



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.

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:— H YSON, Sonchong and Congou TEAS, E. I. Bandanoes and Salempores, An assortment of Slops, Best S. fine, and fine Cloths and Cassimeres, Donhle and single refined Loaf Sugar, Irish Linens 4-4, Scotch Carpeting, Blue and all color'd Threads, Best Aloa 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.

Higgins & Brown

HAVE on hand the following articles, which with their former stock of Groceries, Flour, Fish, &c. they will sell very low for cash or approved credit, HAMS and BACON, OATMEAL and BARLEY, pearl and common LARGE POTATO OATS, INDIAN CORN, CURRANTS and RAISINS, FINE JAMAICA SUGARS, GREEN COFFEE, H YSON and SOUCHONG TEAS, LEITH ALE Sept.

For Sale.

By the Subscriber on Black, Forsyth & Cos Wharf—Just landed from the MINERVA from Greenock:— COGNAC Brandy } of First quality, Holland's Geneva } Port Wine } Refined Sugar } Irish Prime Mess Pork } Ditto do. Beef do. } Rendered Lard } Mould & Dipt Candles } Paints, Oil & Putty } A few Half bbls. & Kegs Baile. 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 cases 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.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any Demands against the Estate of the Honourable JAMES FRASER, late of Halifax, deceased, are requested to render their Accounts, duly attested—And all persons indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to the Rev. W. C. King, Windsor, or James D. Fraser and Alexander G. Fraser, of Halifax. W. C. KING, JOHN FRASER, ALEXANDER FRASER, Sen. ALEXANDER G. FRASER, JAMES D. FRASER, Executors and Trustees, Halifax, N. S. Nov. 15, 1822.

JAMAICA.

KINGSTON, Oct. 29.

At three o'clock yesterday, the Honorable House of Assembly met, pursuant to his Grace the Governor's Proclamation, when Mr. Passley and Mr. Westworth Bayley were appointed to wait on his Grace and acquaint him therewith; whereupon the Provost Marshal appeared at the Bar, and commanded the immediate attendance of the House in the Council Chamber, when his Grace was pleased to deliver the following speech:—

"Gentlemen of the Council, "Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly, "It is very satisfactory to me that nothing has rendered it necessary to call you together sooner than I have been accustomed, and I am confident that you will now apply yourselves to the discharge of your public duty, with that zeal which you have afforded me so many opportunities to acknowledge. "I have one subject to recommend to your particular consideration—a careful revision of the Consolidated Slave Law.

"Knowing from long experience, the disposition you have constantly shewn to improve the condition of the Slave Population, I am persuaded that the same liberality of sentiment which has already conferred upon them so many important benefits, will suggest to you such further means for promoting their comfort and moral improvement, as may seem best adapted to the state of society in which they are to operate, strengthening and confirming that dutiful attachment with which they look up to you as their natural protectors, and to whom they will be exclusively indebted for any increased advantages which can, with propriety, be extended to them.

"I am more earnest in pressing this subject on your earliest attention, as in all parts of the civilized world there exists the strongest desire to improve the condition of the lower orders of society; and no where is this feeling more prevalent than in the British Empire. I am certain I shall not weaken the force of my recommendation, when I assure you that any effective measures which your wisdom may adopt for ameliorating the condition of the Slave Population, will be most acceptable to his Majesty's Government.

"Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly, "I have been instructed to propose to you an alteration in the present mode of providing for his Majesty's troops, so as to place them more on a footing of equality with the forces on other stations, and to relieve the House from the trouble which the present system occasions. The proposition does not contemplate any increased charge to the Colony. "For the ordinary contingencies of the Government, I must trust to your liberality.

"Gentlemen of the Council, "Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

"The anxiety which I feel that your deliberations may terminate in a result satisfactory to yourselves and beneficial to the Public, whose interests are confided to you, encourages me to hope that you will proceed to the consideration of the Consolidated Slave Law with that temper and prudence which the law with that temper and prudence which the consideration of the subject calls for, steadily pursuing the great object of improving the condition of those to whose unslaked fidelity and good conduct much is due, and whose comfort and happiness are inseparably connected with your own."

October 31.

Yesterday the Honourable the Council, and the Honourable House of Assembly, presented the following Addresses, in answer to his Grace the Governor's Speech at the opening of the Session:

JAMAICA, 88. To his Grace William Duke of Manchester, Captain General and Governor in Chief of this his Majesty's Island of Jamaica, and the territories thereon depending in America, Chancellor and Vice-Admiral of the same.

THE HUMBLE ADDRESS OF THE COUNCIL. "May it please your Grace, "We, his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Council, have much satisfaction in meeting your Grace at the usual season of the year, when happily nothing has occurred to render it necessary to call us together at an earlier period, and to thank your Grace most cordially for your Speech at the opening of this Session, assuring your Grace that our utmost endeavours shall not be wanting to discharge our public duty with that customary zeal which you have been pleased to acknowledge.

"Your Grace's long residence in this Island, your well known kindness and benevolence towards all, but particularly towards the lower orders of this community, and your Grace's repeated and continued visits to every part of the Island, whereby you have obtained a thorough knowledge of the habits, dispositions, and comforts or wants of those who are the objects of the law, which has been recommended by your Grace to our particular consideration, enable your Grace, more than it is possible for any other, to estimate the progressive improvement in the condition of the Slave Population; and we are most happy in having so public and satisfactory a testimony of the many important benefits which have already been conferred upon that class of the Population of this Colony.

"That liberality of sentiment which your Grace has been pleased to attribute to us, is perhaps founded upon a disposition, which we are happy to observe is now prevalent, to meliorate the condition of the Slave Population, both in comfort and moral improvements, to the greatest degree interchanging with them the common duties of life, exacting from them not more than our unremitting care and protection of them well sanctioned, and providing as much for their intellectual improvement as they may be gradually able to bear. Nor is this feeling towards them diminished by the very circumstance of their being dependent upon us; for thus do they ensure our constant protection in sickness and in health, without any regard to expense, without contemplating a calculated equivalent for such protection, nor

regarding the total absence of all assistance from the aged, weakly and infirm. With sentiments, we may say, of affection towards them, as dependent upon us for comfort and support, and with due regard to their moral and spiritual welfare, your Grace may be assured that we shall be ready, most heartily, to concur in any further measures that may be proposed and brought before us, for improving in every respect, the condition of the Slave Population of this Island."

HIS GRACE'S ANSWER. "Gentlemen of the Council, "I thank you for this Address. "I am persuaded that you will never refuse your concurrence to any measure which has for its object the general welfare and happiness."

JAMAICA 88. To his Grace William Duke of Manchester, Captain General and Governor in Chief of this his Majesty's Island of Jamaica, and the Territories thereon depending in America, Chancellor and Vice-Admiral of the same.

THE HUMBLE ADDRESS OF THE ASSEMBLY OF JAMAICA.

"May it please your Grace,

"We his Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Assembly of Jamaica, return you our thanks for your gracious Speech at the opening of the Session.

"We join in the satisfaction of your Grace, that nothing has occurred to make it necessary to call us together sooner than you have been accustomed. "In compliance with your Grace's recommendation, we will carefully revise the consolidated Slave Law. We are grateful to your Grace for declaring, that you have observed, from long experience, a disposition to be constantly shown by us to improve the condition of the Slave Population, and which has already conferred on them so many important benefits. The same disposition will suggest to us such further means of promoting their comfort and moral improvement as may seem best adapted to the state of society in which they are to operate. It has always been our object to strengthen and confirm that dutiful attachment with which the labouring classes look up to us, as their natural protectors, and to whom they must be exclusively indebted for any increased advantage which can with propriety be extended to them.

"We are most happy to learn from your Grace, that in all parts of the civilized world there exists the strongest desire to improve the condition of the lower orders of society, and that this feeling is no where more prevalent than in the British Empire. We can say with truth, that the same desire of meliorating the condition of the lower orders, has for a long time back, guided the proceedings of the Jamaica Legislature.

"We are always ready to take into our serious consideration the propositions of your Grace, and shall therefore examine, with due respect, the alteration you have been instructed to propose to us, in the present mode of providing for his Majesty's Troops.

"In granting supplies for the ordinary contingencies of the Government, we shall act with as much liberality as the very distressed state of the Island will allow.

"We participate in the anxiety of your Grace, that our deliberations may terminate in a result satisfactory to ourselves and beneficial to the public, whose interests are confided to us; and we will endeavour not to disappoint the hope expressed by your Grace, that we will proceed to the consideration of the consolidated Slave Law with that temper and prudence which the importance of the subject calls for, steadily pursuing the great object of improving the condition of those to whose unshaken fidelity and good conduct much is due, and whose comfort and happiness are inseparably connected with our own."

HIS GRACE'S REPLY.

"Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Assembly, "I return you my best acknowledgements for this Address, and particularly for the continued desire you express to promote the comfort and happiness of that class of society, whose state and condition I have recommended to your consideration.

"In granting the ordinary supplies, I never doubted your acting as liberally as the circumstances of the Island may allow."

British & Irish Manufactures.—1823. J. LYONS,

HAS just received, ex brig Jessie from Liverpool—31 Packages, consisting of—fine 4-4 7-8; and Anchor Dowlas LINEN; Ravens Duck; Steam Loom Shirting; Checks; Cross overs; Carlisle Gingham; Printed Cottons; 4-4 & 6-4 Cambric & Jacquet Mullin, 6-4 white saved list BLUE CLOTHS, 6-4 stout Military Grey & Black do.; 7-4 super Oxford mixed, blue & black do.; 6-4 Hunts Drab do.; super. Blue and Black CASSIMERES; Flushings; Post and Pot PAPER.

—ALSO— Firkins Hog's Lard, Cheshire Cheese, English Mould Candles, Do. Brown Soap, Irish Mess Pork, in bbls. & half bbls. Which, being Consignments, will be sold low for cash or approved Credit. May 16.

James Crosskill,

HAS received per the schrs. Mary Catharine and Favorite, from Annapolis, Fifty barrel Prime Winter APPLES from the Orchards of Gesner and Randolph; Twenty barrels CYDER, and One Ton of CHEESE. The Mary Catharine, as soon as discharged, will take in Freight at the Market wharf for any part of the Bay of Fundy—Apply as above, or to JAMES TOBIN, the Master, on board. Nov. 21.

LAW BLANKS, For sale at this Office.

PRO AND CON.

SLAVERY.

Extract from a preface to "Thoughts on the necessity of improving the condition of THE SLAVES IN THE BRITISH COLONIES, with a view to their ultimate EMANCIPATION. By T. CLARKSON, Esq. Published in London, 1823.

In this pamphlet Mr. Clarkson has proved, in the most unanswerable manner, that the labour of Slaves is dearer than that of free men; and of consequence that their Emancipation would be "compatible not only with the due subordination and happiness of the labourer, but with the permanent interests of his employer."

"I wish also to say," he proceeds, "in case any thing like an undue warmth of feeling on my part should be discovered in the course of the work, that I had no intention of being warm against the West Indians as a body. I know that there are many estimable men among them living in England, who deserve every desirable praise for having sent over instructions to their Agents in the West Indies from time to time in behalf of their wretched Slaves. And yet, alas! even these, the Masters themselves, have not had influence enough to secure the fulfilment of their own instructions upon their own estates; nor will they, so long as the present system continues. They will never be able to carry their meritorious designs into effect against Prejudice, Law and Custom. If this be not so, how happens it that you cannot see the Slaves, belonging to such estimable men, without marks of the whip upon their backs? The truth is, that so long as overseers, drivers and others, are entrusted with the use of arbitrary power, and so long as negro evidence is invalid against the white oppressor, and so long as human nature continues to be what it is, no order from the master for the better personal treatment of the Slaves will or can be obeyed. It is against the system then, and not against the West Indians as a body, that I am warm, should I be found so unintentionally in the present work.

One word or two on another part of the subject. A great noise will be made no doubt, when the question of Emancipation comes to be agitated, about the immense property at stake, I mean the property of the Planters, and others connected with them. This is all well. Their interests ought undoubtedly to be attended to. But I hope and trust, that, if property is to be attended to on one side of the question, it will be equally attended to on the other. This is but common justice. If you put into one scale the gold and jewels of the Planters, you are bound to put into the other, the liberty of 800,000 of the African race; for every man's liberty is his own property by the laws of Nature, Reason, Justice, and Religion; and, if it be not so with our West Indian Slaves, it is only because they have been, and continue to be, deprived of it by force. And here let us consider for a moment which of these two different sorts of property is of the greatest value. Let us suppose an English gentleman to be seized by ruffians on the banks of the Thames (and why not a gentleman when African princes have been so served?) and hurried away to a land (and Algiers is such a land, for instance,) where white persons are held as Slaves. Now this gentleman has not been used to severe labor, (neither has the African in his own country;) and being therefore unable, though he does his best, to please his master, he is roused to further exertion by the whip. Perhaps he takes this treatment indignantly. This only secures him a severer punishment. I say nothing of his being badly fed, or lodged, or clothed. If he should have a wife and daughters with him, how much more cruel would be his fate! to see the tender skins of these lacerated by the whip! to see them torn from him, with a knowledge, that they are going to be compelled to submit to the lust of an overseer! and no redress! "How long," says he, in this frightful system, which tears my body in pieces and excruciates my soul, which kills me by inches, and which involves my family in unspeakable misery and unmerited disgrace, to continue?—"Forever," replies a voice suddenly, "forever, as relates to your own life, and the life of your wife and daughters, and that of all their posterity."

Now would not this gentleman give all that he had left behind him in England, and all that he had in the world besides, and all that he had in prospect and expectancy, to get out of this wretched state, though he foresaw that on his return to his own country he would be obliged to beg his bread for the remainder of his life? I am sure he would instantly prefer his liberty to his gold. There would not be