

he shall have been removed. His Councils are not in perfect union. The Secretary, Mr. Goulburn, acts, no doubt, in perfect accord with him and Mr. Plunkett; but the party opposed to the Lord Lieutenant affects to separate his Secretary from him, and thus to obstruct the march of his Administration.

With the Irish Chancellor, Lord Wellesley has had a hollow reconciliation. They meet in public and private, but without cordiality, sometimes not without bickering. Where Lord Manners offers a common place, or perhaps means a compliment, of which he is habitually studious, Lord Wellesley suspects sarcasm, and puts the allusion from him with a haughty rejection. Dublin is, at present, one of the most beautiful capitals of Europe, and, notwithstanding the state of the country, exhibits even fewer appearances of wretchedness than many other large cities.

### For Sale,

500 quintals Merchantable Cod fish,  
50 do. Scale do.  
50 Barrels Liver Oil,  
50 do. Canada FLOUR.  
Half barrels Irish mess PORK,  
English SOAP and CANDLES,  
Broad Cloths, Flannels, Blankets  
and a variety of other Manufactured Goods apply  
to  
**B. HACKETT.**  
Jan. 16, 1824. ff.

### Final Notice to Debtors.

THE Subscribers being fully authorized to receive all debts due to either of the late Firms of THOM, SALTER & Co, JAMES THOM & Co, or SMITH & THOM, do hereby give Notice to all persons who are indebted, in any way, to any of the above late Concerns, that unless they come forward and pay, or give security for the payment of the respective amounts due by them, between this date and the 1st day of June next, suits at Law will then be commenced for the recovery of the same.

James B. Franklin,  
John Fraser,  
Robert Noble.

N. B. The Books, Notes, and other documents, being still in the possession of Mr. ROBERT NOBLE, at the Store lately occupied by Thom, Salter & Co, he will receive all monies, and to whom communications may be directed,  
Halifax, 2d Jan. 1824

### Final Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late Hon. JAMES FRASER, or late Firm of JAMES FRASER & Co. by Note or Book Account, are hereby notified, That, unless they discharge their respective Notes or Accounts, between the date and the 1st April 1824, they will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection, without discrimination; and all persons who are in arrears for Interest, due on their Bonds and Mortgages, will likewise take Notice, That unless the same is regularly paid up, on or before that day, suit will be instituted for recovery of both Principal and interest,

JAMES D. FRASER,  
ALX. G. FRASER  
Acting Executors Estate late  
Hon. James Fraser, and Agents late Firm of James Fraser, & Co.

Halifax, Nov. 8 1823.

### 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	Hogs Lard,	SPICES
Port	Mustard,	
Sherry	Raisins,	
Lisbon	Currants,	
Teneriffe	Nutmegs,	
Fayal	Mace,	
Malaga	Cloves,	
Claret	Cinnamon,	
Jamaica Spirits	Pepper,	
Rum,	Aspicie,	
Cordials, assorted	Fine and Common Scotch	OILS
Bottled Porter;	Bacon;	
Molasses,	Fine and coarse Salt;	
Vinegar,	Superf. & com Flour,	
Sweet	Rye Flour,	
Seal	Indian Meal,	
Hyson	Patent Blacking cake	
Young Hyson	Indigo,	
Hyson Skin	Starch,	
Souchong	Fig Blue,	
Green	Old Castile Soap for	TEAS
Congo	family use;	
Bohea	Turpentine Soap,	
Double & Single refined	Mould and Dipt Can-	
Sugar;	dles;	
Brown Sugar,	Leaf & Twist Tobacco	
Better,	Scotch & Rappee Snuff	
Coffee,	Glass & Earthenware	
Chocolate	Writing and Wrapping	
Cheese,	Paper.	

### DRY GOODS.

Cotton Shirtings; A handsome assortment of printed Cottons  
Mens and boys blue Jeans; A good assortment of Flannels & Baize  
Kersey more and Swan down; Shawls & pocket Hanes kerchiefs;  
Waistcoats & Waistcoat Patterns; Cotton Wool;  
Men and women's cotton & worsted Stockings; Broad and narr. Cloth  
Men Women & children strong Shoes; Dimity  
Womens morocco & leather Slippers; Cambric Muslin;  
Men's and boys' coarse Hats; Long Cloths;  
Blankets;  
Dowlas;  
Bed Ticks;  
Nails & Window Glasses  
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.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

#### A DREADFUL ENCOUNTER.

In crossing the La Woolima, Isaaco met with a strange and nearly fatal adventure. In attempting to drive six asses across the river, just as he had reached the middle, a crocodile rose close to him, and instantly seizing him by the left thigh, pulled him under water. With wonderful presence of mind, he felt the head of the animal, and thrust his finger into its eye. This forced it to quit its hold; but it soon, however, returned to the charge, and seizing him by the other thigh, again pulled him under water. Isaaco had recourse to the same expedient, and thrust his fingers a second time into its eyes, with such force that it again quitted him, rose to the surface, floundered about as if stupid, and then swam down the stream, Isaaco in the mean time, reached the shore bleeding very much; the wound in his left thigh being four inches long, that on the right being somewhat less, but very deep, besides several single teeth marks on his back. In six days he recovered, so as to be able to travel.

Mango Park's 2d Journal.

### COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

#### CRIMINAL INFORMATION.

Mr. Brougham said he had to offer to the Lordships for a Criminal Information to be filed against Lieutenant P. Graham, of his Majesty's Navy. He made this application at the instance of the Rt. Hon. Lord Harbrough, and under the following circumstances. Mr. Graham was an officer belonging to the Preventive Service, and stationed in, or near, the Port of Dover. From the affidavit of Lord Harbrough it appeared that, in the early part of August last, his Lordship was landing from his pleasure yacht on the beach, at Dover, late at night, when he was met by a seaman who stooped him as he was proceeding to his hotel.

The Chief Justice—Was this in the day time?  
Mr. Brougham said, it was certainly late in the evening, after midnight. The seaman said he was one of the Preventive Service men, but he having no distinguishing mark of dress by which he might be known as such, his Lordship demanded to see his authority; upon which the sailor drew a pistol and said, "here is my authority." Lord Harbrough upon this called up his crew, not with a view of making any resistance, but that they might witness the restraint laid upon him. The seaman immediately held up his pistol, and fired it, not with any intention, as his Lordship was ready to acknowledge, of injuring any one; but as he conjectured, for the purpose of calling up some of his comrades. His Lordship then made a shew of proceeding towards his hotel, on which the sailor again interposed and stooped him, exclaiming—"By the Holy Ghost I'll cut you down, you b—." He was detained about a quarter of an hour, and then, on telling who he was, he was allowed to proceed to his hotel. The next morning he wrote to Lieutenant Graham, requesting an explanation of the authority upon which he had thus been detained; he received an answer stating, that the Lieutenant was at the Fort, and was ready to see his Lordship there if he thought fit to come to him. Lord Harbrough was accordingly preparing to go down to the Fort, when he was informed that Lieutenant Graham was on board Lord Harbrough's yacht searching the vessel. Upon receiving this information, he also went on board, and enquired on what authority he presumed to proceed in such a way. Mr. Graham stated that he had authority in consequence of his appointment, used much opprobrious language, and told him that, though he was an Earl, he would let him know that he was as liable to be searched as a common man would be. Lord Harbrough explained, that he had been already regularly searched; Graham replied in opprobrious language, and added, that his Lordship did not behave like a gentleman. At this period a Midshipman, named Smith, joined Graham, and Lord Harbrough said he should submit to superior force. Smith then interfered, and addressed some insulting language to his Lordship, who replied by advising him to be silent, and not to interfere, advising at the same time to a past transaction in which Smith had been a party, observing that he (Smith) ought to consider himself fortunate in escaping punishment on that occasion. Graham here again interposed, and observed that was not proper language to use to a gentleman, and an Officer in his Majesty's service; and as he did not know how to behave, he would teach him, at the same time handing over his card, and demanding satisfaction. To this Lord Harbrough replied, he should not adopt the course suggested by the Lieutenant, but make his appeal on the subject to the proper Authorities, and he in consequence made the present application to the Court. The Court granted a rule to shew cause.

#### BLOODY BANQUET.

The London "Observer" of Sunday Dec. 7, includes two immense sheets, without an advertisement in either, price 14 pence sterl. filled with the trials of Thurtell, Hunt and Probert, for the murder of Mr. WEARE, illustrated with six Engravings, viz.—1, Court House at Hertford, drawn during the trials; 2, Scene of the murder, with the gig in the lane; 3, Pond in the garden into which Thurtell threw the corpse of Weare; 4, The pond at Elstree, in which the body was found; 5, The Stable, with the deceased placed across the horse; 6, Cottage Window, from which Thurtell was seen dragging the body towards the pond in the garden.—Thurtell, it seems, was formerly a Lieutenant in the Royal Marines; but the circumstances which give peculiar interest to the case, are, the exposure of a band of infamous Gamblers; and the cool, determined manner, in which Thurtell blew out Weare's brains with a pistol, merely in revenge for £300 which the latter had won from him, or of which he had defrauded him; and the taking W's 30 guinea gold watch after the murder, by way of remuneration for his loss. The whole is a scene of unfeeling turpitude and full-grown villany.

### John Dempster HAS FOR SALE,

Hollands GIN  
Cognac BRANDY  
London Particular MADEIRA WINE  
Superior Old PORT  
Quebec BLEF first quality,  
Mould and Dipt CANDLES,  
Irish LARD in half Farkins,  
A few Pieces East India BANDANOEES, &c. &c  
The above articles are all of the very first quality and will be sold on Moderate Terms,  
Halifax, 16th January, 1824. ff.

### ACTS of the PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE, Passed during its last session.

#### An Act to punish persons guilty of MALICIOUSLY killing of maiming Cattle.

BE it enacted, &c. That if any person or persons shall, maliciously, unlawfully and willingly, kill, maim, wound, or otherwise hurt, any Horse, Mare, Gelding, Ox, Bull, Cow, Steer, Heifer, Sheep, or other Cattle, every such offender of offenders shall forfeit and pay unto the party aggrieved, treble the damage which he or they shall sustain; to be recovered by action of trespass, or upon the case, in any of his Majesty's Courts of Record in this Province.

2d. That any person or persons who shall be duly convicted of such offence, in his Majesty's Supreme Court, or General or Quarter Sessions of the Peace, shall suffer such punishment by imprisonment, or public whipping, as such Court shall, in their discretion, adjudge, Provided always, That nothing herein contained, shall subject any person to be punished or imprisoned, under the directions of this clause, who shall be proceeded against for damages by the party aggrieved; nor shall any person who shall have been punished or imprisoned, under the directions of this clause, be liable to any suit or action, at the instance of the party aggrieved, but such punishment or imprisonment shall be forever a bar to any such action or suit.

3d. That the Act, passed in the eighth year of his late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to prevent the malicious killing and maiming of Cattle," with every matter, clause and thing, therein contained, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

An Act in amendment of an Act, passed in the fifty-first year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the 3d, entitled, an Act for the better regulation of Attornies, Solicitors and Proctors, practising in the Courts of Law and Equity in this Province.

WHEREAS, by the third section of the above mentioned Act, it is enacted, that no Attorney shall have taken or retain, any Clerk who shall become bound, by contract in writing, after such Attorney shall have discontinued or left off, or during such time as he shall not actually practice or carry on the business of an Attorney; and, Whereas, doubts are entertained whether the Prothonotary, or Deputy Prothonotary at Halifax, being Barristers and Attornies, can now have, taken or retain, any Clerk under the provisions of the said Act:

BE it therefore enacted, &c. That any Prothonotary or Deputy Prothonotary in the Province, being a Barrister or Attorney, shall and may have, take and retain, one Clerk, who shall be subject to the same rules, regulations and directions, as in the said recited Act contained, and shall be entitled to admission in all other respects as Clerks of Attornies, actually carrying on the business of an Attorney.

#### An act relating to BRANDY, imported from certain Places.

WHEREAS the trade and intercourse between this Province and the foreign Ports in Europe and Africa, is highly advantageous to the people of this Colony, and tends greatly to the encouragement of the Fisheries thereof:

And Whereas, for the further increase and promotion of such trade and intercourse it is expedient to reduce the Duties payable on Brandy, imported from such foreign ports:

BE it therefore enacted, &c. That, during the continuance of this Act, instead of the rates and Duties imposed and payable under the present, or any future, Acts of the General Assembly of this Province, there shall be raised, levied, collected and paid, a Duty of Six Pence, currency, for every gallon of Brandy imported into this Province from any Foreign Port in Europe or Africa, or from Gibraltar, Malta or the Dependencies thereof, which Duty of six pence, shall be raised, levied, collected and paid, in the like manner, and subject to the like rules, ways and methods, and under such penalties and forfeitures, as the Duties and Rates hereby reduced.

And be it, &c. That this act shall continue and be in force, until the 25th day of March, which will be in the year of our Lord 1825, and no longer.

#### PURPORT OF THE SHUBENACADIE CANAL ACT.

This Act authorises the Lieut. Governor for the time being, whenever (within five years) a sufficient number of persons shall have associated themselves, to incorporate such persons into a Body, under the title of "The Shubenacadie Canal Company." Its capital not to exceed £75,000, two thirds in lands and tenements, one third in money, goods and effects. Officers for the first year to be named in the Letters Patent. The Company empowered to cut and open a navigable Canal between the harbor of Halifax and basin of Minas. The Governor and Council to grant such other powers and privileges as may be requisite or necessary; to impose restrictions relative to dimensions; rates and tolls to be taken, or other subjects, connected with the Canal; which is to be free and open to all H. M. subjects, on payment or tender of the toll or passimoney. Lands, the property of individuals, lying on the course of the Canal, to be obtained for the use of the Company, as in cases of making or altering any public highway, by verdict of a Jury and assessment of damages. Stones, gravel, logs, &c. taken from uncultivated lands, to be paid, or accounted for, to the owner, under appraisalment of three Freeholders, to be nominated by the nearest Justice of the Peace. Recompence for damage sustained by altering the course of any river or stream, to be adjusted by agreement with the parties interested; or Justices in Session and a jury. Passages for Fish up and down the rivers to be kept open.—Provincial Government not pledged to have any concern in the Canal, or to give any pecuniary aid. The whole to be the exclusive property of the Company for Ninety-nine years, from the date of the Letters Patent. Number and rate of Shares to be determined by the Company; as also the manner in which such Shares shall be transferable.—Unless within ten years, such progress shall have been made, as shall satisfy the Governor and Council, that there is a reasonable prospect of the Canal being completed within a limited period, this Act to cease and be no longer in force.

### Halifax Exchange Coffee-House.

WILLIAM MILLER respectfully acquaints his friends and the public that the business of the above Establishment will be continued as usual, and in returning his grateful thanks for the liberal patronage he has already experienced, trusts that by a steady and unremitting attention to the comforts of his customers, he will still receive their future favors and support.  
January 5, 1824.

### Souchong Tea.

A FEW Quarter Chests may be had for cash only, apply at this Office.

### CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
FRIDAY, Feb. 13.

### WEST INDIA TRADE, AND DUTY ON FOREIGN SPIRITS.

Mr. Tomlinson, of Conn. said, the object, on which, in his judgment, was conclusive against the additional duty proposed, was, that it would greatly diminish, if not annihilate, the West India trade.

It certainly would prevent the legal importation of foreign distilled spirits from the West India Islands.

He would examine the nature and extent of this trade; and, in doing so, he proposed to enter into details which, could not fail to be useful. The bill under consideration purports to be, and bears the title of, a bill to amend the several acts imposing duties on imports.—Certainly, in adjusting the numerous provisions of such a bill, the commerce of the nation ought to be brought distinctly into view, with all its ramifications and effects upon the other interests of the country. The trade with the West Indies had always been deemed of immense importance to the U. States. It was a profitable trade, affording a large balance in our favor. The exports to the West India islands consist mainly of the productions of this country, for which we can find no other market. It may be useful to state a few facts in relation to this trade, which is, by some gentlemen, so lightly considered. The most important articles of export to those islands, of domestic produce and manufactures, are Lumber, Fish, the various kinds of animal food, corn, corn-meal, and flour. The flour exported to those islands in 1822 was valued, at the custom house, at 2,753,427 dols. more than one half of all the flour exported from the country. The total amount of domestic exports to those islands, in 1822, exceeded 10,070,000 dols. and the exports of foreign growth and manufacture exceeded 2,390,000 dols. making an aggregate of exports exceeding 12,470,000 dols. The bullion imported from the same islands, in 1822, amounted to 297,191 dols. and the gold and silver coin to 1,750,932, it being almost one half of all the specie imported during that year. Ought such a trade to be disregarded? Ought it not to be encouraged, especially when it is remembered that it is carried on in the pork, the beef, the lumber, and breadstuffs, of the country, for which no demand exists in Europe? This trade, too, furnishes us with large quantities of colonial produce, which may be carried to an European market, and thus ultimately enriching the country by a double profit and freight. But this trade, Mr. T. said, had, in fact, languished under the operation of the duty imposed upon it in 1816; and, so far from being able to sustain further pressure, seemed to require the fostering care of the national government.

The importance of preserving the principal market which remained to the country for the productions that he had named, would be apparent by adverting to the great difference in the quantity of those articles exported in the year 1804, and in the year 1822. He had taken the year 1822, because the report of the exports in the year 1823 was not conveniently accessible, it not having yet been printed.—The value of lumber exported in 1804 was 2,548,000 dols. The value of the same article exported in 1822 sunk to 1,307,670 dols.—The animal food and animals exported in 1804 were valued at 4,284,563 dols. The exports of the same articles in 1822, were diminished to the comparatively small amount of 1,463,928 dols. He had taken these articles as fairly exhibiting the depression which this branch of our commerce has experienced within the period of 18 years.

### I. MANSFIELD & SON,

HAVE received from LONDON, LIVERPOOL, and GREENOCK, their usual supply of FALL GOODS; consisting of superfine, second and common Cloths; Flannels;—swansdown Vests; rose and point Blankets; Flannels; Bombazetts; Camblet for gentlemen's Cloaks; printed Cottons; Homespuns; Checks, Irish Flannels; Cambric, book and jaconet Muslins; Lajitation Cambric; Cotton and Linen Bedtick; Candlewick; Duck, Osnaburgh, Brown Hollands; a variety of Shawls and Hdkts, good East India INDIGO, &c

They have also on hand,

Boxes Tin, Sheet Iron, Iron and brass Wire; a variety of SLOP CLOTHING; with many other articles which they offer for sale at a small advance.

Oct. 5.

### Notice.

ALL persons having demands against the Estate of Mr. JOHN WADSWORTH, late of Chester, County of Lunenburg deceased, are requested to exhibit them, duly attested, to the subscribers, within eighteen months from this date; and all persons indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

GEORGE TANNER, Executor.  
ALEX. McDONALD,

July 25.

### Notice.

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late JOHN MCINTYRE MC COLLA, of Windsor, deceased, are requested to render their accounts, duly attested, to the Subscriber on or before the twenty first of June next; and all persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

HARRIET MC COLLA,  
Administratrix.

May 30, 1823.