

Ward Chipman Jun^r Esq

THE

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HALIFAX, NOVA-SCOTIA:—PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM MINN'S, BARRINGTON STREET, OPPOSITE THE SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF THE DALHOUSIE COLLEGE.

CHEAPEST NEW FURNITURE WARE HOUSE.

No. 43 Jacobs' Brick Building, Upper Water Street.

Smith,

UNDERTAKER UPHOLSTERER CABINET AND CHAIRMAKER.

INFORMS his Friends and the Public in general that he manufactures all sorts of FURNITURE, and now offers for sale—elegant Mahogany High Post Bedsteads, with mahogany canopies, and double and single Tent Bedsteads; Rocking Cradles; Dining, Sofa, Card, Pembroke, Ladies' Work and Toilet Tables; Light Stand Music and Reading Tables; Dinner Trays; Mahogany Secretaries and Book Cases; Ladies Secretaries and Portable Desks; Haircloth, Grecian and common Sofas, and Couches; mahogany and birch low priced Chests of Drawers; Equi Cases Basin Stands; elegant Side Boards; mahogany and birch Night Chairs and Bed Steps; patent Easy Chairs, with Bedsted to fold out; common do., mahogany cane and rush bottom Chairs; elegant gilded ornamented Window Poles and Cornices; bed and window Curtains, Carpets, Sofa and Chair Covers made on the shortest notice; a few English Feather Beds, Bolsters, and Pillows; Hair Mattresses and Pliasses for sale. All kinds of Furniture made to any pattern or plan, a Furniture neatly cleaned and repaired.

For Sale seasoned Birch Plank and Scantling for Newel posts and Hand Rails or Stairs. All orders from town and country thankfully received and punctually attended to. Feb. 14.

PRIZES

Offered by the Provincial Agricultural Society from their private funds in 1824:—

For curing the greatest quantity of Beef, the First prize £15 0 Do. do. second 10 0 For curing the greatest quantity of Pork from Pigs weighing, each not less than 1 cwt. first prize 15 0 Do. do. second 10 0

Rules of Competition.

1. Any person in the Province may contend for these prizes—only, the experiments must be conducted in Halifax, and the competitor first give in his name to the Society.

2d. Both the beef and pork must be of the growth of Nova Scotia; and the quantities entitled to claim any of the prizes not less than fifty barrels containing the usual weights.

3. Both the beef and pork must be of the quality known under the designation of MESS and free of heads and hocks.

4. After the quantity is cured for which the competitor means to contend, and this must be finished on or before the 15th day of next April, he must give notice to the Secretary, that the barrels may be then opened and inspected by such person or persons as the Society shall appoint.

5. The beef must be put up for exportation, and the pork either for exportation, for the supply of his Majesty's forces, for the fisheries, or for internal consumption; but in the last case, no less quantity than a barrel at a time is to be sold—and this is added because these prizes are not intended to effect in any way the present retail trade of the town.

6. Every successful competitor shall receive the prize assigned him, when he shall have furnished to the society an account of purchasing, curing, packing and shipping the beef or pork, with that of the sales either here or at a foreign port, striking at the same time the balance of profit or loss which may have resulted from the transaction.

ALSO,

For erecting before the 31st of December next, the two first oil mills and kilns for the use and convenience of the town, each £20—

Rules of Competition.

1. Every competitor must give in his name to the society, mentioning the site of the proposed buildings for approval.

2. The mill must be ten miles of Halifax, with two pair of stones; one for hulling and the other for grinding the oats—and put up for this special purpose.

3. The kiln must be built of stone and mortar, and the bottom be at least 12 feet square, composed of cast metal plates.

ALSO,

For spinning the greatest quantity of home wool into yarn within the town of Halifax, the sum of £110

Rules of Competition.

1. The quantity of yarn entitled to the premium must be at least 400 lbs. proved to the satisfaction of the Society.

2. This quantity must be spun, and the premium claimed by the 1st day of June next. JOHN YOUNG, Secy.

Halifax, January 8, 1824.

INDENTURES.

For sale at this Office.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.

By the ship *Montano*, arrived last evening from Havre, we have received our Paris files to the 11th of January, inclusive.

Accounts from Zante, the latter part of November, confirm the statement heretofore published, of the Greek naval action, which took place on the 4th and 5th of that month, in the Gulf of Tarenio. The Greek fleet consisted of 36 vessels, and the Turkish of 34 ships of war, of triple their weight in artillery and number of men. The Greeks were completely successful. Another account, from Corfu, of the 15th November, states that the Greeks had succeeded in cutting off the communications of the Pacha of Scutari with his military depositories, Atia and Prevasa. They had also taken an entire train of artillery and its escort, with an immense quantity of munitions of war. Omer Vrono had been completely beaten. On the coast of Negropont and its neighbourhood, the war is obstinately carried on, and with various success.

[Translated for the National Advocate.]

M. de Vitrolles has not been elevated to the post of Minister of State by the spontaneous and voluntary request of M. de Villele. Every thing announces the contrary.

Great excitement prevails in France in regard of depolies to represent the French people in their Chambers. Party excitement runs high.

The Pope's health and its re-establishment is very doubtful. A dropsy of the most alarming nature is feared is about to terminate the existence of the Pontiff. He dis-barged an immense quantity of blood on the night of the 20th December; his legs and hands are brightly swollen, his head and feet are attacked and the fever never leaves him. The Doctors Boniccia and Poggioni are, at his bed side day and night. It is said he yesterday took the sacrament from the hands of Cardinal Gaiffi.

On the 4th January, San Miguel, the examiners and several Spanish officers of distinction arrived at Bayona. San Miguel was grievously wounded, in one of the last engagements in Catalonia. The French army have caused the life of this distinguished man to be respected, and would not allow him to share the fate of the gallant Riego; to which, however, the Spanish authorities seem wonderfully well disposed.

The Italian Gazette announce a marriage spoken of between the Princess Maria Christine, born 1808, daughter of the Prince Royal of Naples, and the Infant Don Miguel of Portugal.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 20.

All the news from the *Storia* agrees in stating that the Greeks have had the entire advantage in the last campaign, in consequence of which, the Divan is seriously engaged in discussing this very important question: "Shall we hazard a new campaign, or shall we instantly treat with the Greeks." This subject has had a very interesting consideration, but the result is not as yet known. — *Augsbourg*

LONDON, Jan. 7.

To fix the 1st loan considerable has been done on the Exchange, the rise has been generally 1 1/2 per cent. The consolidated fund opened this morning at 87 3/4, and is now 88 1/4, and for the account of Feb. is stood at 88 1/2. Spanish bonds are pretty much at the same stand as yesterday, and the great estimate was felt this morning in the French bonds which rose to 5 1/8 de primo. — *Courier*

From Dover it is announced that a French Messenger is arrived at that port, and was landed from an open boat in the depth of night. He is charged with dispatches with which he immediately set out for London. The crew, in reply to the numerous questions that were put to them, whether there were any news, answered, that "the fleet had sailed" but it is not ascertained if they adverted to a fleet gone to assist the Spaniards in their enterprise against the Colonies. — *Courier*

A gentleman arrived from Gibraltar states that during the last month, the rumour was about in that fortress, that the prisoner who was the cause of the arrest of Riego had been killed. This news had been confirmed, with the addition, that the other members of his family had also been put to death, and that the dead bodies were found nailed to the doors of their houses; each had the throat cut from ear to ear.

SPAIN, —Dec 30.

News from Madrid state that the Spanish Ministry the sport of all the blind measures of the fanatics is every moment approaching its downfall. The post of Casa Riego, who was removed on the plea of indisposition is filled interim by Sr. Heredia, and the presence of Don Victor Saez at Madrid, presents new chances of the probability of the dismissal of the ministers who are solely upheld by foreign diplomacy.

HALIFAX.

The following account of Grain, &c. Imported into the port of Halifax during the year 1823, copied from the accounts of the sworn Measurers, has been politely handed us:—

Table with 2 columns: Item and Quantity. Items include Oats, Barley, Wheat, Indian Corn, Pease, Sydney Coals, Preston do., English do., Liverpool Salt, W. I. Salt, Mid Salt, and Cord Wood. Quantities are in bushels, chals, and hides.

MIRAMICHE.

We are indebted to a Friend, for the following account of the principal articles Imported into, and Exported from Miramichie, in the year 1823. — JOURNAL.

IMPORTS.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Quantity. Items include Bags Bread, Hds. do., Bbls. Flour, Bbls. Indian Meal, Hbls. do., Hbls. Oatmeal, Bags do., Kegs Barley, Casks do., Tierces Beef, Bbls. do., Bbls. Pork, Chests Tea, Hbls. Sugar, Bbls. do., Pens. Rum, Ditto Molasses, Pipes Brandy, Ditto Gin, Boxes Raisins, Kegs Butter, Casks Porter, Tons Salt, Liv., Coals—Chal Iron, Hbls. Tobacco, Kegs do., Bundles, Trusses, Bales, Trunks, Boxes, Bags, Casks, Cases, Kegs Powder, Shot, Furs, Casks Nails, Casks Rice, Bags Coffee, Bags Oats, Bbls. Herring, Qrs. Cod Fish, Ludigo.

EXPORTS.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Quantity. Items include In 350 Square rigged Vessels, White Pine Timber, Birch, Maple, Feet Plank, Lath wood, Spits, Mastis, Slaves, Bbls, Hand Spikes, Shingles, Bbls. Fish, Boards, supfl. feet.

PLYMOUTH.

RECEPTION OF GENERAL MINA,

The patriotic General Mina, with several other Spanish officers, landed at this port from the French brig *Cuirassier*, which vessel arrived here yesterday week from Barcelona, and has been laying under quarantine till this day. Public curiosity has been for these several days past greatly raised to witness this brave defender of his country, as it had been expected that the quarantine would have been removed before. This morning it was generally reported that the *pratique* had arrived, and on inquiry at the Custom house the report was authenticated; this soon gained ground, and before one o'clock, the hour at which it was stated that the General would land, the number of persons collected on the pier and barbacan was immense. — Shortly after one o'clock the *Buss* revenue cutter, which had been sent into the Sound for the purpose of removing the quarantine from the *Cuirassier*, hove in sight round the Victualling office point, and came to anchor: immediately after, General Mina and several officers were observed to get into the cutter's boat, and, within a few minutes after, the boat reached the landing place at the pier. Instantly as the General placed his foot on the shore, he was surrounded, and raised on the shoulders of several men, and amidst the most enthusiastic cheering, carried to the carriage which was in waiting for him. It is impossible to convey by words the reception he met with—so eager was every one to get near him, that the greatest difficulty prevailed to make a time to the carriage. Immediately on his getting into his carriage, the horses were taken out and it was dragged by the populace, amidst the loudest huzzas and cries of "Mina, Mina, for ever," "Brave Mina," through the town to the Royal Hotel. The gallant General looked well, and was bowing and extending his hands to those near him who were wishing to shake hands with him. On his arrival at the hotel, the number of persons collected could not have been less than 8000, who, by cheering, &c. testified the high opinion they entertained of the General. From the carriage, which was obliged to be drawn up at

some distance from the hotel, on account of the crowd, Mina was again taken on the shoulders of those near him, and carried into the hotel; after a few minutes, cries of "window" were shouted, and immediately the gallant General, with several others, appeared at a window of the hotel, uncovered, and bowing repeatedly. This was followed by a general burst of applause from those assembled, which was continued for some time.

As soon as it had in some measure subsided, a gentleman who was at the window, said, that General Mina had desired him to say, that this was the happiest moment of his life; that his feelings were entirely overpowered by the reception he had met with from the British people; he had been fighting the battles of his country against its invaders; he had before done this with Lord Wellington, and if an occasion should again call him, he would be always ready. The General then bowed and retired.

The bells were rung on the occasion, and the greatest possible unanimity prevailed among all classes, to welcome to the shores of this country so worthy and brave a patriot.

IRELAND.

ROHENLOHE MIRACLES.

[Extract of a private Letter from Dublin.]

It would be quite impossible to conceive, without witnessing, the state of popular feeling in this city. A politico religious mania, produced or greatly aggravated by the ROHENLOHE miracles, has literally turned the people's heads. Their discourse in every place, and even upon every subject, is tinged with this mixture of fanaticism, bad feeling, and folly. The worst of it is, that at no period have the animosities between Protestant and Catholic been more violent. The main cause unquestionably is to be sought in the lamentable delusions sent forth with the name of this driveller, or impostor. Every day some new miracle is reported, and does not fail of its effect though exposed the very next day. — Some cases are so palpable, that it is impossible not to suspect a moving spring of knavery somewhere—the more so, that it is not always possible to obtain free access to the patients, or have satisfactory answers from them. Another strong ground to suspect knavery is, that the gradual elongation of contracted limbs is pretended, as in the case of the miracles at the tomb of the Abbé Paris. One miracle has been pretty well refuted—that of a poor woman restored, it was pretended, from a bed-ridden state of many years standing, to the full use of her limbs. This poor woman was found, upon inquiry, to be somewhat improved in health, but not at all beyond what was naturally accounted for by her being supplied with medicine, and the necessary comforts in her situation, after having long lived in a state of neglected and squalid misery. She insists upon it that she has been miraculously cured in the face of notorious fact, and is very reluctant in answering those who seem to doubt her. — She resides near the Jesuit Establishment of Congowis; and it was there that the *mass*, which miraculously cured her, was celebrated. The Fathers, however, do not appear to take an active part in support of the miracle—to which they had certainly contributed materially, by supplying her with better food, clothing, and other comforts to which she had not been accustomed. The more ignorant class believe these miracles with the utmost good faith; and it is to be regretted that some of higher condition and better education share in the delusion, or affect to share in it.

Another miscellaneous disposition prevalent in Ireland, and particularly in Dublin, is that of calumniating the most eminent members of the Irish Hierarchy. The Archbishop of Dublin has been made the object of the grossest misrepresentation and scurrility, and what is somewhat strange, some of the London Journals, which affect a regard for religion and the peace of Ireland, are imposed on by these calumnies.

As to the Government of Ireland, Lord Wellesley is placed in a very difficult situation. There is a strong party against him—not only politically, but personally, and it is the cry of this party, that Ireland cannot be quiet until

* These miracles far exceed those of the late Joanna Southcote; and are said to have been effected by the prayers and intercessions of Prince H. at certain hours—he has cured sickness, infirmity, and chronic diseases of various kinds—made the lame to walk, the blind to see—and even the dumb to become talkative—particularly in the case of an old woman; but in the latter miracle he was completely undone by Baron — who, in the Court of King's Bench, actually composed a noisy old Lady to become silent!