

The Subscriber,

Has received by the Industry from LONDON, A Supply of Barclay & Co's best BROWN STOUT; which may be had in bottle or wood, at his Wine Cellar.—Also, West India and London Particular Madeira; Old Port; pale old Sherry; Dry Lisbon, and other WINES—Cognac Brandy High flavor'd old Rum; Gin, Irish Whiskey, &c FROM CANADA, A large assortment of Single and Double STOVES with various other Castings, on Consignment.—which, with his usual assortment of Ironmongery, Cutlery, &c. are for sale, at moderate prices.— Oct. 17. 1823. GEO. N. RUSSELL.

BOGGS & HARTSHORNE

Have received by the late arrivals from England their SPRING IMPORTATION, comprising A GENERAL assortment of IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY and HARDWARE, Bar and Bolt IRON, Gun Powder, Shot, Window Glass, Paints, Oil &c.—They have for sale, a consignment of London Particular MADEIRA, BRONTE, and PORT WINES: Also, Grenada, RUM, entitled to the long drawback and fresh Oat-Meal and shell'd Barley. May 18.

To be Let,

And possession given on the 1st of January 1824:— THE STORES and premises at present occupied by Messrs. AUSTEN & STAIRS' fronting the Market Square, and extending westerly to M. C. Belcher's Store:—For further particulars apply to R. COCHRAN, Oct. 3. tf. No. 74, Hollis Street.

Higgins & Brown

HAVE on hand the following articles which with their former stock of Groceries, Flour, Fish, &c. they will sell very low for cash or approved credit, HAMS and BACON, OATMEAL and BARLEY, pearl and comm on LARGE POTATO OATS, INDIAN CORN, CURRANTS and RAISINS, FINE JAMAICA SUGARS, GREEN COFFEE, HYSON and SOUCHONG TEAS, LEITHALE Sapt.

MICHAEL BENNETT,

HAS for sale at his store, at the corner of Duke and Water Streets the following Articles, cheap for CASH, to-wit:— MADEIRA WINE, Hogs Lard, Mustard, Raisins, Currants, Nutmegs, Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, Pepper, Alspice, FINE & COMMON Scotch Whisky, Fine and coarse Salt; Superf. & com Flour, Rye Flour, Indian Meal, Patent Blackingcakes, Indigo, Starch, Fig Blue, Old Castile Soap for family use; Turpentine Soap, Mould and Dipt Candles; Leaf & Twist Tobacco, Scotch & Rappee Snuff, Glass & Earthenware, Writing and Wrapping Paper. OIL, T O B A C C O, S P I C E S, S O U C H O N G T E A S, D R Y G O O D S.

A handsome assortment of printed Cottons, A good assortment of Flannels & Baizes, Shawls & pocket Handkerchiefs; Cotton Wool; Broad and narr. Cloth Dimity, Cambric Muslin; Long Cloths; Blankets; Dowls; Bed Ticken; Nails & Window Glass; Jack Knives Penknives & Scissors; Table Knives & Forks; Cotton & Wool Cards; Table & Tea Spoons; Pound & Paper Pins; An assortment of Combs; Whitening, Pipe Clay Spelling Books; And many other articles, all of which are of the best quality.

INDENTURES, For Sale at this Office.

Bottled PORT WINE.

A FEW dozen, bottled in Oporto, and packed in convenient cases for a family; and a constant supply of Old PORT in Wood, for sale by the Subscribers.

—ALSO— Superfine and Fine Canada FLOUR, Butter and Lard in firkins, Prime Pork in barrels, do. Beef, in do. A few barrels SUGAR, A small quantity of Whiskey, and a consignment of superfine blue and black Cloths and Cassimeres at very low prices.

GEORGE GRASSIE & Co.

Oct. 10.

For Sale,

At the Stores of the late Firm of JAMES FRASER & Co. Best and common SOUCHONG TEA, Double refined LOAF SUGAR, and Fine stoved SALT.

TO LET.

And possession given immediately. THE Store on Marchington's Wharf, in the north range of buildings, adjoining the Premises of Messrs. Boggs & Hartshorne, with the use of an excellent Fish Screw therein. For further particulars apply to JAMES D. FRASER, & ALEX. FRASER, Acting Executors to the Estate of the late Hon. J. Fraser.

ALSO TO LET.

THAT pleasant Summer Residence, at Windsor, known by the name of SPRUCE GROVE.—There are excellent Stables and Pasturing, with a Garden attached to the House. Apply to the Rev. W. C. KING, at Windsor, or JAMES D. FRASER, Halifax, Halifax, 3d, Jan. 1823.

To be Sold at private Sale.

ALL that Tract of Land belonging to the Subscriber, and now occupied by William Bannerman, Esq. situate, lying and being, on the East side of the GUT of CANSO; and is known as Lots Nos. 14, 15, 16, & 17, containing in the whole about 500 acres, more or less.—There are two Dwelling Houses, with a good Garden on the premises, and about Thirty Acres of land cleared; One half of which is fit for the plough. The Land is in general of a good Soil, and there are three good Brooks running through it; One of which is strong enough to drive a Grist Mill, in the driest season of the year.—There are also enough of pines growing on the lands to erect any buildings that may be wanted; and the situation is well calculated to answer either a Trader or Farmer.—The Land will be sold in small Lots, or One Lot, as purchasers may wish; and any further particulars will be furnished, on application, either to the subscriber, at Arishat, or to the said WILLIAM BANNEMAN, Esq. on the premises. CLEMENT HUBERT.

SHIP BREAD, &c.

THE Subscriber is this day landing from Schr. Rein-deer, at Mr. Thomson's Wharf, and offers for Sale,

100 Bags Ship Bread,

Rye Flour, Tobacco, & Corn.

JOHN H. BRAINE.

May 2. 239 Upper Water street.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

A very numerous and respectable Meeting of the Halifax Diocesan committee of this Society at the National School, on Wednesday the 1st of Dec. His Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of DALHOUSIE in the Chair. The attention of the Committee was called to the injury which is sustained from the want of some funds which may be applied to the benevolent objects of this Committee within the Diocese of Nova Scotia; as the benefactions of Members of the Society, at their entrance, and their Annual Subscriptions are the exclusive property of the Parent Society.

Whereupon it was unanimously Resolved, That a column be opened in the Subscription Book of this Committee, for the names of such persons (whether Members of the Society or otherwise) as may be pleased to subscribe any sum, not less than half a Guinea, annually, for the benefit of this Committee; with understanding that all persons, so subscribing, although they may not be Members of the Society, shall thereby become Members of this Committee, and be entitled to purchase books at the reduced prices, and to attend and vote at all its Meetings.

JOHN INGLIS, Secretary

Any Contributions or Subscriptions in pursuance of the above Resolution, will be thankfully received by the Secretary, Treasurer or Assistant Secretary.

A new Catalogue of the Books, on sale by the committee, including the numerous additions which have lately been made to its stock, will soon be ready for distribution.

Those few Members of the Society, whose subscriptions are in arrears, are very respectfully requested to send the amount to Mr. James C. Cochran Assistant Secretary.

Hides.

JUST received per brig Irene, (John Findlay master) from Bahia— 700 dry salted HIDES—for sale by Nov. 7. GEORGE P. LAWSON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WEEKLY CHRONICLE.

SIR, I T has often been matter of wonder and regret to me, that though there have been many persons of learning and ability, who have spent the whole, or part of their lives in this Province, none of them have favored the Public with any tolerable account of it: Yet there is hardly any part of North America, whose Topography can afford so rich a field for description; and none at all whose early history records so many interesting changes and revolutions. It boasts the first permanent settlement made by Europeans in North America; and it was for more than a century, the object of contention between two of the most powerful nations in the Old World; during the whole of which time, the English Colonies further south, considered the possession of it as their only security against the French. Our Mother Country has had firm and unbroken possession of this valuable land for more than 110 years; and in all that time never did any work issue from her Presses, which gave any fair or just account of it; but many which loaded it with unmerited abuse.

I own, I did not hope for much relief from these feelings, when I lately saw advertised a new publication of inconsiderable size, and without the author's name, purporting to be "A General Description of Nova Scotia."—So little did I expect, that I never looked into it until a few days ago; when I took it up in an idle hour, from mere curiosity; and I can say with truth, that I found myself very agreeably disappointed. It is, in my opinion, written with great ability, and does credit to the author, who to me is unknown; but he must be an eminent person, if he would have reason to be ashamed of the essay. It is, of course, but a sketch; yet it contains much information that was new to me, and perhaps will be so to the majority of those who read it; and I hope the reception of it, will be such as to encourage the writer to attempt something on a larger scale, and more readily digested. In hopes of his doing so, and because I think it every man's duty to contribute what he can to the perfection of so needful a work. I beg leave, through the medium of your paper, to offer him a few friendly observations on what he has already written.

It would seem to me that, in any new edition, the historical part should be very much enlarged: There is much interesting matter passed over by this writer, which may be found in the books mentioned at p. 6, as consulted by him. But there are many others that would furnish useful information, especially Chalmers on the Colonies; Hutchinson's Massachusetts and his Collections, and above all, (for the early history) the Memorials of the French and English Commissioners, appointed, after the peace of 1748, to settle the boundaries of Nova Scotia.

I should also think it best, that every thing under this head, (Historical,) should follow in chronological order, rather than be mentioned in the description of the several districts. As it is, after founding Halifax in 1749, we have Col. Church's expedition to Chignecto in 1696. And after the removal of the French in 1766, we have the attack of the Indians on Canso in 1720. I would also submit it to the author, whether the subjects of his chapters might not be better arranged. For chapter the 3d, we have Climate—Lakes—Springs—Cascades—Natural and imported Fruits—Hortulan Plants—Forest Trees—Mineral and Fossil Bodies—Wild Animals—Birds—Fishes—INSECTS AND DISORDERS!

These, however are trifling blemishes; and being merely noticed for after improvement, I shall proceed to call the author's attention to a few errors or oversights, possibly of his authorities, but which may perhaps deserve to be corrected in a future edition.

P. 7.—Our Author says "De Monte completed his examination of the eastern, southern and western coasts" of this Province. Now I believe he never visited the eastern part at all. He sailed from France in March, or April, for authors vary, 1664. They were to rendezvous at Canceaux, but De Monte changing his purposes steered for port au Mouton. May 6, he arrived at port Rossignol—(now Liverpool)—May 8th, at La Heve—May 13th, at port au Mouton, so called because a sheep happened there to be drowned there; now corruptly called port Matoon—See Purchas v. 1. p. 751. Charlev. 115. Also the Comm.—Memoirs p. 107, 108.

Our Author, in the same page, blames De Monte, because "Instead of fixing towards the east of the peninsula—he chose a small bay afterwards called the French bay." This is an

nonconceivable mistake, Baye Francoise was no small Bay, but the Great Bay now called Bay of Fundy. The other appellation was given it by De Monte himself—(See Comm. Mem.) and, I believe, continued as long as the French remained Masters of the Country.

In p. 8, our Author makes Sir Samuel Argall to have been Governor of Virginia, and to have attacked the French Settlements in Acadia in 1618.—He was not Gov. but sent by the Gov. Belknap p. 340. And tho' Anderson (Hist. of Commerce v. 1. p. 499) and also Lediard p. 456, agree with our Author in placing this expedition in 1618, I think them authorities little to be relied on. Charlevoix (vol. 1. p. 135) blames "the Historian of Virginia" for placing it under that date. What Historian he means I do not know, but still, the most respectable I am acquainted with, makes it to have been early in 1614. Hist. of Virg. p. 132.

Sir Wm. Alexander obtained a grant of Nova Scotia (Anderson says so named by the King himself) in 1621, sent out some settlers in 1622, who got no farther that winter than St. John's Newfoundland, (Comm. Mem. p. 114.) Next year they coasted along the Province as far as Port Mouton, which they called Le Joli Port, (Charlev. 1. p. 176.) where they stopped a while; then proceeded to Newfoundland and thence to England. Our Author does not say what became of them. On this obscure part of our History I would advise him to consult the Com. Mem. 114 and De Saet p. 62, as there quoted. My own opinion is that Alexander made no more attempts at settlements here until Kirk and he reconquered the Country in 1628 when the lands North of the St. Lawrence were granted to Kirk, and those south of it confirmed to Alexander.—Douglas vol. 1. p. 306. Whereupon Sir William probably made the attempt of a new settlement in 1630, mentioned by our Author page 9. At the same place he gives us a list of large grants made by the French Government to Claude de la Tour after 1632. But he has omitted a very large one from the French King to that nobleman in 1627, viz. five leagues on each side the river St. John, and ten into the country; as appears, says Hutchinson 127, from the list of grants given by D'Entremont to Gov. Pownal in 1756. This D'Entremont was father of Benoni D'Entremont, Esq. now one of the magistrates for the County of Shelburne, and thro' the female line, I believe, the only representative of the noble, and once celebrated house of La Tour.

Our Author then touches very briefly on the disputes between La Tour and D'Aulnay.— This gentleman's name is uniformly printed Daulney, St. Etienne is made St. Estina, Crowne is made Browne, and Sedgewick is Sejeworth, all in p. 10. In the same it is said that La Tour finally married the widow of D' Aulnay his enemy, "and thereby became re-invested with the possession of Nova Scotia." This is a mistake. He had been constituted Lieut. General of all Acadia, under the sign manual of Louis 14, in the year 1651, and had possession of St. John's and Pentagoet (Penobscot) until Cromwell took those places in 1654. See Comm. Mem. p. 17, 43, 147, 155.—Here also it is stated that in 1654 Sir W. Alexander was Earl of Stirling; but he died in 1640.

Our Author, as might be expected, is seldom misled when he comes to modern times. Yet, I think he is not correct when he says p. 11, that "the Acadians had sworn never to bear arms against their former standards."—Gov. Mascarene (not Mascarene as printed here) in page 206 of this publication, states that they took the oath of fidelity to the British Government, but that they understood, and he seems to believe on the authority of those who administered the oath, that they were not to be forced to bear arms against France. The Author speaks in p. 13 with proper feeling of what he calls the severe, but I should rather say the unnecessary and cruel resolution taken by the Government in 1756 to tear those poor creatures from their farms and from the homes of their fathers, and transport them to different and uncongenial climes. But they were not all sent to Louisiana.

At p. 19, 20 the Author gives us tables to exhibit the daily temperature of the three winter and summer months in N. Scotia. But they can be of little use either to us or to foreigners, as he has omitted to say whether his thermometer was within or without doors, at what hour it was marked, in what part of the Province, or even in what year this register was kept. It would appear however by it that there was not a drop of rain in the month of July, nor an inch of snow in the month of December, which is not often the case.

The Author is inclined to that pleasing and popular opinion that our winters are growing