EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

The *Canada* arrived here on Thursday at 12¾ o'clock. She brings British dates up to the 10th inst.

The war news are comparatively barren of interest. In another column will be found interesting details of previous operations.

The Campaign in the Crimea is closed for this year. Winter, a sterner Commander than Emperors or Generals, has put a stop to all movements of any consequence.

Sir William Codrington will have time and opportunity to inure himself to command and his troops to obedience, and concerted movement, before active operations commence next spring.

It appears that the old Generals of Divisions are reluctant to serve under the new Commander-in-chief—from the fa[illegible] that they (some of them at least) were his se[illegible] Codrington being under fifty years of ag[illegible]

The fortress of Kinburn will be occupied during the winter by a French Garrison; and a portion of the fleet will winter in the place. It remains to be seen if the Russians will allow them to enjoy their conquest in peace.

The Emperor of Russia shows his determination to prosecute the war to the very utmost by ordering a new levy of 400,000 soldiers—that is—ten men out of every thousand in the empire. This makes the conscriptions 25 per cent of the whole population since February 1854.

Prince Gortschakoff is reported to have received *carte blanche* from the Emperor as to his conduct in the Crimea. He is left at liberty to evacuate or defend it. With a desperate fidelity, the Prince has resolved to fight out the battle on the ensanguined plains which have already witnessed the defeat of the Russians on every occasion when they ventured to cope with the allies, and he has proclaimed accordingly. If the lower classes of the Russians are reconciled to a war which is making such exorbitant draughts upon their numbers, it is not in great favour with the nobles, upon whom it lays the two fold burden of increased pecuniary exactions and the loss of the labour of their serfs. That this pressure is producing discontent, is evident from a manifesto issued by Count Lanskoi, on his accession to the office of Minister of the Interior, in which it is stated that the Emperor has pledged himself "to protect inviolably the rights freely bestowed on the nobility by his august predecessors." He therefore trusts that the nobles "will zealously execute all the plans of the Ge[illegible]ment, and cordially co-operate in the [illegible]ments made by the superior authori[illegible]eir provinces;" and that between th[illegible]horities and the nobles there will be no [illegible]y except in promoting the public welfar[illegible]

[illegible]al Pelissier, in announcing the taking of [illegible]rn in his order of the day, describes the [illegible]as a valuable acquisition to the Allie[illegible]its becoming a formidable menace aga[illegible]icolaieff and Kherson. The garrison, on [illegible]ding as prisoners, left in the fort 174 piec[illegible] cannon, 25,000 projectiles, 120,000 cart[illegible]s, besides ammunition and supplies of va[illegible]s kinds.

It [illegible]tated that the Czar and the Grand D[illegible]nstantine witnessed from a neighbouring [illegible]ght the capture of Kinburn.

General Canrobert has arrived at Stockholm in the capacity of an envoy from the French Government.

The Russian Emperor waa st Nicolaieff on the 26th of October. That place is being strengthened under the direction of General Todleben. In the Baltic all further operations of the allied fleet have been terminated for the season by the commencement of winter, and the ships are returning home. The armies and the fleets have gone into winter quarters, the public at home will be left for some months to speculate on the next campaign.

Two or three large ships of war may be expected in Halifax before spring.

Nearly 10,000 men are at work in the Crimea, roadmaking.

The army will have all necessary comforts and luxuries as well as necessaries this winter. Its health is very good.

Cholera has re-appeared in the Camp on a small scale.

Cholera has also made its appearance in London. There were 7 cases week before last, which caused great alarm.

Scarcely a mail arrives without bringing us accouuts of renewed attempts at the Life of Louis Napoleon. Such an attempt was made on the 5th inst.

Persecution is still the order of the day in Tuscany.

The King of Sardinia is expected in England on the first of December.

Sweden it is hoped will join the Western alliance. Conrobert proceeded there lately to initiate negotiations. Should Sweden enter heartly into the alliance there would be a much better prospect of a successful campaign in the Baltic next summer. The present King of Sweden is the grandson of BERNADOTTE, Napoleon's old Marshal.

The Secretaryship of the Colonies is still vacant. Lord Palmerston offered it to Lord Stanley—a bold move—but Stanley could not desert his father.

Sir Charles Napier will in all probability obtain a seat in Parliament, the seat vocated by the death of Sir William Molesworth. The following is Sir Charles' political creed;—"1st, I am for a vigorous prosecution of the war. 2nd, I am a supporter of the vote by ballot. 3rd, I am for extending the franchise to all who pay rates and taxes. 4th, I am for shortening the duration o[illegible]rliament. 5th, I am against all jobbing [illegible]d corruption of every description, and, in consequence, a s[illegible] porter of administrative reform. 6th, [illegible] for an abolition of church-rates. 7th, [illegible] for a reform in the Church, and a m[illegible] able adjustment of Church propert[illegible] have always thought that bishops [illegible] better in their dioceses than in th[illegible] Lords."

Sunday demonstrations in Hyde Pa[illegible] become extremely troublesome and the [illegible] advocates putting the meetings down [illegible] strong hand. This is right. It is time for th[illegible] men of the world to learn that "puritanic" Sabbath observers are not the worst customers in the world. Those who came forward to defend Sabbath breaking a month or two ago have now got their windows nicely smashed.

INDIA is in a very disturbed condition.—The whole Mohammedan population is in a fervour of discontent—and there is imminent risk of a fanatical war of superstitions. The *Santal* rising was not altogether quelled by last advices.

LORD PANMURE.

Lord Panmure's star is decidedly in the ascendant. No Minister could have discharged the onerous duties of the War Office more satisfactorily. The Queen has recently bestowed upon him the dignity of Grand Cross of the Bath. The grace of the Sovereign was never exercised more in accordance with the wishes of the people.

His Lordship entered upon his office in probably as difficult circumstances as ever beset the path of a British statesmen. By dint of the most assiduous application he succeeded in disentangling the war administration from the perplexities in which it had been involved, by the needless subdivision and conflicting jurisdictions which had resulted in the deplorable privations and sufferings of our troops in the Crimea. Once reduced to working order, the administration of the War Office has ever since been conducted with satisfaction to the army and the nation, although, we may well imagine, not without vast labour and solicitude on the part of the noble Lord at the head of the department. Before his elevation to the Peerage, Lord Panmure had succeeded in introducing several important improvements into the army, fitted to promote the moral and economical welfare of the soldier; and the tendency of the reforms which he is still prosecuting is such as to secure for him the honorable distinction of being "the soldier's friend." The *Globe* says—"Lord Panmure has not only kept the machine at full work, but he has, at the same time, thoroughly overhauled and repaired it. Since he came into office a complete reform has taken place in nearly every department under his control. We believe that in hardly a single instance has the new system organised by him failed to prove a considerable improvement on the old. The War Committee of the Cabinet, with Lord Hardinge, assemble regularly each week to hold counsel with the chief of the department; the chief takes care that his orders are promptly obeyed, and the result is that the army is well supplied, possible deficiencies are provided for long beforehand, and complaints are limited to occasional grievances of infinitesimal proportions, for which, in some cases, the dyspeptic grievance-monger himself is more responsible than those of whom he complains. This state of things undoubtedly forms a remarkable contrast with that which existed some months ago, and as the principal author of the change, Lord Panmure may wear his new honour, conscious that he has honourably earned it."

DRUNKENNESS IN THE ARMY.

It is deeply to be deplored that the British soldier, so brave in war is little letter than a sot under canvas. The following is enough to make the heart ache and the cheek blush.

Is the British army in the Crimea to become, or rather to continue, a model of drunkenness for all nations? I certainly am not giving too much importance to this question by insisting upon it very strongly. Yesterday was Sunday. I rode into Balaklava at 1 p. m., through Kadikoi Major, and returned, towards dusk, through Kadikoi Minor. The sights I saw, both going and returning, were enough to make an Englishman despair of his countrymen. All along the road were men—not only privates, but non-commissioned officers in every stage of drunkenness. Sobriety was really the exception, intoxication the rule. Noisy groups, flushed and unsteady with drink, were interpersed with staggering sots who could not keep on their legs. Two Highlanders, one of them on the ground, the other making violent and fruitless efforts to get his comrade to stand up, were affording, at two in the afternoon, great amusement to a number of French roadmakers. Sunday is not a day of rest for the French working parties. Three hours later I passed a group of three non-commissioned officers of some line regiment. the centre man was kept from falling only by the support of the two others, themselves far from sober, and the trio made the most of the road after the most approved fashion. Numbers of officers must have met this group, and the natural and proper course would have been to take their names and send them at once to their quarters under arrest, but drunkenness here has reached such a pitch that it would be an endless task to do this. The tavern booths of the Old Kadikoi were crowded with drinkers, and rang with oaths, obscenity, and brawls. Notwithstanding the closing of many of the establishments there, the place is still a scene of life and bustle, while little Kadikoi, hard by the Guards' Camp, has not, upon week-days, the appearance of doing much business. But in the evening, when the working parties come off duty, and on Sundays, when they have none to do, it is as much thronged as the booths on a racecourse or at a fair, or as the back slums of a seaport town when half-a-dozen men-of-war have just been paid off. The drunkenness and insubordination of this army is here matter of common conversation and lament. The oldest officers declare that in all their experience they never saw anything to equal it. It will be asked why, then, do, not the officers, having a keen sense of the evil, take measures to put a stop to it? Simply because it is not in their power. I believe that they do what they can, in the ordinary routine; there is plenty of flogging parades, plenty of men set to pick up and carry stones, and you cannot ride through the camp without seeing plenty of men drilling in heavy marching order for punishment. But cat, and stone-gathering, and drill are alike ineffectual to check the horrible voice which is degrading [illegible]r army, and which must, if means be not [illegible]nd to stop it, ultimately impair its efficien[illegible] and fill the hospitals. The men are a [illegible]t deal too well paid. A private soldier [illegible] a shilling a-day, less 4½d. stopped for rati[illegible] He gets the 6d. field allowance, and, [illegible] working on the roads, as one-third of the [illegible]my now is, he gets 8d. a-day for that, mak[illegible] altogether 1s. 9½d. a-day working pay. If [illegible]e an artificer—carpenter, mason, &c.—[illegible]ets 1s. 6d. a-day. If it be desirable to [illegible] the m[illegible]us highly, it surely would be [illegible]se and prudent to teach and urge them to dispose of their money in some other way than in the purchase of intoxicating drinks. Every encouragement, too, should be given to the soldier to send small sums to England. The good qualities of the British soldier have been [illegible]n proved and extolled, and are admitted [illegible]ll, but sobriety is certainly not one of his virtues; he will drink if you give him money, and drink, as he does here, until he brings hi[illegible]elf to a level with the beast.

Important from Eastern Russia.

The whaling barque George, Capt. Wall, had arrived at San Francisco from the Ochotsk Sea, bringing full particulars in relation to the doings of the Allied fleet in the vicinity of Ayan. The English Baraconta, and the frigate Pique and Amphitrite, arrived off Ayan about the 10th af July. The English commanders were much surprised to find the town deserted, the inhabitants having retreated into the interior. The following is condensed from a Sanfrancisco paper:—

"There was at Ayan a small vessel on the stocks, which the Russians were building, and a small steamer that had been brought there the year before. She was intended as a tugboat on the river Amoor. The Governor of Ayan had a hole dug in the beach, above high water mark, and with tackles and purshases hoisted the tug-boat iuto the hole, with the intention of burying her. At the time the British steamer hove in sight, the Russians were engaged in putting merchandize in the tug-boat from the company's warehouses.—The steamer had got so close to the shore before she was discovered that the Russians did not have time to cover her up.

"On the 11th of July, the squadron sent their boats on shore, and commenced taking all and everything they could find that was of any use to them that the Russians had left. On the landing of the boats, they found the place where the tug was burried, and they commenced taking out the boxes of merchandize and hardware that the Russians had put into the tugboat, and conveyed them on board the squadron. After they had got all that was convenient for them to take, the commander ordered the tug-boat to be blown up, which was done by putting one hundred pounds of powder in[illegible] the fore part of the vessel and applying to [illegible] slow match.

"The British squad[illegible]n did not have the pleasure of making many prizes in the Ochotsk Sea. All the towns along the coast were destroyed by the Russians themselves, and the guns were all buried. All the available force that the Russians had in Kamschatka and Siberia were concentrated at the River Amoor. The only vessel we have heard of being taken off Cape Elizabeth. They had on board part of the crew of the Russian frigate Diana, which vessel was wrecked at Simoda, Japan; she was bound to the Amoor river.

From Japan.

By the United States propellor *John Hancock*, late from the Sea of Ochotsk, we have some interesting information in regard to affairs in that neighborhood.

"The Hancock was in the waters of Japan for some months. Japanese got to be quite surly before the vessel left. While at Hakodadi the officers wished to purchase some fish, but the Japanese said they had none for sale, though fish are most abundant in all ports of Japan. The officers then intimated their intention to catch fish in the bay with their, net and the Japanese prohibited their fishing, and threatened them if the prohibition were disregarded. Captain Stevens, however, ordered the fishing to go on, and they made a "haul." The Japanese were very indignant, but used no violence, and after that furnished the vessels which all the fish that were wanted. They refused to furnish any beef, though the cattle were very numerous in the islands.

"From the Japanese waters the Hancock went to the mouth of the Amoor, where they met some Russians. These latter said that the Russian fleet after having been blockaded by the Allies in the bay of Castry, had escaped in a fog, and went through a difficult pass between the islands of Saghalien and the main land into the river Amoor. The vessels were anchored at a strong fortification said to contain fifteen thousand men. There were seven vessels in all, several frigates, three corvettes and one small steamer. There is a bar at the entrance of the Amoor, and the Russian frigates had to be lightened, and to have their masts taken out before they could enter.

"The Hancock was about to enter, when she was requested to keep off, and she did so. The Russians said that if the allied fleet should attempt to enter the river, they would pay severely for their boldness. After leaving the Amoor, the Hancock went through the Ochotsk Sea to its northernmost extermity, meeting a great many whaling vessels, which had mostly done well,—They saw but one Russian vessel, and that was a sloop of forty tons belonging to the Russian Fur Company. The natives of the shores of the Ochotsk Sea are semi-barbarious, half Tartars, half Esquimaux. They dress in skins, and live in log cabins. They know nothing of money, and will sell almost anything for a drink of whiskey. —*San Francisro Chronicle, Oct.* 20.

United States.

It is considered a settled fact that KANSAS will be admitted into the Union as a FREE State. This will be a cause of great rejoicing to all anti-Slavery men, and a cause of exasperation to the hot-blooded Southerners.

There are in Washington symptoms of the approaching Congress. The Hotels and Boarding Houses are put into first rate order, and politicians are busy on all sides.

Parties of negroes, emancipated and free born, continue to be sent to Liberia. Last week 64 left Baltimore in one vessel. This is perhaps the most rational and feasible way of emancipating the Slaves of the *Free* Republic.

The danger of a collision between Great Britain and the United States does not appear to be so great as report made it. Indeed all fear on this score may be banished for the present. America is but poorly prepared for a war with Western Europe, and the Americans are too shrewd to involve their country in such a calamitous affray. We rejoice at this for the sake of religious and civil liberty in all countries on the globe. For the United States and Great Britain [illegible] the natural guardians of Protestant inte[illegible]sts and rational freedom.

Mr. Buchanan, the American Minister, left London on the 10th inst.

A PRIEST SECRETLY MARRIED.—*Interesting Case.*—An interesting suit is now pending in the Supreme Court at New York, before a referee. Julia Ann Smith, the wife of one Charles Smith, a Catholic priest, is attempting to recover from John Laughlin, Roman Catholic Bishop of Brooklyn, her dower in certain lands conveyed by her husband to Archbishop Hughes, in the alienation of which she did not join. The lands are located in Brooklyn, and are valued at $10,000. It is averred by the plaintiff that about twenty-four years ago she and Smith contracted the relations of man and wife, which had continued to subsist until his death in 1851, and that two children were the result of this marriage; and that although such relation was kept secret except to confidential friends, it was freely acknowledged to them by both parties. Several witnesses were called, among whom was Charles H. Smith, one of the children, twenty-three years of age, whose testimony was very direct and positive. The defendant denies that the plaintiff was the wife of Smith, and set up that the property was purchased, held and conveyed by him in a fiduciary capacity. The case is reported in the *Evening Post.* It is not yet finished.

MR. FERRIE'S LECTURE BEFORE THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Last Thursday evening, the Hall of our institute was, as on the previous occasion, crowded to excess. The chair was taken by the Hon. W. K. Kinnear, and prayer and praise having been offered—the Rev. Mr. Ferrie delivered an admirable Address on "The hand of God in the History of Saul." Quoting the scriptural language in the history of Saul, he deducted from it a number of lessons for the guidance of young men, drawing a beautiful contrast between the Character of the man who made God his confidence, in the person of David, and he "who walked in the light of his own eyes," as did Saul. He warned young men of the dangerous character of power, when our conduct in using it was founded on selfishness; while he also, from the same narrative, showed how it could be made an instrument of good, when founded on duty, and a desire to use, not abusing it, in humble dependance on Him who is the source of all power. He adverted in striking terms to the various manifestations of the hand of Providence, in raising Saul to the kingdom—in the incidents of his reign—in overruling all his plots to destroy David for the good of the latter, and drew striking contrast between the improved malignity which Saul displayed towards David, in his savage attempts to destroy him, and the spirit of forgiveness shown by the latter, who, when he had his foe in his power, merely cut off the skirt of his coat, while he might as easily have taken off his head. He concluded with a deduction from his subject of the lessons which were taught young men, especially in this narrative, which in the hands of the Reverend lecturer, possessed a degree of interest, that we are persuaded will have a good effect in inducing many to *think* as they *read*, and not pass over cursorily topics which, however dry they may appear, yet have been written four our instruction, and dictated by Him who alone knoweth what is in the heart of the children of men.

In the name of the young men of this City, we thank Mr. Ferrie for this lecture, and trust he will again favour us with a similar analysis of other character in Scripture History.—*St. John Courter.*

A MOST EXTRAORDINARY CURE EFFECTED BY DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE.

NEW YORK, MARCH 19, 1852.

☞ This is to certify that I have been troubled for almost four years with a choking sensation, sometimes so bad as almost to suffocate me; I employed two regular physicians, but to no purpose. I was then persuaded to try a bottle of Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge. I took two tea spoonsfull at one dose. It soon began to operate, when it made thorough work. (I had a regular worm factory within me.) I should judge it brought away from me some two quarts of worms; they had the appearance of having bursted. I took the remainder of the bottle at two doses. The effect was, it brought away about one quart more, all chopped to pieces. I now feel like a different person.

The above is from a widow lady, forty-six years of age, resident of this city. For further particulars, the public are referred to Mrs. Hardie, No. 3 Manhattan place, or to E. L. Theall, Druggist, corner of Rutger and Munroe streets.

☞ Purchasers 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 Ointment and Pills, certain Cure for Wounds and Ulcers.—Thomas Thompson, of Southampton, Nanticosti, was afflicted all over his body with running ulcers, his life at last became quite a burden to him, as he was a misery to himself, and an annoyance to his friends. In the hope of obtaining relief to his sufferings, he consulted several physicians and surgeons, but his case seemed so desperate that it was considered hopeless. At this stage he had recourse to Holloway's Ointment and Pills, and by persevering with these remedies for ten weeks, he was completely cured, and now enjoys the best of health.

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 unattainable by any other medical discovery. 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 inimpressible by 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, Dewolf & Co, J. Naylor, H. A. Taylor, T. Durney, and by dealers generally throughout the Province.

July 7

We are happy to quote the following interesting information from Du Barry's Report on cures without medicine by Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food:—

Eight years dyspepsia, nervousness, debility with cramps, spasms and nausea for which my servant had consulted the advice of m[illegible] have been effectually removed by Du Barry [illegible]evalenta Arabica Food, in a very short time. I shall be happy to answer any inquirers.

Rev. John W, Flavell.

From the DOWAGER COUNTESS OF CASTLESTUART.

Cure 52,612.—Rosstrevor, County of Down, Ireland. 9, December 1854.

THE DOWAGER COUNTESS OF CASTLESTUART feels induced, in the interest of suffering humanity, to state that Du Barry's excellent Revelenta Arabica Food has cured her, after all Medicines had failed, of Indigestion, bile, great nervousness and irritability of many years standing. This Food deserves the confidence of all sufferers and may be considered a real b[illegible]es will be cheerfully answered.

Cure No. 7609.—Three years excessive nervousness, with pains in my neck and left arm, and general debility which rendered my life very miserable, has been radically removed by Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food.

ALEX. STUART.

Archdeacon of Ross, Skibbereen.

In cannisters, suitably packed for all climates, and with full instructions—½ lb 1s. 9d.; 1 lb 3s. 6d.; 2 lb 5s 8d. 5 lbs 13s 9d., 12 lbs 27s. 6d.

JOHN NAYLOR, Agent,
Halifax, N. S.,

Nov, 3—1m.

VALUABLE HINT TO DYSPEPTICS!—NATURAL MEANS OF CURE! DR. ANDREW COMBE ON DIGESTION.—Dr. Combe, in his very valuable writings on the "Physiology of Digestion," observes that "a diminution of the due quantity of Gastric Juice, is a prominent and all-prevailing cause as well as consequence of Dyspepsia." And he states that "a distinguished Professor of Medicine, in London, who was severely afflicted with this complaint, finding every thing else to fail, had recourse to the Gastric Juice, obtained from the stomachs of living animals, which *proved completely successful.* The hint which this experiment affords," adds Dr. Combe, "will one day, no doubt, lead to important practical results."

This hint has been made the subject of medical application, with the most gratifying results, by Dr. J. S. HOUGHTON, of Philadelphia, in his preparation of *Pepsin* the *True Digestive Fluid, or Gastric Juice* from the Stomach of the Ox. See advertisement in another column.

MARRIED.

At Pictou on the 7th inst. by the Rev. J Watson, West River, Mr John Brown, to Miss Mary Jane McCabe, both of Green Hill, Pictou.

On Tuesday, the 20th inst., at St Luke's Church, by the Rev. Wm. Bullock, William Gregor, Esq. M. D., to Emily Matilda, eldest daughter of John J. Wainwright, Esq.

DIED.

On the 21st Oct., very suddenly, at Lower South, near Lunenburg, Charlotte, wife of Mr. Jacob Shuffleburg, and daughter of the late John J. Sielig, of former place, in the 20th year of her age; leaving an aged and infirm husband, a large family, and numerous circle of relations at the former place and at Halifax to mourn the loss of an affectionate mother and friend.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF HALIFAX—ARRIVED.

SATURDAY, Nov 17.—Schrs Alice Rogers, Thomas, St John, N B, 2 days; Lima, O'Brien, Boston, 5 days; Cherub, Bears, P E Island; North Star, Brown, North Bay.

SUNDAY, Nov 18.—Brig Dumbarton, Salem, U S, 3 days; brigt Sarah, Hopkins, Antigua, 14 days; schr James, Parker, Nfl'd, 5 days.

MONDAY, Nov 19.—Brig Milo, Anderson, New York, 6 days; brigt Africa (pkt), Meagher, Boston, 2½ days—40 pass; schr Rose, Gannon, St John's, N F, 11 days.

TUESDAY, Nov 20.—R M S Merlin, Corbin, St John's, N F, via Sydney, C B, 7 days—42 pass; brigts Lucy Ann (pkt), Simpson, St John, N B, 4 days; General Washington, Day, Porto Rico, 14 days; schrs Helen Maude, Sullivan, St Jago de Cuba, 25 days; Sultan, Day, Philadelphia, 7 days; Herald, Hopkins, Burin, N F.

WEDNESDAY, Nov 21.—Brigt Mary Ann, Balcom, Baltimore, 18 days; schrs Pleidas, St John, N B, 3 days; Pictou, Curry, Baltimore, 12 days; Florence, Perry, New York, 12 days; Osprey, D'Entremont, Baltimore, 10 days; Mary Ann, Shelnut, P E Island.

THURSDAY, Nov 22.—R M S Canada, Lang, Liverpool, G B, 12½ days—17 pass for Halifax; brigt Onward, Banks, Montreal, 12 days; schrs Belle, Day, St Johns, N F; Lydia, Burke, N'fld.

FRIDAY, Nov. 23.—R M S Asia, Lott, Boston, 37 hours—130 passengers, 18 for Halifax; brigs Electric, Newall, Montreal, 16 days; Ocean Bride, Gowan, New York, 14 days; schrs Jessie Ann, Lensburg, P E Island; Billow, Day, St John's, N F; Harriett Newall, Parsons, St George's Bay, N F.

CLEARED.

Nov 17.—Victoria, Wilson, Kingston, Jam; Mars, Cameron, New York; Eclipse, Mitchell, Jamaica; Lucy Alice, McPhee, New York; Swordfish, Pricox, Matanzas; Zelie, Alines, Magdalen Islands; Seaflower, Doyle, do.

Nov 19.—Mary, Arsenau, Magdalen Islands; Lady, do. do; Mother of the Family, Terrio, do; Emily, McDonald, Ch'Town, P E I; Stag, McKenzie, Mauritius.

Nov 20.—Sophia, Arsenau, Magdalen Islands; Enchantress, O'Brien, N. York; Garland, Nickerson, P E Island; Belle, Shephard, Liverpool, G B; Glide, Allen, P E Island; Wide-Awake, Vigneau, Magdalen Islands; Virgin, Bears, P E Island; Foam, do. Ch'town, P E I; John, Creelman, P E Island.

Nov 21.—Orion, Cronan, Montego Bay, Ja; Rival, McKay, B W Indies; Kaloolah, Jenkins, do; Daphne, Ingham, Bermuda; Halifax (pkt), Laybold, Boston.

Nov. 22.—Rover, Elkin, St John, N B; Enterprise, P E Island; Advalorem, Hardina, F W Indies; St Croix, Webster, Bedeque, P E Island.

Nov. 23.—Ariel, Gay, P E Island; Reward, McDonald, do; Merlin (s), Corbin, St John's, N F; Halifax (pkt), Purdy, Boston; Mary, Kemp, P E Island; Curlew (s), Hunter, Bermuda; Canada (s), Lang, Boston; Africa (pkt), Meagher, do; Neander, Davidson, Demerara; Alice Rogers, Thomas, Ch'Town, P E I; Asia (s), Lott, Liverpool, G. B.

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.

FREE ALMANAC F[illegible]

PURCHASERS OF ANY [illegible] FOLLOWING REME[illegible]

BOGLE'S HYPERION FLUI[illegible]
Bliss's Cod Liver Oil Candy,
Buchan's Hungarian Balsam,
Hobensack's Worm Syrup,
Moffat's Bitters and Pills,
Roberts' Sarsaparilla Pills,
Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills
supplied GRATIS with a
MEDICAL ALMANAC FOR 1[illegible]

On application at Morton's Medical Wa[illegible]
No. 39, Granville Street, Halifax.
Nov 24. G. E. MORTON & CO.

No. 16, Granville Street.

NEW PUBLICATION.—Just Received, a New Work on the Intellect, the Emotions, and Moral Nature, by the Rev. W Lyall, Professor Free Church College, Halifax, N.S.

For sale by
Nov 24. A. & W. MACKINLAY.

New Publications.

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Nov. 24.

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