammunition, some biscuit in their haversacks, water bottles filled, placed at their sides, or in other convenient situations close at hand, to avoid all chance of delay.

ATTACK AND SURRENDER OF KIBURN.—We quote the following extracts from the letters of special correspondence, which have now come to hand—

Early this morning (Oct. 17) the Russians perceived that the French had crept up during the night to the ruined village, and were busily engaged in making their fire, under cover of the houses, at about 700, or 650 yards from the place, whereupon they opened a brisk fire upon them from the advance guns in *barbette* on the eastern curtain; and were answered by two French field-pieces from the screen of a broken wall. It was dull gray dawn, with a wind off the shore, and the sea was quite calm. The fleet was perfectly still, but the mortar vessels, floating batteries, and gun-boats were getting up steam, and ere nine o'clock they were seen leaving the rest of the armada and taking up their position on the south side of the fort; the three floating batteries being close in with the casemates, and the mortar vessels and gun-boats being at rather a wide and more to the eastward, so as to attack the angle of the fort, and fight the guns which was on the curtain *en barbette*. The floating batteries opened with a magnificent crash at 9.30 A.M., and one in particular distinguished itself throughout for the regularity, precision, and weight of its fire throughout the day. The enemy replied with alacrity, and the batteries must have been put to a severe test, for the water was splashed in pillars by shot all over them. At 10 to the hour the opening fire was at 11.10 a fire broke out in the long barracks, and spread rapidly from end to end of the fort, driving the artillerymen from their guns, while inside the fort the Russian flag was shot away, and was not replaced; the firing became tremendous. Admiral Steward, in the *Valorous*, and the French Admiral (second in command), in the *Asmodee*, followed by 11 steamers, came round the Spit Battery in Cherson Bay, delivering broadsides and engaging the batteries as they passed, and they were repulsed by the *Hannibal*, which ripped up Kiburn with her broadsides. The fire raged most furiously, fed by constant bombs and rockets, and at 12.35 a fresh fire burst out in the fort. At the same time, the *Valorous*, *Asmodee*, and steam frigates opened broadsides on the fort, and the nine line-of-battle ships came in magnificent style, and took up their position at the seaward face of the fort, already seriously damaged by the tremendous fire of the floating batteries, gun-boats, and mortar vessels. The storm of shot from this great ordnance is appalling. The very earth seemed flying into dust, and the fiery embers of the fort are thrown into columns of sparks by the shot.

Still the Russians stand to the only guns they have left. The broadsides increase in vigour, and at last a white flag is waved by a single man from the rampart. Boats with flags of truce push off, and they learn that the garrison is willing to surrender. At 2 P.M. the firing ceases, and 1100 men march into the lines, several of them quite drunk, carrying off food and drink, and the officers bearing their side arms.

The *Times*' correspondent says: When a flag of truce was waved from the parapet, a boat, with a flag of truce, pushed off from the English and French Admiral, and at the same time Sir Houston Steward proceeded to shore near the battery, where he found the French General advancing to parley with the Governor. Major

General Kokonovitch advanced with a sword and pistol in one hand, and a pistol in the other, and threw down his sword at the officer's feet, and discharged his pistols into the ground, or at least pulled the triggers with the muzzle pointing downwards, in token of surrender. He was moved to tears, and as he left the fort he turned round and made some passionate exclamations in Russian, of which the interpreter could only make out "Oh Kiburn! Kiburn! Glory of Suvoroff and my shame, I abandon you," or something to that effect. As the garrison marched out they were ordered to pile their arms, but many of them threw them on the ground at the feet of the conquerors, with rage and mortification depicted on their features. It appears that the second in command, whose name is something like Sarnovitch—a Pole by birth—infused by courage and his Dutch ally, declared he would not surrender, and that he was prepared to blow up the magazine before the enemy should enter, and he was supported by the officer of engineers and by the officer of Artillery. Amid the crash of falling buildings, the explosion of mortars, the thunder of the fleet, and the smoke and flames of their crumbling batteries, the Russian held a hasty council of war, at which it was put to vote whether they would surrender or not, and the majority carried the question in the affirmative, on the side of humanity and reason. In vain the fanatic Pole, the Artilleryman, and Engineer tried to persuade the Governor and the majority to persist in the madness and folly of continuing their passive resistance, for active opposition was out of their power. "We can hold out for a week," said they. "What then?" asked the Governor. "You have not been able to fire a shot for three quarters of an hour. Are you likely to be in a better state two hours hence, and above all, where are the men to live?" Such arguments, enforced by the broadsides and the knowledge of the Admirals with cannon balls aimed every side of the fort, prevailed, and the white flag was hoisted, much to the satisfaction of every humane soldier in the Allied fleet. On the whole, the Russians seem "the worst lot" of Muscovite Infantry I have ever seen, and they consist either of old men or lads, the former are fine soldier-like fellows enough, but the latter are stupid, listless, small lads. They availed themselves of their license in the fort to fill all the canteens with "vodka," and in some instances their stomachs ache, and many of them were drunk when they marched out, but intoxication had the effect of making them extremely amiable and tractable. The officers bore their misfortune with dignity, but feel it deeply, as was evident from their grave demeanour and stern countenances.

MARSHAL PELISSIER ON THE TAKING OF KIBURN.—The following order of the day dated "Head-quarters, Sebastopol, Oct. 20," was published by Marshal Pelissier on the taking of Kiburn.

The army will learn with joy the announcement of a fresh success. The flags of England and France have since the 17th floated on the walls of Kiburn. The key to the mouth of the Bosphorus and the Diaper in the power of the allied armies. Surrounded on the sea side by the squadrons of Admirals Braxton and Lyons, and on the land side by the Anglo-French division under General Bazaine, the fort of Kiburn capitulated after a bombardment of five hours and a half. Its garrison composed of one general officer, ten other officers, and 1380 soldiers, left the place with the honours of war, and surrendered as prisoners of war, abandoning in the fort 174 pieces of cannon, 25,000 projectiles, 120,000 cartridges with ammunition and supplies of different kinds. The day of the 17th Oct., in which the fleet and the army so happily united their efforts for the conquest of this glory and the return of the allied armies. The success thus obtained terrified the Russians, who, in their despair, on the following day blew up the fort of Ochakoff, and three batteries near it—Kiburn is in our hands and will become a formidable menace against Nicolaief and Kiburn.

PELISSIER.

REMOVED BOMBARDMENT OF NICOLAIEFF.—VIENNA, NOV. 8.—Despatches have been received at the Turkish embassy, stating that the bombardment of Nicolaief commenced on the 29th of October, and was continued the whole of the following day.—The result was not known.

It was added that the Emperor Alexander had been induced to leave the place before the bombardment began, but the Grand Duke Constantin would not be prevailed upon to quit the town.

A large quantity of the monster rockets, invented by Colonel Constantinovitch had arrived at Nicolaief.

St. Petersburg advices state that discoveries had lately been made of extensive speculations in several departments, and many persons occupying high positions were in disgrace. The dismissal of the Governor of Nicolaief, which is said to have taken place, may possibly have had a connection with these circumstances.

The Emperor of Russia has returned from Nicolaief direct to St. Petersburg, without visiting Warsaw.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF TO THE ARMY.—The Paris paper *Constitutionnel*, on the authority of a correspondent at Odessa, publishes that of an order of the day of Prince Gortschakoff, in which he tells the army that the Emperor has invested him with full powers to cease or continue the defence of the Russian position in the Crimea, according to circumstances.

The Commander in chief adds:—"We will never voluntarily abandon the country, where St. Vladimir received the water of grace after his conversion to Christianity; but there are conditions that sometimes render the firmest resolutions impracticable, and the greatest sacrifices useless."

The Emperor has designed to leave me sole judge of the moment when we ought to change our line of defence. If it should be the will of God we should do so, it is for us to prove that we know how to justify the boundless confidence of the Czar, who has arrived in our vicinity to provide for the defence of the country, and the welfare of his army."

The order is dated from the heights of McKenzie, October 15.

It is stated, in a despatch from Berlin, that the occupation of the Danubian Principalities by the Austrians is assuming a troublesome aspect and that the Emperor of the French is understood to have expressed a decided intention on the subject to Baron Prokesch-Osten, on his late visit to Paris.

It is reported that the Austrian force in the Principalities is to be augmented by 25,000 men.

RESIGNATION OF BRITISH GENERALS IN THE CRIMEA.—The *Globe* says:—"It is with some surprise and regret that we hear that some of the senior generals of the Crimean army have resigned their commissions, because their junior, General Coltrough has been invested with the chief command. Sir Colin Campbell returns home on private affairs, and it has been said professional jealousy is one of the causes of his return. There are two other general officers senior to the Commander-in-Chief, General Barnard and Lord Roberts. We sincerely hope that no considerations of etiquette will induce them to abandon at once the posts they hold and their fair prospects of high distinction. Sir Richard Airey, the Quartermaster-General also returns home. He is junior to General Coltrough, and of course can have no cause of complaint. It is understood that he returns to fill an important situation of the staff at home."

THE WAR IN ASIA.—TRIESTE, NOV. 1.—The last accounts received from Constantinople announce that Turkey is forming a reserve corps of 30,000 men. Omar Pasha is said to have left Batoum to advance into the interior and threaten the Russian line of retreat. His advance guard will march on Darab. According to the last advices from Erzerum, the Russians continued to invest Kara, but had made no further movements.

TRIESTE, NOV. 6.—By intelligence from Batoum we learn the Circassians are actively operating on the Russian communications in Mingrelia. Omar Pasha has intercepted a convoy of provisions, and after a sharp encounter, in which he killed the last 300 men, succeeded in capturing the supplies of arms and ammunition. The troops of Omar Pasha are, as regards the main army, in winter quarters, and Fud Pasha has established posts of observation as far as Kutais. It is supposed that the approach of inclement weather must force General Muraviev to retreat, though he yet remains in some strength in the vicinity of Kara.

The Herald's correspondent at Kara gives details of the battle on the 29th. The Russian firm previous reports of the desperate nature of the defence. Had there been but two regiments of English cavalry, the whole Russian army would have been annihilated. The Turks buried upwards of 6000 Russians, and the enemy carried dead and wounded for twenty hours. The works erected by General Williams were admirably contrived, and the fire of his artillery was murderous.

THE BALTIC.—The Correspondent of the *Times* writes from Kiel on the 2nd:—"The ships of the allied squadrons, after being employed for a period of six months in the Gulf of Finland, are gradually proceeding on their homeward voyage. A sufficient number of steam vessels will remain in the Baltic sea, until forced to retire by the formation of the ice, in order to enforce a strict blockade of the enemy's ports, until the last period of the present year."

The *Cressy*, Edinburgh, Hawke, Royal George, Ajax, Nile, and Blenheim, returning from the Baltic, entered the port of Kiel on Saturday.

CONSTANTINOPLE, OCT. 29.—It is said the Sultan has manifested an intention to visit Paris and London in the spring, and has made known his wishes to the Grand Vizier, and to some of the principal ministers.

The Sultan has sent salutes, enriched with brilliant, to the Generals who conducted the defence at Kara, and decorations to the officers who had distinguished themselves on the 29th September. The town of Kara is exempted from all taxes for ten years, in reward to the inhabitants for the devotedness they have shown the garrison during the continuance of the siege.

The inscription at Canton has been virtually suppressed, and trade was at length reviving. It is said that 70,000 rebels had been publicly executed at Canton within a year. In the north of China the rebels had been beaten in several districts.

The news from India are this week far from satisfactory. The Santal insurrection is not yet extinguished. In several other quarters sanguinary outbreaks have taken place. One of the most singular indications of a fanatical spirit prevailing, is found in the form of a pamphlet published and circulated in Oude, the title of which is—*The Sword of the Holy and Hell*, advocating the doctrine that those who die sword in hand against the infidel are saved of the former.

Even among some of the native tribes there has been some serious mutiny on professed religious ground. Something like a threatening of a fresh struggle for superiority between the Asiatic and European element, would appear to be agitating our Indian Empire. We have little room for vain glory over our triumphs in war, when we may soon have a great deal more than we can cope with on hand.

The *Daily News* says:—"The prevalent rumor is not, we believe, without foundation, that Lord Palmerston has invited two of his late political colleagues, namely the Duke of Newcastle and Mr. Sydney Herbert, to re-occupy the cabinet, the one as Colonial Secretary of State, and the other as Postmaster-General. It is confidently reported that Mr. Frederick Peel is to be the new Secretary of State for the colonies. The *Advertiser* says the Colonial Minister is not yet appointed, but the Duke of Newcastle is the favourite in a high quarter."

General Intelligence.

Domestic.

SALE OF PROVINCIAL SHEEP AND CATTLE.—The sale of Live Stock imported by the Provincial Government took place on Tuesday last at 2 o'clock, on the Grand Parade. Annexed are the names of the purchasers, and the prices the animals realized. Wm. M. Allen was the Auctioneer.

RAMS.—Hon. J. McNab, £6 15s; Francis Parker, £12 10s; Hon. J. E. Fairbanks, £3 15s; H. Y. Mott, £3 10s; Donald Fitzpatrick, £3 15s; do. £3 15s; Hon. J. E. Fairbanks, £3 15s; do. £3 15s; Mr. Robinson, £2 15s; D. Fitzpatrick, £2 5s; Mr. Robinson, £2 15s; P. Parker, £1 15s; A. Kidston, £2 7s 6d; Mr. Snide, £2 12s 6d; D. Thompson, £1 17s 6d; J. E. Fairbanks, £1 12s 6d; Mr. Robinson, £1 15s; Mr. Scott, Douglas, £1 5s; J. Parker, £2 3s; Mr. Lindsay, £2 10s.

EWES.—J. E. Fairbanks, £2; do. £1 15s; do. £2 5s; F. Parker, £2 12s; J. E. Fairbanks, £2 15s; Mr. McPhee, (Shubencade) £5.

CATTLE.—A beautiful three old Heister, Dutch breed, was bought by Mr. Crawford, Dutch Town, it is believed for the Hon. Ems Collins, for the sum of £33. It is a splendid animal, colour dark brindled. A young Steer was purchased by Mr. M. Doran for £5 10s.

HORSES.—A dark Stallion was sold to Mr. Sheffield, of Aylesford, for £92. A dapple grey Canadian Stallion was purchased by John, of the black Stallion, for the sum of £30. A Cuffin, Esq., of Shelburne, for £53. All the foregoing stock was of superior quality, and their general appearance was very much admired.—*Chron.*

NUMBERS of young men belonging to Mira, Catalogue, Cove Bay, and New Boston, are returning home, from their employment on the Railway works, near Halifax. We understand that by the practice of that economy peculiar to the Highlanders, most of those who were engaged during the past summer, on the public works of this Province, have saved much of their earnings for future investment and appropriation.—*E. B. News.*

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.—Rev. George M. Clarke and Dr. Henry L. Wells, to be Commissioners of Schools for Shelburne District. To be Surveyors for Shipping—George Norris, Esq., for the County of Guysborough; Robert McCully, Esq., for the County of Cumberland. To be Seizing Officer at Targu, Argyle—William Spinney, Esq., vice Solomon Spinney, Esq., deceased.

His Excellency Hon. Francis Hincks, Governor-General of the Windward Islands, and formerly in the R.M.S. *Ada*, from Boston, and left on the same morning for St. Thomas in the R.M.S. *Carfax*.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. John McKenzie, an elderly and respectable inhabitant of Carribo River, left his house in good health on Thursday, 8th inst., with the intention of coming to Pictou and returning the same evening. After attending to his business in town he started home, but on arriving that evening, his family became alarmed, and immediately caused inquiry to be made respecting him; but although the most diligent search and inquiry was made from house to house, no trace of him was discovered, further than that he had been seen in Pictou on Thursday afternoon, until Sabbath evening, when his body was found, some miles from town, on Scotch Hill, near the side of the main road. An inquest was held over the remains on the succeeding day before David Matheson, Esq., one of the Coroners for the county, but we have received no intimation of the verdict of the jury.—*E. Chr.*

NEW BRUNSWICK.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN CARLETON.—A fire broke out about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, in the streets, where the fire engine proceeded quickly to the spot. The fire originated in a house situated on King-street, occupied by Mr. Christopher Maleman, which was totally destroyed, together with several buildings adjoining to the Westward. The loss is estimated as follows:—John Cook, large dwelling, valued at \$300; valued at \$300, valued at \$300; valued at \$300; valued at \$300; valued at \$300. Another dwelling, occupied by the one owned by W. H. Olive, and occupied by labouring families, and uninsured, was totally destroyed.

Large quantities of goods and household effects were placed in the streets, where the fire engine proceeded quickly to the spot. The fire originated in a house situated on King-street, occupied by Mr. Christopher Maleman, which was totally destroyed, together with several buildings adjoining to the Westward. The loss is estimated as follows:—John Cook, large dwelling, valued at \$300; valued at \$300; valued at \$300; valued at \$300; valued at \$300.

UNITED STATES.

By the arrival of the *Asia*, late New York and Boston papers are at hand. Despatches from Mr. Buchanan have been received at Washington, to the tune of which exhibit the most friendly relations between the Governments of England and the United States. The latter is assured that there was no threat intended by sending a fleet to the West Indies. There is not the slightest cause for the excitement and panic created by the English papers. From Washington we learn that the rumor relative to the dismissal of the Secretary of the Interior is without foundation, and the difficulties between the two Governments will be amicably adjusted.

An incendiary fire recently occurred at Alexandria, by which six firemen and a man of color lost their lives. The store was insured far beyond its value, and two men have been arrested on suspicion.

A commemorative banquet in honor of the victory achieved by the allied Powers in the capture of Sebastopol, was given on the 8th inst. by the British, Irish and French residents of Buffalo. The usual number of toasts and speeches were given, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. A number of guests from Canada were present.—*Chron.*

The excursion train, consisting of eleven cars, which left Saint Louis on the morning of November 1st for Jefferson City, on the occasion of the opening of the Pacific Railroad to that point, met with one of the most terrible accidents on record. While crossing Gasconade river the bridge gave way, precipitating the locomotive and ten cars a distance of from twenty to thirty feet.

Of seven hundred people who were on the train, among them many of the first and most influential citizens of Saint Louis. As far as can be ascertained upwards of twenty were killed outright, and between forty and fifty badly wounded. Fortunately there was no water when the bridge broke, else the number drowned must have been immense.—*Westn. Chron. Adv.*

SINGULAR RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—LOCOMOTIVE LOOSE.—Yesterday afternoon a singular accident occurred on the northern division of the Toledo Railroad, a few miles on the side of Toledo, by which the locomotive "Tiger" was completely demolished, without further injury. The engine was near the apex of a deep grade, attached to a heavy gravel train, when the coupling between itself and the tender gave way and left the locomotive to shoot forward like a flash of lightning without engine, fireman, or any other person to check her motion. She whizzed on without regard to rules or regulations, passing switches and crossing without any mention or alarm on her part. At one point of her course she shot through a gang of hands that were busy levelling and gravelling the track. The men had barely time to jump out of the way of sure destruction! On, she sped, with her head towards the west, until she arrived at a gravel bed switch, which she approached to her own right, jumped off the track, turned a complete double somersault, and so twisted and turned herself as to land right side up, headed in an opposite direction, completely demolishing the "Tiger," and terrifying a gang of hands that happened to be on the tender, and thus they were deprived of the pleasure of this lightning ride. The engine happened to pass over the road on the time of the down passenger train, but by a fortunate occurrence the passenger train was delayed beyond her time, and this saved itself from destruction.—*Cler. Plain Dealer*, 8th ult.

NOTE TO THE DISTRICT MISSIONARY REPORT FOR NOVA SCOTIA WEST.

The Subscribers and Friends to our Missions in the Liverpool Circuit are informed that the various collections in aid of the Wesleyan Missionary Society for 1854-5, are included in the gross amount acknowledged in the District Report as having been received from that Circuit.

THE Wesleyan Ministers connected with the Conference of Eastern British America are in their respective Circuits our authorised agents. It is exceedingly desirable that they should be relieved as far as possible of the labour of collecting, and we therefore make an earnest appeal to each of our subscribers to wait upon the Minister where no local lay agent is known to be acting, and pay him the amount of subscription due to us, when it will be fully forwarded and acknowledged.

NEWELL'S PATENT SAFETY LAMPS, and Candles, is said that by the use of these lamps, which an advertisement is found in another column, complete safety is insured in the use of the various explosive fluids. They have now been several years in use in many families in various parts of the United States and British Provinces, and no accident has yet occurred from their use.

Professor Stillman, in a letter upon the subject, dated May 22nd, 1855, says:—"I regard Newell's Safety Lamp as a very important invention, which if generally employed where the so-called burning and inflammable fluids are used, would save many victims from death, and many more from agony, scars and mutilation, when life is not destroyed."

THE lecture course for the present season of the Young Men's Christian Association, was opened on Tuesday evening last, when the Rev. Robert Selwidge delivered an eloquent address on the "Direct and Indirect Advantages of Christianity."

Lotteries & Monies Received.

(See that your remittances are duly acknowledged.)

Rev. R. Knight (new sub.), Mr. S. F. Hucis (new sub.), Rev. R. Weddall (100s.—new sub.), Rev. J. Taylor (25s.). Rev. H. McKewen (for Henry Henrich 5s., John Naufrs 5s.)

Holloway's Pills an unfailing Remedy for Bilious Complaints, Headache, &c. &c. of St. Andrew's, N.B. had the misfortune to be afflicted with the severest of bilious disorders, nausea and a total stomach, which prevented him from leaving his house, and he was reduced to a bed of sickness for several weeks. He tried many remedies recommended him by his friends, but they only tended to increase his malady; but all his troubles were remedied by the use of Holloway's Pills, which he did, the result, to use his own words, "was truly extraordinary, for after about six weeks usage of this inestimable medicine, I was completely cured, and will never again be without it."

Commercial.

Halifax Markets.

Corrected for the "Provincial Freeman" up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, Nov. 25th.

Br. Beef, per cwt. 32s. 6d.
Br. Pork, per cwt. 27s. 6d.
Butter, Canada, per lb. 1s. 8d.
N. S. per lb. 1s.
Coffee, Java, per lb. 8d.
Sugar, Java, per lb. 8d.
Rice, per lb. 8d.
Molasses, Mus. per gal. 2s. 6d.
Clayed, 2s.
Pork, Prime, per cwt. 27s. 6d.
Mutton, per cwt. 18s.
Sugar, Bright P. R., 50s. a 57s. 6d.
Bar Iron, com. per cwt. 18s.
Hoop " " 20s.
Sheet " " 20s.
Codfish, large 17s. 6d.
" small 14s. 6d.
Salmon, No. 1, 95s.
" 2, 90s.
" 3, 85s.
Mackerel, No. 1, 75s.
" 2, 70s.
" 3, 65s.
Herrings, " 1, 13s. a 13s.
Alewives, 14s. 6d.
Haddock, 15s. 6d.
Clay, Sydney, per chal. 32s. 6d.
Fire Wood, per cord, 27s. 6d.

Prices at the Farmers' Market, corrected up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, Nov. 25th.

Oatmeal, per cwt. 22s. 6d.
Fresh Beef, per cwt. 30s. a 30s.
Veal, per lb. 3s. 6d. a 4s.
Chicken, per lb. 7s. 6d.
Cheese, 7s. 6d.
Lamb, 7s. 6d. a 8s.
Mutton, 7s. 6d. a 8s.
Butter, fresh 1s. 3s. a 1s. 5d.
Pork, 7s. 6d. a 8s.
Duck, 7s. 6d. a 8s.
Chickens, per pr. 2s. 6d. a 2s. 9d.
Geese, 2s. 6d. a 2s. 9d.
Apples, 5s. a 7s. 6d.
Eggs, per dozen, 11d. a 1s.
Housepump Cider, (wool) per yd. 2s. 6d.
Do. (cotton and wool) per yd. 2s. 6d.

WILLIAM NEWCOMB, Clerk of Market.

Marriages.

At the House of the Bride's father, on the 15th inst. by the Rev. P. Smallwood, Mr. Robert PARKER, to Mary ANN, youngest daughter of Mr. D. Hutchinson, all of Boston.

At the Wesleyan Mission House, Lower Horton, on the 22nd inst. by the Rev. H. H. Smith, Mr. George M. Clarke, to Miss Charlotte F. Jones, of Newport, N. S. B. Lanesboro, to Miss Lucy ANN, daughter of Mr. H. H. Smith, of Moncton, N. B. At the house of the bride's father, on the 20th inst. by the Rev. H. H. Smith, Mr. George M. Clarke, to Miss Charlotte F. Jones, of Newport, N. S. B. Lanesboro, to Miss Lucy ANN, daughter of Mr. H. H. Smith, of Moncton, N. B.

On Sunday morning, 25th inst. Mr. Alexander Anderson Black, aged 42 years.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED.

WEDNESDAY, November 21.

Brig Lory Ann, Simpson & Co., John, N. B. Mary Ann, Baskin, Baltimore.

Schrs. Plover, St. John, N. B. Plover, Curry, Baltimore. Osprey, D'Entremont, Philadelphia.

THURSDAY, November 22.

R. M. steamer Canada, Long, Boston. Brig. Ontario, Banks, Montreal and Quebec.

FRIDAY, November 23.

R. M. steamer Canada, Long, Boston. Brig. Ontario, Banks, Montreal and Quebec.

SATURDAY, November 24.

Brig. Belle, Spencer, Trinidad. Schrs. Gold Hunter, Kenning, New York.

SUNDAY, November 25.

Schrs. Blue Nose, McKay, Baltimore. Brig. Golden Age, Curtis, New York.

MONDAY, November 26.

Schrs. Magpie, Maxwell, Richmond. Caroline, Calcutta.

TUESDAY, November 27.

Brigs. Boston, Roche, Boston. Osprey, D'Entremont, Philadelphia.

WEDNESDAY, November 28.

Brigs. Boston, Roche, Boston. Osprey, D'Entremont, Philadelphia.

THURSDAY, November 29.

Brigs. Boston, Roche, Boston. Osprey, D'Entremont, Philadelphia.

FRIDAY, November 30.

Brigs. Boston, Roche, Boston. Osprey, D'Entremont, Philadelphia.

SATURDAY, December 1.

Brigs. Boston, Roche, Boston. Osprey, D'Entremont, Philadelphia.

SUNDAY, December 2.

Brigs. Boston, Roche, Boston. Osprey, D'Entremont, Philadelphia.