

New Series of the Witness,
FOR THE YEAR 1856.

From the beginning of the year the Witness will be published on a sheet equal in size to the Nova Scotian. While a larger proportion, than hitherto, of its space will be devoted to secular subjects, it shall be our earnest endeavor, that in all its departments, it shall be thoroughly pervaded with the spirit of christianity and true liberality.

1st. We shall always testify against infidelity, popery, puseyism, Sabbath-desecration, drunkenness, and vice of all kinds.

2nd. We shall give our warmest support to such measures as shall secure the better observance of the Sabbath, and the suppression of the crying evil of intemperance,—and, in general, to such measures as tend to the moral elevation and material advancement of our country.

3rd. To promote the purity, the heart-union, and the kindly co-operation of all the true followers of Christ, and especially of all Presbyterians, shall be our highest ambition.

4th. Ample space shall be given to the Ecclesiastical and Missionary intelligence of all Churches, but more especially of Presbyterian, both at home and abroad.

5th. The pith of the news of the week—European, American, and Local—will always be found in our columns.

6th. The claims of pure literature will not be overlooked, and our endeavor will be, to direct, and minister to, the good taste of our readers.

7th. All information that may be valuable to Farmers and men of business—such as market prices, business prospects, &c., &c., shall be diligently attended to.

The religious and secular departments will be so arranged, that by dividing the sheet into two, each part may be filled separately,—thus giving each subscriber the advantage of two newspapers.

Now this arrangement involves a large increase of expenditure, which is justified only by the anticipation of a very considerable enlargement of the subscription list, and more general punctuality in payment.

It was not at first the intention of the proprietor, in any case, to increase the price of the Paper. A friend, however, who has had much experience in newspaper management, having suggested that many advantages were connected with the adoption of the "Club-system," it was determined to offer such inducements as might lead to their formation throughout the country.

It is evident that if we were to charge subscribers only 10s., we would leave ourselves no room for further reduction to clubs; and it appeared to us that but few of our subscribers throughout the country were so situated as not to be able to join a club. We have decided, therefore, to raise the price a little to single subscribers, though we do so with reluctance, because we had already given some publicity to our intention to adhere to the old price. In making the new scales of prices, our object is not so much to get more money, as to have the same amount more punctually paid. This we think we shall effect by the formation of clubs, and we shall be delighted to find that all our subscribers, by joining these, get their papers for 10s.

Our terms for the New Series of the Witness may be thus stated:—

Single copies, in advance,	£0 12 6
5 copies sent to one address,	2 10 0
10 copies sent to one address,	5 0 0
An extra copy will be sent to the person who forms this club.	
20 copies sent to one address,	10 0 0
With two extra copies to the former of the club.	
Single copies to Clergymen,	7 6

All subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, will be considered as wishing to continue their subscription, and their papers will be sent accordingly. No paper discontinued till all arrears are paid, except at the discretion of the proprietor.

The proprietor of the Witness regrets that owing to the arduous duties which are connected with the recent appointment of Rev William Murray as Agent of the Free Church of Nova Scotia, his services cannot be obtained as one of the Editors of the Witness. He is happy, however, to announce that the services of another gentleman belonging to the Free Church, equally well-qualified, have already been secured.

CORRECTION.—We are most happy to correct a statement made in our last issue to the effect that Bishop Binney introduced a *credence table* into Salem Chapel. Our informant (a highly respectable member of the Church of England, and one whom we had every reason to believe was well informed on matters relating to his church) was misled by appearances. We hope that in future he will be more cautious in his statements.

FIRE.—*Pugwash, 20th December, 1855.*—On Thursday the 20th instant, at 3 o'clock, p. m., a fire took place in Mr. R. P. Bent's store, situated in Water Street; the inside of the upper story of which was partly consumed, a portion of the goods totally burnt up, the remainder destroyed by smoke and water. Cause of the fire unknown.

SUDDEN DEATH.—*Pugwash, 24th.*—James Gilmore, of Pugwash River, while at work in his Saw-mill, dropped down dead. Coroner's inquest will be held to-day, the 26th.

From the Colonial Presbyterian.
MEETING OF THE PRESBYTERY OF
ST. STEPHEN—THE HARVEY CASE.

At the meeting of this Presbytery held at St. Stephen on the 21st ult., Rev W. Elder reported that he had visited Harvey in order to obtain the evidence required by the Presbytery in addition to the statements received, on application, from the Presbytery of Truro. The evidence had been taken in presence of the Rev Alex. Smith, and the Rev Mr. McKay of the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia. The witnesses were examined apart, and were informed, before giving their evidence, that although they would not be formally sworn, they were required to give evidence on their solemn declaration in the presence of God that they testified to the whole truth. Mr. Elder read the evidence of the several witnesses written down in their presence, including answers to cross examination by the Rev Mr. McKay. He then made a report on the whole case, which was unanimously adopted—the Presbytery recording their sense of his pains and diligence in this matter.

The following is the Report:—
I. Part first recites the terms on which the Presbytery resolved to investigate the case and gives copy of the resolution sent to the Presbytery of Truro, craving a statement of grievances, &c. This resolution has already been published. The Report then proceeds as follows:—

II. That by letter of the 4th April 1855, received from the Clerk of the Presbytery of Truro, and also by a subsequent communication dated July 2, statements were received from the Presbytery of Truro, in accordance with the action and request of this Presbytery.

III. That an analysis of these statements show that the Presbytery feels aggrieved (1) by the disposition of the Meeting house, and claims on behalf of the portion of the congregation adhering to it, the amount contributed by them towards the erection of the building, together with the sums of money obtained through their influence for the same purpose; (2) also alleges that the Presbytery of St. Stephen virtually approved the objectionable conveyance of the property by entering and using the meeting house after the conveyance had been made. (3) The Presbytery of Truro complains further that the congregation, being one which had connected itself with the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia, was subjected to undue influence by members of the Presbytery of St. Stephen, and others, with a view to make it give up that connection; and (4) that the Presbytery of St. Stephen had settled Mr. Smith in Harvey as the minister of the minority, in opposition to a protesting majority of the rightful owners of the place of worship.

IV. On comparing the evidence recently obtained at Harvey, and the other documentary evidence brought before the Presbytery, with the allegations of the Presbytery of Truro, the following results appear to be reached:—
1. Whilst the evidence given as to the intended ecclesiastical connexion of the congregation contains some discrepancies, it is certain that no connexion with the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia was stipulated for, or agreed upon, as the basis on which the church should be built.

2. While some allege that a connexion with the Established Church of Scotland, and others that a connexion with the Church of Scotland uncontrolled by the state and free from patronage, that is the Free Church, was agreed upon, it is also certain that the Proprietors, generally, neither gave nor intended to give any one denomination the control of the building to the exclusion of others. The evidence on both sides coincides in this, that the building was to be "untrammeled"—to be for the use of a Presbyterian congregation; the prevailing, though not the entire evidence goes to show that it was to be open to at least all Presbyterian ministers, and that it always was so used—ministers of the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia, of the Established Church of Scotland, and of the Presbyterian Church of New Brunswick having from time to time officiated in it. It was also stated in evidence, and not questioned by any party, that the only exception to this common use of the building was in the case of the Rev C. G. Glass, and in explanation or palliation of this refusal it was alleged that it was but temporary, that application had not been made to the proper party for the key, and then the disputes had then arisen. From all this, it seems beyond question, that the building was reserved as common property, for the common use of a Presbyterian congregation and of Presbyterian ministers generally who might from time be obtained; and it further appears from the evidence, that even after the choice and settlement of a minister, which it was intended should for the time being decide the ecclesiastical connexion of the congregation, the congregation held itself to be at liberty to fill up a succeeding vacancy, by receiving a minister from any of the Presbyterian denominations before mentioned.

3. From the evidence indirectly elicited on inquiring into the question of title, it appears that Presbyterian ministers of different denominations in visiting Harvey, and communicating with it, preaching, &c., and administering the Lord's Supper, only acted in accordance with the Lord's Supper, only acted in accordance with the expressed wishes of the people, but also with the well understood principles upon which their church was erected. It appears further that whilst the Presbytery of Truro regards the call to Mr. Thomson as evidence that the congregation had connected itself with that Presbytery, the parties giving the call, without perhaps any exceptions, only regarded as the means, if accepted, of forming such connexion, and that failing its acceptance, the congregation should be left in their former position, namely, that of a Presbyterian congregation not attached to any denomination, but at liberty to receive supplies and to choose a minister, if either could be obtained, from any one of the three denominations already named. It is also worthy of being noted that for very long periods the congregation was left entirely without any supply, that it (the original congregation) never had a settled pastor either in connexion with the Presbytery of Truro or any other—that the Presbytery finding no claim through the Missionary labours of Mr. McCurdy but deriving its title through Mr. Thomson—a title which was contingent and prospective, and which was never actually obtained.

4. In entering the place of worship after the conveyance of the property to Trustees alleged to be chosen by the minority, for the use of a congregation in connexion with the Presbyterian Church of New Brunswick, the members of the Presbytery knew no reason why they should not do so. They had no official and no private knowledge of the facts as to the title. Prima facie they had the same right to enter the building which they ever had.

In the absence of any charge or complaint, beyond public rumour and statements in the newspapers, the Presbytery did not then see sufficient cause to investigate the matters in dispute, and did not feel called upon to express a tacit judgment on the case in the absence both of complaint and proof, which the Presbytery or individual members would have done had they under the circumstances, declined to enter the meeting house, and minister to those whom they found desirous of waiting upon their ministrations.

5. On the occasion when the call was moderated in the Rev Alex. Smith, due notice was publicly given of the intention of doing so. The call, however, was given with entire unanimity, and no opposition was offered by other parties claiming to be proprietors of the building. On the day on which Mr. Smith was ordained, some parties, during the time in which his trial discourses were being heard, insisted upon reading a paper in the meeting. On being asked whether the paper contained any objections to the life or doctrine of Mr. Smith, the only matters which the Presbytery could constitutionally with at that stage of the proceedings, and they replied in the negative, and the Presbytery consequently declined to permit the document to be read. This declaration is the only ground known to the Presbytery of St. Stephen for charging it with having settled Mr. Smith as the minister of the alleged minority, in the face of a protesting majority, of the congregation. It is submitted that the grounds are wholly insufficient to warrant the charge, and that no Presbytery—guided by Presbyterian law and usage—could or would have acted otherwise under the circumstances.

Upon the whole it appears:—
1. That the property is clearly a joint property, and being so it is conceived that the parties in possession under a deed, executed by the lord of the soil and determining the property to be held in connexion with one particular Presbyterian denomination, namely the Presbyterian Church of New Brunswick, ought to refund to as many of the proprietors adhering to the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia, as shall execute a release of their claims upon the building, the sums paid by such individuals towards its erection.

2. That the charges of tampering with the congregation in various ways, using undue influence, and others which it is not thought necessary to repeat or quote, which have been preferred against the Presbytery of St. Stephen or members thereof, by the Presbytery of Truro, are unwarranted and injurious and ought to be withdrawn.

3. The congregation of Harvey not being under the jurisdiction of this Presbytery, it is recommended that should the Synod approve of the deliverance of this Presbytery, it shall be sent down to the congregation by the Synod: meanwhile that copies of the same be sent to all the parties interested.

4. In consideration of the great efforts put forth by the congregation of Harvey towards the support of a pastor, and of the important results which may be expected from a permanent ministry, in a congregation which has been too long without any, this Presbytery shall respectfully recommend to the Synod, that should the congregation of Harvey show a disposition to meet what are conceived to be the just claims of other proprietors of the Harvey meeting house in the manner herein indicated, a collection in aid of the object shall be directed by the Synod to be taken up in the several congregations within its bounds.

5. This Presbytery in recording its sincere hope and desire that this finding may be regarded in a favorable light by all the parties interested, with all of which it desires to cultivate the most friendly relations, may well point to the efforts which it has made to improve the state of feeling in Harvey, as well as thoroughly to investigate and honestly to dispose of the case so far as in it lies.

For this purpose the whole Presbytery met once at Harvey, repeatedly at St. Stephen, in addition to the repeated visits of one of its members to Harvey as instructed by the Presbytery to collect evidence which it regarded indispensable.

All which is respectfully submitted,
WILLIAM ELDER.

November 5, 1855.

GEN. SIMPSON'S VALEDICTORY ADDRESS.

—Gen. Simpson took leave of the army in the following order of the day:—
"Gen. Sir James Simpson announces to the army that the Queen has been graciously pleased to permit him to resign the command, and to appoint Gen. Sir William Codrington, K. C. B., to be his successor.

"In resigning his command the General desires to express to the troops the high sense he entertains of the admirable conduct of the officers and men of this army during the time he has had the honour to serve with them.—In taking leave of them he tenders his best thanks to all ranks, and offers his earnest wishes for their success and honour in all future operations of this noble army."

"Gen. Sir William Codrington will be pleased to assume this command of the army to-morrow, the 11th inst. By order, H. W. BARNARD.

"Chief of the Staff"

GEN. CODRINGTON'S ADDRESS ON ASSUMING THE COMMAND.—Gen. Codrington announced his assumption of the command in the following order, which was received with satisfaction by the army:—

"HEADQUARTERS, Sevastopol, Nov. 12.
"I have assumed the command of the army in obedience to her Majesty's orders. It is with a feeling of pride and with a feeling of confidence in the support which I know will be hardly given to any officer honored with such a commission.

"The armies of France and Sardinia are united with us on this ground. We know their gallantry well, for we have seen it; we know their friendship, for we have profited by it; we have shared dangers, difficulties and successes—the groundwork of mutual esteem; and all will feel it our pleasure as well as our duty to carry on that kindly intercourse which is due to the intimate alliance of the nations themselves. Our army will always preserve its high character in the field. The sobriety, the good conduct and the discipline which it is our duty to maintain are the best sureties of future success, and I trust to the efforts and resistance of all ranks in thus keeping the army to be an instrument of honor, of power and of credit in England.

DESTRUCTION OF SEBASTOPOL.—The following is an extract from a letter from Kamiesch, published in the *Gazette du Midi*:—
"By next spring Sebastopol will have shared the same fate as Tyre, Persepolis, and other great towns of antiquity, of which not a stone remains standing. The loss will be great to the Russians, and almost nothing for

the allies. The traders who intend establishing themselves in the conquered town will be disappointed, and must now bid farewell to all ideas of cafes, restaurants, balls, theaters.—Meanwhile the firing from one side to the other still continues, but it is of the most ridiculous description."

THE HURRICANE IN CENTRAL AMERICA.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Times writes as follows:—
Nicaragua seems likely soon to be the scene of a terrible war—and not Nicaragua alone, but all the States of Central America. Official statements represent that Costa Rica, San Salvador and Guatemala are all arming themselves with a view to expelling Colonel Walker from the Isthmus; and if the war commences, it will be a serious affair to all concerned. Mr. Wheeler's recognition of Walker's government is embarrassing to the administration, under these circumstances, and should not be at all surprised at his early death.

Meanwhile, there is no truce between Colonels Walker and Kinney. The last advices from there represent that Kinney sent word to Walker that he would recognize him if he in turn would recognize Kinney's Shepherd Grant—Walker replied that he would not do so, but that if Kinney did not clear out he would hang him. Under these circumstances it would not be surprising if Kinney should join the native forces against Walker in the war which seems now to be so imminent.

The Curlew left Halifax, at 5 o'clock on the morning of Friday the 23rd ult., and despite the extremely heavy weather she encountered, would have arrived here on Wednesday, but had no mishap to her machinery been experienced. But on Tuesday evening 27th, when 180 miles north of these Islands, the bark which connects the propeller with the shaft snapped asunder, and the machinery accordingly became powerless. From that time the Curlew had to make her way, under sail alone; the weather continuing extremely boisterous. She was towed into the Camber of the Dock Yard, by H. M. Steamer Buzzard—*Bermudian*.

THE WASHINGTON UNION of the 11th inst. contains the president's proclamation giving notice that Newfoundland has complied with the provisions of the reciprocity treaty, and is entitled to participate in its benefits.

SCARCITY OF SEAMEN IN NEW YORK.—Seamen continue very scarce, poor ones, even, being obtained with difficulty. An advance of \$40 to Liverpool is paid.

STOCKS OF TIMBER IN QUEBEC. A telegraphic dispatch from Quebec, on Saturday, states the stock of Timber in that port at present to be 1,711,000 feet of Oak; 1,660,000 feet of Elm; 9,385,000 feet of White Pine; and 8,000,000 feet of Red Pine.

IN the Board of Aldermen, New York city, on the evening of the 11th inst., after an exciting debate, an order was passed, directing the removal of the altar and other appendages of Catholic worship, from the almshouse on Randall's Island.

THE HERO OF THE REDAN.—*Humanity never died to true Courage.*—During the time the Coldstream Guards were in Quebec, Captain, now Major-General Windham, in company with Col. Howe, went up to the woods near Lake Etchemin to hunt, in the month of March. In passing through Franpton they found old Louis the Indian encamped with his family, and took him with them. On arriving at hunting-ground Louis was taken sick, and the officers had great difficulty in conveying him back to his cabin. Captain Windham immediately set off twenty-four miles in a stormy night, and returned next day with a doctor—but too late. Poor Louis was dead! Captain W. displayed more feeling on this simple occasion than many would have done; what a contrast to the horrors of the 8th of September! Exclusive of paying the doctor, the gallant captain gave the poor Indian's wife what was to her a very handsome sum of money, also paying the expenses of old Louis's funeral at St. Clair. The writer of this, with several other persons, can attest this instance of Captain Windham's humanity.—*Quebec Gazette*.

THE HAPPY RESULT FROM THE USE OF DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, are daily forcing themselves before the public. Our citizens will speak out. Read the following:—
This is to certify that I was troubled with liver complaint for six months, and being advised by a friend to use Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, I got two boxes, and by the time I had finished taking them the disease had entirely disappeared. I therefore cheerfully recommend them to all afflicted with liver complaint, or any other disease arising from excess of bile.

MRS. CARNES.
No. 5, Clinton street, New York.
Purchasers will please be careful to for Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, any take care to see. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills, also his celebrated Vermifuge, are now had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada.
Sold in Halifax by William Langley and John Naylor.

HEAT SPOTS.

PERSONS who suffer from heat spots, may be completely cured by the Balm of thousand leaves, which imparts to the skin a delightful coolness unobtainable 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 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, Dewolf & Co., J. Naylor, H. A. Taylor, T. Durney, and by dealers generally throughout the Province.
July 7.

GERRY'S CAMOMILE PILLS. Unlike many of the Pills recommended to the public, this remedy is compounded on strictly pharmaceutical principles. The medicinal properties of Camomile when combined with other vegetable extracts, as in GERRY'S PILLS, are highly valuable in as much as they have a specific effect on the digestive organs and their secretions. Unlike aloe preparations they produce no intestinal irritations, but soothe all inflamed membranes and impart a healthy tone to the entire system.
See Advertisement.

A FALLACY.—The practice of giving large doses of medicine in order to cure diseases of the chest and breathing apparatus, is foolish and dangerous. Happily it need not now be resorted to, as GERRY'S PECTORAL TABLETS gradually dissolved in the mouth, exert at once, through the nervous system, a direct action on the lungs. They are agreeable to take, do not irritate the stomach, and are certain in their effects.
Price One Shilling Sterling, at MORTON'S MEDICAL WAREHOUSE.

DIARRHŒA, GRAVEL, stone, affections of the kidneys and other painful and inflammatory diseases which medicine always aggravated, have been perfectly cured by Du Barry's delicious Revalenta Arabica Food. We quote with pleasure the following letter on this subject from the famous Dr. Wurzer:—
No 51,482, Dr. Wurzer. It is particularly useful in confined habit of body, as also in diarrhoea, bowel complaints, inflammatory irritation, cramp and hemorrhoids. Also in bronchial and pulmonary complaints, where irritation and pain are to be removed, and in pulmonary and bronchial consumption, in which it counteracts effectually the troublesome cough; and I am enabled with perfect truth to express the conviction that Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica is adapted to the cure of incipient hectic complaints and consumption.

DR RUD. WURZER.
Counsel of Medicine and
Practical M.D. in Bonn.
In canisters, suitably packed for all climates and with full instructions—1 lb 1s. 9d.; 1 lb 3s. 6d.; 2 lb 5s. 6d. 5 lbs 13s. 9d., 12 lbs 27s. 6d.
JOHN NAYLOR, Agent,
Halifax, N. S.,
Dec. 8—1m.

MARRIED.
At St. Paul's Church, on Wednesday the 26th inst., by the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, assisted by the Venerable Archdeacon Willis, Robert Palmer Howard, Esq., M. D. of Montreal, C. E., to Mary Francis, second daughter of the late Judge Chipman.
On Wednesday, the 19th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev Robert Stewart, Thomas, third son of John Outthet, Esq. Wilmet, to Ellen, second daughter of Mr. Daniel Morrison, of the same place.

At Halifax, on Thursday evening, 27th inst., by the Rev R. J. Unwin, Mr. Thomas G. Elliot, to Miss Harriet Smith.
At Picton on the 20th inst., by the Rev M. Sutherland, Mr. Alexander Murray, Roger's Hill, to Miss Elizabeth Taylor, West Branch of River John.

DIED.
At St. Mary's River, East, on 5th Nov. Jas. Hemlock, aged 97 years, the oldest inhabitant and first settler on the River.
At Liscomb, on 9th inst. Mrs. Mary McKinnlay, aged 71 years.
At Shortbrook, St. Mary's, East, on 13th inst. Annie, fourth daughter of Alexander and Margaret Sinclair.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.
PORT OF HALIFAX—ARRIVED.
SATURDAY, Dec. 22.—Schrs Rising Sun, Landry, P. E. Island; Hopet, Stirling, do, Active, Babin, do; Ariel (pkt), McLean, Shelburne.
SUNDAY, Dec. 23.—Brigs Louisa, Ellenger, Ponce, P. R. 22 days; Muta, Tinson, St John's, P. R. 20 days; Queen of the West (new), Mahone Bay.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26.—Schrs Isabella (pkt), Hadley, Guysborough; Topsy, Reedy, Canada.
THURSDAY, Dec. 27.—Schrs Foam, Bears, P. E. Island.
FRIDAY, Dec. 28.—Brig Grand Turk, Leadley, London via Dover, 38 days from the latter; schrs Magnet, Le Roy, P. E. Island; Ariel, O'Brien, do; Laleah, McLearn, do; Sarah, O'Brien, do; Electric, Sydney C. B.

CLEARED.
Dec 22.—America (pkt), O'Brien, Boston; Maude, Johnston, F. W. Indies; Challenge, McDonald, P. E. Island; Hope, Roberts, do; La Rook, Davidson, do.
Dec 26.—Avosetta (new), St John's, N. P.; Ocean Bird, Campbell, Liverpool, G. B.; Champion, White, Charlottetown, P. E. I.
Dec 28.—Gold Hunter, Henry, Boston; Joseph, Alywood, P. E. Island; Ariel, Moore, do.

Spirit of the British Press!
DURING the continuance of the War, the undersigned will supply the following LONDON NEWSPAPERS, at the prices named:
NEWS OF THE WORLD, 4s. sig. per gr.
PICTURE TIMES, 4s. do.
ILLUSTRATED NEWS, 6s. 6d. do.
WEEKLY TIMES, 4s. do.
ILLUSTRATED TIMES, 4s. do.
REYNOLDS or LOYDS, 4s. do.
The Comic Times or Cassell's Illustrated Family Paper supplied at 5s. 6d. per gr. for a year, the London News, Punch, and other British Periodicals at Publishers' prices.
Mailed free to any part of the British Provinces, on receipt of a quarter's payment in advance.
New subscriptions may commence on JANUARY 1, 1856. Please address
G. E. MORTON & CO.
Halifax, Dec. 29, 1855.

JOHN E. WHIDDEN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND NOTARY PUBLIC, &C.
No. 64 PRINCE STREET.
HALIFAX, N. S.

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
A. & W. MACKINLAY.
Nov. 24.

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.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC!
A Slight inconvenience is felt when the Mails for Boston, &c., are made up on the arrival of the Steamers at Night, owing to their limited stay at Halifax, and the anxiety of the Mail Office to procure the Mails at once;—
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.
That for the future (commencing with TUESDAY next, the 18th instant) and until further notice, the Mail for the United States, and Canada, via Boston, per Cunard Steamers, will be closed at this office at 8 p. m. on the TUESDAY of the week in which the Packet from England is due at this Port. Should the Steamer, however, not arrive by six o'clock the following morning, supplementary mails will be made up for the above named places.—Also, commencing with THURSDAY, the 20th instant, the Mails for the United Kingdom, Bermuda and the West Indies, and Newfoundland, will be finally closed at this office at nine p. m. on the THURSDAY of the week in which the Royal Mail Steamer is expected to arrive from Boston.

Should the Steamer from Liverpool arrive previous to Tuesday night, the Mails, as at present, will close immediately on her arrival.
A. WOODGATE, P. M. G.
General Post Office,
Halifax 12th Dec., 1855. D 15 2w

NOTICE.
Persons desirous of promoting the Trade and Commerce of Nova Scotia, held on the 17th instant. It was resolved to establish a Bank in the Capital of the Province, to be entitled
THE UNION BANK OF HALIFAX.
With a subscribed capital of £10,000 in Shares of Twenty Five Pounds. Shareholders Liability limited to the amount of their subscription, and that on obtaining a Charter or Act of Incorporation, from the Provincial Legislature, and on the Subscription list being complete a call be made, on the vote of the Shareholders, of Twenty per cent on the subscribed Capital, thirty days notice of such call to be given in two or more of the City Papers; and that when the said Twenty per cent, amounting to £50,000, be collected or paid in, the Banking Company of Commerce business, under the management of a Board of Directors, to be chosen by the stockholders; and if deemed requisite, a further call of twenty per cent., on a vote of the Directors, may be made, payable at a period not earlier than the 1st January, 1857. No subsequent instalment to be called for but on a vote of the shareholders, at a special meeting to be held for that purpose.

Notice is hereby given that a Stock Book is now open which will remain so till the 1st February next, wherein individuals can subscribe for the number of shares they may desire to have. Parties not residing in Halifax can subscribe through their respective Agents.
The Book open for subscription lies at the Office of JOHN BUNTON, Esq., Secretary to the Nova Scotia Building Society, Bedford Row, to which access can be had any day prior to 1st February, (Sundays and Holidays excepted), between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M., and 2 o'clock, P. M.

WILLIAM STAIRS, Chairman,
JOHN GIBSON,
JOHN DUFFUS,
EDW. KENNY,
J. W. RITCHIE,
BENJAMIN WIER,
JAMES A. MOREN,
Dec. 25.

FALL—1855.
The Subscribers offer for sale:
1500 HHDs. Choice P. R. SUGAR,
25 Tierces
Muscovado M O L A S S E S,
20 blbs. 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. 1 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 Glenfold
120 do Ginger, Pepper, Allspice,
25 do Cassia, 25lb, each,
50 do BROMA, Cocoa and Chocolate,
100 dozen Pails; 15 boxes Washing Powder,
25 hogsheads and quarter casks BRANDY,
(Hennessey's and Martell's)
15 hogsheads GENEVA,
120 punchons RUM, 14 and 50 per cent over proof,
50 casks Cider and White Wine VINEGAR,
70 barrels CRUSHED SUGAR,
80 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 Coppras
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