

Ward Chipman Jan 24

THE

Weekly



Chronicle.

Vol. XXXIX.

FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1824.

No. 2016.

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

JAMAICA, Jan. 2.

FROM THE CORNWALL GAZETTE.

"If it be aught toward the general good, Set justice in one eye, and death in the other." Shakespeare.

The task of recording the unexpected, or rather, premature destruction of human beings, is, at any time, an unpleasant duty; but, when that event is occasioned, directly or indirectly, by the machinations of others, it becomes doubly unpleasant. The fate of the unfortunate creatures in St. Mary's, (8 Blacks) who forfeited their lives by their temerity, in conspiring and plotting a rebellion, must excite in the bosom of every feeling man, sentiments of pity and deep concern.—These poor fellows, as appears from the report, when put on their defence, though clearly convicted, denied the charge, and said they were WELL USED, well CLOTHED, and were QUITE HAPPY; one of them declared, that he NEVER was PUNISHED in his life; that great trust had been put in him, and that he was as well off as if he were free.

What will the Emancipators say to this?—We shall, no doubt, be accused of vindictiveness and the rankest injustice, as the inhabitants of Demerara have been—for what?—For not allowing these poor deluded negroes philanthropically and piously to rob and burn our houses, and afterwards to cut our throats! Retribution may yet fall on the heads of those cool blooded sophists—the proper authors, a betters, and advisers of this new mode of annihilating the whites of the colonies. The poor negro implicitly receives the sanction of these good men—delivered in pious ejaculations, and thus becomes an object 'more sinn'd against than sinning.' But as the end of punishment is intended as a check to the progress of crime—not as an indulgence of hostile feeling—as an example, not as a retaliation, these men may be justly viewed as the victims to absurd and wicked doctrines, and thus become objects of commiseration. Not so their instigators; these men, with the intention of doing our society a great injury, may, perhaps, do it an essential service. The present example, we would fondly anticipate, may be the most prominent that may happen to this country.—It may operate as a timely and salutary check to save the further effusion of blood, as well as the pernicious dissemination of principles, destructive to the well being and happiness of mankind.

Crimes are more effectually prevented, says Beccaria, by the certainty than the severity of punishment; and on this account, we have had to regret on one or two occasions, a relaxation in the punishment of hardened criminals, whose cause has been advocated by ignorance, or through motives of interest, founded upon antipathies or inveterate prejudice.—The people of the colonies, if fairly represented, and not calumniated, on the management and treatment of the slave population, would not labour under so much obloquy as has been hitherto attached to them. The most puny and unimformed scribbler in England, biassed by prejudice and ignorance, echoes the hue and cry of "No Slavery," although perhaps, himself the veriest slave alive.

The old standing emblems of Chains, Whips and Brands, grouped with editorial taste, adorn the classic columns of a late number of the Liverpool Mercury; and, though both rusty and musty, the Editor may convert his taste and ingenuity to profit by presenting them as models to the keeper of the New Penitentiary, where they may be turned to better account than in decorating his wiredrawn, sophisticated, and lying communication on the subject of Negro Slavery in Jamaica.

[The unfortunate story of the Sierra Leone Company, (1791—2,) is well recollected in Halifax; when 1500 stout, athletic Blacks were seduced from eligible Farm and Garden lots at Preston, and other places, which they had begun to cultivate to considerable advantage, both for themselves and the public—to become settlers on a soil, and in a Climate utterly unknown to them, (lat. 8 30 N.) and where many of them perished miserably within less than a year from their embarkation. As Charity was not the sole object with the planners of this humane Expedition, so the Agents of the Company gave a strong preference to the robust and healthy, leaving the aged and infirm behind, to shift for themselves, or become a burthen to the Town; which latter was literally the case in many instances—as the Records of our Poor House can testify.]—W. CHRON.

Souchong Tea.

A FEW Quarter Chests may be had for cash only, apply at this Office. Jan. 16, 1824.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS,

Tuesday, Feb. 3.

Parliament was opened by Commission this day, the Commissioners being the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Earl Westmorland, and the Earl Shaftesbury.

The Royal Speech was delivered by the Lord Chancellor as follows:—

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"We are commanded by his Majesty to express to you his Majesty's deep regret, that in consequence of indisposition, he is prevented from meeting you in Parliament upon the present occasion.

It would have been a peculiar satisfaction to his Majesty, to be enabled, in person, to congratulate you on the prosperous condition of the country.

"Trade and Commerce are extending themselves both at home and abroad.

"An increasing activity pervades almost every branch of manufacture.

"The growth of the Revenue is such as not only to sustain public credit, and to prove the unimpaired productiveness of our resources, but (what is yet more gratifying to his Majesty's feelings) to evince a diffusion of comfort among the great body of the people.

"Agriculture is recovering from the depression under which it laboured, and by the steady operation of natural causes, is gradually re-assuming the station to which its importance entitles it, among the great interests of the nation.

"At no former period has there prevailed throughout all classes of the community in this Island, a more cheerful spirit of order, or a more just sense of the advantages which, under the blessing of Providence, they enjoy.

"In Ireland, which has for some time past been the object of his Majesty's particular solicitude, there are many indications of amendment, and his Majesty relies upon your continued endeavors to secure the welfare and happiness of that part of the United Kingdom.

"His Majesty, commanded us further to inform you that he has every reason to believe that the progress of our internal prosperity and improvement will not be disturbed by any interruption of tranquillity abroad.

"His Majesty continues to receive from the Powers, his Allies, and generally from all Princes and States, assurances of their earnest desire to maintain and cultivate the relations of friendship with his Majesty, and nothing is omitted on his Majesty's part, as well to preserve general peace as to remove any causes of disagreement, and to draw closer the bonds of amity between other Nations and Great Britain.

"The Negotiations which have been so long carried on through his Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople for the arrangement of differences between Russia and the Ottoman Porte are, as his Majesty flatters himself, drawing near to a favorable termination.

"A Convention has been concluded between his Majesty and the Emperor of Austria, for the settlement of the pecuniary claims of this country, upon the Court of Vienna.

"His Majesty has directed that a Copy of this Convention shall be laid before you, and he relies on your assistance for the execution of some of its provisions.

"Anxiously as his Majesty deprecated the commencement of the war in Spain, he is every day more satisfied that in the strict neutrality which he determined to observe in that contest (and which you so cordially approved,) he best consulted the true interests of his people.

"With respect to the provinces of America, which have declared their separation from Spain, his Majesty's conduct has been open and consistent, and his opinions have been at all times frankly avowed to Spain and to other Powers.

"His Majesty has appointed Consuls to reside at the principal ports and places of those provinces, for the protection of the trade of his subjects.

"As to any further measures, his Majesty has reserved to himself, an unfettered discretion to be exercised as the circumstances of those countries, and the interests of his own people may appear to his Majesty to require.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"His Majesty has directed us to inform you that the Estimates for the year are prepared, and shall be forthwith laid before you.

"The numerous points at which, under present circumstances, his Majesty's naval force is necessarily distributed, and the occasions which have arisen for strengthening his garrisons in the West Indies, have rendered unavoidable some augmentation of his Establishments, by sea and land.

"His Majesty has, however, the gratification of believing that notwithstanding the increase of expence, incident to these augmentations, it will still be in your power, after providing for the services of the year, to make arrangements in some parts of our systems of taxation which may afford relief to certain important branches of the national industry.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"His Majesty has commanded us to acquaint you, that he has not been inattentive to the desire expressed by the House of Commons in the last session of Parliament, that means should be devised for ameliorating the condition of the Negro Slaves in the West Indies.

"His Majesty has directed the necessary information relative to this subject to be laid before you.

"His Majesty is confident that you will afford your best attention and assistance to any proposition which may be submitted to you, for promoting the moral improvement of the negroes, by an extended plan of religious instruction, and by such other measures as may gradually conduce to the same end.

"But his Majesty earnestly recommends to you to treat the whole subject with the calmness and discretion which it demands.

"It is a subject perplexed with difficulties which no sudden effort can disentangle.

"To excite exaggerated expectations in those who are the objects of your benevolence, would be as fatal to their welfare as to that of their employers: and his Majesty assures himself you will bear in mind, that in the correction of a long-standing and complicated system, in which the fortunes and the safety of large classes of his Majesty's subjects are involved, that course of proceeding is alone likely to attain practical good, and to avoid aggravation of evil, in which due regard shall be paid to considerations of justice, and in which caution shall temper zeal."

SHIPS OWNERS' SOCIETY.

On Tuesday the annual dinner of this Society took place at the London Tavern. The Earl of Liverpool, the President of the Society, took the chair; near him sat the Right Hon. George Canning, the Right Hon. Wm. Huskisson, Messrs. Croker, M. P., E. Ellice, M. P., J. Wells, M. P., A. Robertson, M. P., Alderman Bridges and Thompson, M. P., Thomas Wilson, M. P., G. Lyall, Esq., J. Buckle, Esq., and many other gentlemen eminent in the commercial world.

The dinner having been disposed of, and the cloth removed, the Chairman proposed the health of the King, which was drunk with three times three. The "Duke of York, and the rest of the Royal Family;" "Lord Melville and the Navy;" and "The Army," were likewise drunk with similar honours.

The CHAIRMAN said, that he rose to propose a toast most intimately connected with the object of the Meeting—namely, "Prosperity to the Shipping Interest of the United Kingdom." (Applause) In looking at the company before him, and considering the great interests which were involved in and connected with the Society which they were assembled to support, he could not avoid repeating what he had stated on former occasions—that the country owed much to the shipping interest.

(Hear, hear.) At the period of the change from war to peace, when every great interest laboured more or less under difficulties, no interest had suffered more than the shipping interest of the United Kingdom. That was the unavoidable result of circumstances; but whilst he said that no interest suffered more than the shipping interest by the transition from war to peace, he was also bound to add, what he knew to be the fact—that no interest had borne their sufferings so well. (Loud applause.) It was gratifying to know that the shipping interest, like all the other great interests of the country, was now emerging from the difficulties under which they had for many years laboured. On former occasions he had said, and he would now repeat, that to her maritime interest and her navy, this country owed its safety and greatness among the other nations of the world; and that that maritime interest and navy had been created and supported by the attention which had been bestowed on the interests of navigation; for it was not true, that before the interests of navigation received the support of Government and Parliament, the navy of this country, and consequently its safety, was what it had been since.

It had been often contended, that commercial wealth and a military spirit were incompatible; but the union of the navigation and maritime interests in this country was a proof to the contrary. The seamen who conducted our commerce in time of peace, learned thereby to be our protectors in time of war. It was no disparagement to the other interests of the country, to say that they were all, in some degree, subordinate to those connected with the maritime interest. Such being his opinions, he felt no hesitation in declaring, that the first of British manufactures was that of British ships, and that the class of the population which was most worthy of support was that of British seamen. (Loud approbation.) The noble Lord then proposed the toast which he had mentioned at the commencement of his speech, and it was drunk with great applause.

The health of the noble Chairman having been proposed by Mr. Lyall.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL said, that in consequence of what had fallen from the hon. gent., who had proposed his health, he should be ashamed that any person bearing his name should not be a friend of the shipping interest. (Applause.)

Mr. HUSKISSON felt much gratified, in finding that the proceedings of the Board over which he at present unworthily presided, had not appeared altogether undeserving of the support of the Ship-owners' Society, and of the distinguished honour of their enlightened approbation. It was the special duty of the person who filled the situation, to had the honour to hold

and commerce, but also over those which were connected with agriculture and manufactures. He might, perhaps, in the discharge of his duty, pursue a line of policy which would be considered detrimental to one particular interest, but it was only because he was obliged to look with an impartial eye to all the great interests of the country. The complaints of any particular class, however, always induced him to revise his opinions, and to re-examine the grounds on which they were founded. (Applause.)

Mr. CANNING rose, and was received with a general burst of applause. It was, he said, impossible for him to express his thankfulness for the kind manner in which the mention of his name had been received. When with his name was coupled a recommendation, that he and the rest of his Majesty's Ministers should attend to the maritime interests of the country, it was only saying in other words that they should remember that they were Ministers of England. If any thing could add to the satisfaction which he felt at being so kindly received by such a large body of his countrymen, it was the consideration that they represented an interest peculiarly English. The situation to which this country had raised itself—a situation far beyond that to which it was entitled by the extent of its territory or the amount of its population—was mainly to be attributed to that interest which provided in time of peace the means of vigorous exertion in war. For many years past, the commanding situation of Great Britain had entitled it to interfere in matters in which its own immediate interests were not concerned. We had been called on to combat for the world, and it had been shown, that whilst with one hand we held the trident which ruled the seas, with the other we were able to launch the thunderbolts of war. (Loud cheers.) How great soever those exploits may have been—however they may, in the page of history, enhance the extraordinary exertions of this small island, which has acted so conspicuous a part in war by land and sea, we ought never to forget that the root of those splendid achievements is here—in the maritime interests of England. (Cheers.) We ought never to forget, that at all periods the field of our native glory is that sea which disjoins all other countries from each other, but which unites them all to England. (Cheers.) It must be a great satisfaction to us, after all the exertions of the late war, and after the lassitude and exhaustion natural to a state of peace, and arising from the intensity of those exertions, that we are now fast recovering our native, accustomed, and original strength, and rising as giants refreshed from toil and not from sleep. (Cheers.) It must be a satisfaction to those who, like this society, know the secret of our strength, and the talisman of our power, to see to what exertions they might be carried on future occasions, with a view to which you recommend the duty of cherishing those sources of our strength and sources of our power. (Cheers.) There never was a period at which this country was in a course that promised more permanent or growing prosperity—a prosperity which I trust no accident may interrupt; but if any accident should in-curr it, let us, remember the experience of the past, look forward with confidence to a future, as gratifying as the present. (Loud cheers.) The right hon. gent. then concluded with proposing the health of the Vice Presidents of the Society.

At half-past ten o'clock the Chairman retired, and was followed by the majority of the company.

By the AURORA and CANADA from LONDON; JESSIE and VICTORY from LIVERPOOL—

W. A. & S. Black,

HAVE received a GENERAL SUPPLY of GOODS in their Line, among which are

- Best SOUCHONG TEA
- Black Pepper
- Poland Starch
- Crown Blue
- Footscap & Pott Paper
- Superior German & Blistered Steel
- Guilfin's prime & double refined Scythes
- Nails & Spikes, all sizes
- Cotton & Wool Cards
- Pound and Paper Pins
- Weavers' Reeds
- Sail Twine
- London WHITE LEAD
- Green, blue and black Paints
- Boiled & raw Linseed Oil
- Salt Petre
- Gun & Black Lead
- Ivory Black
- Brunswick Blacking
- Day & Martin's do.
- Shoe Thread
- Black'd closing do.
- Cod Lines
- Mackere Nets, &c.

Together with a Complete Assortment of HARDWARE, and other Goods, which they will sell upon the lowest terms for CASH or approved Credit. May 23.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, (BLANK)