

of the case. It was certain, that Mr. Brown considered himself bound at the time of receiving the protest, to provide for the Bill. He would not further recapitulate the evidence, which would be doubting its impression upon the minds of an enlightened Jury, from whom he was convinced the plaintiffs might expect a favorable decision.

Mr. Justice Reid—In making his charge to the Jury, very plainly exhibited those points of the case upon which their judgment would be employed. He said that the present case was an interesting and novel one, and was worthy of their most serious consideration, as what might frequently take place in the commercial intercourse of this country with Great Britain. He went through the details of evidence, and entered upon the subject of diligence on the part of the holders of the Bill. He observed that there seemed to have been an unaccountable delay from the 2d to the 29th of March; and this would argue in favor of the defendant. But by his subsequent conduct he seemed to have weakened his claim to consideration on the score of want of notice. The objection had not at first been made by him. He only objected that the protest was for non-acceptance. With regard to the distinction between the drawer and the indorser, he did not consider that it should operate upon the Jury. They were to consider whether the proper notice had, or had not been given in proper time, and by the proper channel. There was no law to dictate whether the Liverpool Packets were the most proper method of conveyance; and he thought that other ships might effect the purpose. This question lay with the Jury, and their knowledge of Mercantile affairs, would enable them to judge of the fact, whether due diligence had been employed by the plaintiffs. The Jury retired; and returned after considerable delay, and rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiffs.

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.

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

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 3, 1824.

LEGISLATURE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

On Wednesday March 3, his Excellency the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, in Council, was pleased to give his Assent to the several Bills following—entitled—

An ACT to authorise the Incorporation of a Company for making a Canal by the River and Lakes of Shubenacadie.

An ACT for the preservation of Trout.

An ACT in amendment of an Act, passed in the thirty-fourth year of his late Majesty's reign, entitled, An Act for the preservation of Partridges and Blue Winged Ducks.

An ACT to continue and amend an Act, entitled, An Act for the Summary Trial of Actions.

An ACT to continue an ACT, entitled, an Act in addition to, and amendment of an Act, passed in the forty-first year of his Majesty's reign, entitled, an Act for repairing, cleansing and paving, the Streets in the Town and Peninsula of Halifax, and for removing obstructions therein; and also the Act, in amendment thereof, passed in the forty-second year of his late Majesty's reign.

An ACT to regulate the expenditure of Monies hereafter to be appropriated for the Service of Roads and Bridges.

An ACT to alter and continue an Act, entitled, an Act imposing a Duty on Goods, Wares and Merchandise, imported from the U. States of America, and for appropriating the same.

An ACT to continue an Act, entitled, an Act in addition to, and in amendment of the several Acts now in force for repairing and mending Highways, Roads, Bridges and Streets, and for appointing Surveyors of Highways within the several Townships in this Province.

An ACT to continue an Act, entitled, an Act for granting a drawback of the duties on Brown or Raw Sugar used in the manufacture of Refined Sugars within the Province, and for regulating the mode of obtaining the same.

An ACT to continue the several Acts respecting the Liverpool Light House.

An ACT to continue the Act to provide for the accommodation and billeting of his Majesty's Troops, or of the Militia, when on their march from one part of the Province to another, and also the Acts in amendment thereof.

An ACT to amend an Act, passed in the fortieth year of his late Majesty, to amend an Act, passed in the first year of his said late Majesty's reign, for the repairing and mending Highways, Roads, Bridges and Streets, and for appointing Surveyors of Highways within the several Townships of this Province.

An ACT to continue an Act, entitled, an Act more effectually to secure the payment of the Provincial Duties of Excise, and to prevent Frauds in the collection of the Provincial Revenue.

An ACT to alter and continue the several Acts to provide for the greater security of this Province by a better regulation of the Militia, and to repeal the Militia Laws now in force.

An ACT to continue an Act, entitled, an Act for the better preservation of the Property of the Inhabitants of the Town of Halifax, by providing for a sufficient Watch at night.

An ACT to continue an Act respecting Aliens coming into this Province, or residing therein.

An ACT to alter and continue the several Acts for raising an additional Duty of Excise on all Goods, Wares and Merchandise imported into this Province.

An ACT in amendment of an Act, passed in the thirty-fifth year of his late Majesty's reign, entitled, An ACT to prevent the harbouring Deserters from His Majesty's Army, and the sale of Arms, Accoutrements and Clothing, belonging to His Majesty.

An ACT to continue an Act in addition to an Act, passed in the thirty-third year of the reign of His late Majesty George the Second, entitled, An Act for regulating the rates and prices of Carriages.

An ACT to amend and continue an Act, made and passed in the thirty-eighth year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, An ACT to amend and render more effectual an Act, passed in the eighteenth year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, An Act to prevent forestalling, regrating and monopolizing, of Cord wood, in the Town of Halifax, and also the Act, now in force, in addition thereto.

An ACT in addition to, and amendment of an Act, made and passed in the fifty-seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, An Act for regulating Elections of Representatives to serve in General Assembly.

An ACT to punish Persons guilty of maliciously killing or maiming Cattle.

An ACT to continue the several Acts relating to the Light House erected on Cranberry Island, near the entrance of the Gut of Canso.

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

An ACT to continue the several Acts of the General Assembly for raising a Revenue to repair the Roads throughout the Province by laying a Duty on persons hereafter to be licensed to keep Public Houses and Shops for the retail of Spirituous Liquors.

An ACT to repeal several Acts of the General Assembly, passed to prevent forestalling, regrating and monopolizing.

An ACT relating to Brandy imported from certain Places.

An ACT to continue the several Acts of the General Assembly for granting to His Majesty certain duties on Wine, Brandy, Gin, Rum and other distilled Spirituous Liquors, Molasses, Coffee and Brown Sugar, for the support of His Majesty's Government, and for promoting the Agriculture, Commerce and Fisheries, of the Province.

An ACT to continue an Act for establishing a Bridewell, or House of Correction, for the County of Halifax, and for providing a Police Office in said Town, with proper Officers to attend the same.

An ACT to alter, amend and continue, an Act for consolidating, and reducing into one Act, all the Acts, heretofore made, relating to Trespasses.

An ACT to restrain the issuing Writs of Attachment in certain cases.

An ACT to alter and continue the several Acts of the General Assembly, for the further increase of the Revenue, by raising a Duty of Excise, on all Goods, Wares and Merchandise, imported into this Province.

An ACT in amendment of an Act, made and passed in the fourth year of His present Majesty's reign, entitled, an Act to regulate the Jurisdiction of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas within the County of Cape Breton, and to fix and establish the Time and Places for holding of the said Inferior Court and General Sessions of the Peace in and for the said County.

Tuesday last his Majesty's Council and the House of Assembly waited upon his Excellency the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR with the following Address:—

To his Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir JAMES KEMPT, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant-

Governor and Commander in Chief, in and over his Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia, and its Dependencies, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

His Majesty's Council and the House of Assembly have learnt that your Excellency has obtained permission from our Most Gracious Sovereign to revisit your Native Country, and that it is your Excellency's intention to proceed upon your voyage soon after the close of the present Session of the General Assembly.

The two Branches of the Legislature feel it a duty, as pleasing as they conceive it to be incumbent upon them, to express to your Excellency, before they separate, the high sense they unanimously entertain of the many important services which you have rendered to this Province since you have administered the Government; and they assure Your Excellency that the Inhabitants of Nova Scotia most cordially participate in the sentiments of respect, esteem and affection for Your Excellency, with which his Majesty's Council and the House of Assembly are so deeply impressed.

Your Administration has been marked alike by energy and moderation, and those over whom Your Excellency presides, feel that their just claims have ever been received with kindness, and examined with attention, that you have heard with patience, and decided with firmness, justice and impartiality.

Under Your Excellency's superintending and vigilant inspection, the duties of the several Officers of the Provincial Government have been discharged with zeal and punctuality, and each of them has found that uprightness and diligence have insured to them from Your Excellency, both protection and support.

You leave the Province, Sir, tranquil and prosperous, and we beg permission to assure Your Excellency, that you carry with you the warmest wishes of its Inhabitants for your health and happiness, and their most earnest desire for your speedy return.

THAT your voyage may be safe and pleasant; that you may meet with the approving reception from our Sovereign, to which your merits so fully entitle you, and that your private affairs may soon permit you to resume the Government of this Province, are the sincere and ardent wishes of his Majesty's Council and the House of Assembly.

To which his Excellency was pleased to return the following Answer:—

Mr. President, and Gentlemen of his Majesty's Council

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Assembly,

I having been one of the first objects of my ambition, in the Administration of the Government, to possess the confidence and good opinion of His Majesty's Council and the House of Assembly, it with feelings of no ordinary degree of satisfaction that I receive this joint and most gratifying expression of your affectionate regard and approbation of my Public conduct.

It has been my constant endeavour to discharge the various duties of my station in a diligent, independent, and conscientious manner, and this course I have pursued to the best of my judgment—but it is the only merit, (if such it may be termed) to which I have any claim; for the services which your kindness and partiality have induced you to attribute to me, could not have been effected without the aid of your able advice and cordial support.

No greater blessing can happen to a Country than the existence of a mutual confidence between the Government and the People, and while harmony prevails in the Councils of the Legislature, the public prosperity is rarely lost sight of.

I HAVE so many inducements to return to a country, in which I take a very sincere interest, and where I have ever experienced great kindness, personal respect, and public support in my Administration of its Government, that my absence from the Province will be no longer than I can possibly avoid; and to me it will be a proud and pleasing duty, to report to our Gracious Sovereign the peaceful tranquility of this portion of his Majesty's Dominions, and the loyalty, contentment and happiness, which pervade all classes of His Majesty's Subjects in Nova Scotia.

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, 16th 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.
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.

Blacksmith Work

at the shortest notice.

—ALSO—

A few Kits Salmon Spiced and Soused.
Jan. 9, 1824.

INDIAN COTTONS, SILK BANDANOS, FLORENTINES, &c.

J. Lyons,

Is landing ex CANADA from LONDON:—FOUR Hundred pieces Salampores; 200 do. Baf-tas; 100 do. Silk Bandanoes; Romals; Sars nets Lintstrig & Florentines; which, with the British and Irish Piece Goods, received per JESSIE, will be sold on the very lowest terms.
HOLLIS STREET, adjoining Mr. M. G. BLACKS Stone Building.
May 23.

FOR THE WEEKLY CHRONICLE.

To the Editor,

SIR,

As your Paper has ever been open to the temperate discussion of all subjects which affect the interest of the Province, I beg leave to submit through you, a few plain observations upon the Memorial of the Inhabitants of Halifax to his Excellency, requesting him to withhold his Assent from the Bill relative to the Inferior Courts of common Pleas.

When I see, not only the number, but the respectability of the names subscribed to this Petition; when I consider the moderation and good sense which characterize so many of the Subscribers, I feel disposed to question my own judgment, and to doubt the correctness of an opinion which I have formed upon the most mature deliberation; but when I turn from the Petitioners to the Petition, and there see statements, not only unsupported by argument, but in direct opposition to matter of fact, cannot but conclude that these Gentlemen have hastily put their names to this paper; and that upon further consideration, the candid and impartial will come to a different conclusion upon the subject.

The Petitioners state, that they have witnessed with alarm the progress of a Bill altering the Constitution of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, by appointing three additional Judges, of the legal profession, to preside over the same:—That this Bill is not only of importance, as relates to the great expense that will be entailed on the Province, but that as far as they can ascertain, is at variance with the wishes of a large majority of its Inhabitants:—That a Bill tending to effect so material an alteration in the Judicature of the Province, has only passed by a majority of one; and that, as his Excellency must have observed with pleasure, that the Inhabitants of this Province usually submit with cheerfulness to such Laws as are enacted—he must perceive that a Law must bear with excessive severity which would induce the Inhabitants of this Town, to solicit the interference of his Excellency, to prevent its going into effect.

Now Sir, when the fact is, that this Bill does not alter the Constitution of the Inferior Courts in the slightest degree,—when, instead of being not only of importance, as relates to the great expense—(the only objection which can be urged against it, is the expense attending this measure,)—when, instead of effecting a material alteration in the Judicature of the Province, it alters it in no point whatever; when, instead of bearing with such excessive severity, as to induce the Inhabitants of the Town of Halifax to solicit his Excellency's interference, it has no bearing whatever upon the town of Halifax—must not men of common understanding be perplexed to assign a cause for so many respectable Persons having joined together to make such statements to his Excellency.

I have, Sir, asserted that the Bill does not alter the Constitution of the Inferior Courts in the slightest degree; it neither enlarges nor diminishes the powers, or duties of the Judge, nor the local jurisdiction of the Courts; it does not contain a clause which even regulates the Judicature of the Province; but leaving those Courts precisely in the same situation, as it respects all their privileges and duties, as they were before the Bill was introduced, it merely enables his Excellency to provide more efficient Judges to preside in them.

And let it be remembered Sir, that his Excellency has the power to make such appointments, without the aid of this Bill. He can appoint whoever he thinks fit to preside in these Courts; he can cancel the Commission of those who now sit in them, and direct a new one to such Gentlemen as he may deem most fit and proper; this Bill only enables him to pay a Salary to such Gentlemen of the legal profession as he may think it proper to appoint; and therefore it is only the expense of the measure that can be urged as an objection to it.

Who an anonymous Writer may be, is of little consequence to the Public, because it is his argument, and not his influence or his insignificance that should be considered; but I cannot refrain from declaring to you, that I have lived for many years in the Town of Halifax, and having so frequently witnessed the humanity, the liberality, the magnanimity and the moderation of this Community, I have seen with regret so many worthy Persons disturbing themselves upon a subject with which they have so little concern; and urging our excellent Governor, upon the eve of his departure from us, to take the strong measure of rejecting a Bill, which had passed both Branches of the Legislature.

I have said Sir, that this Bill has no bearing whatever upon the Town of Halifax: Let the Gentlemen read it, and they will see that the Court of Common Pleas in Halifax is not included in it; but, perhaps, I shall be told, that the Town of Halifax will bear a large portion of the burthen of the expense, which will be thrown upon the Province, by this measure: I have already said, that the expense is the only objection that can be made to it; and I am willing to admit, that the Town of Halifax pays a large portion of the Revenue; but no new tax has been imposed or is contemplated, to support this expense; there is no probability that the moderate duties now paid by the people of Nova Scotia would have been reduced in this or in the next Session of the Gen. Assembly if this Bill had not been proposed—and therefore, as the burthens of the Town neither have been nor will be increased by it, I submit it to the consideration of these Gentlemen themselves, whether it would not have been proper to have left a measure, in which their immediate interests were not involved, to the determination of the Constitutional authorities of the Country.

They admit themselves, "That the due administration of justice is an object of the highest importance, and that every measure which has in view its equal and impartial distribution is worthy the attention of an enlightened Legislature;" But they say, "That Laws which are enacted to attain that end, must in some measure be conformable to the habits and necessities of the Country upon which they are intended to operate." Do they then mean to assert, that the Administration of the Law, by persons who understand it, would not be conformable to the necessities of the People of this Province?—If they do, I think Sir, that men of plain sense have a right to ask for their reasons in support of this extraordinary position:—As it respects the habits of the People, they have certainly been too long habituated to hear men decide upon the Laws of the Land, who do not even pretend to a knowledge of them; they have seen confusion and perplexity prevail, where order and intelligence should be conspicuous; they have seen private interests and party feelings occasionally insinuate themselves into those tribunals, where public spirit and pure disinterestedness should ever preside; they have seen Sir, and to this many, many have become habituated—that the considerable and the unoppressed have long wished for a remedy for these evils; I can assert without the fear of contradiction; but I will not deny that if popular clamour against men of the legal profession can have such influence upon the respectable Men who have signed this Petition, that a large portion of the Inhabitants of the Province may be easily excited to join in it:—But a measure of this nature must be decided by reason, not by feeling. That men who are called upon to propound the Laws of their Country, should understand those Laws, cannot be disputed by any reasonable man.