

THE BULLFROG.

No. 11.

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NOTICE.

Our readers will perceive that we have added eight columns to the *Bullfrog*. It is our wish to ventilate public opinion upon all matter bearing upon the public weal, without in any way curtailing our editorial matter, or encroaching upon the space necessarily reserved for advertisements. Should the support hitherto accorded us be continued, our readers may count upon a further enlargement of the *Bullfrog*.

THE CONFERENCE.—OUR FUTURE GOVERNORS.

Although by no means satisfied that the proposed Federation is favorably regarded by the people of this Province, it is interesting to note some of the conclusions arrived at by the members of the Quebec conference. It has been resolved that the Governors of the several Provinces shall be appointed and paid by the central Confederate Government. This decision would seem, at first sight, not unreasonable, but the whole theory of Federation is so anomalous and contradictory, that we cannot accept any one of the issues it involves upon the mere fiat of the recent Conference. It is imperative that the action of local Governors should be under the control of the United Legislature rather than that of local Legislatures, but we see difficulties innumerable in their mode of appointment as agreed upon at Quebec. It is by no means likely that England would oppose the scheme on the score of patronage; for, since the British Parliament ceased to provide for the expenses of our civil governments, home patronage has been narrowed to an extent which leaves it valueless as a means of influencing home politics. We are uninformed as to whether Governors are to be appointed for a term of years, or whether, like other high officials, they will be subject to removal upon a change of ministry at Ottawa. We are of opinion that their term of office should be definitely fixed, and independent of a transfer of political power in the United Parliament. Were the proposed Union to be Legislative, we should advocate the contrary system, and wish the office purely political. But so long as each province has its own internal Government, the office cannot, with any shew of wisdom, be made purely political, inasmuch as the duties of the Governor will remain precisely as at present. And such being the case, it is of the utmost importance that our future Governors should exercise the strictest impartiality regarding local party politics,—that they should be mediators rather than partisans,—the advocates of general advancement, rather than the promoters of sectional interests. In placing the nomination of Lieutenant Governors in the hands of the proposed central Confederate Government, the Quebec Conference has followed out the policy hitherto pursued by the Home authorities. It is indeed by no means likely that the British Parliament would formally assent to any other arrangement. The only real control which England has, since the introduction of Responsible Government, exercised over the B. N. American Colonies, has lain in the right of the Crown to appoint Governors for the several Provinces. Should

the provisions of the newly devised scheme ever come into operation, the Crown will in reality exercise a control over B. N. America as great as heretofore. Such small patronage as may be lost by transferring the appointments of local Governors from the Home to the Confederate Government, will be amply compensated for by the importance which may hereafter attach to the appointment of a Viceroy for B. N. America. We are not, as stated last week, sanguine enough to suppose that any very exalted English personage will accept the Viceroyalty of B. N. America upon the terms which Federation—a name redolent of secession and difficulties—implies; but we have little doubt that, as a mere matter of policy, the position of our contemplated Viceroy will be such as to warrant its acceptance by one whom it may be wise for the Home authorities to conciliate.

It has been hinted pretty generally by the Colonial press, that one of Royal blood might be induced to become our ruler. This idea cannot for a moment be entertained, so long as our Union is merely Federal. Were the Provinces of B. N. America linked together by a Legislative Union, the supposition might possibly be entertained, but it is mere folly to dream of such an event, as brought about by a mere commercial compact which may at any moment be rendered null and void by the action of any one of the contracting parties. But, be this as it may, the proposed Confederate Government will undertake no light task in the appointment of Provincial Governors. It will be imperative with the Confederate Government, to follow up in this matter the broad principles hitherto laid down by successive British Governments. And these principles are so clear as to admit of no misinterpretation. However much successive British ministries have differed regarding Colonial policy in the abstract, there has never been two opinions among English politicians regarding the duties of Colonial Governors, in Colonies possessing Responsible Governments. Their duties may be briefly summed up in the single word—impartiality. The instructions of the late DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, no less than of the present MR. CARDWELL, are literally the same as those enunciated long since by EARL GREY, who thus defines the main duties of the Lieutenant Governor of a Province such as this:—"I believe that the advantage to the Colonies of having persons entirely unconnected with local parties cannot be over-rated. * * * In a Colony like CANADA, where representative institutions have attained their full development, and the Governor is aided in his administrative duties by Ministers who are required to possess the confidence of the Legislature, exceedingly little interference on the part of the Government at home seems to be required. * * * Practically, I believe that the influence which can be exercised through a judicious Governor is very considerable, and may be of great service to the Colonies. In the strife of parties which prevails in all free Governments, the existence of an impartial authority serves to check the too great violence with which political contests are sometimes carried on, and the experience and position of a Minister of the Crown in this country enable him frequently to offer useful advice to the Colonial Legislatures. * * * It is in Colonies having popular forms of

Government that there is perhaps most danger that, in the excitement of party contests, to which such Governments are peculiarly liable, measures not consistent with strict justice may sometimes be attempted, and may require to be checked by the authority of the Crown, entrusted to the Secretary of State." The practical common sense of these remarks none will deny, and in order to act in accordance with their spirit it is absolutely essential that our future Governors should be selected from without the Province. To expect that a man who has for years been attached to one local party or another, should all at once tutor himself into an uncompromising neutrality, is to expect too much. Our party warfare has hitherto of necessity been somewhat small, and it is upon small questions that partizanship commonly runs highest. We doubt if there be in Nova Scotia one man of real influence whose political sympathies are not strong in favor of some one party. And in a small community such as ours, where party feeling at times generates personal rancour, our only safeguard lies in the unquestioned neutrality of our local head. Such neutrality cannot be found among ourselves,—it must be imported from without the Province, and the question naturally arises—from whence shall we import it? The Confederate Government undertakes to settle this question for us, but we hardly feel inclined to accord it such a power. Suppose that the Confederate Government were to appoint a Governor for this Province on the recommendation of the gentlemen who were supposed to represent us at the Conference,—or suppose that a Canadian gentleman were deputed to reign over us,—would we be altogether satisfied? Yet such may, and probably will be the case, if we suffer ourselves to be dragged blindfold into the proposed Federation. We want as Governors, men thoroughly competent to discharge their duties with dignity and firmness, but we are not disposed to admit that such men can be found only in the Canadas. Assuming the combined population of the maritime Provinces to be to the population of the Canadas as one to six, we are entitled to find among ourselves at least one Governor. Yet we hardly think the people of New Brunswick would like to see a Nova Scotian enthroned at Fredericton,—or that the people of this Province would like to see their Privy Councillors summoned to the Province Building by a New Brunswicker. Neither are we of opinion that the Islanders would welcome a Newfoundlander to the throne of Charlottetown,—or that an Islander would find favor at the Council Board of St. Johns. Still less likely is it, that the Canadas would consent to be governed by one from the Lower Provinces. Seeing, therefore, that it would be altogether inexpedient that a Nova Scotian should assume viceregal powers over his fellow men, and seeing that we are not disposed to award to Canadians all the newly proposed prizes which Federation discloses to our view, we cannot but pronounce the scheme proposed by the delegates as impracticable. That it is sound in theory we admit, but that it can practically succeed is—impossible. If we are to have Governors at all, they must be imported from the mother country. But, we doubt whether any Englishman of mark would accept a Governorship under the terms resolved upon at Quebec. Take for example one resolution of the late Conference,—“That laws of local legislatures be subject to approval of Confederate Government.” Why, in this case, should we have any local legislature? If we cannot be trusted to make laws for our own legislature, the existence of any such legislature will involve a perfectly useless expenditure! In fact, view the proposed Federation in any light apart from its connection with the Intercolonial Railway, and it presents an appearance so anomalous—so utterly crude and unsatisfactory—as to scare all, save those whom we allowed to go forth in our name, to fight our battles with the world. However, the proposed Federation is still only—a proposal; and we trust that Nova Scotians will yet declare themselves, in favor of the only union by which we may grow great as well as rich—a Legislative Union.

OYSTERS.

I wear a beard but have no chin,
I leave my bed to be tucked in.

There is a pleasing little apologue, with which, no doubt, every one is familiar, of the lawyer swallowing the oyster, while he liberally presents the empty shells to the contending litigants. But the fable has been much misunderstood. Some are malicious enough to suppose that the rich morsel thus ‘tucked in,’ as the above enigmatical couplet expresses it, represents the *corpus litis*—the whole matter in controversy; which is thought to find its way somehow into the pocket of the astute man of law: the luckless adversaries being left to pay the costs—the hard shells, as they might not inaptly consider them. But this is all a mistake; a weak invention of the enemy; of some one who probably has never tasted the luxury of a lawsuit; which no doubt is almost as enjoyable as the oyster itself. The truth is that the story merely exemplifies the extreme fondness of the lawyer for the delicate molusc: who having swallowed it in a moment of forgetfulness, overlooking his friends, redeems the error as far as he can, by giving to each a shell, still redolent of its delicious flavour. But whether the subject of the foregoing fable be real or allegorical, there is no doubt that the oyster itself is held in high esteem by the whole legal fraternity, and for that matter, by their clients too. Nor are they singular in their tastes. In all times and in all countries, at least where it was attainable, it has been with all an especial favourite. Gentle and simple—noble and ignoble—the wise and the otherwise—the mighty and the mean—from the great Imperial glutton of Rome, who united in himself the two last classes, provoking his exhausted appetite, and renewing the capacity of a surfeited stomach by emetics; down to the veriest rough that frequents the saloons of New York—all have alike enjoyed this rich, juicy, light, and nutritious dainty. Whether inhabitants of the now lost Lucrine lake, or of the seas which wash the Circæan promontory—or ‘natives’ of the coasts of England, which won the highest commendations from the Roman gastronomist and still retain the proud pre-eminence—or aborigines of the new world, reposing on their terraqueous beds in the waters of Shediac, hereafter, it may be, to become as classical—wherever bountiful nature has planted them, man has detected their abode; dragging them reluctantly from their deep solitude into notice; for modest merit however silent and retired, is in their case at least, sure to be soon discovered and properly appreciated. Formerly however it seems to have been thought, that secure in their limestone fortress, with the ocean for a moat, they had no danger to fear, and no other enemy to encounter, than our own voracious species—and that left to themselves their natural production would keep pace with the wants of mankind. Very little attention was therefore paid to them—except to remove them, when already full grown, from the place of their nativity, to fatten in new pastures provided for the purpose. But now men are beginning to consult for their further supply and increase; and have taken upon themselves the office of a sort of wet nurse for these interesting foundlings of the seas. Imitating the philanthropists and benefactors of our race, though it must be admitted from somewhat less disinterested motives, they have established for these young aquatics, infant schools, and seminaries for their after education, till fit to leave their adopted homes and take their places in society at the tables of the learned and the wise.

To drop into plain matters of fact, pisciculture, or the artificial culture of both fish and shell-fish, has within a few years past attracted much attention; and has been followed by marked success in England and other countries. Ova of the salmon for instance, have been taken as far as Australia;

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and though the first attempts to hatch them and raise their young fry, provid but failures, the difficulties resulting from the length of the voyage and other causes, have been now overcome; and these distant regions will soon see with wonder, fish not their own, sporting in their rivers and supplying luxuries hitherto unknown, to the antipodal banquets. There is no reason why we should not in like manner introduce the Turbot and Sole here: we might at least make the attempt to familiarize them with our coasts. With respect to the Oyster, which more concerns the present paper, their culture has been carried on in England on a smaller scale; but more largely in France, and with signal success. We can do little more than dot down a few brief notes from such accounts of their oyster parks, as have fallen in our way, which may not have attracted such general attention as the subject deserves.

The Oyster appears to possess a wonderful fecundity. The annual progeny of each has been estimated at two millions! but it requires three or four years to bring them to maturity. Such being its extraordinary increase, we may well suppose that the young cannot all find room and shelter at the same time within the parental shell: especially if, as is asserted, they come forth from it, each with its own minute bivalvular covering already formed; like *Minerva* all armed from the head of *Jupiter*. The process of sending out their infant swarms goes on for months together. As the tiny young are shelled out, they find themselves suddenly afloat in the vast ocean: with unerring instinct however they attach themselves by a tenacious grasp, to any thing near at hand, or against which they may be moved by the agitation of the waves. Such as cannot find rock or seaweed or other object to which they may cling, become the prey of their marine enemies, ever on the watch for their destruction: or swept away to sea, perish in the waste of waters. All then that is requisite, is a favourable site for the new colony; and such preparation of materials, when nature has not herself supplied them, as will enable the young oysterlings just emerging into existence, to secure a tenure which will be to them an estate for life: for such are their domestic habits, as we know, that they never of their own accord, leave the home of their youth.

These artificial beds in which the culture of the oyster is carried on, are called by the French submarine farms: the English term *holdings* would be perhaps a fitter name. They are formed by driving strong poles into the soft bottom of mud or silt; in and among which, branches of trees are intertwined, furnishing an effectual and secure holdfast for the objects of their care. This being prepared, the parent oysters are removed and placed near the spot; and left to the operations of nature, the spawn or spat, as it is called, comes forth in due season; and the new oyster beds are at once called into use. But without removing the old oysters themselves, the spawn alone may be collected from the neighbourhood of the natural beds, and transplanted to their new domicile, prepared as above mentioned, for their reception. Of course where nature has already provided a rocky bottom and a sheltered recess, with such fitting appurtenances and accommodation as they require, the artificial preparation of poles or stakes will not be necessary—though perhaps something of the kind might still be useful for the further security of the new beds. The oyster thus provided with a suitable home, will in the third year begin to repay the cost and labour of producing them—those of that age being fit for the market: and each year after will continue to be profitable. Some caution however should be observed, not to draw too largely on this "people's bank"—lest the deposit being exhausted, your draft be refused for want of funds. Enough too of the older stock should be left to keep up the popula-

tion of the settlement, and to send out new supplies of emigrants for other colonies.

One word as to the cost, and the pecuniary returns—for we are aware that in every speculation like this, the question is, will it pay? And on this point we cannot do better than make a short extract from a French piscicultural report on the subject. The total expense of forming an oyster bed as therein stated was 221 francs—equal to about £11 1s—of our money. In this there were three hundred fascines used, on each of which it was estimated there were 20,000 oysters—six millions in all; which at twenty francs a thousand, or their equivalent here, twenty shillings, would give 120,000 or £6000. This may be and certainly seems rather an exaggerated statement: but making a large and liberal allowance for this, the profit must still be very great: and pisciculture, at least this branch of it, would appear to offer greater inducements to embark in it, than the culture of the fields or the raising of the flocks and herds that fed on them.

We have been induced to state these particulars, that we may call the attention of others to the subject, with whose disposition, habits and pursuits, it may be more congenial; and whose speculative energy may take it up, and turn it to useful account. The Legislature has encouraged agriculture and the breed of horses and cattle; why should it not aid and promote pisciculture as well. If no individual should feel disposed to engage in such an enterprize singly, why might not a company be formed to undertake it. And lastly let us ask of those whose scientific acquirements and studies, or whose practical skill and information, may enable them to answer the question, why may not such a submarine oyster farm as we have spoken of, be formed almost at our very doors, in the capacious and sheltered waters of Bedford Basin. There, we have already, another excellent and highly prized shell-fish—the scollop: though from the want either of a little exertion, or the skill to dredge for them—or of the knowledge perhaps, that they are there, and ready to reward the labour of those who will seek for them, our market remains still unsupplied with this other delicious esculent.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Mr. Lincoln as was to be anticipated has been re-elected to the Presidency of the United States. The importance of the recent election is somewhat marred by the reflection that it was a sham. The United States army reseated Mr. Lincoln in the presidential chair just as the Pretorian guards, or the Turkish Janissaries raised to the throne in other times the tyrant who paid them best. It is the old story of a republic merging into a despotism. The Republic in some moment of peril wants an army. That army must have a head, that head if he keeps the good will of the army can laugh at the constitution. The head of the army in this case is the President. The President pays it, and were Mr. Lincoln not re-elected, its very existence might become unnecessary. The rest has followed as a matter of course. Still though it has been found necessary that the army should turn the scale in favour of Mr. Lincoln, it is undeniable that there is still a very large minority in the States really anxious for a prolongation of the war. This party could hardly have chosen a better President than Mr. Lincoln. If the war is to be continued it is at least better to have in office a lot of men who have had four years experience, than a bevy of raw recruits with no experience of war government whatever. When we consider the vast number of appointments which would have changed hands had General McClellan been elected, the cogency of this argument becomes still more apparent. In the war office, and in the navy department, new and untried men would have succeeded those who after three year's o

training are just beginning to understand their business. It is quite possible that the democrats, had they united and erected a better platform than that of Chicago, might have run their candidate nearer to Mr. Lincoln than they have done; so long as they remain divided into a war and peace party, their weight will not be felt in the country. Had McClellan been returned however, we doubt much whether the war would have been brought to a speedy conclusion. The changes in the public departments, to which we have alluded above, would not have been conducive to a vigorous prosecution of the war, and it is nearly certain that were McClellan made President, several of the Generals, who have contributed most, to the late successes of the Northern armies, would have been displaced from their commands. The great support which was accorded to Mr. Lincoln by the Western states will surprise many. We used to hear that these states, of all others, were opposed to the war, and would resist any government which desired its continuance. Outsiders, who are supposed to see most of the game, looked upon it as certain, that populations recruited from heavily taxed countries in the old world, would resent with arms the prospect of a still more severe taxation in their western homes. The result however has proved the fallacy of such opinions and is only one more of the wonderful political enigmas which this extraordinary struggle has called into being. We cannot but admire the order which has on the whole characterized this great election. Even New York which declared a decided majority for McClellan has been the scene of no great disturbance, and no large riots are reported from other cities. It is possible that a great many blinded by their animosity towards the South are careless of their civil rights. Probably in time they will open their eyes to the ruin which their temporary blindness has occasioned. Be this as it may, one thing is certain, Mr. Lincoln has been returned to the Presidency, by the pressure of the power which four years in the presidential chair enabled him to accumulate. In the United States at present "*La liberte est morte*" and "*Vive la liberte*" is the cry.

CHAT.

The minor incidents of ordinary every day life are just now more decidedly common place than at any other period of the year. In the early spring, our social greetings are characterised by a spirit of elastic hopefulness, and our general tone is congratulatory. While making the most of the summer time, and enjoying its gaieties to the best of our several abilities, our greetings are commonly of a nature more retrospective than speculative, and deadly social thrusts are not unfrequently delivered beneath a cloak of gushing courtesy. "We had *such* a nice picnic Mrs. A—why weren't you there?" &c. &c. During the summer months no one need ever be at a loss for something to say. But it is not so at present. Just now, we are gloomily matter of fact, and our social greetings consist of truisms of the most dreary nature. "We'll have snow soon!"—"Winter is coming *fast*!"—"It froze *hard* last night!"—"We'll soon have sleighing!"—"We'll have *rink* in another month!" &c. &c. These are, to say the least, social greetings of a dismal kind, neither calculated to provoke argument, nor to pave the way for more cheerful conversation. It is hardly fair to be incessantly reminded that we are upon the verge of a long and possibly severe winter. If a man really mean to be polite, he might open a conversation better than by saying in a triumphant tone—"Well Sir, the leaves are all gone *now* I guess." Of course they are—but why allude to the dreary fact with such obnoxious emphasis? The snow falls upon ourselves as upon our neighbours—the frost nips us no less than other folk,—why then should a man allude to the near approach of winter as to the advent of a personally, whose powerful assistance will enable him to gratify some long cherished spite against his every day acquaintances? Should such an one desire to convey

more instruction by pointed allusions to dead leaves and shortening days, let him say so, and he will doubtless be listened to attentively—but we protest against being continually reminded by our fellow men of something particularly disagreeable, when nature herself keeps us so keenly alive to what she has in store for us. There is certainly one point, in connection with this time of year, whereon we have hitherto sought information in vain. We allude to the Indian summer. What is it, and when may we look for it? About a week ago, a friend of ours, while enjoying the pure air and warm sunshine of one of the loveliest days possible, incautiously said something about Indian Summer, and was forthwith rebuked for his ignorance and told to expect that blissful interim about the middle of this month. Later upon the same day (being anxious to shew off his recently acquired knowledge of times and seasons) our friend said—"Ah, we may expect the Indian Summer in about a fortnight"—for which assertion he was again mildly "snubbed," inasmuch as the said blissful interim had occurred a fortnight beforehand! In fact, from what we can learn, it seems that the Indian summer comes and goes without any one being cognizant of the fact. However, be this as it may, when we take upon ourselves to reecho the prevalent remarks—"winter is coming," and, "we'll have snow soon," we run not the smallest risk of being contradicted, which is indeed all the satisfaction such remarks are likely to afford us. And with winter, we know what we have to expect. First, snow, then rain, then—"rubbers," followed up by the "abuse of rubbers." We use the expression advisedly. That "rubbers" may be almost indispensable upon some half dozen days (days when ladies would do well to stay at home) throughout the winter, we freely admit, but that they are absolutely necessary whenever the slightest moisture attaches to the ground is at least a doubtful question. A combination of Wellington boots and petticoats suits us indifferently inharmonious, and we have little doubt that more than one love stricken youth has ere now had his passion prematurely and abruptly cooled by an inordinate abuse of india-rubber Wellingtons on the part of his ladye love. Of course, all this is no business of ours, but we must have a gossip with our readers now and then, and, like *Lige*, "we are nothing if not critical." The use of "rubbers" is apparent when a prolonged thaw leaves the streets ankle deep in mud, but on such occasions we cannot see that walking can be invested with any very remarkable enjoyment. When the streets are only moderately City, ordinary goloshes serve to keep us dryshod, and in case of snow, Canadian mocassins are tolerably comfortable; but when we come to think of Wellington boots—but—no matter.

NEW BOOKS.

We have received several Works, sent to us for the purpose of being noticed in our columns. To read Books so sent and to notice such as deserve notice is a duty in which we shall never fail. The gentlemen who bring these books to our notice are virtually their publishers in this province, since without them these books would not be offered to the Nova Scotian public. Our space can, in most cases, afford but a scanty notice. Scanty though they be we intend to use the journalist's privilege of a free expression of opinion on such books as are sent for our consideration. We do not intend such notices to be merely advertisements of works, of which perhaps in some cases we disapprove. If our opinion is worth anything the publishers themselves will be the first to approve of such a course. If we praise all alike indiscriminately the

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value of our opinion is destroyed. If we praise and censure with judgment our opinion may obtain some value. This we conceive to be the duty of the journalist who by noticing new books, becomes so to speak a mediator between the publisher and the public.

The Nova Scotia Arithmetic by W. R. MULLHOLLAND.—A. & W. MACKINLAY. Halifax, N. S.

The revised edition of this work is before the public. It would deserve infinite credit from the single fact that it initiates the youthful mind into the various complications of our currency. It is a book essentially constructed for a mercantile people, and as such should receive great support in this Province. A child expecting some day to become a merchant should thoroughly peruse the latter part of the work, which supplies the rudiments of mercantile science in a lucid and simple form. The examples in "exchange" seems to us far better than the rules, which are somewhat puzzling—take as an example the following, which though the rule it wishes to express is very simple in itself, would flounder even better men than Mr. Mullholland by its strange involutions and repetitions.

GENERAL RULE.—Place, as the second term in the analogy, that sum whose value is to be found in the money of another country; make that term of the rate which is of the same kind with the second term, the first term of the analogy, and the remaining term of the rate, the third term; then work the analogy in the usual way."

The book however will recommend itself to the instructors of youth in the province. It will perhaps command more respect from the fact of the HINTS for the TEACHING OF ARITHMETIC by the Superintendent of Education being published in its first pages. The remarks of this gentleman are very sensible, though the desire that "on no account should the pupils be allowed to drop saliva on their slates, or to rub them with their sleeve or any other part of their dress" suggest the supposition that the "Monitors" to whom he alludes are entirely destitute of any common sense whatsoever. The "NOVA SCOTIA ARITHMETIC" (which by the bye should have been called Nova Scotian Arithmetic, since we do not generally talk of a France system or an America institution) is a work of sterling merit and will prove most useful in our schools. It possesses moreover the uncommon advantage of providing a fair scheme of arithmetical education for the children of our country districts who are so often precluded by distance or the severity of winter weather from attending any school at all.

The Pigeon Pie by Miss YONGE. Z. S. HALL, Halifax, N. S.

This little book we must confess has disappointed us. Though all that Miss Yonge writes must please ourselves, we think *Pigeon Pie* is hardly up to her usual standard of excellence. We could hardly believe it to be written by the same author as the "Little Duke" and other historical tales for children, which have been given us by Miss Yonge. It is very desirable that, if fiction be brought into contact with history in children's books, the history be not falsified to make the story more impressive. The manner in which in "Pigeon Pie" every cavalier is made an angel and every Roundhead an incarnate fiend, or misguided fool, tends to convey false impressions to the youthful mind. Children were taught in this manner before Carlyle and Macaulay wrote on the characters of Cromwell and his followers. Now they are not taught to consider Charles I quite such a martyr as some supposed. With this and one or two other small faults the "Pigeon Pie" is still far above the average of children's books, and we can confidently recommend it to our readers.

Gascoyne the sandal wood trader, by R. M. BALLANTYNE. Z. S. HALL. Halifax, N. S.

This is a pirate tale which will delight its boy readers.

Mr. Ballantyne's former work the *Young fur traders* was so true in its descriptions of the far west, that we must give him credit for an equal truthfulness when describing a scene in the Southern seas. The book is very fairly illustrated.

X

TO OUR READERS.

In our first column of our first number we remarked as follows:—

"In Halifax, published opinions are too often quoted with reference to some individual writer. The absurdity of this is manifest to every one possessing a grain of common sense. It often happens that an argument is lost sight of in order to impute motives to him who argues, and the value of argument is thus considerably weakened. The private character, or means, or position of a writer, are matters with which the general public have no concern, nor do such matters necessarily influence published opinions. Half starved authors have written with seeming pleasure about details the most luxurious, whereas opulent men have written in a strain of envious parsimony. An habitually self-indulgent man may pen an excellent treatise upon the luxury of self-denial; a drunkard may argue ably in favour of teetotalism; an infidel may set forth the beauties of the Christian religion. Such men should be publicly judged only with reference to their opinions as publicly expressed. Has such a measure of common fairness been awarded to opinions made public in the Halifax Press? Assuredly not. Examples are close at hand. A paper publishes an article favourable to the policy of the existing Administration, and we are forthwith informed that the writer is in Government employ. No sane man will accept this fact as any argument whatever. If it be a man's pecuniary interest to advocate a certain policy, the chances are he will argue with all his power; if then his arguments be disproved, so much the better for those opposed to his views—they have probably heard the worst that can be urged against them. But what in such a case, cares the reading public regarding the individuality of the writers upon either side? Nothing whatever. A man's published opinions are public property—his motives belong to himself. If an argument be sound, nothing that can be advanced against the arguer will in any way lessen its soundness. Such are our views regarding personality, a system, the baneful effects of which degrade journalism, and silence those most competent to guide men's minds."

We are induced to recur to the foregoing extract by two pressing reasons. Firstly, many who now read our paper never cast eyes upon our first issue, since the circulation of our tenth number trebled that of our first. Secondly, because we regret to find, that by what we deem unfair attacks upon ourselves, other periodicals have justified the conclusions which we had previously arrived at, and which we expressed in the extract quoted above. It would be mere affectation on our part to imagine that many of these silly scurrillities were aimed at other than ourselves. Had it been so they would have been answered in a similar strain long ago. The managers of the BULL FROG have been called "the Snobocracy," "Military Snobs," and many other offensive terms have been applied to them. It strikes us forcibly that some journals must expend even more of their vis viva in discovering the writers of articles than they do in anathematizing them when discovered. Let us have done once and for ever with this kind of rubbish. The managers of the Bull Frog are neither Military nor Civilian; they are simply managers of a paper, the success of which depends upon its merits. If they admit into their paper any thing false for heaven's sake let it be contradicted at once and refuted at once. Every journal like every individual must occasionally err, but if a man commit a murder or a journal make use of a false argument, it is utterly foreign to the question to abuse either the murderer for wearing a bad coat or the journal for the hat which its editor wears.

These remarks have been called forth because two leading articles have been devoted to us in a popular evening paper. The first confined itself to a general abuse of our "little sheet" and partially, though not entirely, abstained from personalities. The second, though it disputed the arguments of one of our articles, unfortunately could not refrain from a few personal touches. With the former part of this attack we have nothing at present to do. From the expression of two diametrically opposite opinions the truth may issue. When however a journal descends irrelevantly in a leading article on Public Opinion to a question of moustaches and "pant's"

we feel inclined to call out "que diable fait il dans cette galere." *Anglice* what on earth can Public Opinion have to do with Pomade Hongroise or the proficiency of any leading tailor in the art of making trousers? Enough of such silly squabbling. The public may enjoy it, but we give it credit for more discrimination. Newspapers are supposed to afford information on passing events and to express opinions on events which have already transpired. Newspapers were never intended to afford space for personal expressions of animosity against supposed editors of rival papers.

The public, greedy for news, can hardly be pleased with a leading article devoted entirely to the laudable endeavour of annihilating another newspaper. We stand or fall as the public may decide. We do our best to afford them readable matter, and will conclude these few remarks by quoting the words of the late Mr. Thackeray who, when personally (and as he justly assumed unfairly) attacked, wrote as follows in the *Cornhill Magazine* :—

"Attack our books, Mr. Correspondent, and welcome. They are fair subjects for just censure or praise. But woe be to you if you allow private rancors or animosities to influence you in the discharge of your public duty. In the little court where you are paid to sit as judge, as critic, you owe it to your employers, to your conscience, to the honor of your calling, to deliver just sentences; and you shall have to answer to Heaven for your dealings, as surely as my lord chief justice on the bench. Alas, Mr. Nameless! Put up your note-book, walk out of the hall, and leave gentlemen alone who would be private, and wish you no harm."

Local and other Items.

The Nova Scotian Institute of Natural Science held its first meeting for this year on the 7th. The most remarkable feature of the evening was a mummied specimen of the Great Auk. This specimen which was found on the Funk Islands, Newfoundland is the most perfect in existence. It has been forwarded to the British Museum.

THE HAPPY FAMILY.—The *Quebec Gazette* says the proceedings of the Conference on the Union of the Colonies are kept strictly private. A simple correspondent, Mr. Greenhorn, wishes to know how it is, then, that the sayings and doings of the Conference can be telegraphed to St. John! The *Humorist* answers, and quotes the *Morning Telegraph* as authority—no offence, ladies, we hope, we beg a thousand pardons, and so forth—"Lt. Gov. McDonnell and lady, and several of the ladies of the Lower Province delegates, are present at Quebec."

Is it strange that such "perfect harmony" should prevail among the Happy Family!—*St. John Humorist*.

The improvements going on in the Merchants' Exchange Room are creditable to the enterprise of the Proprietor, Mr. Creed. Continued attention to the wishes of the subscribers will, we have no doubt, handsomely remunerate Mr. Creed for the expense he has been at, in fitting up a Reading Room, equal, if not superior, to anything of the kind in the British Provinces.—*Reporter*.

A QUEER FISH.—We observed yesterday, in the window of Mr. Hobson, in Buckingham Street, two unknown specimens of the finny tribe, taken from a lake in the vicinity of Chester, on Monday, by an Indian. One of them measures about 2 1-2 feet and the other about 18 inches in length. They appear to be "strangers" to the general run of the finny tribe that we have seen, and experienced heads are unable to state what species they belong to. They resemble a good deal the appearance of the "pike," or "pickereel," but the tail is more like the cod than the former. Altogether they are quite a curiosity.—*Recorder*.

NEW WESLEYAN CHAPEL.—It has long been deemed necessary by the Wesleyan denomination, forming so large and influential a portion of our inhabitants, that greater facilities should be afforded for the accommodation of their constantly increasing number of worshippers, and more especially for those of that belief residing in the Northern part of the city. A meeting to take the matter into consideration was accordingly held on Monday evening in the Brunswick Street Chapel, when a decision to build an additional Church was arrived at. We understand the structure will be erected on the ground in the North End, known as Anderson's Field, the building to front on Brunswick Street.—*Acadian Recorder*.

We have been requested to state that the new schooner "Diadem," lost on her passage from Bermuda to Halifax, was fully insured, and that she had no cargo on board at the time.

A GENERAL COMPLAINT.—A great many complaints reach us respecting the carelessness of the Stone Cutters engaged at the

new Provincial Building. The exposed condition of the fences in connection with the workmen's sheds, renders it unsafe for pedestrians along the streets contiguous to where the former are engaged. We learn that on Tuesday, while an aged citizen was passing the lower end of the Building in Bedford Row, a large piece of granite flew up from a block of that material and was very near striking him in the face.—This occurs daily, and we think that if a little more care is not exercised on the part of the workmen, the consequences may be serious.—The authorities should see to the matter at once.—*Acadian Recorder*.

We have been informed that the whole of Lady McDonnell's jewels, baggage, &c. have been destroyed by fire, on board one of the Lake steamers. We hope most sincerely this is not the case.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—At a meeting of the Board of Health, held for the purpose of taking into consideration a letter from J. F. Phelan, Esq., agent for the steamer *Francia*, complaining that a charge of \$3 is made by the Health Officer, for merely permitting the vessel to enter her port and asking that she be exempted from the tax. The letter having been read, the following resolution was moved, passed, and ordered to be transmitted to the Provincial Secretary's Office:—"Resolved, That the prayer of the petition of J. F. Phelan, Esq., to exempt the steamers trading between this port and Boston, be exempted from the tax of \$3 previous to entry, and that all other vessels trading between Nova Scotia and the Federal States be exempted from the payment of the same, while such ports are free from contagious diseases."—*Chronicle*.

THE QUEEN VS. WOODILL.—The trial of this case occupied Wednesday and Thursday. Little evidence, with the variation which a searching cross-examination produced, was elicited save what has already appeared as having been produced before the Coroner's Jury. The prosecution was conducted by the Solicitor General. The defence was ably managed by Messrs. Shannon and Blanchard. The Jury, after a very short deliberation, returned a verdict of *Not Guilty*, in accordance with the charge of the learned Chief Justice. The matter still remains shrouded in the darkest mystery. Something may yet transpire to expose the perpetrator of the fatal transaction.—*Recorder*.

PRESENTATION TO DALHOUSIE COLLEGE.—Dr. C. Cogswell, M. D., has presented to Dalhousie College, for use in the Chemistry Class, a beautiful series of instruments, designed for illustrating the phenomena of Endosmose and Exosmose, such as Dr. C. used in the important experiments, detailed in his paper "On the Endosmotic actions of Medicines," which was read to the Royal Medical Society of London some years ago. The apparatus is a modification of, and an obvious improvement upon that of Dutrochet, so adjusted as to eliminate some of the sources of error that distinguished observer. It will prove very useful in the illustrations of the Chemical Class.—*Citizen*.

NORTH BRITISH SOCIETY.—This old and honourable association, held its ninety-sixth annual meeting at the Halifax Hotel, when the following gentlemen, were chosen officers for the ensuing year.—John S. Maclean, *President*; John Johnston, *Vice President*; Alex. Stephen, *Secy. Assistant* do; John Naylor, *Jour. Assistant* do; John Watt, *Treasurer*; James S. Macdonald, *Secretary*; Hugh Gray Murray, *Assistant do.* *Committee of Charity*—James Thomson, Donald Murray, George Exson, Duncan Grant, George Buist. *Chaplain*—Rev. John Martin. *Marshal*—Sergt. Breckin. *Messenger*—John Patterson. *Pipers*—John McKenzie and John Patterson.—*Citizen*.

RELIEF FOR THE WOUNDED SOLDIER IN THE HOSPITALS AROUND RICHMOND.—A lady has just arrived in our city from the Confederate States for the purpose of soliciting subscriptions in aid of the sufferers in the Hospitals around Richmond. She is now en route to Canada; and, having run the blockade to get here, she intends purchasing such articles as will be most useful in the Hospitals and returning with them herself, thus undergoing for the second time the perils of blockade running. Some £200 have already been subscribed here, and this sum will no doubt be largely increased. Subscriptions will be received during the lady's absence in Canada, by Wilfrid Hall, Esq., Room 34 Halifax Hotel; or at the Office of the *Morning Journal*.

At a special meeting of the City Council, on motion of Ald. Conway, seconded by Ald. Trenaman, the resolution abolishing the salary of the inspectors of weights and measures, and making fees and fines the only emoluments of the officers, passed at a previous meeting, was rescinded. Ald. Roche gave notice of motion for re-consideration. A motion declaring it expedient to advertise for applications from persons willing to undertake to discharge the duties pertaining to the office of sealers of weights and measures, for the fees and fines that might accrue, was lost. Robert Moton and Peter Meagher were appointed clerks of markets.—*Chronicle*.

PERSONAL.

The Editor of the *St. John Telegraph* opens a brief account of the recent fracas which occurred between our son J. J. Pierce and Mr. Howe of the Colonial Times, as follows:—"The two belligerent Chatham papers, received yesterday," &c. We wish

the Editor that he was under the for the sin denying t as the ass That who but to def table inha With r not pen a fight, trial was publi space in t

Now w It was sin we were account o in Chatha and much that that Chatham, than was as our ow with infor public. Our first e portion di we stopp printing t forth the i nothing o be accus the "two tion it w other am persons v nation. pondent, ter to the would re it provok *Gleaner* a tion. The which lev The *Ecpeul ar* s spared h if he can will of t tamely y he again is correct when w correspond had appete to t trust it w tice.—G

SATUR to be se ar Peter Cu 10 days to pay assault c days.—T tened to Mond common P. O'Co tore the fine, the garment interier William and disc was givi appearing Furlong the Citid John Go ship My return to pair of p scarf, an first offi latter in City Cri Tuss:

the Editor of the Telegraph would be somewhat more explicit—that he would explain how we, or our Journal, were belligerent? He is well aware that we have year after year, remained quiet under the grossest and vilest attacks ever made on any man, for the simple reason that there was nothing to gain either from denying the falseness of these charges, or prosecuting for Libel, as the assailing party had neither means or character to lose. That when we alluded to him at all, it was not on our own behalf but to defend the public authorities, or some of the most respectable inhabitants of the County.

With respect to the recent unfortunate encounter, we did not pen a line; but when a ridiculously perverted account of the fight, trial, and evidence, adduced by the witnesses examined, was published in the *Times*, we could not refuse the other party space in the *Gleaner* to give the public his version of the matter.

Now what was the ground-work of this unpleasant business? It was simply this. On the morning of Saturday, September 3, we were furnished by a respectable Catholic friend, with an account of some religious services which were being conducted in Chatham, under the immediate supervision of a venerable and much esteemed Clergyman of that Church, and notifying that that Gentleman would officiate in St. Michael's Chapel, Chatham, on the following morning (Sunday) at an earlier hour than was usually the case. This article we cheerfully adopted as our own, as we frequently do when we are kindly furnished with information which we conceive will be interesting to the public. At the time we obtained the account, we were printing our first edition for that morning's mail, and consequently that portion did not contain the article. As soon as it was put in type, we stopped the press—but it in the form, and re-commenced printing the paper. Was there anything wrong in this to call forth the interference of the Conductor of the *Times* who knew nothing of the transaction? Anything that should cause us to be accused of duplicity, double-dealing, or deception, &c., and the "two editions" shown about to prove our baseness. One edition it was reported, was circulated among Catholics and the other among Protestants.—Absurd as this tale was, there were persons who believed it, and thought we ought to give an explanation. This was done, unsolicited, not by us, but by a Correspondent, under the signature of "A Catholic," who sent his letter to the *Times* Office, with his name and a request that it would receive insertion in that Journal. It did not appear, but it provoked a fresh attack on us. This letter was sent to the *Gleaner* and published. It stated truthfully the whole transaction. This was the ground-work of the recent scurrilous article which led to the assault.

The Editor of the Telegraph has had some experience of the peculiar forte of the conductor of the *Times*—and he has not spared him or those whose character should be dear to him; but if he can patiently submit to such indignities, and court the good will of the traitor, he must not be surprised if others cannot so tamely yield to be so treated, and accept him as a model. When he again alludes to our Journal, we trust he will adhere to what is correct, and not charge our journal, with being "belligerent" when we did not even allude to the fray, but simply allowed a correspondent space to give his version of the matter as another had appeared. This is not the first time we have been necessitated to request fair play from the Editor of the Telegraph; we trust it will be the last. We ask for no favors, but simply justice.—*Gleaner*.

POLICE COURT.

SATURDAY, NOV. 5.—James MacKay, for being drunk, ordered to be sent to the Reformatory Rockhead, for 12 months.—Richard Gorman, for being drunk, admonished and dismissed.—Peter Curley, for being drunk, sentenced to pay a fine of \$1 or 10 days.—John Mc Kinnon, for driving on the side path, sentenced to pay a fine of \$1 or 10 days.—Kisiahia Briscoll, for an assault on Henry Hamilton, sentenced to pay a fine of \$2 or 30 days.—Thomas Campton, for an assault on Joseph Eaton, sentenced to pay a fine of \$2 or 31 days.

Monday, Nov. 7.—John Burke, found drunk was deemed a common vagrant, and sentenced to 30 days in the City Prison. P. O'Connell was fined \$2 for being drunk and disorderly. He tore the coat of one of the policemen, and in addition to the fine, the court compelled him to pay the cost of repairing the garment.—Herbert Wisdom was fined \$2 for being drunk and interfering with police whilst in the discharge of their duty.—William Walls found drunk on Helferman's Wharf, was cautioned and discharged.—Geo. Otterfield, a seaman of H. M. S. Duncan, was given in charge for assaulting Wm. Findley, but no person appearing to prosecute, the accused was discharged.—Wm. Furlong and Daniel Hurley, arrested for crossing the glacis of the Citadel, contrary to orders, were admonished and discharged. John Goldsworthy, arraigned for being disorderly on board the ship *Mystery*, was discharged upon condition that he would return to the vessel.—Robert Spears, arraigned for stealing two pair of pants, a beaver hat, three coats, one pair of gloves, one scarf, and one Merschaum pipe, the property of Clement Brown first officer of the steamer *Charlotte*, from the room of the latter in the Halifax Hotel, was committed for trial before the City Criminal Court.

TUESDAY, NOV. 8th.—Patrick Meagher, found drunk on the

streets, admonished and dismissed.—William Walsh, for being drunk sentenced to 90 days.—William Mortimore, for abusing the sentry at Government House, sentenced to pay a fine of \$1 or 10 days.—Mary Connors, for being drunk and annoying the neighbors, sentenced to pay a fine of \$2 or 30 days.—John Sterling, given in charge by P Dillon for stealing, remanded to City Criminal Court.—Alexander McDonald, H. M. S. Virago, for fighting on the street, sentenced to pay a fine of \$1 or 10 days.—James Thompson, H. M. S. Steady, for being drunk on the street, sentenced to pay a fine of \$1 or 10 days.—Patrick Boyland, for being drunk, sentenced to pay a fine of \$1 or 10 days.—Michael Shea, for trucking without license, the defendant not appearing a warrant is ordered to issue.—Thos. Doyle, for trucking without license, sentenced to pay a fine of \$2 or 10 days. Thos. Neville, for trucking without license, defendant not appearing, a warrant is ordered to issue.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 9.—Charles Brodie, was fined \$1 for being drunk in the streets. John Jubrid, was fined a like sum for the same offence. Peter Thompson, found in the street, was admonished and discharged. John Dunford, charged with the same offence, was likewise excused. Mary Clifford, found drunk in Barrack street, was declared a common vagrant, and sentenced to 90 days in the City Prison. Charles Leon was fined \$2 for placing filth on the streets. Michael Ford and Mary Ford, convicted of having kept a disorderly house, were severally sentenced to 90 days in the City Prison. Michael Shea, pleaded guilty to a charge of trucking without having license, and was fined \$1.

Nov. 10.—Thomas Neville, driving a Hack without license, discharged on paying cost of summons.

FRIDAY, NOV. 11th.—The examination of witnesses in the case of John Jones, now some time in custody, charged with passing Counterfeit Bank Bills of the Commercial Bank of Burlington, Vermont, on several of the citizens, were taken to-day at the Police Court before Alderman Tobin. The prisoner being unable to give any satisfactory account of how he obtained the notes, was committed to take his trial at the next sitting of the City Criminal Court, on Wednesday next, the 16th inst.

The Criminal Docket of the City Court, at its next sitting, will have, besides the above case before it, the case of the Queen vs. Jos. Kirk, for highway robbery; John Stirling, for larceny; Robert Spears, for larceny; Wm. Oxley, for larceny; and Sarah Morrow, for larceny.

SUMMARY OF THE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A new rebel pirate named the *Chicamanga* has destroyed ship *Shooting Star* from New York for Panama, bark *Mark L. Potter* from Bangor for Montevideo, and the *E. L. Hall* from Cardenas for New York.

The *Chicamanga* is a new British vessel which came out of Wilmington, 27th ult.

Another piratical steamer named *Olanstee*, which ran out of Wilmington on the night of the 30th ult., is committing depredations on Union Ships. British schooner *Antelope*, arrived here last evening, with crews of the following vessels destroyed by *Olanstee*. Barks *Empress Theresa*, from Rio Janeiro for Baltimore, Schooner *A. J. Bird*, from Rockland for Washington, and schooner *E. D. Lewis* from Portland for Philadelphia.

The *Olanstee* is an iron screw steamer of 1100 tons and very fast.

Mr. Lincoln has been re-elected. He carries the New England States also Pennsylvania and probably the Western States.

General Ewell has succeeded Early in command of the Confederate forces in the Shenandoah.

It is reported that several New York Merchants have been summoned to Washington to answer charges of complicity with blockade running.

New York has thrown her vote for Lincoln. Elected Fenton, Republican, for Governor, and made a gain of five Republican Congressmen.

Among those defeated for Congress is Fernando Woods. The Republicans have also a majority in both branches of the State Legislature.

We have nothing but guess work in regard to the new and important movement of Sherman. Some correspondents assert that he is marching on Macon, and thence to Savannah Hood is several hundred miles in Sherman's rear, and the latter destroys railroad bridges as he advances to prevent pursuit. It is a bold movement, he has burnt Atlanta leaving two corps to watch Hood and Beauregard.

Captain Winslow and crew of the *Kearsage* had a magnificent public reception in Boston.

Blockade runner *Lady Sterling*, was captured off Wilmington, 28th ult., by a gunboat. She has 980 bales cotton on board, she is 1000 tons burden, engines 500 horse power, and makes 17 knots. She sailed from London last August. Cargo and vessel estimated at \$800,000.

Richmond papers of 3rd inst., announces the capture of Plymouth, North Carolina, by the Federals.

A despatch from Nashville, Tennessee, reports that Sherman had defeated Hood, while the latter was attempting to cross the Tennessee River.

The Confederates have captured the Federal gunboat *Undine*, in the Tennessee River.

The blockade runners *Lacy*, with 414 bales of Cotton and 25 tons of Tobacco, and the *Anna*, with 519 bales of Cotton and 30 tons of Tobacco, and a quantity of Turpentine, have been captured off Wilmington.

This makes 7 captured and 4 destroyed within 30 days.

A despatch from Chicago says, large numbers of arrests have been made, of persons implicated in the plot to burn Cities and to inaugurate a rebellion in the Northern States. Immense quantities of arms, ammunition, &c., were found in the houses where the arrests were made.

The U. S. S. *Kearsage* has arrived, bringing a portion of the officers and crew of the rebel cruiser "Florida." The "Florida" was captured on the 7th Oct., in the Bay of San Salvador, Brazil, by U. S. Gunboat "Wachusett." No lives were lost, the capture was a complete surprise.

The defeat of Price and his retreat into Arkansas is confirmed.

Rebel papers publish particulars of the blowing up the *Ram "Albatross"* which mainly agree with Federal accounts.

The rebels under Forrest have disabled and captured three gunboats and eight transports by shore batteries on the Tennessee River. A large amount of Government Stores, were also captured.

By the capture of the "Florida," the bonds of several vessels overhauled by her, also chronometers, money, and important papers were secured.

A Dispatch from Toronto, C. W., states that developments in regard to treasurable designs of the Fenian Brotherhood, have been made in that City, and that the leaders have been arrested.

The President of the Confederate States Jefferson Davis, delivered his message to the Confederate Congress on the 7th inst. He opposes a general arming of the coloured population, while there are so many white men out of the ranks. He says that the currency has become so depreciated that the Congress may find a remedy. He says there is no hope of Foreign recognition, and scolds the European Government accordingly. The message is desponding in tone, and portions of it are severely denounced by Richmond papers.

A despatch from Quebec yesterday says, that prominent men from the Federal States are in that city urging the Canadian Government to energetic co-operation with the American authorities, to preserve peace on the Frontier lines between the American and British Territory.

Efficient measures to that end are promised by the Canadian Government.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED.

Barque, *Penelopo*, Clay, Liverpool, coal; Brig, *William Muir*, Harding, Shelburne, ballast; Schooners, *Revard*, ——— Sydney, coal; *Thistle* ——— Bay Chaleur, fish; *Archangel*, ——— Magdalen Islands, fish to D. Cronan; *Vanguard* ——— Bay Chaleur, fish; *Mary, LeBlanc*, Sydney, coal; *Grayhound* ——— Bay of Islands, fish; *Anna Maria, LeBlanc*, Sydney, coal; *Witchcraft*, ——— Bay Chaleur, fish; *Muggah*, Sydney, coal; *H. M. S. Delta*, St. John's Newfoundland, via Sydney C. B., Mails and passengers to S. Cunard & Co; *Bright Golden Rule*, Fanning, Malaga 38 days, fruit and wines to Thompson, Abbott & Co.

Sunday Nov. 6th.

Brig, *Sarah*, Manly, returned from sea in distress; Schrs. *Eliza, Joice, Arichat*, fish, bound to Boston; *W. D. Beckford, Langley, Sydney*, coal, bound to Boston; *Brig, Mary, Murphey, Barbados*, ballast to D. Cronan; *Schr. Eliza, Tongere, Arichat*, fish bound to Boston.

Monday Nov. 7th.

Steamer, *Merlin, Sampson*, St. Thomas via Bermudas, Mails &c. to S. Cunard & Co; *Delta, Guildford, Shelburne* to S. Cunard & Co. *Barques, Mary B. Rich, Class, Cow Bay*, coal to Master; *Edwin* and

Lizzie, Williams, Bermuda, coal to order; *Brig, Talbot, Oporto*, to J. G. A. Creighton & Son; *Schr, Elizabeth, Martell, Boston*, general cargo to Halls & Creed, and others; *Dot, McKinnon, fish* to J. Butler; *Sardonyx, Nickerson, Nassau*, ballast to Hall & Creed; *Margaret Ann, Danville, Victoria, bound to Boston*, sprung a leak; *Ship, Hampden* (of New York) *St. George's N. B.*, bound to England, put into this port; *Brig, Morning Star, McMahon, Liverpool G. B.*, general cargo to T. A. S. DeWolfe & Son.

Tuesday Nov. 8th.

U. S. S. *Shawmut, Morris, New York* 6 days; *Barque, Lady Milne, Dill, Bermuda*, 10 days, coal to order; *Brig, Quango, New York*, general cargo to E. Albro, & Co; *Schrs. Balsamo, Grandy*, 11 days Montreal, flour to E. C. Twining; *Spey, Kennedy, Boston*, general cargo to John D. Cummins; *Brig, Chautieker, Matson, West Indies*, to Geo. H. Starr, & Co; *Sophia, Cochran, Inagua*, to R. I. & W. Hart.

Wednesday Nov. 9th.

S. S. *Franeonia, Nickerson, Boston*, to J. F. Phelan; *Bright, Haiti*, *Daridem, Havana*, to T. C. Kinnear, & Co.; R. M. Steamer *Africa, Anderson, Liverpool* via Queenstown, to Cunard, & Co.

Thursday, Nov. 10th.

Brig, Fawn, Don, Falmouth, in 25 days, ballast to G. P. Mitchell, and Co; *Brig, Brisk, Reid, Barrington*, 3 days, ballast to master; *Schr. Janet, Newall, Havana*, 15 days ballast to master; S. S. *Commerce Snow, Boston*, J. F. Phelan; *Schrs. Dashiway, Kaiser, Trinidad*, to J. J. Bremer; *Kossuth, Newfoundland*, to master; *Atlanta, Swain, Boston*; *Three Sisters, Doane, P. E. Island*, to Master.

Friday, Nov. 11th.

Steamer *Canada, Hockley, Boston*, mails etc. to S. Cunard, and Co.

CLEARED.

Saturday, Nov. 5th.

Steamer, *Commerce, Snow, Ch'ron, P. E. Island*, general cargo, J. F. Phelan; *Mary, Collier, Nassau*, general cargo, B. Wier & Co; *Briets, Hannah, Cannouton, B. W. Indies, fish &c.*, J. Henry Tolin; *Margaret, Patterson, Jamaica, fish &c.* W. P. West, & Co; *Schrs. John, Joseph, Newfoundland*, general cargo, Jas. Butler; *Mary Louisa, Rogers, P. E. Island*, general cargo, Master; *Hero, Hopkins, P. W. Indies, fish &c.*, Geo. H. Starr, & Co; *Ninth of June, Boudroit, Sydney, Master*; *Lady Mary, Reynold, Barrington*, general cargo, R. Noble & Sons; *Lark, D'Arroun, Pubnico, Master*; *Havlock, Dickson, Sydney, Master*; *Friedr. Westhaver, Lunenburg*, general cargo, John Tobin, & Co; *Schrs. Native, Muggah, Sydney*, by Bauld, Gilson & Co., and others; *Lone Star, Farrell, Bedeck*, by Bauld, Gilson & Co., and others; *Isabella, Muggah, Sydney*, by Bauld, Gilson & Co., and others; *Barque, Halifax, O'Brien, Boston*.

Monday Nov. 7th.

Brigs, Express, Frith, Jamaica, fish by W. Pryor & Sons; *Magnet, Conyers, Bermuda, oxen, sheep and hay*, by J. W. Harvey; *Schrs. Princess Augusta, Parker, Magdalen Islands*, by Master; *Bloomer Lass, Shaw, Bay St. George*, by Lawson, Harrington & Co; *Debonair, Landry, Canso*, by Master; *Queen of Clippers, Davidson, Windsor*, by L. S. Bars; *Graham, Hopewell, Canso*, by Halls & Creed; *Smith Eldridge, Chascom, Arichat*, by Halls & Creed; *Placid, McCuist, Sheet Harbor* by Master; *Alphonse, Foudier, Canso*, by Halls & Creed; *Emma, Muggah, Sydney*, by Master; *Native, Foster, Barrington*, by Master.

Tuesday, Nov. 8th.

Barque, M. B. Almon, Brown, Sydney C. B. ballast by Master; *Briets, Arzyle, Mack, Port Moxley*, general cargo by Grant Romans & Co; *Victoria, Dunn, New York, Herrings* and coal by S. F. Bars, and R. Noble & Sons; *Schrs. Jenny Lind, Lorman, Tangier*, general cargo by W. S. Symonds, and A. H. Crowe; *Dolphin, Delancy, Arichat*, general cargo by Wm. Hare; *Antelops, Porter, Yarmouth*, general cargo by Black, Bros. & Co., and others; *Volant, Crosby, Boston, Molasses* and fish by B. Wier, & Co; *Frances, Buffit Newfoundland*, general cargo by J. F. Phelan, and Geo. A. Starr and Co.

Wednesday Nov. 9th.

S. S. *Franeonia, Nickerson, P. E. I.* by J. F. Phelan; *Bright, Wm. A. Rogers, Durkee, Yarmouth, N. S.*, by T. Bolton; R. M. S. *Africa, Anderson, Boston*, by Cunard and Co.

Thursday, Nov. 10th.

S. S. *Alpha, Hunter, St. John, N. B.*; *Delta, Guildford, Newfoundland*; *Barque, Lancaster, Greig, St. John, N. B.*; *Bright, Africa, Anderson, Boston*; *Schrs. Wave, Charlottetown P. E. I.*; *Lucknow, Sulis, Annapolis*; *Margaret, Mullins, Antigonish.*

Friday, Nov. 11th.

Steamer *Canada, Hockley, Liverpool*, mails and merchandise by S. Cunard and Co. and others; *Brig, America (pkt.) French, Boston*, fish etc. by Lawson, Harrington and Co. and others;

COMMUNICATIONS, &c.

It is distinctly to be borne in mind that we do not, by inserting letters, convey any opinion, favorable to their contents. We open our columns to all, without leaving to any; and thus supply a channel for the publication of opinions of all shades, to be found in no other journal in Nova Scotia.

No notice whatever will be taken of anonymous communications.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

THE QUEBEC CONVENTION.

This famous Convention concluded its sittings some day the week before last and has, we presume, given shape to the particular form of government which is to unite the B. N. A. Colonies and to secure for them a new career of prosperity and national importance. It is perhaps a little too soon to discuss the merits of the scheme, when the matter of their deliberations has not been communicated to the public. Sufficient however has

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not been revealed to rob the question of its mystery.

There is nothing so important towards the clear understanding of any subject as to studiously keep the mind within the sphere of definitions; not to confound the essential or co-relative effects of one idea or principle with those of another. We do not think our legislators have observed this maxim in the subject under consideration. They are desirous to include in the Federation principle, all the advantages which belong to a union more integral and coherent, upon a principle of comprehensive legislation which binds every part into a thoroughly organized and assimilated whole. This is simply impossible. Federation is not Union; it is but a compact. Unless our people keep in view the importance of maintaining our relation to the Imperial government as one of affiliation, their scheme will be only a rope of sand. And why? Because they are trying to obtain the peculiar advantages and independence which are secured by Federal Union alone. They want national dignity and independence. This they cannot obtain while their Colonial relation continues. They must be content to share in the influence and prestige which dignify the British Empire. If we, by any means, could be brought by representation or delegation nearer to the centre of empire, it would be more gratifying to our feelings, and our sympathies with the welfare of our common country; but this desire has never obtained a hearing with the Imperial authorities.

We would not be misunderstood in what we have advanced. We mean to say without unnecessary circumlocution, that the people of Canada and the people of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia and the other Colonies do not want a Federal Union. What they desire is a Legislative Union, by which government may be cheapened if possible; but more especially by which the long existing isolation which has characterised the several Colonies of B. N. America may be extinguished, and that they may assist each other forward in a common career of industrial progress, call it national or colonial they care little.

Let us suppose that your Federal Union is *in fact* accomplished: what will be your future course? You expect to be transformed as by a fairy's wand into a great nation. Do you intend to send out your ambassadors to other countries: to make your own treaties: to organize your own army and navy: to coin your own money; and perform all the functions of a Federal authority? "No," you reply, "Nearly all, if not all these acts will be the prerogative of the Imperial State." In what then, in the name of common sense, does your national independence consist? It amounts to nothing. Compare such an indefinite thing as will shortly be offered to the acceptance of these Colonies, with a Legislative Union—its type, the British Constitution; its capability of modification; its congruity with British sentiment; and its likelihood to cement and strengthen the Colonial relation. It will be less liable to irremediable discontent in the less industrial provinces, and will be a gradual development of the principles of Constitutional Monarchy.

We must defer to expatiate upon the evil of the Federal system; but we cannot withhold a warning to our fellow colonists in this momentous topic. Many of the delegates themselves don't know at this moment the difference between a Legislative Union and a Federal Union; and if the rulers of the country are in a mist, what shall we say of the masses of the population who are intelligent enough upon topics which have fallen under their consideration, but who have not perceived the necessity of looking into so profound a subject. "They know all about it" is the soliloquy of apathetic indifference. "I ain't none of my business. So long as I stick to my trade all will go well." Well spoken! industrious citizen or yeoman; but you are not ignorant of the truth which the moderate amount of historical lore you have been enabled to collect together has confirmed; that the welfare and happiness of your country to the latest generation may hinge upon your recognition or rejection of the Quebec scheme of Union. Politicians are a useful class of society, but they are as fully possessed by the weaknesses of human nature as are their constituents, and under all their boasted patriotism lurk the demons of selfishness and ambition. We are not intimating anything derogatory to the honest intentions of our representatives on this question beyond what is common to politicians in general; but they have in most men's judgment manifested their incapacity to deal with the subject in a manner which its importance demands. The several Conventions have been attended with a kind of hilarity and sensual indulgence which have certainly not comported with the dignity of the question, nor been calculated to bring clear heads to the consideration of it. They have floundered into the decisions they have reached, because they have approached the subject without knowing what the country really desires. It is a relief then to witness some sign of caution during their deliberations. The following sentiment accords precisely with our own views as to the whole question.—"The Chairman (Mr. A. Joseph, President of the Board of Trade,) in proposing the health of the Delegates, said that while the merchants of Quebec did not think they were called upon to express an opinion on the question of confederation itself, they all heartily desired some change in their present position—they desired a thorough commercial union—they desired that the unequal and hostile tariffs of the several

provinces should disappear. They wanted one tariff instead of five. They wanted a commercial union in order to bring about closer ties, and they wanted that union under one flag—the flag of old England. They wished, too, that this union should be strengthened still further by the iron ties of the inter-colonial railway." The Premier from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick dissented from the opinion of Mr. Joseph; and propounded the extraordinary doctrine that no dissentient view should obtain publicity lest the impartial sifting of the subject by the people when it is brought before them might be prejudiced. In the name of reason, where are the people to look for conflicting views of the question but to the Assembly.—when it has been thoroughly ventilated.

To the Editor of the "BULLFROG."

SIR,—

The advertising institution can never be overturned, But if you must submit to it, cannot something be done towards regulating its character? News papers should now be called Flying Placards—Barnum Kites. Take up any of them and nothing meets the eye but Russia Salve—Zylobalsamum—Holloway's Pills. Are you in agony!—Mrs. Allen—William Hickman. Then the merchandise—

HERRING.

Extra Prime Labrador, No. A. 1, choice, fat, split, hand-picked tip-top article.

Prime Extra No. 1, Fat—splendid article—birch hooped,

Prime No. 1, Extra—Ketch Harbour—first rate,

Prime No. 2, Fox Island—Nonpareil,

Extra No. 3, Shore fish—July haul—Mackerel mesh,

Prime No. 4, Fat family—hemlock staves—patent bung-hole,

Extra No. 5, Choice Mess, Turk's Island Salt—Spring catch,

PATRICK PISCES,

Water Street.

The caption is simply "Herring," without fat or being caught; but on modern principles of advertising, if a simpleton will buy on the faith of the word Herring alone, he must expect a difficulty in deciding whether the article is fish or not, or ever was; and should he purchase the A. L. on the mercantile's word, the chances are, after taking it twenty miles to his house he will find the pickle gone, and the fish two years old and rusty. This puts the poor man, instead of the fish into a pickle.

Some educated advertisers are very exact in the use of mercantile Latin, respecting steamers and sailing vessels. Their goods are always *per Steamers* and *ex the DOLLY*. The proposition is sometimes occupies a position of dubious effect as in this case.

STAPLE GOODS.

IN

Shirts, Hats,
Hog's Lard, Molasses,
Tar, Coal Oil,

The ordinary reader is apt to think that such a stock must be in a precious mess. We also occasionally read elaborate disquisitions on the mechanism of Ladies' hoop skirts. Such are instances of the highly inflated style.

As to other features of newspaper character such as the gossip mongering formula "*the talk is*," we cannot now enlarge and shall conclude by advertizing to the Stereotyped form, used respecting every vessel launched in which form the enterprise of the owner, the skill of the builder, and model of the ship are extravagantly lauded. And if notice of the launching has been neglected, the earliest opportunity is taken to make amends,—often in this style—"Arrived at Picton, the clipper Schooner "Cockswain," Gray, Master, 19 days from Merigonish, lobsters and hens to consignees. Our citizens should embrace the present opportunity of inspecting this really fine specimen of naval architecture. This "thing of life" of 11 9-64 tons, N. M., was built under Capt. Gray, on lines taken by him from a dead Musquash, and sails like a duck. He attributes the length of his voyage to the desertion of the second mate with the charts, and continued foul weather on account of the hens. We understand that she goes on the new Marine Ship to have her bottom scraped, and after being classed at French Lloyds proceeds to Gull Rock for eggs.

BLURUSH.

FIRE!

There is one statement frequently made in our papers which contains a large amount of truth; we are often informed that on such and such a night there was an alarm of fire. Our nerves unhappily bear testimony to the truth of this assertion; we have been "alarmed" with a vengeance. We have duly paid our taxes, which we had a vague idea had provided for a Fire Department, or steam engines, or something of that nature by means whereof fires would be extinguished and our property protected. Conscious of our virtue in this respect, and reposing in childlike simplicity on the receipt of the City Treasurer, we have been in the habit, as becomes a respectable Pater Familias of drawing on our nightcap and drowning our cares in the oblivion of sleep at the hour which Britons generally appropriate to

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HALIFAX, N. S., October 22nd, 1864.

EXTENSIVE FALL STOCK

OF

SCHOOL BOOKS STATIONERY, &C..

A & W. MACKINLAY have received per steamers *Sidon* and *Asia*, ships *Roseath*, *Spirit of the Ocean*, and other vessels, a large part of their Fall stock of School Books, Stationery, &c., which they offer wholesale and Retail, on their usual low terms, for cash or approved credit.

On hand—A large stock of the *IRISH NATIONAL SERIES OF SCHOOL BOOKS*.

CHARLES KAIZER,

FORMERLY FURRIER TO THE ROYAL FAMILIES OF
PRUSSIA AND HOLLAND.

Announces to the public of Halifax that his establishment comprises the most

VARIED AND VALUABLE STOCK OF FURS,

ever seen in this country. Having acquired, in a large European experience, the fullest knowledge of his business, he can dress, finish, and sell Furs far superior to any offered in the market. Ladies desirous of

that can be confidently recommended, will be satisfactorily suited by calling at

KAIZER'S FUR DEPOT,
Corner of Duke and Granville Streets,
* * Every Species of FURS AND SKINS bought from Dealers at the establishment.

W. M. HARRINGTON & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

**GROCERIES, WINES, SPIRITS, LIQUEURS, ALE,
PORTER, FRUIT, OILS, SPICES, CHEESE,
PICKLES, SAUCES,**

HAVANNA CIGARS, ETC., ETC.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ITALIAN WAREHOUSE,

Nos. 253, HOLLIS AND 50, WATER STREETS,
HALIFAX, N. S.

103, HOLLIS STREET, HALIFAX, N. S.

LOWER SIDE PROVINCE BUILDING,

COGSWELL & FORSYTH,

SUCCESSORS TO MOITON & COGSWELL,

DRUGGISTS, & GENERAL PATENT MEDICINE DEALERS,

J. J. COGSWELL. A. FORSYTH.

COGSWELL and FORSYTH, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Drugs, Patent Medicines, &c. Agents for Rimmel & Saunderson's Perfumery and Toilet Requisites. Also Agents for Illustrated London News, Punch, News of the World, Wimmer & Smith's, and all other English Papers and Periodicals, which are mailed regularly, immediately on the arrival of the mail from England. We have no business connection with any other House.

GROCERY AND CIGAR DEPOT.

JAMES REEVES,

IMPORTER OF AND DEALER IN

**TEA, COFFEE, SUGAR, SPICES, FLOUR, MEAL,
PICKLES, SAUCES,**

**CHOICE HAVANNA CIGARS, TOBACCO, PIPES, &c.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,**

43, BARRINGTON STREET, HALIFAX, N. S.

HALIFAX INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

PRINTING OFFICE.

BILL HEADS, CARDS, NOTICES, POSTERS.

Job Printing of every description executed

WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH.

The above Printing Establishment is one of the branches of industry of the H. I. S. instituted for the employment of friendless boys, teaching them trades, and affording them the means of gaining for themselves an honest living, the Managing Committee solicit the custom of the gentlemen and merchants of Halifax.

Notice to Wholesale & Retail Buyers of Rubbers.

THREE HUNDRED CASES of Men's, Women's, and Children's RUBBERS just received.

The particular attention of wholesale buyers is called to this Stock. Remember that the articles on sale are as good as any in the market. This I can warrant; and, further, I know I can sell them cheaper than any other house in the City. Call and judge for yourselves.

Geo. S. YATES, 56, GEORGE STREET,

OPPOSITE THE NORTH END OF THE PROVINCE BUILDING.

ACADIA DRUG STORE,

151, HOLLIS STREET, HALIFAX, N. S.

Genuine English Medicines, Pure Chemicals, Choice Perfumery, and the best description of Brushes, Toilet articles, &c., will be found at the above establishment.

The strictest attention will be paid to the

DISPENSING DEPARTMENT.

Leeches always on hand. Open on Sundays between 2 and 3 o'clock for dispensing medicine only.

M. F. EAGER, Chemist, &c.

PROVINCIAL BOOK STORE,

Granville Street, Halifax, N. S.

UPPER SIDE OF THE PROVINCE BUILDING.

Books, Stationery, Music, Photograph, and Postage Stamp Albums, Engraving, Copy Books, Bibles, Church Services, &c., &c. Agency for all British and American Magazines, Illustrated and other Newspapers—Books imported to order at Publisher's prices.

Parcels received by every R. M. Steamer from England, and weekly from Boston and New York.

M. J. KATZMANN.

HALIFAX INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL. BAG DEPARTMENT.

PAPER BAGS of all kinds made to order at the shortest notice, and printed to order.

The bags manufactured at the above Establishment can compete both in price and in quality, with any imported into this city.

Specimen bags of every description with prices marked, can be seen at the Depository, 111, Barrington street, where orders are received.

FISHWICK'S COLONIAL EXPRESS,

CARRYING HER MAJESTY'S MAILS.

Running to all parts of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, and New Brunswick, connecting at St. John, N. B. with the Eastern Express Company for all the Eastern States, at Portland with the British and American Express for all parts of the Canada, and at Boston with Adam's, Chey's, Almy & Co., and other Expresses for all parts of the United States—Also at Liverpool, G. B., with the American European Express.

FOR ALL PARTS OF EUROPE AND THE EAST.

This Express forwards all kinds of Parcels and General Freight, Species, &c, to all the above places. Also collects notes, &c.

Special Messengers accompany all Goods.

Ornats in small quantities to and from London, Liverpool and Paris.

Expresses made up at this office twice a day for Windsor and Truro; daily to all parts of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, United States, Canada, (overland) and twice a week via Windsor and St. John. Fortnightly for Newfoundland and Europe; and monthly for Bermuda and West Indies.

PRINCIPAL OFFICES.

London—15, Cheapside, and 35, Abbe Street.

Liverpool—44 & 46, The Albany, and 9, Chapel Street.

Newfoundland—W. H. Morrison.

St. John, N. B., Boston and Portland Eastern Express Company.

Chief Office 249 & 250, Hollis Street.

FREDERICK B. FISHWICK, Proprietor.

HOUSE AND SHOP FURNITURE!**VARIETY HALL.**

The Subscribers beg to call the attention of their friends and the public generally to their stock of FURNITURE. Having made some alterations in their business, they are now prepared to offer their stock for general inspection. Among their latest importations are

SUPERIOR SINGLE AND DOUBLE IRON BEDSTEADS AND

STRETCHERS,

Children's Crisles, Oil Cloth Carpetings, Felt Druggots, Hoarh Rugs, Cocoa Matting, &c, of various qualities and widths. Also from Boston—Twenty new Bedroom sets, some very handsome, containing 11 pieces. Bedroom Furniture; round and Wooden Bedsteads, Bureaus, assorted sizes, painted; also, Mahogany and Walnut Veneered, marble tops and plain; Mahogany and Walnut Haircloth, Spring-seat SOFAS, COUCHES, AND ROCKERS; CHAIRS, Cane and Wood best Sitting and Rocking Chairs, in great variety; Children's Chairs in wood, cane and willow; assorted Cane and Wood Stools, and Arm Chairs. Hair, Excelsior, and seaweed MATTRESSES, all widths, constantly on hand and made to order.

FEATHER BEDS, BOLSTERS AND PILLOWS,

sorted sizes; American Green Cane or Reed Blinds, all widths; Wash Stands, assorted sizes; Cloth and Towel Stands; Hair Hats Stands; Round and Square Tables; Centre, Leaf, Toilettes, Dining and Extension, in various woods and well assorted; BIRD CAGES, a beautiful assortment; nests of Tubs, dozens Buckets, Brooms and Clothes Pins, Travelling Trunks and Valises; Brass-mounted and Painted HAKENESS; Looking glasses, and an endless variety of articles needed by Housekeepers, and which can be purchased cheaper at VARIETY HALL than elsewhere. All Goods purchased at this place are sent home free of expense, to parties living in the city.

Cash Purchaser are allowed a Trade Discount.

Goods given on credit to responsible parties at regular prices. Intending purchasers are respectfully requested to call and examine our very large and varied stock, before concluding their arrangements for house-keeping

J. D. NASH & CO.

M. MAC KENZIE & CO.,

TAILORS,

157, HOLLIS STREET, HALIFAX, N. S.

Have always on hand of good quality.

BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, COATINGS,

Gentlemen's Underclothing, Shirts, Collars, Ties, Gloves, India Rubber Clothing, Naval and Military Uniforms, made to order at short notice.

OAKUM AND VITROL JUST RECEIVED.

100 Bundles of London Oakum.

4 Casks Roman Vitrol, or Blue Stone.

For Sale by

ALBRO, SON, & CO.,

Birmingham House.

R. T. MUIR,

BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,

And Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

BRITISH AND FOREIGN WRITING PAPERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Keeps constantly on hand, and offers for sale on the most favourable terms—

NOTE AND LETTER PAPERS. All sizes and qualities. Post, Foolscap,

Demy, Drawing, Medium, Royal, Super Royal. NEW SPAPER PRINTING

PAPERS. The stock of Mourning, Wedding, and Counting House Stationery

will be found the largest and most complete in the city. BLANK

BOOKS made from fine and superior English Book Paper, ruled and bound

on the premises, will be found superior to and less in price than imported books—

Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, Cash Books, Blotters, Bill Books, Memo and

Pass Books. ENGLISH PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERS; PLAIN AND

PICTURED WINDOW CURTAINS.

Playing, Printing, and Ladies' and Gentlemen's Visiting Cards.

Pen and Pencil Knives, combs, Violin Strings, Jewelry, and a large variety

of other small Wares, suitable for Jobbers, Pedlars, and others. The stock of

BIBLES, CHURCH SERVICES, PRAYER BOOKS, TESTAMENTS,

is very large, and Colporteurs and other dealers can be supplied on the most

Favourable Terms.

The British Poets and other beautifully Illustrated Books in Plain and Anti-

que Morocco Bindings.

Every description of School Books and School requisites, with a General

Assortment of Standard books in the various departments of Literature.

Bookbinding, Printing and Paper Ruling executed with neatness & despatch.

LONDON BOOK STORE,

125, GRANVILLE STREET, HALIFAX, N. S.

FIRE INSURANCE.
The Liverpool and London and
Globe of London.

The interests in the above Insurance Companies having lately been united, the business hereafter will be done under the title of the
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE.
Capital Three Millions Sterling.
 The Subscriber begs to notify that he is now prepared to accept risks for Insurance against Fire to an increased amount on all Buildings and Merchandise of every description, Household Furniture, Ships on the Stocks, &c., throughout the Province and at the VERY LOWEST RATES.
 Losses promptly adjusted and paid *without discount* or reference to the Home Office.
 Office—Head of Central Wharf, adjoining Ordnance Yard.
 Agent for Nova Scotia, Halifax, 18th October, 1864

WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS WAREHOUSE,
BELL & ANDERSON,
Granville Street, Halifax, N. S.
DEALERS IN BRITISH & FOREIGN DRY GOODS,
 A LARGE STOCK of the above, in every variety, will always be open for inspection. Exclusive attention given to the WHOLESALE TRADE.

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE.
J. B. ELLIOTT & CO.,
 Return their sincere thanks to the *Citizens of Halifax* and Officers of the Army and Navy for the extensive patronage bestowed on them since opening the above establishment. And in soliciting a continuance of their support they would say that by keeping a superior stock of Gent's Furnishing Goods always on hand they are determined to sustain the reputation of the "Gentlemen's Outfitting Warehouse" as a first class establishment.
 The attention of the public is called to the following stock of
LAMBS WOOD HOSIERY READY MADE CLOTHING
GLOVES, BRACES SCARVES, NECKTIES
COLLARS, WRISTBANDS UMBRELLAS, RAILWAY RUGS
WHITE CORDING SHIRTS FANCY LAMMEL SHIRTS
RUBBER CLOTHING SCARF TIES AND RINGS
PORTMANTEAUS, VALISES, CARPET AND LEATHER BAGS
ETC., ETC.
 Shirts made to order in superior style and shewed possible notice at
134, GRANVILLE STREET.

ATTENTION!
JAMES SCOTT
 Has just received from England and France—
 120 doz. superior Champagne, Hock, Moselle, &c. Moet & Chandon's, Ciel-quot's, Mumm's, and Prince of Wales Champagne. Superior sparkling Hock, Moselle, and Burgundy—pints and quarts.
 200 doz. very superior pale and brown SHERRIES—Vino do Porto, Amontillado, Bell, Bennie, & P's, Lindays, Hornblower & Co's. Woodhouse & Ingah's dry MARSALA. Fine old MADEIRA.
 LIQUEURS.—Caracas, (Dutch and French) Creme De Cacao, Cherry Brand, Maraschino, Noyau, Absinthe.
 Fine old Scotch and Irish Whiskey, Hennessy's Moonie's and Robin's fine old pale and dark Brandy, from 5 to 32 years old. Old Tom. Holland Gin. Fine old Jamaica and Demerara Rum.
 Bass's, Allsopp's and Younger's Ale. London and Dublin Brown Stout—pints and quarts.
 All articles warranted of superior quality and sent to all parts of the City free by express.

ARMY AND NAVY DEPOT.
CHARLES ROBSON & CO.,
11, Granville Street,
 Have by the arrival of the Steamers *Hecla* and *Thames*, ship *Roseenth*, and R. M. Steamers, received 116 packages of
FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS.
 Comprising a large Stock of COTTONS, LINES, WOOLENS, SILK GOODS, Paisley Fined and Wool Long SHAWLS, Hosiery, Haberdashery, Millinery, Cloaks and Mantles, &c.
A LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF DRESS GOODS,
 In Poplins, Plain and Fancy TWEEDS, Aberdeen WINCEYS, French MELINOS, COBURGS, LUSTRES, &c.
COTTON WARP AND READY-MADE CLOTHING.
 The above goods having been carefully selected in the best markets, the attention of Wholesale and Retail buyers is respectfully solicited.

J. A. BELL & Co.,
 HAVE RECEIVED BY LATE ARRIVALS THEIR
FALL STOCK
 OF
BRITISH AND AMERICAN DRY GOODS,
 CONSISTING OF
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, PRINTS, WHITE AND GREY
COTTONS, TWEEDS, COATINGS, HOSIERY, &c.
 A Choice assortment of American Woolen Hoods and Scarfs.
94, & 96, UPPER WATER STREET.
GENTLEMENS FURNISHING SHOP
 AND
UNITED SERVICE DEPOT.
 GEORGE STREET,
 OPPOSITE THE NORTH END OF THE PROVINCE BUILDING.
 Where the largest and best assorted Stock of Furnishing Goods in the Town is always to be found. Our goods are so well known, from the reputation already made by this Shop, that the subscriber considers it unnecessary to enlarge or dwell longer upon the excellence and variety of his Stock. Suffice it to say that his importation this fall exceeds any before offered to his friends or the Public, and gentlemen who are desirous of being well served will meet with the attention that they have always been accustomed to at this Shop.
 Halifax, Oct., 1864.
 To our Navy friends who were absent when we removed from Granville Street we would say, that this Shop has no connection with any other warehouse



J. R. CHAMBERLAIN,
Surgeon Dentist,
 No. 198, ARGYLE STREET, HALIFAX.

Cockle's Pills, At JOHNSON'S DRUG STORE.
Dixon's do., At JOHNSON'S DRUG STORE.
Leeming's Essence for Lameness in Horses, At 148, HOLLIS STREET.
Gibton's Horse Powders, JOHNSON'S DRUG STORE.
Choice Perfumery, At JOHNSON'S DRUG STORE.
Hair Brushes, At JOHNSON'S DRUG STORE.
Pomades, At JOHNSON'S DRUG STORE

MACLEAN, CAMPBELL & Co.,
Wholesale Grocers,
SHIPPING, COMMISSION, & GENERAL AGENTS.
MANUFACTURERS PRIZE MEDAL MAYFLOWER TOBACCO,
JERUSALEM WAREHOUSE, HALIFAX.

HOUSEKEEPERS PROVIDED WITH A PACKAGE OF WOODILL'S GERMAN BAKING POWDER.
 Need never fear the "Dropping in to Tea" of unexpected visitors. With this powder you can in the short space of *twenty minutes* convert Flour into the lightest and most delicious
TEA CAKES.
 Puddings, Pie, and Pastry of every description can be made by it in a like short space of time.
 That everybody should have an opportunity of testing its merits, we offer a sample package GRATIS to any who may favor us with a call.
 Sold by Druggists and Grocers. Prepared only by
WOODILL BROTHERS,
 City Drug Store.

NOVA SCOTIA RAILWAY.
 EXTENSION FROM TRURO TO PICTOU.

TENDERS will be received at the Railway Engineer's Office, Truro, till FRIDAY, the 26th day of October, instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, for THE GRADING, BRIDGING, AND OTHER WORKS ON THE SEVERAL TUNCTIONS OF THIS LINE, FROM THE TERMINATION OF SECTION NO. 1 TO THE WATERS OF PICTOU HARBOR.

The work, as before intimated, will be divided into Sections of about five miles each, and Tenders will be received for each section separately, or for the whole work in one contract; the Department reserving the right to accept Tenders for each section, or one Tender for the whole Work.
 Specifications, form of Tender, or any other information required by intending contractors, may be had on application at the Engineer's Office in Halifax, Truro, and New Glasgow, on and after the 17th day of October instant.
 The work to be finished on or before the first day of July, A. D. 1865. The names of two sufficient sureties, ready to become bound for the fulfillment of the contract, must be stated in the tender, otherwise it will not be considered.
 JAMES McDONALD, Commissioner.
 Railway Office, Halifax, 1st October, 1864.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, Halifax, 24th Oct. 1864.
 NOTICE.
 THE period for the reception of Tenders for the construction of the PICTOU RAILWAY EXTENSION, is extended until FRIDAY, the 4th of Nov. next, at 12 o'clock, noon, when they will be received at Truro, as before advertised.
 JAMES McDONALD, Commissioner.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
 THE period for the reception of the TENDERS above referred to, for the construction of Works on the Pictou Branch Railway, is STILL FURTHER EXTENDED until SATURDAY, the 19th inst.
 JAMES McDONALD, Commissioner.
 Railway Office, Halifax, 1st Nov., 1864.

PIPES, PIPES,
 Meerschaum, Briar and Clay PIPES, in great variety, just received.
 JOHN H. SYMONS,
 Granville Street.

Filberts and Almonds.
 TWENTY BAGS FILBERTS, 20 fraits soft shelled Almonds. Fresh and good. Just received by
 LORDLY & STIMPSON.

Tea, Tea.
 SEVENTY chests Black Tea—just received from London.
 LORDLY & STIMPSON.

Albert Gem Biscuits.
 THE Subscribers having been appointed Agents for the sale of the ALBERT GEM BISCUITS, have just received by Mail Str. "Africa," a supply in small tins, which they offer for sale at a very low price.
 These biscuits are supplied to the Royal Family and many of the Nobility of England.
 LORDLY & STIMPSON.

THE BULLFROG.
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