

considerable numbers of them are still found, particularly north of the Bay of Despair and Fortune Bay, and in the vicinity of White Bay.

The other wild animals of the country are not numerous, except foxes, near the sea-coast.

Geese, ducks, and gulls, with some other aquatic birds of passage, breed in considerable numbers in the interior. They collect in flocks, and leave it for the coast, as soon as the ponds are frozen over.

The Micmac Indians visit the interior chiefly in pursuit of beavers. They generally allow the different districts where these animals are found, a periodical respite of three years, visiting them alternately in the autumn, in small hunting parties. On these occasions the Indians generally take their families with them. The canoes used on the lakes are partly from necessity, and partly for the sake of convenience, made of basket work, covered over outside with deer skins; the latter requiring to be renewed commonly once in six weeks. In construction these canoes resemble those of the ancient Britons.

The whole number of this tribe in Newfoundland does not, so far as I could learn, much exceed 100. They are generally divided into three bands; one at Flat Bay in St. George's Bay; one at Great Cod Bay river, and one at Bay of Despair, near Weasel Island. Part of them occasionally resort to two or three favourite places on the coast.

The attention of Government has several times been turned towards endeavoring to open an intercourse with the Red Indians. All attempts hitherto to accomplish this object have been unsuccessful. The failure may, on very good grounds, be attributed to the interference of the Micmacs. The latter are jealous lest, if any intercourse were established with the English, the others should share in the fur trade. To prevent this, they take most effectual methods of impressing these timid creatures with a dread of their fire arms, and of leading them to entertain the same fears from the fire-arms of the English.

The value of this piece of policy appears to be well understood by the Micmacs, and has been pursued unknown to the English. By a judicious management, however, the Micmacs might be made instrumental in bringing about the intercourse so much desired. As a first step towards it, it might not be improper for our Colonial Government to threaten, in a manner suited to the occasion, such of the Micmacs as injure any of the other tribe, with severe punishment, and offer rewards to such of them as will interfere and bring about a friendly intercourse between the Red Indians and the English.

The Red Indians are not numerous. Judging from the extent of country which they inhabit, their numbers cannot exceed a few hundreds. They do not appear to go further south into the interior, than the vicinity of the Great Lake, the shores of which they inhabit, and which bears their name. They communicate with the sea from this lake by Exploit River.

It is a common report that the Micmacs plunder this tribe of their furs. There is no doubt that they frequent the Red Indian territory, and studiously conceal from the English the nature and object of such visits.

The Micmacs say, among other things, of the Red Indians, that they catch deer in the pound, and kill them with spears, and that they dry great quantities of their flesh in autumn, as provision for winter. They also complain, that when they are encamped in the country of the Red Indians, the latter, during the night, steal their axes. And they even affirm that this tribe are in the habit of devouring each other.

I discovered no traces of them, although I was, by the account of some Micmacs whom I met with hunting in the interior, at one time within twenty five miles of their country. I regretted very much that the smallness of my party, and more particularly the late season of the year, rendered it imprudent to go far enough north, to have an opportunity of seeing them.

W. E. CORMACK.

To the Right Honourable Earl Bathurst, Secretary of State for the Colonies, &c. &c.

WM. CARRITT,

BEING desirous of making a final close of his concerns in this country, requests all accounts against him may be presented forthwith; and all persons indebted to him, are earnestly solicited to settle their respective Balances as early as possible.

Final Notice to Debtors.

THE Subscribers being fully authorized to receive all debts due to either of the late Firms of THOM, SALTER & Co, JAMES THOM & Co, or SMITH & THOM, do hereby give Notice to all persons who are indebted, in any way, to any of the above late Concerns, that unless they come forward and pay, or give security for the payment of the respective amounts due by them, between this date and the 1st day of June next, suits at Law will then be commenced for the recovery of the same.

James B. Franchlin,
John Fraser,
Robert Noble.

N. B. The Books, Notes, and other documents, being still in the possession of Mr. ROBERT NOBLE, at the St. Relatively occupied by J. Thom, Salter & Co. he will receive all monies, and to whom communications may be directed.

Halifax, 2d Jan. 1824.

BILLS OF LADING,

For sale at this Office.

FOREIGN.

PARIS,
Feb. 22.

The Trident, of 74 guns, commanded by M. Morice, sailed on the 13th from Brest to Martinique with troops.

FROM THE MAINE, Feb. 15.—Three public teachers, one of whom is a native of Mecklenburg, and the two others of Saxony, have been arrested at Frankfort, at the desire of the Prussian Authorities. After having been examined before the Central Committee at Mayence, charged with the investigation of the revolutionary intrigues in Germany, they were delivered up, and were sent to Berlin, each in a separate carriage, attended by a Prussian Captain and a Prussian Subaltern Officer. The Editor of *The Village Gazette*, at Hilburghausen, has received orders not to meddle with politics, or only to copy verbatim articles from other German Journals, without adding reflections or comment of any kind.

HAMBURG, FEB. 16.—The following has been sent to us for insertion:—

"J. A. Ramos Nobre, Charge des Affaires of his Most Faithful Majesty, hereby gives public notice, that the King of the united kingdoms of Portugal, Brazil, and Algarve, will never recognise nor execute any kind of treaty or convention, which the present Government at Rio de Janeiro may make, in order to obtain a loan: but, that every convention of that kind, whatever may be the security or pledge on which it is founded, will be considered by his Majesty as null and void. He further gives notice, that Pernambuco wood, gold dust, and precious stones from Brazil, are articles belonging exclusively to the Crown of Portugal, which may be at all times claimed by his Majesty, when they have not been sold on account and by order of his Government; for which reason, any contract for a loan must be considered as illegal, which offers those articles as a security, since, as Regalia of the Crown, they belong exclusively to his Most Faithful Majesty."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WEEKLY CHRONICLE.

SIR,

I AM one of those inhabitants of Pictou, who united with my neighbors in requesting the company of our Representative, GEORGE SMITH, Esq., at the public Dinner, of which you gave an account in your paper of the 9th inst. Feeling myself aggrieved by the statement which you have published, I request you to submit to your readers the following remarks.

Your correspondent says, he is "desirous that the public should not be deluded, by reports in circulation of a public dinner at Pictou, said to be given in approbation of the public conduct of one of our County Members;" and then he adds, "as I have been informed, by only six or eight of his particular friends." In reply to this, I shall only at present observe, that he has stated an untruth, under pretence of undeceiving the public; which he and his informers may divide between them. Should they happen to quarrel about their respective shares, and tell upon each other; or should they both stick to their point, as persons thus detected, not unfrequently do, they will hear a little more about the public dinner at Pictou.

Your correspondent next produces an extract of a letter, which, he says, is from a most respectable gentleman in Pictou. I hope there are many most respectable gentlemen in Pictou. I believe, too, that there is scarcely an individual on earth, who would not, for political purposes, find somebody prepared to give him a newspaper respectability. Till something more definite, therefore, is known of this gentleman, his reputation may rest here. But, when he says that Mr. Smith apologized to his constituents for supporting the bill for improving our Inferior Courts, and that he has rendered himself unpopular here, it may be necessary to remind your readers, that assertion without proof, is not the best foundation for belief. I am not aware that Mr. Smith ever made any apology; and with respect to his popularity, I should think that a public dinner, given by the great body of the leading characters of a community, is a test at least equal in value to the assertion of an anonymous writer. Should either this most respectable gentleman, or your correspondent, invite a discussion of the dinner in Pictou, I shall not fail to furnish you with a number of particulars, for which, in proving our Representative's unpopularity, it will be necessary for them to account.

At present, it is not my intention to enter upon any discussion of the act which has been made the subject of so much clamour. I shall, therefore, only observe, that, if the other Inferior Courts of the Province, laboured under such a total destitution of dignity and decorum, as our Chief Magistrate has allowed to exist in ours, some new arrangement is as absolutely necessary to redeem them from contempt.

A FREEHOLDER.

Pictou, 16th April, 1824.

John Dempster

HAS FOR SALE,

Holland's GIN
Cognac BRANDY
London Particular MADEIRA WINE
Superior Old PORT do.
Quebec BEEF first quality,
Mould and Dipt CANDLES,
Irish LARD in half Firkins,
A few Pieces East India BANDANOS, &c. &c.

The above articles are all of the very first quality and will be sold on Moderate Terms.
Halifax, 16th January, 1824. if.

NEW AUCTION MART, AND COMMISSION STORE.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has rented the STORE lately occupied by Joseph Hamilton, head of BAUER'S (late RUDOLPH'S) Wharf, where he intend transacting business in the
GENERAL COMMISSION LINE;
And the Sale of Goods by Auction.

Intending to confine himself solely to the Commission Business, he assures his Friends that no exertions shall be wanted to give such satisfaction as may merit a continuance of favours.

Apart of the Store is fitted up in a neat manner or Dry Goods, to which every attention will be given to keep them in good order.

West India produce, and other heavy Goods storage free.

Regular days of Sale at the Room, will be on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 11 o'clock precisely.
Halifax, Sept. 5, 1823. B. HACKETT.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, March 12.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of Supply.

Mr. LUSHINGTON moved that £100,000 be granted as part of the Civil Contingencies of 1824.—Ordered. £3287 was voted for the Civil Establishment in the Bahamas.

£600 for Dominica.

Mr. BENNET protested against the grant; which was defended by Mr. WILMOT.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, that Dominica was one of the most distressed spots in the world.—The Resolution was agreed to.

£2229 for the Civil Establishment of Upper Canada.

Mr. BENNET was of opinion, that the colony should maintain its own establishment. The church establishment there was a curse rather than a blessing; and the lands belonging to it were in a state of complete barrenness, amidst surrounding fertility.

Mr. W. HORTON stated, that the Militia Pension List in Upper Canada, amounted to £4,000, from the expences of the war.

Mr. BRIGHT thought that the colony should be fostered as a balance to the power of the United States. He should support the vote.

Mr. HUME would recommend, that within ten years the Canadas should be declared independent; but would not press a division, as the sense of the Committee appeared to be against him.

£9197 was moved for the Civil Establishment in Nova Scotia.

Mr. BENNET opposed the grant; and complained of the expence of the Episcopal Establishment in that Colony.

Mr. HUME thought that the grant for a Governor should not be paid by the people of England.

Mr. W. HORTON defended the grant.

Mr. HUME said that the West India Colonies had been put under very unfair restrictions to foster the Canadas and Nova Scotia.

£5194 for the Civil Establishment of New Brunswick; the vote last year having been £6770.

Mr. HUME stated, that the inhabitants of New Brunswick had offered to defray their own expences, if they were permitted to have the appointment of their own Officers.

Mr. HORTON stated the subject to be under consideration.

£3318 for Prince Edward's Island.

£15,294 for New South Wales.

£22,594 for the Expences of Sierra Leone.

£4831 for the island of Newfoundland.

£42,956 for the Settlements on the Gold Coast.

£9827 for the island of Bermuda.

£150,000 for the Civil Contingencies of New South Wales.

Mr. HUME objected to the manner the account of which this item was made up and kept. It appeared to him that £80,000 of this account was voted last year.

Mr. LUSHINGTON explained the mode in which the account was kept.—Agreed to.

£3442 for such Colonial Officers as were formerly paid out of the Army Extraordinaries.

£15,532 for defraying the charges of the Establishment for propagating the Gospel in Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island, and the Cape of Good Hope.

Mr. HUME contended that the Colonies should pay for their own religious instruction, and they would do it if there was not such a disposition to throw money away. There was Halifax, for instance, a large, populous, and "manufacturing" place; could not they pay their own Minister? Why should the people of "Aberdeen" be taxed towards paying a salary of £400 to the Rev. Mr. Inglis, for religious instruction given by him to the people of Halifax?

Mr. BUTTERWORTH, so far from diminishing this Vote, would most readily increase it.

Mr. G. BENNET was no enemy to religion nor religious instruction.

Mr. GOULBURN defended the grant. The Hon. Member for Aberdeen was mistaken, if he supposed the Clergy in the Colonies were entirely supported by this country. No; on the contrary, they had large tracts of barren land assigned to them, for their maintenance by the Colonies. (A loud laugh.)

Sir M. W. RIDLEY wished to know whether this money was applied to the doctrine of the Established Church, or to the spreading of those enthusiastic doctrines which had done so much mischief.

Mr. GOULBURN said, it was applied to the Church of England Establishment only.

Mr. HUME said, this was the strongest argument he had heard against this Grant.

Mr. BENNET moved, as an amendment, to leave out the words "to defray the charges of this Society." This would leave the money in the hands of the Governors.

The Committee divided.—For the original Resolution 98—For the Amendment 19—Majority 79.

£17,245, to pay the salaries of the Commissioners appointed to prevent the illegal traffic in Slaves.

£5,000, for the Refuge for the Destitute.

£62,000, for the Extraordinaries of the Army for 1824.

The House then resumed—the Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Monday, on which day the Report of these resolutions was ordered to be received.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, March 15.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE brought forward his motion for an address to the Throne, praying that his Majesty would forthwith recognise the independence of the South American States.

The Noble Marquis examined two questions; first, whether Great Britain possessed the right to make this recognition; secondly, whether, the right being established, it was expedient to do so. As to the first question, the House would acknowledge that countries so extensive, actuated by purposes so united and firm, having through a series of years resisted all attempts to subdue them, and having clearly demonstrated that any renewal of such attempts, particularly by a power so imbecile as Spain, would be wholly fruitless,—give us all possible assurance that their independence was established, and that we consequently had a right, in justice to them and to ourselves, forthwith to acknowledge it. As to the question of Expediency that appeared to him even more clear than the question of right. Let the House recollect the critical situation in which Great Britain stood with respect to her foreign relations; heretofore there had been disunion among the Great Powers of Europe, and there was always one of them to which we might look for aid in the hour of conflict; now we stood wholly alone—the Continental Powers were banded together against us—none of them admitted a community of principle or an identity of interest with ourselves—would it not then be

wise to seek alliances in the free States beyond the Atlantic? and how could we more effectually win their affections, or attach their interests to ours, than by such a measure as that now proposed? If then, upon every principle of justice and expediency, we were bound to recognise the independence of these States by a formal acknowledgement—let that acknowledgement be made at the time when they most want it. A recognition by this country, at the present moment, might be of the last importance to them in the eyes of the world.

Lord LIVERPOOL opposed the motion: he argued that the institution of diplomatic relations with Foreign States was a prerogative of the Crown, and ought to be left where the Constitution had placed it. With respect to the South American States, however, it was notorious that this country had in several instances, particularly by an Act of the present reign (3 Geo IV. c. 43, granting to those provinces a free trade with England), recognised their independence *de facto*, and their recognition as independent *de jure* was therefore of much less importance. Could a formal declaration afford either to them or to us more advantages than were derived from the present intercourse? Great Britain had unequivocally declared to the Powers of Europe that "She would not suffer the interference between Spain and her colonies of any THIRD Power." Was not such an avowal worth the appointment of a thousand Ambassadors? By agreeing to this motion, the House would show a want of confidence in the Government. No doubt, the only difference between Ministers and their opponents was as to the question of time, but that should be left to the discretion of the former.

The House divided—for the motion, 34—against it, 95—majority, 61.

Tuesday, March 16.

Earl BATHURST presented papers by command of his Majesty, setting forth the steps taken by his Majesty's Government, since last session, for the amelioration of the slave population in our colonies. The Noble Earl then entered upon the measures which Government had adopted, which were the same as those stated by Mr. Canning in the House of Commons.

In order to remove any misapprehension which may yet exist among the negroes as to the intentions of Government respecting them, the following Proclamation has been framed, which is to be communicated to the slaves throughout the colonies:—

"GEORGE REX.—Whereas it has been represented to us, that the slaves in some of our West India colonies, and of our possessions on the continent of South America, have been erroneously led to believe that orders had been sent out by us for their emancipation; and whereas such belief has produced acts of insubordination, which have excited our highest displeasure: We have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to issue this our Royal Proclamation; and we do hereby declare and make known, that the slave population in our said colonies and possessions will be undeserving of our protection if they shall fail to render entire submission to the laws, as well as dutiful obedience to their masters; and we hereby charge and command all our Governors of our said West India colonies and possessions to give the fullest publicity to this our Proclamation, and to enforce, by all the legal means in their power, the punishment of those who may disturb the tranquillity and peace of our said colonies and possessions.—Given at our Court at Carlton House this 10th day of March, 1824, and in the fifth of our reign."

LONDON,

March 2.

The *Etoile* of Sunday, has a mendacious flourish in allusion to a pretended invitation from the English to the French Government to make common cause against the Algerians. From the manner in which the paragraph is worded, and from the tone of the concluding part, an insinuation is evidently meant to be conveyed that French co-operation would be deemed very desirable by this country, in a naval contest, that will require a few frigates at most! But this is perfect modesty, compared to the passage, where it is said that, should a French force join ours, the result would be very different to the indecisive issue of Lord Exmouth's expedition! In this case, nothing less than the entire destruction of the piratical nest is promised; and this is the language of a French Journal, in the 19th century, in reference to the comparative prowess and skill of the two Powers, on that element too, where we have hitherto ruled without a rival.

It is rumoured that the messenger from Sir W. A'Court brought despatches which lead to an idea that Spain intends to cede the Havana to France; but this rumour is very slightly credited.

The *Moniteur* of Saturday last contains an article from Madrid, dated the 15th ultimo, which states as positive, that by the Treaty signed between France and Spain, the Peninsula is to be occupied for four years by a French army of 40,000 men. In the same article it is however asserted, that the insurgents in South America are in a pitiable state—that their whole navy is confined to one frigate and two corvettes—that Gen. Letori actively presses the siege of Monte Video—that he has got reinforcements from Rio de Janeiro to oppose the independent forces marching towards Monte Video from Buenos Ayres; that the Insurgents are besieged in Lima and Callao, the reduction of which is hourly expected at Cadiz—and the Royalist troops in South America form an effective army of 20,000 men.

March 10.

Extract from a letter, dated Barcelona, Feb. 23:—

"The inhabitants of the coast of Catalonia are in the greatest alarm from the appearance of the Algerines. Two days ago a large three-masted Algerine vessel appeared off Palermo; and the Captain of the Chamois, French ship, of 24 guns, which is just arrived at Barcelona, reports, that off Cape San Sebastian he saw two Algerine ships, of large size, bearing down for our coast. A messenger from the capital brings us orders to equip all our disposable crafts; but no money is sent for that purpose, and here our funds are completely exhausted. Even the Custom-house Officers have been without pay these two months."