

**William Foster,**  
INFORMS the Public, that he has removed from Messrs. Collins & Allison's Wharf, to that central situation, long known as Creighton's corner.  
Where he offers for sale,  
Bar, Bolt & Square IRON, Shear Moulds, and Plough Plate, & Rod IRON; Steel, Cast Iron Backs, Hinges, &c.  
All kinds of  
**Blacksmith Work**  
at the shortest notice.  
—ALSO—  
A few Kits Salmon Spiced and Soused.  
Jan. 9, 1824.

**Notice,**  
WHEREAS, the Copartnership existing between the Subscribers will expire on the 31st March next—those to whom they are indebted, will please render their Accounts for adjustment; and all persons indebted, (whose accounts were due on 31st Dec. last,) are requested to make early payment.  
**H. AUSTEN.**  
**WM. STAIRS.**  
Halifax, 10th Jan. 1824.  
AUSTEN & STAIRS,  
Now offer their extensive stock of BRITISH MERCHANDIZE, at reduced prices for cash, or approved credit:—Traders, and others, will find many articles, remaining on hand well worth their attention.  
Jan. 16.

**ENCYCLOPEDIA EDINENSIS;**  
OR,  
Dictionary of Arts, Sciences and miscellaneous Literature, in six quarto volumes.  
Illustrated with not less than one hundred and eighty Engravings.  
By JAMES MILLAR, M. D.  
A paper containing a summary of the leading articles contained in the 1st, 2d and 3d volumes of this valuable work; the price in parts or half volumes, and other particulars, may be seen on application at the W. CHRONICLE PRINTING OFFICE.  
Feb. 6.

**Industry from London.**  
DELOIS & MITCHELL have received by the above vessel the following articles, which they will dispose of at Private Sale, cheap for Cash  
51 chests Souchow TEA,  
5 bags Pepper,  
1 chest Indigo,  
3 bales Salempores.  
Oct. 10

**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 affect 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 oat 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, Sec'y.**  
Halifax, January 8, 1824.

**LAW BLANKS,**  
For sale at this Office.

## TO THE EDITOR OF THE WEEKLY CHRONICLE.

IN your paper of the 6th ult. I observed a sort of doggerel parody of a speech, said to have been delivered by Mr. Canning, at the great dinner lately given to that Gentleman, by Merchants and others at Liverpool, England.—Perhaps, on the score of liberality, some few sprinklings of Opposition wit and raillery may be occasionally admitted into papers most celebrated for Loyalty and Decorum—as were frequently, the burlesque Pindarics of Dr. Walcott, even when directed at the peculiarities of our late venerated and never-to-be-forgotten Sovereign; but candour requires, that whatever relates to Origin, or Character, especially of an individual to whom the United Kingdom has been so long, and so deeply indebted for the support of its honor, and its interests, in times of universal difficulty and danger—should, at least, have truth for its basis: Under this impression, I send you the following slight sketch of the early life and progress, of that highly gifted, and justly distinguished Statesman—  
—ERIN—

“GEORGE C. CANNING, Barrister at Law, the father of the present Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, was a branch of the Cunnings of Garvaghy, County of Londonderry, Ireland; but who settled at an early period of his life in London. His son, GEORGE, born in 1770, was educated at Eton, and Christchurch College, Oxford. Whilst a senior scholar in the first seminary, he contributed largely, in conjunction with Messrs. J. & R. Smith and J. Frere, to the Microcosm, a well known periodical paper, written by Etonians.—The papers written by him are signed B. He afterwards assisted in conducting the Anti Jacobin, or Weekly Examiner, in 1798.

“He was intended for the Law; but was soon diverted from thence into the more spacious field of Politics. In 1793 we find him in Parliament, representative for Newport, Isle of Wight.—In '96 he was elected for Wendover—appointed one of the Under Secretaries of State, and Reviewer General of the Alienation Office. On the retiring of Mr. Pitt from power in 1801, he resigned; and was the ensuing year returned for the borough of Tralee.—On the return of Mr. Pitt to office in 1803, Mr. Canning was appointed Treasurer of the Navy; which he resigned on the death of his Patron in 1806; and was then elected for Sligo.

“On the formation of Mr. Perceval's Administration in 1807, he became Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and was returned for Hastings; but in 1809, on an misunderstanding with his Colleague, Lord Castlereagh, respecting the fatal expedition to Walcheren, he resigned, and the celebrated duel took place, in which Mr. C. was wounded.  
“In 1812, he was chosen one of the Representatives for the opulent town of Liverpool; and became politically attached to the Marquis of Wellesley: His conduct from that period has been well known and highly appreciated by every public character throughout the United Kingdom.

“Mr. C. married the daughter of the late Gen. Scott, sister to the Duchess of Portland, with whom he received a considerable fortune.”

## FROM THE LONDON LITERARY GAZETTE.

**Exhibition of the Royal Academy, No. 9—**  
(Don Quixote in his study) by G. S. NEWTON,\* though but a foot square, is, to our taste, nearly the best picture in the exhibition. It represents the knight of the Woeful Countenance in the only character under which he should ever be thought of as an abstract person, namely, a perfectly serious, solemn, and even poetical one. He is seated among his books of chivalry, absorbed in meditation, and the attitude of his person and expression of his face are really capital. You seem to observe him just at that particular moment when he has fully made up his mind that nothing shall longer prevent him from becoming an example of what he has all his life been admiring. The deep meditation that has led him to this determination is written on his high brow and pale cheek; and the lofty courage and resolution that impel him onward are told in the fine attitude of the left arm and hand, while the diseased fancy and erring imagination, which prevent him from seeing the folly of his undertaking, and the ridicule that must attend it, are evidently to be seen in his wild, gazing eye alone. The character is conceived with great truth, and delineated with much taste and feeling. There is no mixture whatever of the ludicrous in it, or any thing that can suggest it.—And this is exactly as it should be. The abstract character of Don Quixote is a piece of pure passion and pathos from beginning to end. It is by his acts alone, and by the circumstances into which these acts lead him, that we have acquired ludicrous associations respecting him; and these associations should all leave him, and give way to a mixture of admiration and pity, whenever we think (as in the present instance,) of himself alone.

\* The Halifax Artist.

## FOR THE WEEKLY CHRONICLE.

HALIFAX, N. S. March 3d, 1824.  
MR. EDITOR,

IF we cannot call this the *Augustan Age*, we may at least call it the age of Scribblers and Gabbiers: our papers frequently exhibit cumbrous loads of Lunubration; and we have Orators, who, could they but spin yarn, as adroitly as they spin language, might soon clothe the whole Colony with *Homespun*. One of our worthy writers, (a great advocate for scholastic knowledge,) has lately thought proper to attack the Earl of Dalhousie, for having erected a building, which said writer is pleased to denominate a *College*, in Halifax; because, as he says, the Town is situated on a barren spot of ground; \* because it is rapidly decaying—and for various other unpleasant reasons, of which, though we cannot deny the truth, we may certainly be allowed to lament the cause—some traces of which may be found in a *PICTURE*, which lately made its appearance, under the title of “*Provincial Trade*,” by which it may be seen, that this unfortunate Town, “*decayed, and decaying*” as it is, is yet saddled with the payment of more than seven tenths of the whole Provincial Revenue; whilst Pictou scarcely pays one twentieth; and Annapolis a sum too trifling even to mention; and that too, whilst our Commerce, and Fisheries are languishing for want of that liberal encouragement, which their great importance, even to the Revenue, so justly requires; and half the Trade of the Out Ports is carried on by daring and successful *Smugglers*!—Sad indeed, is its case; and sad is the apathy of its Inhabitants, struggling as they are against a host of enemies and of evils, and devour.

\* This accurate calculator has asserted, that were the Province to expend £32,000 per ann. for 400 years, in clearing the land contiguous to Halifax, not more than ten square miles would be put into a state of cultivation: In answer to this, let him just take a view from Citadel Hill in the month of July next, and he will see more than a fourth of that extent in a high state of verdure and beauty produced by the industry of its owners, without a single furthing received, or even asked for, from the Provincial Treasury.

ed even by their ostensible friends:—But it is useless to dwell too long on serious, depressing subjects, for which it is not easy perhaps to provide a remedy. The *Mecenas* alluded to, wishes, it seems, to have a number of Colleges erected and endowed, in different parts of the Country; and calculates the ability of the Province to support them, not by its population, or by its affluence; but, strange to say, by its length and breadth—i. e. by the number of superficial feet, which it is supposed to contain! Nova Scotia, with 90,000 Inhabitants, is to erect and support, as many Universities and Seminaries of learning, as the state of Massachusetts, containing 700,000 Inhabitants, and probably more than ten times the wealth of this infant Province.

This mode of reasoning is far from affording satisfaction, or convincing us of the utility of the plan, unless we advert to the *grand purposes* which these noble and extensive establishments are intended to effect:—The “*Law's delay*” and the tardiness of legal process, have long been complained of, as very serious evils; inasmuch, that a poor Plaintiff can hardly expect to obtain his just dues in less than a twelvemonth from the commencement of his suit. Now, under such circumstances, it must be highly pleasing, to observe a ray of hope bursting through the gloom with which we have been hitherto surrounded.

It is well known, that with us, *Law* has ever been a peculiarly favourite study; and, with six or eight Universities only, properly placed, in different parts of the Province, and with a Legislature anxious, as ours has ever shewn itself, for the support and encouragement of Gentlemen of the Long Robe, we may fairly expect, that, within ten or fifteen years from the present time, our Courts may be assisted and relieved with not less than *Five hundred* thoroughbred LAWYERS, which must have a strong tendency to accelerate Business, and enrich the Province beyond calculation.

PRO.

## NOVA-SCOTIA BIBLE SOCIETY.

THE Annual Meeting of this Institution took place at the Royal Acadia School, on Monday the 1st inst. and was very numerous and respectfully attended by many of the Subscribers, and several Gentlemen and Ladies of the Town.

The Hon. Judge Stewart took the Chair on the occasion, and briefly called the notice of the Meeting to the important object which it is the purpose of the Institution to promote, the diffusion of the pure Word of God throughout the World; and begged their attention to the Committee's Report of the proceedings of the Society, and its various Branches throughout the Province, during the last year.

The Secretary then read the Report of the Committee, which, after a few previous observations, went on to relate the transactions and progress of the Institution and its several Branch Societies, which have been established in different Counties and Districts of the Province. From this review it appeared that the Nova-Scotia Bible Society, and most of the Branch Societies, were gradually increasing in numbers and activity, and that there was a considerable addition in the number of Subscribers during the year.

That in some parts of the Province there appeared a growing zeal and earnestness to forward this best of causes, which portended the happiest results, in the prospect which it afforded of a cheap and permanent supply of the Holy Scriptures to the Poor of our own land, and of no inconsiderable assistance to the great work of sending them abroad to countries now immersed in ignorance and Heathen darkness.

It appeared that many copies of the Scriptures had been gratuitously bestowed where persons were unable to purchase them: and that many others had been sold at cost or reduced prices.

That in addition to the Societies already in operation, an Association of Ladies for the purpose of providing the Scriptures for the poor of the District, as well as to assist in forwarding the general object of the Society, had been lately formed at Guysbo rough.

The Report proceeded to take a brief review of the splendid and widely extended operations, which continue to be carried on with unwearied activity, in the blessed cause of improving and enlightening mankind, by the dispersion of God's Word by the British and Foreign Bible Society. This noblest of human Institutions, in which all denominations of sincere Christians may conscientiously join in the divine purpose of propagating our common faith, has, since its commencement, disseminated upwards of Three and a half Millions of copies of the Scriptures throughout the world; besides having been the acknowledged instrument of originating and giving impulse to Institutions almost innumerable, in Europe, Asia, and America, having objects exactly correspondent with its own, and which are now in active operation, and hourly increasing in numbers and zeal.

The following Resolutions were then proposed and unanimously carried, having afforded opportunity to several of the Gentlemen who moved or seconded them, of making many appropriate and very interesting observations on the paramount excellence, unbounded success, and unabated energy of an Institution in which all Sects and Parties of the Christian world, having nobly sacrificed all lesser grounds of difference, have agreed to unite heart and hand in the holy purpose of promoting Glory to God and Salvation to Man.

**Resolved**—On motion of J. W. Johnston, Esq. seconded by the Rev. Mr. Lusher, That the Report of the Committee now read, be received and adopted by this Meeting, and that the same be printed under the direction of the Committee.

**Resolved**—On motion of S. C. W. Archibald, Esq. seconded by William O'Brien, Esq. That the thanks of this Meeting be given to His Excellency Sir James KEMPT, the President, for his continued Patronage at this Society.

**Resolved**—On motion of Thomas Roach, Esq. seconded by the Hon. Charles Morris, That the thanks of this Meeting be presented to the Hon. the Chief Justice, our Vice President, for his continued services to this Society.

**Resolved**—On motion of John Howe, Sen. Esq. seconded by the Rev. Mr. Reunie, That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the several Branch Societies and Associations for their continued zeal and exertions in support of this Institution.

**Resolved**—On motion of the Rev. Mr. Black, seconded by Dr. Head, That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Rev. James Robson, late Secretary, for his long and zealous services to this Society.

Judge Stewart having quitted the Chair.

**Resolved**—On motion of the Rev. Mr. Martin, seconded by Mr. Shannon, That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Hon. Judge Stewart, the Chairman, for his kind attention to the business of this day, and the many services rendered by him to this Society, and that he be requested to become one of the Vice Presidents of the Society.

The Honorable Chairman, in returning his thanks to the Meeting for their sense of his conduct conveyed by the last Resolution, closed with some very impressive remarks on the successful progress of the Society, the important benefits which have resulted from its labours, and the numberless blessings and advantages, with which it has pleased the Almighty to favor this our happy Country, during the existence of this Institution, in abundant worldly prosperity, and a singular and providential exemp-

tion from the evils and afflictions which have within the same space of time, been visited upon most other parts of the Christian world.

Halifax, March 1, 1824.  
P. S. The report of the Committee will be soon printed and ready for distribution.

## FOR THE WEEKLY CHRONICLE.

EXTRACTS FROM MR. BURKE'S speech to the Electors of Bristol, &c. Nov. 3, 1774, on his being declared duly elected.

“I AM sorry I cannot conclude without saying a word on a topic touched upon by my worthy Colleague. I wish that topic had been passed by, at a time when I have so little leisure to discuss it. But since he has thought proper to throw it out, I owe you a clear explanation of my poor sentiments on that subject.—

“He tells you, that ‘the topic of Instructions has occasioned much altercation and uneasiness in this City;’ and he expresses himself (if I understand him rightly) in favor of the coercive authority of such instructions. Certainly, Gentlemen, it ought to be the happiness and glory of a Representative, to live in the strictest union, the closest correspondence, and the most unreserved communication, with his constituents. Their wishes ought to have great weight with him; their opinion high respect; their business unremitting attention.—It is his duty to sacrifice his repose, his pleasures, his satisfaction to theirs; and above all, ever, and in all cases, to prefer their interest to his own. But, his unbiased opinion, his mature judgment, his enlightened conscience, he ought not to sacrifice to you, to any man, or to any set of men living. These, he does not derive from your pleasure; no, nor from the law and the constitution. They are a trust from Providence, for the abuses of which he is deeply answerable. Your representative owes you, not his industry only, but his judgment; and he betrays, instead of serving you, if he sacrifices it to your opinion.

“My worthy Colleague says, his will ought to be subservient to yours. If that be all, the thing is innocent. If government were a matter of will upon any side, yours, without question, ought to be superior. But government and legislation are matters of reason and judgment; and not of inclination; and, what sort of reason is that, in which the determination precedes the discussion; in which one set of men deliberate, and another decide; and where those who form the conclusion are perhaps three hundred miles distant from those who hear the arguments?

“To deliver an opinion, is the right of all men; that of constituents is a weighty and respectable opinion, which a representative ought always to rejoice to hear; and which he ought always most seriously to consider.—But authoritative instructions, mandates issued, which the Member is bound, blindly and implicitly to obey, to vote, and to argue for, though contrary to the clearest conviction of his judgment and conscience; these are things utterly unknown to the laws of this land, and which arise from a fundamental mistake of the whole order and tenor of our constitution.

Parliament is not a Congress of Ambassadors from different and hostile interests; which interests each must maintain as an Agent and Advocate, against other Agents and Advocates; but Parliament is a deliberative Assembly of one nation, with one interest, that of the whole; where, not local purposes, not local prejudices ought to guide, but the general good, resulting from the general reason of the whole. You chuse a Member indeed; but when you have chosen him he is not member of Bristol, but he is a member of Parliament.—If the local Constituents should have an interest, or should form an hasty opinion, evidently opposite to the real good of the rest of the community, the Member for that place ought to be as far, as any other, from any endeavour to give it effect. I beg pardon for saying so much on this subject. I have been unwillingly drawn into it; but I shall ever use a respectful frankness of communication with you. Your faithful friend, your devoted servant, I shall be to the end of my life—a Flatterer you do not wish for.

“To be a good Member of Parliament is, let me tell you, no easy task; especially at this time, when there is so strong a disposition to run into the perilous extremes of servile compliance or wild popularity.

“To unite circumspection with vigour, is absolutely necessary; but it is extremely difficult. We are now Members for a rich commercial City; this City, however, is but a part of a rich commercial Nation, the interests of which are various, multifarious and intricate.—We are Members for that Great Nation, which however is itself but part of a great Empire, extended by our virtue and our fortune to the farthest limits of the east and of the west. All these wide spread interests must be considered; must be compared; must be reconciled if possible.”

## 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.