

(From Bell's Messenger, Sept. 29.)

APPOINTMENT OF CONSULS TO SOUTH AMERICA.

We have frequently had occasion to mention, that the Ministers have in nothing deserved better of their country, than in their uniform attention to its manufacturing and commercial interests. Almost all the public acts of the late Parliament were, in fact, directed towards the accomplishment of this object. By the Warehouse Act, the Commission Trade, and therein effectually the Shipping Trade itself, and General Commerce, were greatly assisted and advanced; whilst such obstacles were removed by our Navigation Laws, as have greatly paved the way for a more liberal system of commerce on the part of the Continental Nations. When the trading Nations of Europe, such as Russia, Denmark, &c. had few vessels of their own, it was easy to say, we will not buy your commodities, unless we are allowed to fetch them in our own vessels,—and we will not sell to you, unless you allow us to carry in our own ships. But when these several nations provided vessels of their own, it was not to be expected that they would consent to trade upon such unequal terms. When we talked of our merchants and ship-builders, they very naturally objected the interests of their own. In a word, in the general progress of nations, this monopoly becomes impossible, and we must have ceased to trade, unless we consented to relax it.

To come, however, to our immediate purpose. We are happy to be enabled to inform our mercantile readers, that it is the resolute determination of the King's Government, in other words of the Ministers, that the success of the French in the Peninsula shall in no case whatever affect our relations with the South American States,—that Consuls shall be immediately sent to those States where an Independent Government is established; and that, for all commercial purposes and consequences, the Independence of these States shall be recognized. The meaning of these terms, commercial consequences, is very important. For example, suppose Spain, with the direct aid of France, should send out a new fleet and army against her South American Possessions. Under this appointment of Consuls, and recognition of South American Independence, as to all commercial consequences, such a fleet could make no lawful capture of any British vessels: but, on the contrary, our trade would be regarded as neutral trade, and could not even be prohibited from any ports not actually under blockade. The consequence, therefore, is, that our vessels would be safe from all captures, except from actual pirates, and our commerce would, therefore, be placed upon a more favourable basis than at present.

One word, in common candour, for the conduct of our Ministers. Two questions have been asked,—Why not recognise this independence more fully? or, secondly, Why not have sent these Consuls before?

The answer to the first of these questions is, that nations as well as individuals, have a law which they acknowledge in common, the observance of which prevents national wars, and abridges, in the case of actual hostility, the extent and duration of such hostilities. So long as one nation observes this rule, so long will it be observed by another; and so long will a great variety of subjects of difference be settled by an amicable reference to the common rule observed by all, instead of being decided by the appeal to arms. It is, therefore, at once, the interest of all nations, as well as their duty from principles of humanity, to maintain and uphold this law; that is, to enforce the obligation of observance upon others by observing it themselves.

Now, one of the most main rules in this public law is, that one nation shall not interfere in the civil, domestic, or colonial dissensions of another. No one must assist the colonists of another in their efforts to throw off the yoke of subjection to the Parent State. If the colonists should effectually succeed in separating themselves, and should, in fact, become independent, it is totally unnecessary to enquire why foreign nations should abstain from an intercourse and a recognition, necessary to the general interest, and which are not injurious

to the Parent State. But so long as the contest is in continuance,—so long as the Parent State is in the act of endeavouring to reduce her Colonies to obedience,—so long are we bound not to interfere in any way between them. To interfere by direct aid, is actual warfare. To interfere by recognition, is as it were to decide the question of right in favour of the colonists, and to give them that countenance and encouragement, which is the necessary character of a recognition by established Governments.

As to the second question, why the Consuls have not been sent sooner?—because hitherto our commerce has not required it; and because in the actual difficulties of the Spanish Government in the Peninsula, our own Ministers felt it as a duty of generosity not to take even an apparent part against them; and still less not to set the example of any thing like a scramble for commercial conveniences under the actual distress of the mother country.

As things are now situated, we conceive that there can be no longer any objection to a commercial recognition of such a state of things de facto in South America, as justifies England to avail herself of the open Ports of Columbia, Peru, and Mexico. This is all, as we understand it, that is intended by our own Government in the appointment of Consuls. It is demanded by our own commerce,—it is authorized by the actual state of South America, and it can be no injury to what remains of the cause of Spain in her Colonies.

It is impossible, however, to shut our eyes to one very probable issue of the present war in Spain. France, as we understand it, has given a kind of pledge, that upon the conclusion of the war in Spain, she will assist Spain with her fleets and armies to recover her Colonies. But will England admit this? We scarcely know how to answer this question ourselves,—though we feel that it is a most important one, and may eventually rekindle a general war. The United States of North America, would, we think, immediately assist the South Americans; and we are inclined to think, that we could not keep out of the quarrel.

The crisis of Spain and of ourselves, is, indeed, now at hand. One thing is certain,—that we must not allow, for a moment, that France shall appropriate to herself any thing belonging to Spain. If France should resolve to keep Cadiz, there is an end of the independence of Portugal, and there is an end of all shadow of liberty, except on the soil of the British Empire.

FREDERICTON, (N. B.)

TUESDAY, 16th DECEMBER, 1823.

Alms-House and Work-House.

COMMISSIONER FOR THE WEEK, FRED. P. ROBINSON, Esquire.

There will be a Public Examination of the Pupils attending the Grammar School attached to the College, on the 23d instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and of those of the English School connected with the Establishment, on the 24th, at the same hour, agreeably to the Regulations.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

Last evening, as Mr. Edward M'Crea, was going down the stairs leading to the Kitchen of his House, the iron plate on the left foot caught into one of the steps, and precipitated him with such extreme violence to the bottom, as to cause his death instantaneously. Mr. M'Crea was a respectable Inhabitant in this Town, and his loss will not be solely felt by his family, but deeply regretted by his numerous friends and acquaintances. He was in the 36th year of his age, and has left a wife and four small children to lament his premature dissolution.

His remains will be interred on Thursday next, at two o'clock, with Masonic Honors, when all Brethren are required to attend, who will, at twelve o'clock, meet at Solomon's Lodge Room, for that purpose.

DIED] At Kingsclear, on the 3d inst. in the 16th year of her age, of a lingering illness, which she bore with the greatest patience and resignation, JERUSA ESTHER, second daughter of Mr. ARCHELAUS HAMMOND, of that place. Her mental powers were perfectly collected to the last.

Every expression indicated a most serene temper of mind, and a humble confidence in the mercy of God through the merits of the Great Redeemer. A few minutes before her departure, being asked if she thought herself going? She said, "I think I am—my trust is in God—I am willing to die—I am not afraid of death." Thus saying, she breathed out her soul in the bosom of her Redeemer, in a holy triumph over the King of Terrors. She was often heard to repeat the following lines:—

"Jesus can make a dying bed,
"Feel soft as downy pillows are;
"While on his breast I lean my head,
"And breathe my life out sweetly there"—Watts.

Her remains were interred on Sunday last.

At St. John, on the 5th instant, in the 36th year of his age, Mr. Henry Gardner.

Same place, on the 7th instant, in the 43th year of his age, Mr. John Munro, Shipwright.

A POEM, BY THE MAID OF THE STORM, WEDNESDAY NIGHT, 12 o'clock.

Fredericton, Dec. 10, 1823.

NOW, the Maid of the Storm, sings, the woods' white with snow,
Wakes at midnight, and hears the reproaching winds blow.
With a dull, drowsy world, why so careless and warm?
Rise! and paint all our horrors—wild Maid of the Storm!

For the grandeur of terrors delight thy strange soul,
We've view'd it burst forth with the dread thunder's roll,
Brighten swift with the lightning along the dark sky,
Then the Maid of the Storm soar'd sublimely on high.

And we've mark'd it float white o'er the high foaming wave,
To weep with our sighs o'er the mariners' grave,
While their shades rose to hear—the Maid of the Storm,
Sang a slow, solemn dirge, to each pale, troubled form.

Then the deep bed of death, groan'd in concert around,
And the far-listening shores murmur'd back a loud sound,
While the black waters roll'd round in death's threatening form,
How great were the thoughts of the Maid of the Storm.

We'll contend round thy dwelling—we claim thee our own,
Rise! Maid of the Storm, and re-echo our moan;
Though such chill, cheerless wooers, but few hearts can warm,
Yet our loud cries may move the wild Maid of the Storm.

Yes! the Maid of the Storm, at your call will arise,
And wildly gaze 'round on the cold, midnight skies,
While the daughters of ease dream in soft slumbers, warm,
A stranger to rest is the Maid of the Storm.

Shriek ye shrill winds of anguish—pain'd spirits of fright,
Hover near ye dark spectres that travel by night,
Stalk ye phantoms of fancy, around in dread form,
For ye wake the sublime in the Maid of the Storm.

Creak low, mournful doors—clap, windows of woe,
Fall faster ye death-colour'd tombs of pale snow,
Clouds, tempests, and darkness, threat loud in death's form,
Yet ye fail to alarm the cold Maid of the Storm.

For the bright guards of Heaven stand thick round her bed,
And the God that rides o'er you will shield her lone head,
'Till the regions of aery eternally warm
The cold, trembling soul, of the Maid of the Storm!

* Formerly the Maid of the Wood.

School Books for Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following Books, adapted for the use of Grammar Schools, and being such as are used in the College at Fredericton, may be had for the prime cost and charges, at the College, by application to the Subscriber, at his office in Fredericton, viz.—8 Heynes' Homer, 6 Valpy's Greek Testament, 4 Xenophon's Cyropædia, 4 Mounteny's Demosthenes, 4 Porson's Euripides, 4 Weiskes' Longinus, 4 Brunk's Sophocles, 6 Schrevelius' Greek Lexicon, 8 Delphin's Horace, 8 do. Virgil, 8 do. Ovid, 8 do. Cæsar, 3 Regent's Livy, 3 do. Tacitus, 3 do. Quinilian, 12 do. Cicero's Orations, 6 Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary, 12 Valpy's Cornelius Nepos, 6 Clarke's Introduction, 4 Playfair's Euclid, 4 Lempriere's Classical Dictionary, and also a few Latin and Grammars.

G. F. STREET,
Clerk and Treasurer.
15th Dec. 1823.

NOTICE is hereby given, that We the subscribers having been duly appointed Trustees of all the Creditors of David Mills, late of Moncton, in the County of Westmoreland, Farmer, an absconding Debtor, and having been duly sworn to the faithful execution of the said trust, pursuant to the directions of the Act of Assembly, in such case made and provided: And we do hereby require all persons indebted to the said David Mills, on or before the sixth day of April next ensuing the date hereof, to pay to us or some or one of us, all such sum or sums of money, or other debt, duty or thing, which they owe to the said David Mills, and to deliver all other effects of the said David Mills, which they or either or any of them may have in his, her, or their hands, power, or custody, to us, or some or one of us as aforesaid: And we do desire all the Creditors of the said David Mills, on or before the same day, to deliver to us, or to some or one of us as aforesaid, their respective accounts and demands against the said David Mills, in order that right and justice may be done, pursuant to the form of the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

Given under our hands, at Dorchester, in the County of Westmoreland, the eighth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three.

M. WILMOT,
W. P. SAYRE,
JOHN ROBE, } Trustees.

THE Subscriber is about closing Business, and wishes all Persons having any just demands against him to render them immediately, and all Persons indebted to him to call and settle without delay. Those who have it not in their power to make immediate payment, he will take good security for the payment in Cash or Timber next spring, and those who do not comply immediately, may rest assured that their Bonds, Notes, or Accounts, will be put in the hands of an Attorney, to collect.

JONATHAN PAYSON.
N. B.—On hand, a few Barrels of good CIDER, also a quantity of CIDER VINEGAR of the best quality, which he will dispose of cheap for Cash, by the Puncheon or Barrel.
16th Dec. 1823.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

To be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, on Monday the 29th day of December instant, between the hours of 12 and 5 in the afternoon, on the Premises.

ALL the right and title of Ebenezer Avery, of, in, and to all that Dwelling House and Land, in the Parish of Fredericton, heretofore owned and occupied by the said Ebenezer Avery, and known by the name of the Golden Ball Inn:—the same having been seized by me from the said Ebenezer Avery, by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court of this Province, at the suit of Hugh Johnston, & Co.

Dated at Fredericton, the 8th day of December, 1823.

E. W. MILLER,
Sheriff of the County of York.

On Monday the 5th. Jan. next, on the Premises.

ALL the right and title of Zenas Lincoln, deceased, of, in, and to the Lots No. 207 and 208, in Block No. 13, in the Town Plat of Fredericton, with the Buildings and Improvements thereon—the same having been seized by me by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court of this Province.

Dated at Fredericton the 21st day of July, 1823.

F. W. MILLER,
Sheriff of the County of York.

ALL those who are indebted to the Subscriber, either on Bond, Note or Book account, will please take notice, that except they, without delay, make payment, their accounts will be placed in the hands of an Attorney, to collect.

JARVIS RING.
Fredericton: 9th Dec. 1823.

Notice to Pew Holders.

THE Pew Holders in Christ Church, Fredericton, are hereby notified, that the Leases for their Pews for the ensuing seven years, commencing the 24th day of December last, are now ready to be given out at the Store of JEDEDIAH SLASON, and may be had by paying five shillings and arrears of rent, agreeable to an order of the Vestry.

Fredericton, Dec. 2, 1823.