

C. Sherbrooke—the frequent fire of musketry and the hearty cheers for Queen Victoria and the Emperor Napoleon—rendered the whole scene striking beyond description—the more so that the whole was concentrated within a very narrow circle.—Com.

ENGLISH NEWS.

The Canada arrived here on Tuesday evening, bringing London and Liverpool dates to the 29th September.

We have splendid descriptions and minute details of the fall of Sebastopol. Imagination cannot picture the terrors of the preceding bombardment and cannonade. Nothing like it was ever seen in the world. It lasted three days and three nights incessantly. And the horrors that met the view of the victors when they took possession of the place were most appalling.

The total of English killed is 885; wounded, 1886; missing, 176;—making total casualties two thousand four hundred and forty-seven.

The French loss is as follows:—5 generals killed and 40 wounded; 24 superior officers killed, 20 wounded, and 2 missing; 116 subaltern officers killed, 224 wounded, 8 missing; 1489 sous-officers and soldiers killed, 4,259 wounded, and 1400 missing; total, 7551.

The Allies had not undertaken any direct operations against the fortresses on the North of Sebastopol, but we doubt not that the next step will be to take the Russians on the flank from the direction of Eupatoria. We believe this notwithstanding the stout denial of many of the English papers.

Reinforcements continue to pour into the Crimea from both England and France, and there seem to be indications of extraordinary movements to be undertaken forthwith against the Russian army; but the precise character of these operations is carefully shrouded from public view.

Many of the buildings of Sebastopol will be of great use as shelter for the Allied troops. There is little danger of spending another winter of horror and frozen starvation in the Crimea. Supplies and shelter will be abundant.

The joy excited over the greater part of the Continent by the news of the fall of Sebastopol was almost beyond words. Even pacific Prussians and scared Austrians shuddered in it as if by contagion.

On the 30th September, was by proclamation appointed as a Thanksgiving in Great Britain. Much fault is found in the Government for not appointing a week-day.

King of Naples hastened with fear and trembling to seek asylum in England and France for his evil doings and insults. Still his oppression, and of violence toward his own subjects are unmitigated.

William Frederick of Prussia (son of the King) is now at Balmoral seeking to win the hand of the Princess Royal. English papers do not look very favourably on the proposed match.

In many parts of France and the Continent the Cholera is raging with great severity.—Provisions too are scarce, and there are symptoms of great distress among the working classes. None of this appears in England or Scotland.

It is the opinion of many shrewd men that Austria will now offer her armed co-operation to the Western Powers!

The Santal Rebellion in India continues; but the promptitude of the Government will shortly restore peace. 60,000 rebels are under arms.

The rebels of China are still kept at bay by the Emperor's troops, but they are as strong and dangerous as ever.

The Danes are preparing to repel the threatened hostility of the United States. Don Pedro the Fifth of Portugal has formally commenced his reign. He is now 18 years of age. He appeared before Cortes at Lisbon on the 16th instant, and declared his adhesion to the policy of the Ministry. His accession to the throne has diffused satisfaction and confidence among his subjects.

The accounts from Spain continue to represent the Court as scene of intrigue. The Ministry are endeavouring, as yet unsuccessfully, to regulate the Royal household, in which their best attempts to govern the country on constitutional principles are thwarted by the crafty representatives of the Queen mother, and by the King, who appears to be a facile instrument of the Carlist faction and the priests. There is an intrigue at present on foot in the Balace to prevent the Ministry from espousing the cause of the Western Powers.

THE ALLIED ARMY IN THE FIELD. The Daily News of Yesterday says.—

surprised to learn that the 30,000 men of whom he speaks are the pioneers of a larger corps. We abstain, however, from premature speculation, and are for the present content to note the cardinal fact that the allied generals, not acquiescing in a mere possession of Sebastopol, pursue their advantage, and act offensively against the enemy. They have an aim, and a plan which is already in execution.

The Globe of last night says,—We have good reasons for regarding as underserving of serious attention the intelligence which reached London by telegraph from Hamburg last evening, and which is repeated to-day in a different form from Berlin. If it be not altogether without foundation, it at least is based upon some movement by no means of the importance with which the telegraphic message invests it. We can positively state that the Allies have not landed 20,000 men at Eupatoria. As to the number of their forces now there, we think it is well to be silent.—Prince Gortschakoff is an able General, and can doubtless ascertain for himself.

The following are the telegraphic despatches which have been received on this subject:—HAMBURG, Sept. 28.—The following official despatch has been received here, dated St. Petersburg, Sept. 28:—

Prince Gortschakoff reports under date of the 26th, that on the previous day thirty-three thousand of the enemy had detached from Eupatoria and occupied the neighbouring villages on the left flank.

The Cossacks had taken 25 French prisoners foraging at Kertch.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 26.—Prince Gortschakoff reports under date of the 23rd inst., that the enemy (the allies) had landed 20,000 men at Eupatoria, and he has now 20,000 men on our (the Russian) flank. Yesterday he attacked our infantry, which afterwards retreated to the heights over Rosta.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 26.—Telegraphic advices from Berlin inform us that Prince Gortschakoff, in a despatch dated the 23rd inst., reports that the allies have disembarked 20,000 men at Eupatoria, and must have 30,000 men there. On the Russian left the allies make daily reconnaissances. On the 22nd they encountered the Russian infantry, which afterwards retreated to the heights of Ourkousda.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 17.—The Turkish troops intended for Asia have been sent to Eupatoria. The vessels have already sailed. The Anglo-Turkish contingent will go to Tresszond, and be placed under Omar Pasha.

The official Oesterreichische Correspondenz of Wednesday announced that, according to advices from Constantinople, via Bucharest, considerable bodies of French troops had been sent to Eupatoria.

On the 20th the Grand Duke Constantine reached Nicolatoff.

THE CRIMEA. SEBASTOPOL, Sept. 16.—The Russian are fortifying the north part, and are constructing new batteries. The French are advancing cavalry and a column of infantry towards Bakhiserai by the Baidar road. Sebastopol is to be razed, and the basins filled up. A fearful tempest has occurred at Sebastopol, accompanied by torrents of rain.

September 17.—Prince Gortschakoff reports from Sebastopol that the allies have attempted nothing yet on the north side. The enemy is concentrating his forces between Bakhiserai and the Tchernaya, and constantly reconnoitres our left wing, from the Baidar Valley.

THE NORTHERN PORTS. A letter from Berlin of the 23d says:—

Various circumstances at St. Petersburg seem to indicate that Prince Gortschakoff will soon evacuate the forts to the north side of Sebastopol. These forts, since the destruction of the Russian fleet and the naval establishments, are only strategic points. Well-informed people say that if the Russian general should consider it desirable to concentrate his forces in the interior of the Crimea, he will not leave in the rear the garrisons of the forts.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY. A letter from Vienna of the 22nd, in the independence of Brussels, says:—

From the accounts which have been received here, it would appear that the allies are actively preparing for a campaign, and doubtless they have it in contemplation to force the Russian line of defence of Tscherkor Kerman, or, in other words, to make a diversion against Bakhiserai. This town, which contains 1500 houses, and 10,000 inhabitants, is the station of the reserve of the Russian army, which holds the plateau of the Belbeck. From 300 to 400 deserters, most of them Poles, have arrived at the allied camp; they relate that the demoralization of the Russian army is complete; and that such was the confusion at the first moment of the attack, that the soldiers, exhausted with fatigue, remained for 24 hours without provisions. The loss of the Russians is estimated at 18,000 men.

THE WINTER CAMPAIGN IN THE CRIMEA. The Morning Post Paris correspondent writes:—It is the opinion of those who have material for drawing conclusions that the Russians will shortly assume the offensive. The Emperor will visit Nicolatoff, and there superintend himself the winter Crimean campaign. The Russian treasury had received large sums of money through Berlin. English war material is constantly passing through Prussia for the use of the enemy.

ASIA. Vienna's state that provisions.

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ed at Moscow, on the 29th inst. The Grand Duke Constantine, accompanied by the Emperor Mother, arrived there on the 15th. The former started on the same day for Nicolatoff. The intelligence from the Crimea, dated September 17, is to the effect that the Russians were throwing shells into the town of Sebastopol from Fort Constantine.

GRECOE.—THE FALL OF SEBASTOPOL. Letters from Athens state that the news of the fall of Sebastopol had produced the greatest consternation among the partisans of Russia, who were always boasting of the impossibility of the allies succeeding. The Ministers waited on the French and English ambassadors to offer their warmest congratulations.

The question relating to M. Malorgi has not yet been resolved.

THE RUSSIANS IN THE NORTHERN PORTS. The Paris correspondent of the Daily News, writing on Wednesday the 26th, says,—

Although no telegraphic despatches from Sebastopol have been made public for some days, many must of course have been received by Government. The Patrie of this evening would seem to have had some information of their contents, for it says, "It is certain that ever since their retreat the Russians have continued to fire shells at us, and that it would be a mistake to suppose that our armies in Sebastopol are beyond the range of the enemy's batteries on the northern shores and on the plateau. The balls from Fort Constantine reach beyond Strelitzka Bay, and they can very easily throw their projectiles into the town. As to the batteries of the other forts, some of the guns in them are so powerful that they can carry shot right over the town, and do execution in the advanced siege works. But, although the Russian fire does not cease, it is not very active. The artillery and engineers in Sebastopol are everywhere at work. Fort St. Nicholas, which has been already stated was left almost intact has been fortified, and its cannon already repointed to the enemy. It is useless to add, that any attempt of the Russians to return to the place is wholly out of the question. Thus far I have quoted the Patrie. I consider its revelations very important as showing that the Russians are still in a strong position in the northern forts, and are fully resolved to continue the war in that locality. It is also to be feared that we cannot occupy the houses that are left in the town, but must still encamp behind entrenchments, or, at best, in the forts that are left standing.

The Attack.

The following is as correct as possible a criticism of the attack on the Redan:—

The fire was increased to the highest degree of intensity on the morning of the 8th, and told with destructive energy upon the defenses of the city. General Neil reports to the French Government that "such a cannonade was never heard." The Russian gunners were completely foiled by the rapidity and precision of the fire of the allies. Its effects were watched by General Simpson, who was seated in the Greenhill Battery, beside Sir Harry Jones, the commander of the engineers, who was conveyed on a litter from a sick-bed to this dreadful post of observation, which he refused to leave whilst the conflict continued. Sir Harry had co-operated with General Neil at Bomarsund, who in his despatch bears a generous testimony to his faithful and noble character. Our readers are already aware how the French troops dashed into the Malakoff fort and carried it in triumph by their irresistible bravery. They have also been informed as to the repulse of the British troops in the Great Redan. The correspondent of the Times writes disparagingly of the conduct of some of the fresh levies employed in the attack upon the Redan. He also affirms that the attacking columns were not strong enough, that they were inadequately supported, and that the trenches did not afford space for a sufficient number of men. The British attacked with two divisions, the French with four, and supported by ample reserves. The French had not ten yards to go, and swarming into the Malakoff, struck the first blow when its defenders were off their guard. The British storming party had to traverse a space of two hundred yards, and rushed upon the ramparts out of breath, and with their ranks broken by the fire of the enemy's cannon which swept the intermediate space. They, however, scaled the parapets, and effected a lodgment within the fort. The officers who led the storming party were rapidly struck down, with the exception of Colonel Windham. It fell to the lot of this gallant officer to take the sole command of the troops who had forced their way into the salient of the Redan; but the traverses with which the place was occupied preventing the assailants from forming effectually and using the bayonet, Colonel Windham failed in inducing them even so make the attempt. They kept up a constant fire, in the meantime, from the traverses and cuts in which they had sought shelter, till they were destroyed or driven out by the tremendous fire of musketry and grapeshot poured in upon them by the mustering reserves of the enemy. Other accounts represent the conduct of the troops more favourably. There seems to be a general concurrence of testimony as to the columns engaged in this arduous service being inadequately supported. The subject will no doubt receive the strictest investigation. One thing is certain. Our losses were fearful, exceeding in less than two hours the number of men killed at Inkerman in seven. Looking to this terrible slaughter, the people of Great Britain will be slow to believe that any portion of the troops, however young and undisciplined, employed in storming the Redan, could have for a moment forgotten what was due to the honour of an army which has won renown upon every field of the Crimea.

The precipitancy with which the Russian troops were withdrawn, is manifest from the large amount of the munitions which were left behind them or to destroy. Cannon and mortars, together with 50,000 cartridges, and vast quantities of gunpowder stores, were seized in the presence of the allies. Enormous quantities of arms were ascribed to the Russians upon the idea of their having fled, and the armies of the allies were not permitted to enter the town.

WORMS! WORMS! WORMS!

Agreat many learned treatises have been written explaining the origin of, and classifying the worms generated in the human system. Scarcely any topic of medical science has elicited more acute observation and profound research; and yet physicians are very much divided in opinion on the subject. It must be admitted, however, that, after all, a mode of expelling them and purifying the body from their presence is of more value than the wisest disquisitions as to their origin.

Such an expelling agent has at last been found. Dr. McLane's Vermifuge proves to be the much sought after specific—its efficacy being universally acknowledged by the entire medical faculty. As further proof, read the following from a lady—one of our own citizens:—

New York, October 15, 1852.

This is to certify that I was troubled with worms for more than a year. I was advised to use McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge. I took one bottle which brought away about fifty worms; I commenced improving at once, and am now perfectly well. The public can learn my name, and further particulars, by applying to Mrs. Hardie No. 3 Manhattan place, or to E. L. Theall, Druggist, corner of Rutgers and Monroe streets.

Persons will please be careful to ask for Dr. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge, and take none else. All other Vermifuges, in comparison, are worthless. Dr. McLane's genuine Vermifuge, also his Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada.

Sold in Halifax by William Langley and John Naylor.

Holloway's Pills may be taken with perfect safety by both sexes and all ages, their effect being mild yet positive; their searching properties render them invaluable for the extermination of every disease, particularly liver and stomach complaints; bilious disorders, and indigestion. As a purifier of the system, they are unequalled, and their virtues in cases of determination of blood to the head, and rheumatic complaints, cannot be too highly commended, on, in short, by a preservation with these admirable Pills, there are few complaints which can resist their extraordinary influence.

READ THE SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE!—BARON LIEBIG, in his celebrated work on Animal Chemistry, says: "An Artificial Digestive Fluid, analogous to the Gastric Juice, may be prepared from the mucous membrane of the Stomach of the Calf in which various articles of food, as meat and eggs, will be softened, changed, and digested, just in the same manner as they would be in the human stomach."

Call on the Agent for further evidence, of a similar character. It is doing wonders for Dyspepsia. Every bottle of the genuine PEPsin bears the written signature of J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D., sole proprietor. Price, one dollar per bottle. See advertisement elsewhere.

HEAT SPOTS.

Persons who suffer from heat spots, may be completely cured by the Balm of thousand flowers, which imparts to the skin a delightful coolness unobtainable by any other medicinal remedy. A few drops of this balm mixed with water at each time of washing the hands and face, will cause the skin to be quite impervious to the scorching heats of the present season of the year. The balm ensures to its patrons a happy sensation of comfort, cleanliness, purity and health.

For sale in Halifax by G. E. Morton & Co., J. Richardson, W. Langley, Duwoll & Co., J. Naylor, H. A. Taylor, T. Durney, and by dealers generally throughout the Province. July 7

FOR THE CURE OF Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Indigestion, Gout, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Disorders of the Kidneys and Bladder, Erysipelas, and all diseases of the Skin, Eruptive, Typhoid, and Inflammatory Fevers, Sickness, Headache, Costiveness, Pains in the Head, Breast, Side, Back, and Limbs, Palpitation of the Heart, Female Complaints, and all the diseases arising from an impure state of the blood. These invaluable Pills have been used with unparalleled success in private practice, for more than thirty years, and are now offered to the public, with the fullest conviction that they will prove themselves a public benefit.

They possess the power of stimulating the deparative organs throughout the body to a healthy action, thus assisting nature to subvert disease after her own manner. Price 25 cents per box. Prepared only by D. TAYLOR, JR. & CO., No 25 Hanover-street, Boston.

John Naylor, General Agent for the Province Also, sold by G. E. Morton & Co., Avery, Brown & Co., Morton & Cogswell, and all the principal Druggists. Oct. 21.

MARRIED.

At the Wesleyan Parsonage, Argyle Street, on the 24th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Brownell, Mr. Daniel Baker, to Miss Agnes Day, both of Jedore. At Newport Corner, on the 29th ult., by the Rev. Henry Spink, Mr. Andrew King, to Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Martin.

On Monday evening, 8th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Maslin, Mr. J. Doyle, to Miss Lucy Wood, both of Halifax, N. S.

On Tuesday the 2d inst., by the Rev. M. Sutherland, Mr. William Henderson, late of California, to Miss Jane Logan, of Black Meadows, Pictou.

On Thursday the 4th inst., by the Rev. M. Sutherland, Mr. John Henghan, to Miss Helen McLeod, both of Mount Thom, Pictou.

DIED.

On Monday morning the 5th inst., John Carroll, Esq., formerly a merchant of this city, in his 76th year, an old and respectable inhabitant.

On Monday morning at half past 3 o'clock, Robert Alexander, infant son of Wm. H. Saxton, aged 12 months.

At Dartmouth, N. S., on the 5th inst., in the 25th year of his age, Wesleyan Newton Pope, of the Rev. Henry Pope, Wesleyan Minister.

At Dartmouth, on Wednesday, the 10th inst., Mr. Peter Bowers, son of John Bowers, 20th year of his age.

At Halifax, on the 12th Sept., of the Rev. George S. Joss, of Halifax, in the 66th year of his age. He died at his father's residence at 2, Island Street, on Friday the 31st Sept., at 3 p.m., after a long and painful illness, which bore with it a heroic courage.

by a large company of mourning relations and sympathizing friends.

Why do we mourn departed friends? Or shake at death's alarms? 'Tis but the voice that Jesus sends To call us to His arms.

At Kempsey, Worcestershire, England, on the 24th ult., Captain Arthur Smith, Royal Engineers.

At Pictou on Wednesday the 26th day of September, Richard John, son of Mr. Hector Curry, aged One Year and Nine Months.

At Pictou, Oct. 10, in the 9th year of his age, John Burger, oldest son of Capt. James Page.

At Bangor, Maine, on the 4th of September, James Clisbholm, aged 33 years, a native of Nova Scotia.

At Pictou, on the 5th October, Margaret, wife of Samuel Patterson, Medical Doctor, in the 53d year of her age.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF HALIFAX—ARRIVED.

SATURDAY, Oct. 6.—Brigs Florence, Jones, Kingston, Ja., 33 days; Velocity, Mann, New York, 15 days; brig Mary, Dobie, Ponce, P. R., 20 days; John Benson, Phila. Baltimore, 10 days.

SUNDAY, Oct. 7.—Barques Halifax (packet), Laybold, Boston, 28 hours—45 pass; James Scott, Cutt, Hong Kong, 175 days; brig Margaret Mortimer, Bracke, Kingston, Ja., 32 days; Zuleika, Griffin, Cienfuegos, 23 days; Clyde, Hector, New York, 8 days; schr Argo, Nicholson, P. R., 10 days.

MONDAY, Oct. 8.—Brig Humming Bird, Co-hoon, Baltimore, 7 days; brig Lady Ogle, Wood, Mayaguez, P. R., 17 days; schr Celeste, Davidson, New York, 4 days; Uncle Tom, Griffin, Richmond, Va.

TUESDAY, Oct. 9.—R. M. S. Canada, Judkins, Liverpool, G. B., 104 days—10 pass, for Halifax; R. M. S. Ospray, Corbin, St. John's, N. E. 7 days—25 pass; brig Marie Denis, Lomax, Cardenas, 28 days; Halifax (gov't), Purdy, Gulf of St. Lawrence and Pictou; Eureka, Boston, 4 days; Speed (new), St. Mary's, 3 days.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10.—Barque Voyager, Crowell, Navy Bay; schr Isabella (pkt), Hadley, Guysborough; President, Hermann, New York, 5 days; Rainbow, Kennison, P. E. Island; Hibernia, Sullivan, Labrador.

THURSDAY, Oct. 11.—Brig Lucy Ann, Simpson, St. John, N. B., 5 days; schr Aurora, Crowell, New York, 12 days; Milton, Falmouth; Gold Hunter, Kenner, Alexandria, 12 days; Salem, Gayton, Labrador; Meteor, Stanwood, Yarmouth; Liverpool (pkt), Day, Liverpool.

FRIDAY, Oct. 12.—Government schr Academie, Capt. James Daly, Eastern Coast; R. M. S. America, Lang, Boston, 37 hours—150 passengers—20 for Halifax; barque Margaret, Ross, Liverpool, G. B.; brig Eclipse, Mitchell, Cadiz, 26 days; Swordfish, Liverpool, G. B., 35 days; D. B., Boudrot, Sydney, C. B., 4 days; Olive, Bernier, St. John's, Nfld., 4 days; S. Eaton (Am.), Portland, 4 days; Clyde, Hector, Sydney, C. B., 4 days; schr. Foreigner, Forest, Boston, 4 days; Jasper, Banks, Havana, 23 days; Loyol, Spang, Labrador, Gentile, Knight, Gloucester, U. S., 5 days; Sarah Jane, Calder, Welchpool, N. B.; Sarah, Butler, Plymouth, Mass., 5 days; Sarah Burton, St. John's, Nfld., 5 days; Bloomer, Shaw, Bay St. George, Nfld; brig Jane, McLean, Sydney, C. B., 4 days.

CLEARED.

Oct 6.—Ann, Burke, Burin, N. F.; Blue Nose, McKay, United States; Florence, Perry, New York; Joseph, Shaw, Bay St George; Ariel, Gay, P. E. I.; Julia, Hall, Ch'town, P. E. I.; Arctic, St. George's Bay, N. F.

Oct 8.—Arab (govt), Koy, Kingston, Ja.; B. Queen, Trerice, P. R.; Maitland, Hayes, F. W. Indies; Magnet, Maxwell, Virginia, U. S.; Magnet, White, P. E. I.; Mary Ann, Lang, Boston; Velocity, P. E. I.; Harriet Newell, Bay St. George.

Oct 11.—Themis, St. John, N. B.; Ospray (s), Corbin, St. John's, N. F.; Halifax (pkt), Laybold, Boston.

Oct 12.—Warburton, Robertson, New York; Mary Ann, Garwood, Tracadie; Ocean Bride, Gouen, New York; Norfolk (Am), Blackford, United States; Villager, Watt, Miramichi.

Woollen and Cotton Goods, FOR FALL—1853!

W. & C. MURDOCH & CO. ARE NOW OPENING ALL THEIR FALL SUPPLY.

And invite the early attention of buyers to the following READY MADE CLOTHING: GLOVES and Hosiery, Laces & Edgings, Silk and Plush BONNETS, Artificial Flowers, Ladies' DRESSES and Dress Materials, FLANNELS, white and colored, SHIRTINGS and Prints of all sorts, MUSLINS and LINENS, white and colored, CLOAKINGS, SHAWLS, BLANKETS, Small Waives, LINEN CLOTHS, Braees, VESTINGS and CLOTHS, Buttons; Handkerchiefs, silk and cotton; LINENS; THREADS, assorted, FUR CAPS, Victories, &c.

—ALSO— BOOTS and SHOES, Common and Fancy Soaps, Combs of all sorts, Indigo, Starch, Nutmegs, T. E. A., Tobacco Pipes, Cotton Warp, Cloth Caps, Oil Cloths and Covers, Stationery, &c. 68 DUKE STREET—22 GRANVILLE STREET. Oct. 13—4ins.

DUFFUS, TUPPER & CO.

Have received per "America," "Wolfe," "White Star," "Mc Mac," and others, THEIR FALL IMPORTATION OF BRITISH, FRENCH and AMERICAN DRY GOODS,

Which will be disposed of on the usual terms. —ALSO—ON HAND, A large lot of SOAP and CANDLES. Oct. 13.

FALL IMPORTATIONS OF CHINA, GLASSWARE, and EARTHENWARE,

Per "Shooting Star" and "Themis" at the STAFFORDSHIRE HOUSE. The Subscribers have received a large stock of STAPLE and FANCY GOODS, in the S above line, which will be found worthy the attention of purchasers—wholesale and retail. —ALSO—100 boxes TOBACCO PIPES, and 100 boxes LIQUOR JARS, ass't'd sizes. O. LEVERDON & CO.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the EDUCATIONAL BOARD of the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia will be held in the vestry of Prince Street Church, Pictou, on Tuesday the 23rd inst., at 12 o'clock, noon. Members are hereby notified to attend. Oct. 13. JAMES ROSS, Secy.

No. 16, Granville Street, OCTOBER 6, 1853.

LARGE AND EXPENSIVE STOCK OF BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

A. & W. MACKINLAY have just received per ships "Mc Mac," "Shooting Star," and "Sag," their usual large and extensive stock of Books and STATIONERY, among which are—

WRITING PAPERS of every description, Drawing Papers, Tracing Cloth, Drawing Pencils, CHARTS, Nott's Navigation, Thompson's Tables, Gunter's Scales; Farall's Rules, 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.

NEW BOOKS!

At Fuller's American Book Store.

MOR AND THE DOCTOR: or, Revelation of a Physician's Wife, Susan, the Fisherman's Daughter; or, Getting along, Europe and the Allies of the Past and To-day. Clouds and Sunshine in the Life of a Village Pastor.

Female Life among the Mormons: a Narrative of many years personal experience, by the Wife of a Mormon Elder, America's Political, Social, and Religious, by Doct. Philip Schaff.

The Sea King: a Tale of the Sea, by Captain, Marryatt. Story of the Campaign: a complete Narrative of the War in Russia, by Maj. E. Bruce Hamley, Yellow Mask; Schoolboy; Miner's Daughter; and Seven Poor Travellers, by Dickens.

—ALSO— 20 cases STATIONERY, FANCY ARTICLES, and NEW BOOKS. Oct. 13.



NOTICE

ON and after this date, NEWSPAPERS, forwarded by Packet to Newfoundland, Bermuda, British West Indies, and the United States, will be charged at the rate of One Penny Currency each, instead of One Penny Sterling as at present. All such Papers must be prepaid by Stamp, and for which purpose the Penny Stamp should be used.

General Post Office, Halifax, 11th Oct. 1853. Oct. 13 in.

No. 16, Granville Street. Extensive Stock of Blank Books.

SUPER Royal Ledgers and Journals, Medium Ledgers and Journals, Medium Registry Books, Demy Ledgers and Journals, Demy Register Books, Foolscap Ledgers and Journals, Foolscap Oblong DAY BOOKS, Memo. Books of every description.

The above BLANK BOOKS are all made of the best papers, and the binding is of the highest quality. For sale by A. & W. MACKINLAY, Oct. 13—1m.

Leather and Tobacco.

Just landing ex Brig. Clyde, from N. York, 50 BOXES Superior TOBACCO, 10's. —ALSO—EX TOBACCO.— 200 Sides Heavy Sole LEATHER. For sale by BAULD, GIBSON & CO. Oct. 13.

NEW BOOKS, AT FULLER'S AM. BOOK STORE, October 12, 1853.

SCENES in the Practice of a New York Surgeon, by E. H. Dixon, M. D. Bits of Blamey, by R. Shelton McKenzie, Life of John P. Curran, by R. Shelton McKenzie, D. C. L., Author 'Sketches of the Irish Bar.'

Panama in 1855; or Life and Character of the Posthumus. Born's Child—a rare Book. The Partisan Victim; or Incidents of American Slavery.

The Match Girl; or Life Scenes as they are. Ethel; or the Double Error, by M. James, The Elder Sister, by do. Homes for the people.—The Villa, the Mansion, and the Cottage, by J. Wheeler, Treatise on English Punctuation, by J. Wilson, Richard Iurdis, a Tale of Blood, by W. Simms, Black Boss; or Claude to the rescue. The Newcomes.

New Music, Stationery, Fancy Articles, &c. Oct. 13

FREE CHURCH COLLEGE

FOR THE LOWER PROVINCES OF British North America.

THEOLOGY AND CHURCH HISTORY,

REV. PROFESSOR KING.

CLASSICS AND PHILOSOPHY,

REV. PROFESSOR