From the Canada Record.

Shall the Liquor Traffic still be Tolerated.

This is a question which we hope will engage the serious consideration of the community generally, and especially of the christian portion of it, and it is one to which we trust a decided and firm answer will be given. It cannot be doubted that the liquor traffic lies at the foundation of intemperance, which prevails to such a lamentable extent throughout society. Drunkenness is not like some sudden, resistless disease, which seizes at once on its victim, and drags that victim down by one fell blow to an untimely grave. It attains its strength slowly and gradually. It acquires, from day to day, a growing influence over the individual, who has given himself up to its indulgence. The liquor seller contributes to the formation of this influence. Every glass which he sells to the young man, or to the father or mother of a family, is helping to establish the habit, and to bind them in chains which they will afterwards find to be stronger than chains of iron. The liquor traffic must then be viewed as essentially connected with the formation of intemperate habits. Indeed, so intimate is this connection, that there is scarcely a tavern or shop where strong drink is sold, which is not the scene of a constantly widening circle of inebriates. The multiplication of taverns and liquor shops, then, unquestionably contributes directly to the increase of drunkenness and all the miseries which flow from intemperance. It is perfectly vain to plead, as we have heard some plead, that the supply will just be regulated by the demand. Although this may be true in regard to the ordinary necessaries of life, the principle will not apply at all to the matter in question. In regard to the use of intoxicating drinks, the demand is first called forth by the supply.—Were the intoxicating glass never used, no craving for strong drink would exist, and just as the supply is increased—in other words—just as taverns and places for the sale of intoxicating drinks are multiplied, will the demand grow, and drunkenness, with all its curses, spread throughout the community.—Sometimes we hear a great deal about "oppression" and "hardship" and "injustice," with reference to those attempts which are made to put down the trrffic by legislative interference, but this outcry is perfectly unreasonable. Those engaged in the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks are living on the social degradation of the community, and thrive just in proportion as drinking prevails, while the great mass of the community have to pay the cost, in the shape of poor-rates, prison-rates, police-taxes, and all the other expenses occasioned by the existence of vice and crime. Can it be regarded, then, as unreasonable, if the community should seek to have the evil checked at the fountain-head, and should take measures to prevent by law, the indiscriminate sale of intoxicating drinks? We certainly think it high time that an effectual remedy should be applied, which, in our opinion, can only be done by the legislative prohibition of the traffic.

We rejoice to see the efforts which are being made in Great Britain, to check the sale of intoxicating drinks. In Scotland, as our readers are aware, very considerable progress has been made in this direction. The sale of intoxicating drinks has been stopped on the Sabbath, and the hours shortened during which tavern-keepers can sell spirits. Wherever the law has been fairly carried out, the results have been most beneficial. A conference of the Scottish Temperance League was lately held, at which delegates were present from about forty of the principal cities, towns, and villages of Scotland.

A printed pamphlet was laid before the Conference, containing the testimony and statistics which had been obtained by the League in regard to the working of the law. The testimony brought forward, embraced the evidence of about 67 Magistrates, 22 Superintendants of Police, 11 governors of Prisons, 123 Clergymen, 73 City Missionaries, 538 Sabbath-school Teachers, 114 Manufacturers and Merchants, and upwards of 11,000 Working Men, &c. The following is a summary of this evidence.

1. That, coincident with the operation of the Public House Act, there has been, as compared with the period immediately preceding, a sensible dimunition in those crimes which are directly traceable to the use of strong drinks, as well as in the number of cases of parties taken to the police office in a state of helpless intoxication. 2. That diminution in crime and police cases of helpless intoxication has proceeded, in very regular proportion, according to the stringency with which the Act has been enforced. 3. That this diminution in the number of police cases and prison commitments, however gratifying, is not the only or the main good traceable to the Act. On the contrary, that the classes quite removed from crime (so-called) have been, proportionally, much more benefitted than the lower criminal grades; since, with the former, evasion is at once difficult and disreputable, whilst, with the latter, it is not only comparatively easy, but it is also a point of honour to cheat the police. 4. That there is not the slightest ground for the assertion that, under the Act, and as a consequence of it, private drinking during the forbidden hours in unlicensed houses has been increased. That the relative proportions of public and private drinking have been very much changed does not admit of doubt;—but that the latter has been increased has not appeared. That it prevailed formerly to a lamentable extent, is proved by the startling figures of the Edinburgh and Leith Sabbath Statistics; and the evidence now before the Conference justifies the assertion that private drinking is now only more marked, because public sale, and therefore public drinking has been rendered during these hours illegal and difficult. 5. That so great and so clearly marked have been the good results of the operation of the Act, that the whole community (if we except a portion of the spirit trade, the opponents of the Sabbath, and a few other agitators) are prepared to express and do express their approval of it, and only lament that its provisions are not more stringent, or that there is no party held bound to see its impartial and thorough enforcement. A very satisfactory evidence of this is found in the fact that, amongst all the testimonies and statistics received, whatever may be the diversity of view as to the temperance question, or even the details of this Act, there is not one which can fairly be deemed unfavourable to it as a means of social improvement.

The following is the testimony borne by various individuals connected with the City of Glasgow:

James Smart, Esq., Superintendant of Police, says, that "since the Act come into force, shutting the shops on Sunday, cases of drunkenness on our streets on that day are very rare, and it is gratifying to state, although we have now few cases on Sunday, this has not been followed by an increase on the other days of the week. During the first seven months of the working of the Act, there was a decrease of drinking cases of upwards of 3000, and this decrease still continues; and crime has also decreased. But although the number of drunken cases had not decreased, the Act would have been of the highest importance for regulating the spirit trade of the city. Formerly, during the Fair week and New-Year week, every publican who chose, could keep open the whole week, from Monday morning to Saturday night. The result was, that our streets presented scenes of riot and disorder.—Our public Green, during the Fair week, was a disgrace to any city; and any person whose house was in the neighbourhood might think himself fortunate if he was not awakened two or three times every night with fighting, calls for 'police,' and of 'murder.' I am of opinion, also, that the keeping of public-houses shut to seven o'clock in the morning and closing at eleven at night, has been of great advantage. Formerly a wedding, a raffle, supper, or dance, was made an excuse for keeping open all night, and disturbing the residenters of a whole street."—Mr Smart adds, concerning unlicensed dealers, "Before the passing of the present Act, these houses were numerous in Glasgow; but the previous Act was defective, and although many were convicted, yet they seldom or never paid the fines. Many of the parties brought up under the new Act have been carrying on business for years. In about two years there has been a diminution of the license certificates granted, to the number of nearly two hundred." The Rev. George Blithe writes—"that the Act in question has done good both in checking intemperance and Sabbath desecration, there can be no doubt; and, if it were repealed, my conviction is that society would be plunged into a worse state than it was prior to its enactment." So many as forty-five agents of City Missions state that they have "been eagerly alive to the working of the measure in our various districts, and we hesitate not to affirm that it has been eminently beneficial. We may say of our districts generally, that on Sabbath they are now as much characterized by order and quietude as they used to be by drunken revelry and strife. In the more public streets the improvement of universal remark. We are not aware that this measure has been attended as some allege, by increase of drinking on Saturdays and Mondays, We have reason to believe that in some quarters there is less. Many of those who spent the Sabbath in a state of intoxication, or who were prevented from attending church from the disorderly state of their families, are now going out to public worship, and the attendance on our Sabbath evening meetings is increased." Rev. Duncan McFarlane, D. D., Principal of Glasgow University, is "bound to say that, since the New Public-Houses' Act came into operation, a great improvement has taken place in the appearance of the streets which I have occasion to see or pass along on the Lord's Day. The offensive and disgraceful exhibitions of drunkenness, which before that time were very common and most annoying, have become of rare occurrence, and, indeed, almost entirely disappeared." The Rev. David M'Rea, U. P. Mission Church, Gorbals, says, that "since the Public-Houses' Act came into operation last year, by which places for the sale of spirits are shut at eleven o'clock at night, and during the whole of the Sabbath, there has been a marked change to the better in Main Street, Gorbals, which comes more immediately under my observation. I have observed, besides, when I have had occasion to visit various parts of the city, on official duty on the Sabbath evenings, that very few intoxicated persons are to be seen on the streets on such occasions—a very different state of things indeed from what existed formerly. So convinced am I of the beneficial effects of the Public-houses' Act, so far as it goes, that my sympathies are all in favor of an extension of it to all the days of the week.

In the face of such evidence, it is absurd to talk of the futility of any attempts to restrain or prohibit the sale of intoxicating drinks.

There was, lately, a large meeting in Toronto, of the friends of temperance throughout the community. The number and respectability of the delegates who were present, indicated that the case has a strong hold on the intelligent and religious portion of the community. We earnestly trust that another vigorous and resolute effort will carry the day, and put an end to the legalized sale of intoxicating drink, and as a consequence, the legalized spread of intemperance throughout the community.

Man's Wants, and how he Ministers to Them.

In ministering fully to his natural wants and cravings, man passes through three successive stages:—First, the necessities of material nature are provided for. Beef and bread represent the means by which, in every country, this end is attained. And among the numerous forms of animal and vegetable food which different nations make use of in the place of these two staples of English life, a wonderful similarity in chemical composition prevails.—Exactly the same gluten and starch and fat are supplied to the body in every country, and nearly in the same proportions—so that we are constrained to admire what may be called the universal instinct, by which, under so many varied conditions of man, has led him everywhere to adjust in the nicest and simplest manner the chemical constitution of the staple forms of his diet to the chemical wants of his living body. Next, he seeks to assuage the cares of his mind and to banish uneasy reflections. Fermented liquors are the agents by which this is effected. And here also it is interesting to remark not only that this lightening of care is widely and extensively attained, but that the chemical substance, by the use of which it is brought about, is everywhere one and the same. Savage and civilised tribes, near and remote—the houseless barbarian wanderer, the settled peasant, and the skilled citizen—all have found out by some common and instinctive process, the art of preparing fermented drinks, and procuring for themselves the enjoyments and miseries of intoxication. And thus, whatever the toddy of the palm tree, the sap of the aloe, the juice of the sugar cane, the syrup of honey, the juice of the grape, the expressed liquor of the apple and pear, the wort of malted grain, or the milk of the Tartar mare—in every instance the substance called alcohol is produced by fermentation, and forms the intoxicating ingredient of the liquor. And lastly, he desires to multiply his enjoyments, intellectual and annimal, and for the time to exalt them. This he attains by the aid of narcotics. And of these narcotics, again, it is remarkable that almost every cou[illegible]wn, either aboriginal o[illegible] at the universal instinct o[illegible]s led somehow or other, to the un[illegible]pply of his want or craving also.—*Professor Johnston's Chemistry of Common Life.*

NEW BOOKS
AT FULLER'S AM. BOOKSTORE,
December 12th, 1855.

AMOS LAWRENCE'S DIARY and Correspondence.
Lily Huson; or the Biography of an orphan Girl.
Fifteen Decisive Battles of the world.
Twice Married. a Story of Connecticut Life.
Life of Rev. Dr. Alexander,
The Skeptick Era in Modern History, by T. M. Post.
Christian Family Alamack. 1856.
Homes for the People; the Villa, the Mansion, the Cottage,—by G. Wheeler.
Out of Debt—out of Border.
Uncle John's first and second Book of Juveniles.
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Illuminated Household Stories for Little Folks.
Money am a Hard Thing to Borrow.
Annuals and Gifts, in Great Variety.
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THE extensive Business transacted by this Company has enabled it to confer important advantages on its Policy Holders, and attention is requested to the large Bonus addition made to Policies on the Participating Scale.

Sums assured before the 25th May 1847, have been increased by 16 per cent.—a Policy of £1000 opened in that year having been increased to £1160 as at 25th May, 1854, the date of the First Division of Profits. Later Policies have also derived proportionate advantages.

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Agent and Secretary to the Halifax Board.
Sept. 15. MATTHEW H. RICHEY

MORTON'S MEDICAL WAREHOUSE.
ESTABLISHED 1842—RENOVATED 1854.

By the Recent Arrivals the Subscribers have completed their Fall Importations of

GENUINE DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, AND PERFUMERY,

in great variety from the most approved sources, and are enabled to offer them at LOW PRICES, wholesale or retail.

The usual assortment of Toilet Brushes, Combs, Sponges, Cleaver's and other Soaps, Spices, &c.

☞ Orders from Physicians and others in the country will receive careful attention if addressed to the Subscribers, 39 Granville Street, Halifax.
Oct 20. G. E. MORTON & CO.

CAMOMILE PILLS,
Sold in Bottles 1s. Sterling each.

MANY persons have felt the difficulty in procuring a harmless Vegetable Pill that is reliable for its efficacy, and can be taken at all seasons without debilitating and injuring the system. This Pill is prepared wholly from Vegetable Extracts, and every confidence may be placed in their efficacy. They are designed as a Family Pill for old or young, their action is, Strengthening the Digestive organs, operating on the secretions of the Liver, removing bile, and thoroughly Cleansing the Blood from all impurities. They are a mild laxative and the Bowels are never left costive after their operation, but a healthy action always follows.

For HEAD-ACHE—SICK STOMACH—LOSS OF APPETITE—GIDDINESS—DIZZINESS OF SIGHT—CHILLINESS—and all other effects produced by a deranged liver they are unsurpassed; and are very efficacious for restoring a healthy tone to a disordered system.

Those who are suffering from any complaint described, are solicited to try this Pill. Cut out this advertisement so as not to make any mistake in the name, as many dealers may try to sell you other pills if they have not these.

A supply has just been received from R. P. Gerry, proprietor, and for sale by his appointment at MORTON'S Medical Warehouse, by
G. E. MORTON & CO.

FREE ALMANAC FOR 1856.

PURCHASERS OF ANY OF THE FOLLOWING REMEDIES:

BOGLE'S HYPERION FLUID,
Bliss's Cod Liver Oil Candy,
Buchan's Hungarian Balsam,
Hohensack's Worm Syrup,
Moffat's Bitters and Pills,
Roberts' Sarsaparilla Pills,
Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, will be supplied GRATIS with a
MEDICAL ALMANAC FOR 1856.
On application at Morton's Medical Warehouse, No. 39, Granville Street, Halifax.
Nov 24. G. E. MORTON & CO.

Nelson's.
GELATINE LOZENGES.

THESE LOZENGES are much recommended for Coughs, Colds, and Relaxed Sore Throats, possessing great advantages over Fruit and other Lozenges, being slightly acidulated, containing at the same time a great quantity of nourishment, and forming a pleasant sweetmeat.

☞ Sold for the Proprietor in Halifax, at Morton's Medical Warehouse, by
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BOOK AND JOB PRINTING
EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE
WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH

Shortly will be Published.

BELCHER'S
FARMER'S ALMANACK,
FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD
1856.

AND will be sold by Wm. GRANT, Jr, Bookseller and Stationer, 37 George Street, Halifax, N S, to whom orders for the same will receive prompt attention.

☞ The bound and interleaved copies will contain an ENGRAVING of "A Winter Scene."
C. H. BELCHER,
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Dec. 1, 1855.

BELCHER'S
MAP OF NOVA SCOTIA,
INCLUDING
THE ISLAND OF CAPE BRETON.
SIZE—Five Feet Two Inches by Two Feet.

SECOND EDITION, Corrected to 1855. With the lines of proposed RAILWAYS through the Province laid down, and also the routes and stations of the TELEGRAPH line.

This is the largest and only correct Map published of the Province. It has been revised and corrected to 1855, and the New Counties and Townships, formed since its first publication, accurately laid down.

It may be had at all the City Book Stores, mounted on cloth and rollers, colored and varnished, for the Office, the Library, or the Hall, and on cloth, colored, in a neat case for the Pocket for travelling.
Dec. 1. C. H. BELCHER, Publisher.

New Publications.

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For sale by
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The Infallible Remedy!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

ERYSIPELAS OF EIGHT YEARS DURATION CURED!
Copy of a Letter from Geo. Sinclair, Esq., of Paris, Canada, dated the 18th July, 1854.
To Professor Holloway,
Sir,—I feel a pleasure and a pride in bearing witness to the wonderful benefit I have derived by the use of your inestimable Ointment and Pills. For eight years I suffered unceasingly from attacks of erysipelas; large purple blotches came all over my body; in addition to the unpleasant feeling of itching and burning, which affected me both night and day, rendering life a misery to me, as well as to all around,—so severe was the attack. I used several reputed remedies without deriving the least cessation to my misery. At last, I determined to try your Ointment and Pills; after taking them for a few weeks, a visible improvement took place, and I feel considerably better;—in three months, by continuing your medicines, I was completely cured, and now enjoy the best of health. The truth of this statement is well known here, hence there is no necessity for me to request secrecy.
I am, Sir, yours respectfully,
(Signed) GEO. SINCLAIR.

ULCERS IN THE LEG,—REMARKABLE CURE!
Copy of a Letter from Mr. Edward Tomkinson, of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, dated the 4th May, 1854
To Professor Holloway,
Sir,—My sister, Miss Jane Tomkinson, suffered for a great number of years from a bad leg; in which there were several deeply seated and old wounds, defying the skill of some of the most eminent of the medical faculty, a variety of remedies were also used unsuccessfully; and it seemed to me that there was not any thing capable of mitigating the agonies she endured At length, she had recourse to your Ointment and Pills, and after using them for about five weeks, she was completely cured, after all other means had failed to afford her the slighest relief. I have no objection to these facts being published, if you feel disposed to make them known.
I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant.
EDWD. TOMKINSON.

A BAD BREAST CURED WHEN AT DEATH'S DOOR!!
Copy of a Letter from Mr. Henry Malden, of Three Rivers, Canada West, dated July 9th, 1854.
To Professor Holloway,
Sir,—My wife suffered severely after the birth of our last child with a bad breast. There were several holes in it, one as large as a hand; all the devices and stratagems I tried would not heal them, but assumed an aspect more frightful than before, and horrible to behold. As a last resource I tried your Ointment and Pills, which she persevered with for seven weeks, at the expiration of that time her breast was almost well; by continuing with your remedies for two more weeks, she was entirely cured, and we offer you our united thanks for the cure effected.
I am, Sir, yours truly,
(Signed) HENRY MALDEN.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:

Bad Legs,	Corns (Soft)	Rheumatism
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Burns	Contracted &	Sore Nipples
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	Fistulas	Scurvy
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Coco-bay	Glandular	Tumours
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☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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Offer for sale in bond or duty paid:

250 CHESTS (Chebucto) CONGO TEA,
100 Chests do do.
157 half-chests Congo Tea,
125 puns. strictly prime P. R. MOLASSES,
100 puns. Halifax manufactured Rum. 14 o. p.
40 do. HIGH WINES, 60 per cent o. proof.
20 hhds, BRANDY. Hennessy's brand,
20 do. GENEVA, (Dekuyper)
85 Octaves Malaga WINE,
10 qtr. casks Pale Sherry,
20 do Port Wine,
75 do White Wine VINEGAR,
50 hhds. prime bright SUGAR,
20 bxs, Tobacco, 20 sides N. Y. Sole Leather,
95 boxes Liverpool Soap, a prime article,
90 bags P. R. Coffee. 10 bbls, Jamaica do,
50 bags Baltimore Ship Bread,
00 bbls. Supfi. FLOUR, 100 do. Rye Flour,
260 do CORN MEAL, 50 do. Pilot bread,
260 boxes Glasgow Pipes,
250 do London and Glenfield Starch,
75 do Ginger, Wine and Soda Biscuit,
50 dozen Corn BROOMS,
50 do large Buckets, 20 do small do.
50 bbls ONIONS, 5 bags Pepper,
250 pairs Fisherman's boots,
5 bales White Cotton Warp,
2 chests superior INDIGO,
50 bbls London PORTER and pale ALE,
5 bags Alspice, 50 kegs Soda Saleratus,
10 kegs Baking Soda,
100 gross Lindsay's Matches,
10 cases Men's and Women's Shoes,
50 boxes Ginger, Pepper, Alspice, &c.
150 reams Wrapping Paper, 26 bags Bottle Corks, 25 kegs Mustard, 6 tons Fishery Cork-wood, Washing Soda, Blue, Copperas, Vitriol Logwood, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Sulphur. Epsom Salts, &c., &c., Oct 20

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OCTOBER 6, 1855.
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WRITING PAPERS of every description, Drawing Papers, Tracing Cloth, Drawing Pencils, CHARTS. Norie's Navigation, Thompson's Tables, Gunter's Scales; Parallel Ruler's, Mathematical Instruments, Note Paper and Envelopes; SCHOOL BOOKS, consisting of Chambers' Course, McCulloch's Course, Murray's, Mavor's, and Carpenter's Spellings; with all other School Books used in the Province.
Oct. 13—1m.

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Just landing ex Brigt. Clyde, from N. York.

50 BOXES Superior TOBACCO, 10's.
—ALSO—Ex Velocity,—
200 Sides Heavy Sole LEATHER.
For sale by BAULD, GIBSON & CO.
Oct 13.

The Very Best Yet!

AMONG all the BITTERS yet introduced that known as HOOFLAND'S stands preeminent. It contains neither *Nitric Acid* nor *Alcohol*—so injurious to the coats of the stomach and other internal organs; neither is there a danger of a liking for intoxicating beverages being formed—a habit at once destructive to the temporal welfare of those who are so unfortunate as to become the slaves of a depraved appetite; free from Alcohol, this preparation may be safely used for all derangements of the Stomach and Liver, and the long train of consequent complaints—as Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Headache, Jaundice, Loss of Appetite, &c, &c. They are purely vegetable, and sold wholesale and retail by H. A. TAYLOR,
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PUBLISH THE FOLLOWING:—

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3. Map of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, and part of New Brunswick, third edition, much improved, and engraved on copper, 19 by 24 inches, colored outlines—2s. 6d.; pocket case, 4s.; do, superior, 6s; Rollers, varnished, 7s. 6d.

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August 4, 1855.

Russian War.

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A. & W. MACKINLAY,
No. 16, Granville Street.
Nov 2.

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MAY be had the best assortment of Stoves in the City, either Parlour or Cooking, and at as low prices for the cash as will pay the cost of importation, and give a fair profit on the business; and as the proprietor has for the last seven years been catering in this line for the City and parts of the Province, he trusts his judgment is as good, as to what Stove is most suitable for the fuel of our country, as any other. He is as well known to the city, and is willing to abide by their judgment.

Parlour Grates may be had at prices from 25s to 60s each,

The Diadem either open or close front 70s to 90s each,

The Ruby " " " a very neat Stove. 60s to 80s each,

Pratt's Parlor Grates, 37s 6d to 60s,

The Boston Cook with tin ware, &c., 57s 6d., 65s., 85s., 90s. each,

The Acadia Cook E Oven, with tin ware complete, 90s., 110s., and 130s each,

The Provincial Double Oven, 120s., 140s., and 160s. each,

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The Coaster, H'ware. 85s. and 100s. each.

The Clinton E Oven, decidedly the best Wood Cooking Stove ever introduced into the Province, as hundreds who use them will testify, with tin-ware, boilers, and hollow ware, all complete at for No. 3 £5, No. 4 £6, No. 6 £7, No. 7 £7 10s.

☞ Any Stove in the Boston Market will be imported to order at a commission of 5s.
J. D. NASH, Agent.

Protector and Magic Franklins.

RECEIVING this day, at "Variety Hall," a few more of those superior FLAT TOP STOVES the "Protector," this Stove has a direct Flue or Draft *under* the Oven when *required*, therefore, (*as common sense must teach,*) is preferable for our soft Coal, or for any Fuel to Stoves which have what is called a *return* Flue.

ALSO,—Those best of all Bedroom or Poor Man's Stoves, the Magic Franklins.
J. D. NASH, Auctioneer.
Nov 24.

No. 16 GRANVILLE STREET.
NEW PUBLICATIONS.
NOVEMBER 16, 1855.

JAY'S EXERCISES,
Solitude Sweetened,
More Worlds than One,
Chalmers' Astronomical Discourses,
Bunyan's Pilgrims Progress,
The Mind of Jesus, The Words of Jesus,
Broken Bud,
Evening Hours with my Children,
Fritz Harold; or, Temptation,
Florence Egerton,
Kitto's Bible Illustrations, 8 vols,
The Living and the Dead. Scotia's Bards,
Footsteps of St Paul,
Tales from English History,
Rich and Poor. Wheat and Chaff,
Startling Questions. Ireland's Miseries,
The Southern Cross and the Southern Crown,
Midnight Harmonies. Children of the Manse
Sights and Shadows of a Scottish Life,
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For sale by A. & W. MACKINLAY.
Nov 17—chron.

FALL—1855.
The Subscribers offer for sale:

150 HHDS. 25 Tierces } Choice P. R. SUGAR,
130 puns. 18 tierces 20 bbls. } Muscovado MOLASSES, a choice article for retailing.
650 chest and half-chests Congo TEA, very superior,
300 boxes TEA, 5 to 15 lbs each,
150 boxes, 100 half-do. superior TOBACCO,
50 kegs No. I Fig Tobacco,
200 boxes SOAP, Nova Scotia manufacture,
100 do Liverpool Soap,
150 do Pipes, assorted sizes,
80 kegs MUSTARD, 50 bags RICE,
75 boxes Starch, Lescher's and Glenfield
120 do Ginger, Pepper, Allspice,
25 do Cassia, 25lb, each,
50 do BROMA, Cocoa and Chocolate;
[illegible] dozen Pails; 15 boxes Washing Powder,
25 hogsheads and quarter casks BRANDY, (Hennessy's and Martell's)
15 hogsheads GENEVA,
120 puncheons RUM, 14 and 50 per cent over proof,
50 casks Cider and White Wine VINEGAR,
70 barrels CRUSHED SUGAR,
00 reams Wrapping Paper, assorted sizes,
25 barrels COFFEE; 20 boxes INDIGO,
55 tons Logwood; 2 do Redwood,
50 dozen BROOMS,
Bags Pepper, Ginger, Pimento and Cloves;
Kegs Saltpetre, Alum, Vitriol, and Copperas
Oct 20 JOHNESSON & CO.

FALL IMPORTATIONS.
Per 'MicMac,' 'Themis,' 'Eagle,' & 'White Star.'
AT 145, GRANVILLE STREET.

THE Subscriber has received by the above Ships a large and well-selected stock of
Staple and Fancy DR[illegible]
which will be found well worthy the [illegible] purchasers.
Oct 6—6w. SAMUEL STR[illegible]

FURS, FURS, FURS
AT 145, GRANVILLE STREET.

THE Subscriber has received per "Steamer," "White Star," and others,
8 CASES O[illegible]URS,
Consisting of Stone Martin, French Sable, Fitch, Musquash, Mink, Ermine, and Grey Squirrels, with Cuffs, Gauntletts, Mitts & Muffs, to match.
—ALSO—
Gents' Paris Silk HATS. Youth's ditto.
CAPS of every description, which will be offered, wholesale, at a small advance.
Oct 6—6w. SAMUEL STRONG.

Muscatel Raisins & Rice.

200 BOXES Muscatel RAISINS,
250 half-boxes do.
50 bags Prime RICE. For sale by
Oct. 20. BAULD, GIBSON & CO.

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AND EVANGELICAL ADVOCATE,
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