

# Supplement THE Weekly Chronicle.

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1824.

No. 2006.

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

## 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. 18.

## To be Sold at private Sale.

ALL that Tract of Land belonging to the Subscriber, and now occupied by William Bannerman, Esq. situate, lying and being, on the East side of the GUT of CANSO; and is known as Lots Nos. 14, 15, 16, & 17, containing in the whole about 500 acres, more or less—There are two Dwelling Houses, with a good Garden on the premises, and about Thirty Acres of land cleared; One half of which is fit for the plough. The Land is in general of a good Soil, and there are three good Brooks running through it; One of which is strong enough to drive a Grist Mill, in the driest season of the year—There are also enough of pines growing on the lands to erect any buildings that may be wanted; and the situation is well calculated to answer either a Trader or Farmer.—The Land will be sold in small Lots, or One Lot, as purchasers may wish; and any further particulars will be furnished, on application, either to the subscriber, at Arishat, or to the said WILLIAM BANNERMAN, Esq. on the premises. CLEMENT HUBERT.

SHIP BREAD, &c.

THE Subscriber is this day landing from Schr. Rein-deer, at Mr. Thomson's Wharf, and offers for Sale,

100 Bags Ship Bread, Rye Flour, Tobacco, & Corn.

JOHN H. BRAINE, 239 Upper Water street.

May 2.

## For Sale,

At the Stores of the late Firm of JAMES FRASER & Co.

Best and common SOUCHONG TEA, Double refined LOAF SUGAR, and Finesst SALT.

## TO LET.

And possession given immediately.

THE Store on Marchington's Wharf, in the north range of buildings, adjoining the Premises of Messrs. Boggs & Hartshorne, with the use of an excellent Fish Screw therein. For further particulars apply to JAMES D. FRASER, & ALEX. FRASER, Acting Executors to the Estate of the late Hon. J. Fraser.

## ALSO TO LET.

THAT pleasant Summer Residence, at Windsor, known by the name of SPRUCE GROVE.—There are excellent Stables and Pasturing, with a Garden attached to the House. Apply to the Rev. W. C. KING, at Windsor, or JAMES D. FRASER, Halifax.

Halifax, 3d, Jan, 1823.

## SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

A very numerous and respectable Meeting of the Halifax Diocesan committee of this Society at the National School, on Wednesday the 1st of Dec.

His Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of Dalhousie in the Chair.

The attention of the Committee was called to the injury which is sustained from the want of some funds which may be applied to the benevolent objects of this Committee within the Diocese of Nova Scotia; as the benefactions of Members of the Society, at their entrance, and their Annual Subscriptions are the exclusive property of the Parent Society.

Whereupon it was unanimously Resolved,

That a column be opened in the Subscription Book of this Committee, for the names of such persons (whether Members of the Society or otherwise) as may be pleased to subscribe any sum, not less than half a Guinea, annually, for the benefit of this Committee; with understanding that all persons, so subscribing, although they may not be Members of the Society, shall thereby become Members of this Committee, and be entitled to purchase books at the reduced prices, and to attend and vote at all its Meetings.

JOHN INGLIS, Secretary

\* \* Any Contributions or Subscriptions in pursuance of the above Resolution, will be thankfully received by the Secretary, Treasurer or Assistant Secretary.

A new Catalogue of the Books, on sale by the committee, including the numerous additions which have lately been made to its stock, will soon be ready for distribution.

Those few Members of the Society, whose subscriptions are in arrears, are very respectfully requested to send the amount to Mr. James C. Cochran Assistant Secretary.

## Hides.

JUST received per brig Irene, (John Findlay master) from Bahia—700 dry salted HIDES—for sale by Nov. 7. GEORGE P. LAWSON.

## PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

At one o'clock on Saturday, Jan. 10, his Majesty's Council waited upon his Excellency with the following Address:

To his Excellency Lieutenant General Sir James Kempt, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable 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, with sincere pleasure anticipate the universal joy that will prevail throughout the Province, on hearing the favourable state of our best and most important interests, which your Excellency has communicated to both Houses, in your Speech at opening the present Session of the General Assembly. We cordially unite with your Excellency in the favorable opinion you have formed on this important subject: the rapid and prosperous change which has taken place, exceeds our most sanguine hopes, and experience justifies our expectations that the many natural and local advantages we possess, under the favour of Divine Providence, will continue to increase the many blessings we enjoy under a mild and free Government, protected by the powerful Empire to which we have the happiness to belong.

Every benevolent mind must rejoice to see the rapid advances the Province is making in Rural Economy; for this great improvement we are much indebted to our Agricultural Institutions; and we should ill deserve the benefits we have already realized, if we failed on this, as well as on every other occasion, gratefully to acknowledge our obligations to the illustrious Nobleman who founded and established those valuable Societies, to which your Excellency, as his Successor in the Government, has given such munificent and zealous support. Whatever doubts may have existed as to the capacity of the Province to supply its inhabitants with Bread-corn, they are vanished, and it is no longer in the power of a few Individuals to excite apprehensions on this subject—we have realized the hopes which animated the exertions that produced this happy change.—All most now unite in the general gratification which prevails on seeing our Farmers making such progress in this most important of all other occupations.

We agree with your Excellency in the favourable opinion you are pleased to express relative to the visible improvement of our Commercial Interests; and we view with sincere pleasure the spirited exertions of our Merchants, in finding new sources for the profitable employment of their capitals; at the same time we are bound to acknowledge that the increased spirit and industry of our Fishermen have highly contributed to this great public advantage.

To the diligent attention of your Excellency to every branch of our Fiscal Department we are much indebted for the prosperous state of our Finances; and we entertain a sanguine hope that every class of people will unite with the proper Officers in putting an end to all illicit trade, when they hear that the increase of our Revenue, arising as well from our Provincial acts, as from those of the Imperial Parliament, has enabled your Excellency to make an advantageous reduction of the Treasury Notes, and at the same time to cause every just demand on the Government to be punctually discharged.

We have for some time experienced much inconvenience from the scarcity of small Change, and are now convinced that the measures your Excellency has adopted will soon put an end to that want.

We assure your Excellency that you may with confidence rely on our cheerfully uniting with the other branch of the Legislature, in providing for every expenditure necessary to support his Majesty's Government, and we will exert ourselves to examine and pass the public accounts as speedily as possible, and at the same time do every thing in our power to provide for the civil establishment, agreeably to such estimate as your Excellency may think necessary.

We beg your Excellency to believe, that we will not disappoint your expectations, that during the present Session we will deliberately review and consider the various Interests and Institutions connected with the Public prosperity of the Province, and at the same time your Excellency may depend on our giving the most respectful and ready attention to every Message which you may think proper to communicate to us.

The Experience we have had of your Excellency's zealous and anxious exertions in every department of your Administration, to promote the best interests of the Province, has justly obtained our full and perfect confidence in your government; and we should feel deficient in the discharge of our Public duty, if we did not now, and at all times, gratefully acknowledge that we are indebted for a large share of our present prosperity to the constant and steady attention you have given to every measure necessary to advance the Public good, and to secure the welfare and happiness of every Individual under your Government.

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

Mr. President and, Gentlemen of His Majesty's Council:

It is very gratifying to me to learn that His Majesty's Council entertain the same favorable opinion which I do of the growing prosperity of the Province and its internal resources.

I receive this Address with peculiar pleasure, and thank you sincerely for the assurance which you give me of your continued confidence and support in my administration of the Government.

## New Pelise Cloths, Cassi-

meres, Vestings, Naps, Flushings and Broad Cloths:

THE Subscriber offers for sale, on the lowest terms, 15 bales of the above, landing ex RANER, from Liverpool.

J. Lyons.

## FROM BELL'S MESSENGER, Oct. 27.

### THE NORTHERN EXPEDITION.

The return of the Expedition, under the command of Captain Parry, from the voyage to discover a North west passage, is an event of so much public interest, that we lay before our readers as full an account as our limits will admit:

On the 10th instant, the *Fury* and *Hecla* arrived at Lerwick, in Shetland. Leaving Lerwick, the vessels made the northern coast of England on Thursday the 16th, where Captain Parry, Lieutenant Hoppner, and the Rev. Mr. Fisher (the chaplain and astronomer to the Expedition), were lauded, and immediately set off for London, which they reached on Saturday morning. Meanwhile the ships sailed for the River, and on Tuesday afternoon anchored in the Gallions, about three miles below Woolwich. On Wednesday, at noon, they again sailed, and in a couple of hours were moored off the dockyard at Deptford.

On their way up the river, they were boarded by several persons of note, and by many kind and anxious friends, whose meetings with their respective relations and persons dear to them, formed a scene altogether of the most interesting description. The recognitions, the inquiries, the groupings, and the various expressions of voice, countenance, and gesture, were at once highly entertaining and affecting, and we can truly say that we never witnessed a sight which afforded us greater pleasure. The sides were ascended and the decks almost crowded by the curious who were fortunate enough to have the privilege of visiting the ships, and by those connected with the crews. In one part might be seen an honest tar embracing his partner with a heartiness which did credit to a tedious absence, and was certainly with out example in the whole history of Esquimaux fellowship—the only human intercourse enjoyed (if it may be so called) during two years and a half. In another direction the cooking apparatus was speedily put in requisition, and fresh provisions and vegetables had justice done to them, as luxuries of no common cast. Here were strangers examining the canoes, large animal specimens, and other rarities brought from the Arctic regions; and in the long boats, slung upon the deck of each vessel, were six or eight of those wolf looking dogs which are so important to the natives, howling and fighting like wild beasts of the most savage nature.

The outward voyage in 1821 was fair and prosperous. Passing up Hudson's Straits, the navigators kept near the land on their South, and explored the coast towards Repulse Bay.—The farthest West which they attained was 86 of longitude, and the highest latitude only 69 48 N.; and they finally brought up for winter quarters at a small isle which they named Winter Island, in 82 53 W. longitude, and latitude 66 11 N. By inspecting the common maps, it will be seen that they are very faulty in laying down both land and water in this direction; though the later and best charts are somewhat more correct. The globe and chart-makers, however, will have very little trouble in laying down the discoveries made in the present voyage. The chief part of the summer of 1821 was occupied in examining Repulse Bay, and some inlets to the eastward of it, through some one or other of which they hoped to find a passage into the Polar Sea. In this they were disappointed, for all the openings proved to be only deep inlets, which ran into the continent of America. While thus occupied, early in October the sea began to freeze; and on the 8th of that month the ships were laid up for the winter, in the situation noted above. Here at Winter Island, the Expedition was frozen up from the 8th of Oct. 1821 to the 2d of July 1822. The vessels were within two or three hundred paces of each other; and occupations and amusements, similar to those practised in the preceding voyage, were resorted to.

One of the principal events which we have to notice in this period was the beneficial effects produced by the system of heating the ships with currents of warm air. These were directed to every requisite part by means of metallic tubes, and so well did the contrivance answer its purpose, that the lowest temperature experienced during the winter was 35 below zero.—In the second winter it was ten degrees lower, viz. 45 below zero.

The provision cases did not turn out so well; for, though the meats were preserved fresh, they were found to be very insipid on constant use, and the men got as tired of them as they generally do of salt provisions. From the quantum of boiling needed in these preparati-

ons, the nutritive juices are extracted, and the taste so reduced that it is not easy to tell veal from beef.

Fish were caught, and formed another more welcome variety. These were chiefly a small salmon of about 7 or 8lbs weight, of which about 300 were taken; the Coal-fish, and the Alpine Trout, which latter was found in a fresh water stream on an island to the westward of Winter Island. This river, according to the native accounts, flowed from a lake whence also another river ran into the sea on the other side; that is to say, one stream flowed in a south-easterly direction towards Hudson's Bay, and the other in a south westerly course towards (perhaps) the Polar Sea. The small fish known by the name of the Miller's Chub, was also in great abundance, and the sea swarmed with Mollusca; but we shall enumerate the natural productions more particularly hereafter.

Nothing occurred, during the first part of the winter, deserving of any particular notice; but one morning, in the beginning of February, our people were surprised by the appearance of strange forms upon the snow plain in their vicinity, and of persons running to and fro. This was a tribe of about fifty Esquimaux, who were erecting their snow-huts, and taking up their residence at a short distance from the vessels. At first it was hoped that this might be Captain Franklin's Expedition, but the hope quickly vanished; and the settlers were found to be one of those wandering hordes which roam along the shore in search of food, and make their habitations wherever they can be obtained in sufficient quantity. The great dependence of these people upon the produce of the sea for sustenance, necessarily confines their migrations to the coasts, and, except hastily travelling across land in any journey occasionally, it may be presumed from their habits that they never establish themselves ten miles from the water's edge. Thus we infer, that all the interior parts are totally uninhabited. The intercourse of the voyagers with their new and singular neighbours, afforded them much and much wanted amusement during the remainder of the winter; as, never having seen Europeans before, their manners and customs were quite original. The snow began to melt about the beginning of May, and put an end to their intimacy.

In the season of 1822, the vessels having steered along the coast to the North, penetrated only to the long. of 82 50, and lat. 69 40; and after exploring several inlets, &c. in their brief cruise, they were finally moored for their second winter, about a mile apart, in 81 44 W. long. and lat. 69 21 N. Here, close to another small isle, they remained from the 24th of September 1822 to the 8th of last August. They had latterly entered a strait leading to the westward. From the accounts of the Esquimaux and their own observations, they had every reason to believe that this strait separated all the land to the northward from the continent of America. After getting about fifteen miles within the entrance of it, however, they were stopped by the ice, but from the persuasion that they were in the right channel for getting to the westward, they remained there for nearly a month; in daily expectation that the ice would break up. In this last hope they were again quite disappointed, and on the 19th of September the sea having begun to freeze, they left these straits, and laid the ships up in winter quarters near the small island alluded to, and called by the Esquimaux *Iglolik*.

From these data it is evident that the Expedition has failed in its leading objects. In short, any annual whaling might do as much as it has been able, with all its perseverance, to accomplish; and we apprehend that few or no new lights can be thrown by it upon the great questions of science which were raised by the former voyages. The magnetic pole was not crossed; and it is curious to state, that all the electrical appearances, lights, halos, meteors, &c. were seen to the south. In natural history the acquisitions are very scanty.—Hardly any novelty has been ascertained, or remarkable discovery made, in ornithology, piscology, botany, or other branch of science.

In the second winter a more numerous tribe of the Esquimaux, about 150, and including the visitors of the preceding year, settled near the ships, and were in daily intercourse with them. We shall here throw together what we have learned respecting this people.

They are represented as being peaceable and good natured; not stupid, but not eminent for feeling or intelligence. The first tribe lived together on terms of perfect liberty and equality; in the second there was an Angkok or conjuror, who exercised a certain degree of influence and authority. There are no signs