

W. Chapman Esq

THE Weekly Chronicle.



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

CHEAPEST NEW FURNITURE WARE HOUSE.

No. 43 Jacobs' Brick Building, Upper Water Street. Smith, UNDERTAKER UPHOLSTERER CABINET AND CHAIRMAKER.

INFORMS his Friends and the Public in general That he manufactures all sorts of FURNITURE, and now offers for sale—elegant Mahogany High Post Bedsteads, with mahogany canopies, and double and single Tent Bedsteads; Rocking Cradles; Dining, Sofa, Card, Pembroke, Ladies' Work and Toilet Tables; Light Stand-Music and Reading Tables; Dinner Trays; Mahogany Secretaries and Book Cases; Ladies' Secretaries and Portable Desks; Haircloth, Grecian and common Sofas, and Couches; mahogany and birch low priced Chests of Drawers; Liquor Cases Basin Stands; elegant Side Boards; mahogany and birch Night Chairs and Bed Steps; patent Easy Chairs, with Bedsted to fold out; common do. mahogany cane and rush bottom Chairs; elegant gilt ornamented Window Poles and Cornices; bed and window Curtains, Carpets, Sofa and Chair Covers made on the shortest notice; a few English Feather Beds, Bolsters, and Pillows; Hair Mattresses and Pliasses for sale. All kinds of Furniture made to any pattern or plan, and Furniture neatly cleaned and repaired.

For Sale seasoned Birch Plank and Scantling for Newel posts and Hand Rails for Stairs.

All orders from town and country thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Feb. 14.

MICHAEL BENNETT, HAS for sale at his store, at the corner of the Duke and Water Streets the following Articles, cheap for CASH, to-wit:—

- MADEIRA: Port, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Fayal, Malaga, Claret, Jamaica Spirits, Rum, Cordials, assorted, Bottled Porter; Molasses, Venegar, Sweet Seal, OIL, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong, Green, Congo, Bohea, Double & Single refined Sugar; Brown Sugar, Butter, Coffee, Chocolate, Cheese, DRY GOODS: Cotton Shirting, Mens and boys blue Jaccets and Trowsers; Kerseymere and Swan down, Waistcoats & Waistcoat Patterns, Men and women's cotton & worsted Stockings; Men Women & children strong Shoes, Womens morocco & leather Slippers; Men's and boy's coarse Hats, Sewing Twines, Irish Linen & Sheetings, Linen & Cotton Checks, Bandana and black Silk Handkerchiefs; An assortment of Ribbons; Threads and Tapes; And many other articles, all of which are of the best quality.

Colton Shirts & Cotton Shirting; Mens and boys blue Jaccets & Trowsers; Kerseymere and Swan down; Waistcoats & Waistcoat Patterns; Men and women's cotton & worsted Stockings; Men Women & children strong Shoes; Womens morocco & leather Slippers; Men's and boy's coarse Hats; Sewing Twines; Irish Linen & Sheetings; Linen & Cotton Checks; Bandana and black Silk Handkerchiefs; An assortment of Ribbons; Threads and Tapes; And many other articles, all of which are of the best quality.

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 8.

LAW BLANKS, For sale at this Office.

CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS IN SPAIN, 1823.

[CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.]

1823, Jan. 12.—The Cortes deliberate upon the Note received from the Allied Powers, and vote to prepare for war. Arguelles, one of the Deputies of the moderate party, having made a speech in favor of war, is carried through the streets in triumph.

30.—The French Ambassador leaves Madrid; and his arms are removed from the front of his hotel.

Feb. 15.—Voted in the Cortes that the King should repair to Corunna.

19.—The extraordinary session of the Cortes closes with a speech from the King. He assures them of his firm and constant union with them, and of his determination to oppose "the anti-social principles" of the King of France.

The Ministers wait on the King, and urge him to remove from the city. He refuses, and they all resign.

At a quarter past 10 at night, compelled by the populace who had collected in vast numbers round the palace, he restores the Ministers to their offices.

March 1.—The Ordinary Cortes is opened by a Speech (message) from the King; who tells them of the cry raised by the Holy Alliance, and of the 100,000 men getting ready in France to invade the country; deprecates the conduct of Louis XVIII, and exults in the path of glory opening to the Patriotic armies of Spain. The Cortes, in their reply, declare themselves penetrated with the noble sentiments expressed by his Majesty; but state that they have made arrangements for his removal, in case of necessity.

7.—A grand public dinner was given to the Ambassadors from Spain and Portugal at the London Tavern.

15.—The Duke d'Angouleme sets out from Paris to take command of the French army.

20.—The King of Spain sets out from Madrid for Seville, escorted by 5,000 men.

30.—The Duke d'Angouleme arrives at Bayonne; and April 2d. publishes his first proclamation addressed to the Spaniards.

April 7.—The French army crosses the Bidasoa river, and advances towards Vittoria, with very little opposition.

The King of Spain reaches Andujar on the 1st of April.

16.—The army of the Eastern Pyrenees, under Marshal Moucey enter Spain, meeting with scarcely any resistance—head quarters April 18 at Boulon.

20.—Moucey had entered Arragon—taken Saragossa, and was preparing to cross the Ebro.

22.—The Duke d'Angouleme took possession of Burgos, where he found plenty of provisions—One Guerilla party was said to have made its appearance at Salinos, about 26 miles from Bilbao.

A Provisional Junta established by the Duke, to act in the name of Ferdinand VII.

23.—Ferdinand issues a formal Declaration of War at Seville against France.

May 16.—Count Abisbal declares against the Constitution, and evacuates the Capital, and retires with his troops upon the Tagus, to Talavera de Reyna, &c. to prevent the effusion of blood—as he says.

23.—The French troops under General Latour enter Madrid; and are followed next day by Marshal Oudinot. On the 25th a Regency is nominated to govern Spain, during the captivity of the King—A skirmish had previously taken place, through the imprudence of Gen. Bessieres, and about 40 inhabitants lost their lives.

Andalusia and Estremadura declare against the government of the Cortes.

General Vallu with the advanced guard from Madrid met the Constitutional army at Talavera de Reyna, 3,000 infantry 500 cavalry—routs and pursues them, taking their military chest, baggage and about 60 prisoners, including a Lieut. Col. and ten other Officers.

30.—St. Ferdinand's day, the Duke d'Angouleme reviews the French troops at Madrid, which produces a great sensation among the inhabitants.

June 1.—A French reconnoitering detachment falls in with a body of the Constitutionalists near Astorga—who are routed at the first onset, losing a number killed and wounded and 150 prisoners.

A subscription is opened at the London Tavern, June 12, by Lord W. Bountick and others, in favor of the Spaniards; and £4,000 is subscribed the first day.

The Regency at Madrid issue two Proclamations dated June 3—one addressed to the Spanish nation, the other to the Army.

A Counter Revolution took place in Portugal, between the 27th of May and 4th of June; when upwards of 10,000 troops under Gen. Spulvedo declared for the King; who, with the Queen entered Lisbon June 5, and the embargo was raised on the 8th of the month.

12.—The Cortes determine on leaving Seville. The King declares that neither his conscience, nor the love of 11,000,000 of his subjects will allow him to remove, except it be to Algeiras—The Cortes nominate a Regency; on the 13th the King and Royal Family are removed under a strong escort, and reach Cadiz on the 15th, where they are received with great acclamations, and lodged in a private dwelling house.

18.—Don Stanislaus Salvador, Minister of war at Cadiz, cuts his throat—The French squadron in Cadiz bay consists of one ship of the line (84) and 4 frigates; an English frigate and two brigs of war cruising on the coast.

The French Admiral sends a flag into Algeiras, demanding a number of French vessels, which had been carried into that port as prizes; and the Spanish Governor eventually complies.

June 7.—Don Victor Saez, in a note to Mr. Canning, communicates the installation of the Regency of Spain and the Indies. Mr. C. in a note dated Foreign Office, June 19, declares that his Majesty having a Minister of his Catholic Majesty, resident near his person, cannot receive the communication from the Regency, and returns the Don's letter.

July 10.—Mina at Barcelona and Sir R. Wilson, at Corunna, are both closely besieged by the French.

Morillo in a proclamation dated Lugo July 1, complains bitterly of the conduct of the Regency of Madrid, and abuses Quiroga.

San Miguel publishes a florid account of an important victory obtained over the French near Motinos del Rey, July 7; in which he says the enemy lost 700 killed and 9,000 wounded—the Spaniards losing only 50 men.

A proclamation issued at Paris July 24, declares the ports of Cadiz, Barcelona, San-tona and St. Sebastian, Corunna and Ferrol, under a strict Blockade.

Sir R. Wilson and Quiroga are said to have repulsed the attacks made by the French forces.

Sir W. A'Court, his Majesty's Minister to Ferdinand, leaves Cadiz, and arrives at Gibraltar July 26.

August 25.—Riego arrives at Malaga, demands 100,000 dollars from the Inhabitants, under pain of being instantly shot in case of non-compliance—seizes the church plate, &c.

31.—The post of Trocadero, on the island of Leon, attacked and carried by the French—the Spaniards having lost 150 killed, 250 wounded and 600 made prisoners.

CADIZ surrenders Sept. 30; Ferdinand and his Court quit that city, and arrive at St. Mary's Oct. 1; where he publishes a Proclamation and Decree, Declaring all acts of the Constitutional Government, from the 7th of March 1820, to that date (Oct. 1, 1823) Null and void—And thus ends the tragicomedy of the Spanish Revolution!

FROM THE LONDON MORNING HERALD, Jan. 3.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. COBBETT,

"The Devil may sometimes speak truth."

The Register, for this week is on the "American President's speech, relative to the Spanish Colonies," and an extract from this document is thus introduced:—"The Speech of the American President, or the Message, as it is called, which was delivered to the Congress, on the 1st of December, contains matter relative to South America, or rather relative to the Spanish Colonies in America, which matter has most agreeably surprised me; that is to say, upon the presumption that the Congress and the next President will act upon the principles here laid down by Mr. Monroe."

The following are extracts from remarks on a portion of the message:

"I believe Mr. Monroe himself to be perfectly sincere. He is an honest man, and a real lover of freedom. But, I suspect the Congress still; and must see them take part against the Holy Alliance, before I shall believe that they intend to do it. The press which is on the side of Mr. Monroe, that is to say, the radical press of America, asserts that there is dan-

ger that the Holy Alliance will, if they succeed re-colonising South America, enable the House of Bourbon to resume the Floridas and Louisiana? These writers acknowledge that the independence of Mexico, New Granada, and Venezuela, might be injurious to the United States: that it might supply Europe with a part, at least, of those products which it now receives from the United States, &c. Mr. Monroe seems to be of the same opinion. He hints at the possibility of the Holy Alliance extending their principle of interference so far as to endanger the safety of the United States. It is impossible that he can believe, that the safety of the United States would be endangered merely by a recolonization of the South American Colonies. He must have his eye upon Louisiana and the Floridas; the former of which was purchased by the United States from Bonaparte, the latter of which was extorted from the King of Spain at a time when his kingdom was convulsed. The manner in which these territories were acquired makes the possessor always uneasy. The possession is like that which arises from a forged will; or from the instrumentality of a bribed attorney; or from the violence of an unpunished plunderer. The old saying, that what is got over the Devil's back goes under his belly, continually haunts the Congress. "In every bush they think they see a constable." They cannot therefore think of French armies, coming across the Atlantic to put down the revolution, without feeling some degree of uneasiness. These Floridas and this Louisiana, make an immense tract of country; and upon the possession of these tracts depends the possession of more than one half of the territory of the United States. Without the Floridas and Louisiana, the United States have no outlet from the States west of the Alleghany Mountains. To take these countries away from the U. States, would therefore be, to break up the Union. And it really would seem, that the radicals of America are afraid that the Holy Alliance would attempt to do this!

"When I was in America, in the year 1817, eleven Englishmen, who had arrived in that country, who had done nothing to offend its laws, were seized, thrown into prison, and most cruelly treated, by the officers of the Congress Government; because it was proved that they were about to proceed to South America to take part with those who were denominated rebels? And now we hear the President of this same Congress talking just as if he had always been the warm friend of South American Independence.

"Here we are now, actually taking our place under these bits of striped bunting; or, at least, it is my opinion that we shall do this: for, though the opportunity is so far, who is to believe that it will be made use of. The thing to do, is, at once to declare Mexico independent, and to send out a good stout fleet with twenty thousand men to establish that independence. Mr. Monroe says that the policy of the United States is to leave the South Americans to themselves. That is not the policy of England.

"However, I cannot say that I think the Holy Alliance will make any movements of great consequence, for the present. They have siffed that which they so much dreaded in Portugal and Spain. They will, perhaps, intrigue, and threaten, with regard to South America. They may dissemble in order to gain time. In the meantime we ought to push on; we ought to make Mexico independent, form a treaty with her, offensive and defensive; and thus put an everlasting bridle into the mouth of the United States."

\* Shakspeare, in reality makes Gloucester say in answer to Henry VI's suspicions:—"The thief doth tear each bush an officer."

Notice.

ALL persons having demands against the Estate of Mr. JOHN ANDERSON, late of Chester, County of Lancashire deceased, are requested to exhibit them, duly attested, to the subscribers, within eighteen months from this date; and all persons indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

GEORGE TANNER, } Executors. ALEX. McDONALD, }

July 25.

Notice.

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late JOHN MINTYRE McCOLLA, of Windsor, deceased, are requested to render their accounts, duly attested, to the Subscriber on or before the twenty first of June next: and all persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

HARRIET McCOLLA, Administratrix. May 30, 1823.