

W. P. Ripman Esq.

THE

Weekly



Chronicle.

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1823.

No. 2003.

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

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the term of Copartnership subsisting between the subscribers, under the firm of JAMES RATCHFORD & Co. is this day expired; they therefore, request all persons having demands on the said firm, to present their accounts for payment; and all persons indebted to the firm, to make immediate payment, or give satisfactory security.

James Ratchford,
Thomas Ratchford,
James Ratchford, junior.
Parrsborough, June 24, 1823.—6w.

THE Business heretofore carried on by James Ratchford, Thomas Ratchford, and James Ratchford, jun. under the firm of James Ratchford & Co. will, in future, be conducted under the same firm, by the subscribers; who have this day entered into Copartnership for that purpose, and have received by the recent arrivals from England, via St. John, N. B. an extensive assortment of BRITISH MERCHANDIZE (adapted to trade,) which they offer for sale, cheap for Cash, or in Barter for Dimension Deals, Boards, Staves, or any kind of country produce.

James Ratchford,
James Ratchford, junior,
Elisha De W. Ratchford,
Parrsborough, June 28, 1823.
N. B. J. R. & Co. have on hand Rum, Sugar and Molasses for sale, as above, by puncheon, so less quantity. 6w.

Notice.

The Business formerly carried on under the late firm of

JAMES FRASER & Co.

being now continued by the Subscribers—they beg leave to inform the public, they have received by the late arrivals from London, Liverpool & Greenock, the following articles:—

HYSON, Souchong and Congou TEAS,
E. I. Bandaos and Salempores,
An assortment of Slops,
Best S. fine, and fine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Doubt's and single refined Loaf Sugar,
Irish Lihens 4/4,
Scotch Carpeting,
Blue and all color'd Threads,
Best Alloa Ale in casks 4 dozen,
And a few pipes Holland Geneva;

Which they offer for Sale on reasonable terms, at their Store on Marchington's wharf:

ALSO,

A large quantity STOVED SALT, and a few barrels best Jamaica Sugar.

FRASER'S & Co.

May 22, 1823.

For Sale.

By the Subscriber on *Black, Forsyth & Cos* Wharf—Just landed from the MINERVA from Greenock:—

COGNAC Brandy } of First quality,
Hollands Geneva }
Port Wine }
Refined Sugar }
Irish Prime Mess Pork }
Ditto do. Beef }
do. Rendered Lard }
Mould & Dipt Candles }
Paints, Oil & Putty }
A few Half bls. & Kegs Barley.

May 10. JOHN DEMPSTER.

New Goods.

The Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public—

THAT, besides the usual supply of GOODS per the GREENOCK vessels, he has received case of IMITATION TIPPETS, Handkerchiefs, Shawls, single and double Scarfs. Also—an assortment of rich figured RIBBONS.

A few pieces fashionable MARSEILLES VESTING, a case Pot, Foolscap, and Post PAPERS; blank, ruled, copy and Toy-Books, &c. &c. CARPETING, and a variety of HEARTH RUGS Cheapside, }
May, 1823 } ANDREW D. RUSSELL.

IRON

WILLIAM FOSTER,

HAS imported in ships Victory and Mercator IRON bolt, flat and square IRON, all sizes; best Crawley STEEL plough moulds, and plough plate iron, cast iron backs, hot hearths, and cheeks for grates, cast iron mould boards, without heads, spades and shovels, two Mooring Chains, made of 2 iron, with swivels in each; all of which he will sell on moderate terms.

Also, VINEGAR—Ploughs and Wheel Barrows
June 6.

BOGGS & HARTSHORNE

Have received by the late arrivals from England their SPRING IMPORTATION, comprising

A GENERAL assortment of IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY and HARDWARE, Bar and Bolt IRON, Gun Powder, Shot, Window Glass, Paints, Oil &c.—They have for sale, a consignment of

London Particular MADEIRA, BRONTE, and PORT WINES:

Also, Grenada, RUM, entitled to the long drawback and fresh Oat-Meal and shell'd Barley.
May 18.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER, EXTRA, Dec. 2.

This day, at 12 o'clock, the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES transmitted to both Houses of Congress, by the hands of his private Secretary, the following

MESSAGE:

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

MANY important subjects will claim your attention during the present session, of which I shall endeavour to give, in aid of your deliberations, a just idea in this communication. I undertake this duty with diffidence, from the vast extent of the interests on which I have to treat, and of their great importance to every portion of our Union. I enter on it with zeal, from a thorough conviction that there never was a period, since the establishment of our revolution, when, regarding the condition of the civilized world, and its bearing on us, there was greater necessity for devotion in the public servants to their respective duties, or for virtue, patriotism and union, in our constituents.

Meeting in you a new Congress, I deem it proper to present this view of public affairs in greater detail than might otherwise be necessary. I do it, however, with peculiar satisfaction, from a knowledge that, in this respect, I shall comply more fully with the sound principles of our government. The people being with us exclusively the sovereign, it is indispensable that full information be laid before them on all important subjects, to enable them to exercise that high power with complete effect. If kept in the dark, they must be incompetent to it.—We are all liable to error, and those who are engaged in the management of public affairs are more subject to excitement, and to be led astray by their particular interests and passions, than the great body of our constituents, who, living at home; in the pursuit of their ordinary avocations, are calm but deeply interested spectators of events, and of the conduct of those who are parties to them. To the people, every department of the government, and every individual in each, are responsible, and the more full their information, the better can they judge of the wisdom of the policy, pursued, and of the conduct of each in regard to it. From their dispassionate judgment, much aid may always be obtained, while their approbation will form the greatest incentive, and most gratifying reward, for virtuous actions; and the dread of their censure the best security against the abuse of their confidence.—Their interests, in all vital questions, are the same, and the bond by sentiment, as well as by interest, will be proportionably strengthened as they are better informed of the real state of public affairs, especially in difficult conjunctures. It is by such knowledge that local prejudices and jealousies are surmounted, and that a national policy, extending its fostering care and protection to all the great interests of our Union, is formed and steadily adhered to.

A precise knowledge of our relations with foreign powers, as respects our negotiations and transactions with each, is thought to be particularly necessary. Equally necessary is it, that we should form a just estimate of our resources, revenue and progress in every kind of improvement connected with the national prosperity and public defence. It is by rendering justice to other nations, that we may expect it from them. It is by our ability to resent injuries, and redress wrongs, that we may avoid them!

The Commissioners under the fifth article of the treaty of Ghent, having disagreed in their opinions respecting that portion of the boundary between the territories of the United States and of Great Britain, the establishment of which had been submitted to them, have made their respective reports, in compliance with that article, that the same might be referred to the decision of a friendly power. It being manifest, however, that it would be difficult, if not impossible, for any power to perform that office without great delay and inconvenience to itself, a proposal has been made by this Government, and accepted by that of Great Britain, to endeavour to establish that boundary by amicable negotiation. It appearing, from long experience, that no satisfactory arrangement could be formed of the commercial intercourse between the United States and the British Colonies in this hemisphere, by legislative acts; while each party pursued its own course, without agreement or concert with the other, a proposal has been made to the British government to regulate this commerce by treaty, as it has been to arrange, in like manner, the just claims of the citizens of the United States inhabiting the states and territories bordering on the lakes and rivers which empty into the St. Lawrence, to the navigation of that river to the ocean. For these and other objects of high importance to the interests of both parties, a negotiation has been opened with the British Government, which, it is hoped, will have a satisfactory result.

The Commissioners under the sixth and seventh articles of the treaty of Ghent, having successfully closed their labours in relation to the sixth, have proceeded to the discharge of those relating to the seventh. Their progress in the extensive survey required for the performance of their duties, justifies the presumption that it will be completed in the ensuing year.

The negotiation which had been long depending with the French Government on several important subjects, and particularly for a just indemnity for losses sustained in the late wars by the citizens of the U. States, under unjustifiable seizures and confiscations of their property, has not, as yet, had the desired effect. As this claim rests on the same principle with others which have been admitted by the French Government, it is not perceived on what just ground, it can be rejected. A Minister will be immediately appointed to proceed to France, and resume the negotiation on this and other subjects which may arise between the two nations.

At the proposal of the Russian Imperial government, made through the minister of the Emperor re-

siding here, a full power and instructions have been transmitted to the Minister of the U. States at St. Petersburg, to arrange, by amicable negotiation, the respective rights and interests of the two nations on the north-west coast of this continent. A similar proposal had been made by his Imperial Majesty to the Government of Great Britain, which has likewise been acceded to. The government of the U. States has been desirous, by this friendly proceeding, of manifesting the great value which they have invariably attached to the friendship of the Emperor, and their solicitude to cultivate the best understanding with his government. In the discussions to which this interest has given rise, and in the arrangements by which they may terminate, the occasion has been judged proper for asserting, as a principle in which the rights and interests of the U. States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintained, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers.

Since the close of the last Session of Congress, the commissioners and arbitrators, for ascertaining and determining the amount of indemnification which may be due to citizens of the U. States, under the decision of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, in conformity to the convention concluded at St. Petersburg, on the twelfth of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, have assembled in this city, and organized themselves as a board for the performance of the duties assigned to them by that treaty. The commission constituted under the eleventh article of the treaty of twenty second February, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, between the United States and Spain, is also in session here; and as the term of three years, limited by the treaty for the execution of trust, will expire before the period of the next regular meeting of Congress, the attention of the legislature will be drawn to the measures which may be necessary to accomplish the objects for which the commission was instituted.

In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, adopted at their last session, instructions have been given to all the Ministers of the United States accredited to the powers of Europe and America, to propose the proscription of the African slave trade, by classing it under the denomination, of Piracy. Should this proposal be acceded to, it is not doubted that this odious and criminal practice will be promptly and entirely suppressed.—It is earnestly hoped that it will be acceded to, from a firm belief that it is the most effectual expedient that can be adopted for the purpose.

At the commencement of the recent war, between France and Spain; it was declared by the French Government that it would grant no commissions to privateers, and that neither the commerce of Spain herself, nor of neutral nations, should be molested by the naval force of France, except in the breach of a lawful blockade. This declaration, which appears to have been faithfully carried into effect, concurring with principles proclaimed and cherished by the United States, from the first establishment of their independence, suggested the hope that the time had arrived when the proposal for adopting it as a permanent and invariable rule in all future maritime wars, might meet the favorable consideration of the great European powers. Instructions have accordingly been given to our ministers with France, Russia and Great Britain, to make those proposals to their respective governments; and, when the friends of humanity reflect on the essential amelioration to the condition of the human race, which would result from the abolition of private war on the sea, and on the great facility by which it might be accomplished, requiring only the consent of a few sovereigns, an earnest hope is indulged that these overtures will meet with an attention, animated by the spirit in which they were made, and that they will ultimately be successful.

The ministers who were appointed to the Republics of Colombia and Buenos Ayres, during the last session of Congress, proceeded, shortly afterwards, to their destined nations. Of their arrival there, official intelligence has not yet been received. The minister appointed to the Republic of Chili, will sail in a few days. An early appointment will also be made to Mexico. A minister has been received from Colombia, and the other governments have been informed that ministers, or diplomatic agents of inferior grade, would be received from each, accordingly as they might prefer the one or the other.

The minister appointed to Spain, proceeded, soon after his appointment, for Cadiz, the residence of the sovereign to whom he was accredited. In approaching that port, the frigate which conveyed him was warned off by the commander of the French squadron, by which it was blockaded, and not permitted to enter, although apprised, by the captain of the frigate, of the public character of the person whom he had on board, the landing of whom was the sole object of his proposed entry. This act, being considered an infringement of the rights of ambassadors and of nations, will form a just cause of complaint to the government of France, against the officer by whom it was committed.

The actual condition of the public finances more than realizes the favorable anticipations that were entertained of it at the opening of the last session of Congress. On the first of January, there was a balance in the Treasury of four millions two hundred and thirty-seven thousand four hundred and twenty-seven dollars and fifty five cents. From that time to the thirteenth of September, the receipts amounted to upwards of sixteen millions one hundred thousand dollars, and the expenditures to eleven millions four hundred thousand dollars. During the fourth quarter of the year, it is estimated, that the receipts will, at least, equal the expenditures, and that there will remain in the Treasury, on the first day of January next, a surplus of nearly nine millions of dollars.

On the first of January, eighteen hundred and twenty five, a large amount of the war debt, and part of the Revolutionary debt, become redeemable. Additional portions of the former will continue to become redeemable, annually, until the year eighteen hundred and thirty five. It is believed, however, that if the United States remain at peace, the whole of that debt may be redeemed by the ordinary revenue of those years during that period, under

the provision of the act of March third, eighteen hundred and seventeen, creating the sinking fund, and in that case the only part of the debt, that will remain after the year eighteen hundred and thirty five, will be the seven millions of five per cent stock, subscribed to the Bank of the United States, and the three per cent Revolutionary debt, amounting to thirteen millions two hundred and ninety six thousand and ninety nine dollars and six cents, both of which are redeemable at the pleasure of the government.

The state of the army, in its organization and discipline, has been gradually improving for several years, and has now attained a high degree of perfection. The military disbursements have been regularly made, and the accounts regularly and promptly rendered for settlement. The supplies, of various descriptions, have been of good quality, and regularly issued at all of the posts. A system of economy and accountability has been introduced into every branch of the service, which admits of little additional improvement. This desirable state has been attained by the act reorganizing the staff of the army, passed on the fourteenth of April, eighteen hundred and eighteen.

The moneys appropriated for fortifications have been regularly and economically applied, and all the works advanced as rapidly as the amount appropriated would admit. Three important works will be completed in the course of this year; that is, Fort Washington, Fort Delaware, and the Fort at the Rigolets, in Louisiana.

The Board of Engineers, and the Topographical Corps, have been in constant and active service, in surveying the Coast, and projecting the works necessary for its defence.

The Military Academy has attained a degree of perfection, in its discipline and instruction equal, as is believed, to any institution of its kind in any country.

The money appropriated for the use of the Ordnance Department, has been regularly and economically applied. The fabrication of arms at the national armories, and by contract with the Department, has been gradually improving in quality and cheapness. It is believed that their quality is now such as to admit of but little improvement.

The completion of the Fortifications renders it necessary that there should be a suitable appropriation for the purpose of fabricating the cannon and carriages necessary for those works.

Under the appropriation of five thousand dollars, for exploring the Western waters for the location of a site for a Western Armory, a commission was constituted; consisting of col. McRee, col. Lee, and capt. Talcott, who have been engaged in exploring the country. They have not yet reported the result of their labors; but it is believed they will be prepared to do it, at an early part of the session of Congress.

During the month of June last, Gen. Ashley and his party, who were trading under a license from the government, were attacked by the Ricarees, while peaceably trading with the Indians, at their request. Several of the party were killed and wounded, and their property taken or destroyed.

Col. Leavenworth, who commanded Fort Atkinson, and the Council Bluffs, the most western post, apprehended that the hostile spirit of the Ricarees would extend to other tribes in that quarter; and that thereby the lives of the traders on the Missouri, and the peace of the Frontier, would be endangered, took immediate measures to check the evil.

With a detachment of the regiment stationed at the Bluffs, he successfully attacked the Ricaree villages, and it is hoped that such an impression has been made on them, as well as on the other tribes on the Missouri, as will prevent a recurrence of future hostility.

The report of the Secretary of War, which is here with transmitted, will exhibit, in greater detail, the condition of the Department in its various branches; and the progress which has been made in its administration, during the three first quarters of the year. [Returns of the Militia are here adverted to, with some remarks as to the importance of that body.]

The report of the Secretary of the Navy, which is now communicated, furnishes an account of the administration of that Department, for the three first quarters of the present year, with the progress made in augmenting the navy, and the manner in which the vessels in commission have been employed. The usual force has been maintained in the Mediterranean Sea, the Pacific Ocean, and along the Atlantic Coast, and has afforded the necessary protection to our commerce in those seas.

In the West Indies and the Gulf of Mexico, our naval force has been augmented, by the addition of several small vessels, provided for by the act authorizing an additional naval force for the suppression of piracy, passed by Congress at their last session. That armament has been eminently successful in the accomplishment of its object. The prizes, by which our commerce in the neighbourhood of the Island of Cuba had been afflicted, have been repressed, and the confidence of our merchants, in a great measure, restored.

The patriotic zeal and enterprize of Commodore Porter, to whom the command of the expedition was confided, has been fully seconded by the officers and men under his command. And in reflecting, with high satisfaction, on the honorable manner in which they have sustained the reputation of their country and its navy, the sentiment is alloyed only by a concern, that in the fulfilment of that arduous service, the diseases incident to the season, and the climate in which it was discharged, have deprived the nation of many useful lives, and among them of several officers of great promise.

In the month of August, a very malignant fever made its appearance at Thompson's Island, which threatened the destruction of our station there. Many perished, and the commanding officer was severely attacked. Uncertain as to his fate, and knowing that most of the medical officers had been rendered incapable of discharging their duties, it was thought expedient to send to that post an officer of rank and experience, with several skilful surgeons, to ascertain the origin of the fever, and the probability of its recurrence there in future seasons, to furnish every assistance to those who were suffering, and if practicable to avoid the necessity of abandoning so important a station.—Commodore Rogers, with a