

the hesitation of a moment as to the choice he would make.

I hope, then, that if the argument of property should be urged on one side of the question, the argument of property (liberty) will not be overlooked on the other, but that they will be fairly weighed, the one against the other, and that an allowance will be made, as the scale shall preponderate on either side. K.

A pamphlet has appeared in England, entitled "A VOICE FROM JAMAICA;" being a reply to Mr. Wilberforce's Appeal in behalf of the Negro Slaves in the West Indies, by the Rev. George Wilson Bridges, of Trinity College, Oxford, and Rector of the Parish of Manchester in Jamaica.

The reverend author is of opinion that the success of Mr. Wilberforce in the cause which he urges, must be purchased "by the ruin of many thousands of his countrymen; by a deluge of blood, and by the certain misery of the very objects he professes labors to relieve."

Mr. Bridges makes the following statements in apostrophizing Mr. Wilberforce:

"You say that 'no attempts have been made to introduce among them,' the negro slaves, 'the Christian Institution of Marriage.' Now, sir, this I positively contradict by stating, that I have myself married one hundred and eighty-seven couple of negro slaves in my own parish, within the last two years, all of whom were encouraged by their owners to marry; and that the anxious wish at present expressed by them to bind themselves by this sacred institution, we hail as one of the first fruits of the dispensation of Christian principles."

"The promises of Christianity are so far understood, and its preliminary rites so ardently desired by the negroes, that during my residence in this parish, I have actually baptized 9418 negro slaves, many of whom attended church; some have learnt the Lord's Prayer and Ten Commandments, and a few have so far advanced as to be now disseminating their little stock of knowledge on the estates to which they are attached. As I said before, all my fellow laborers here have been at least as assiduous as myself, and some more successful. I expect therefore, that you, sitting by your own fireside four thousand miles off, will not refuse credit to this unanswerable fact, advanced by one who is on the spot, an actor in the deeds he records, and who has certainly the better means of forming a correct judgment on the point at issue."

"To prove the ample means which are placed within the reach of the industrious slave, let me mention that on an estate in the parish of Westmoreland, the overseer, being about to make a large purchase, was accosted by one of his slaves, who told him he was aware of his need of money at that moment, that he had about four hundred pounds by him, that his friend, another slave, had as much more, and that it was all much at his service to supply his immediate wants."

"I, sir, have served cures in the counties of Essex, Norfolk, Hampshire, and in London, and will be bold to say, that I have never during my subsequent residence of seven years in this Island, with a population of sixteen thousand negroes under my charge, witnessed such absolute misery, or such cruel abuse of authority, as I have seen in the conduct of parish officers towards paupers, or in the hovel of the wretched husbandmen, to which my painful professional duties have led me in England."

"Want is unknown to the slave in these isles; while the toils of the British laborer, the sweat of whose care worn brows has hardly gained a scanty subsistence for his craving children, too often terminates in the long dreaded horrors of the parish poor-house."

I. MANSFIELD & SON,
HAVE received from LONDON, LIVERPOOL, and GREENOCK, their usual supply of FALL GOODS; consisting of superfine, second and common Cloths; Flannels;—swansdown Vestings; rose and point blankets; Flannels; Bombazetts; Camblet for gentlemen's Cloaks; printed Cottons; Homespuns; Checks; Irish linens; Cambric, book and jaconet Muslins; Imitation Cambric; Cotton and Linen Bedticks; Candlewick; Duck, Osnaburgh, Brown Hollands; a variety of Shawls and Hdkfs, good East India INDIGO, &c

They have also on hand,
Boxes Tin, Sheet Iron, Iron and Brass Wire a variety of SLOP CLOTHING; with many other articles—which they offer for sale at a small advance.

Oct. 3.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, the Business carried on at Miramichie by James Fraser, John Fraser, and Alexander Fraser, under the firm of JAMES FRASER & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 31st day of August last; And Whereas, the Business carried on at Halifax, by the same persons, under the same firm, was dissolved on the 14th October last, by the death of JAMES FRASER:—All persons having any Demands against either of the said Firms, are requested to render their accounts; and all persons indebted are desired to make immediate payment, at Miramichie to John & Alexander Fraser; and at Halifax to either of them, or to James D. Fraser, or Alexander G. Fraser.

JOHN FRASER, by his Atty's.
ALEXANDER FRASER &
J. D. FRASER;
ALEXANDER FRASER, Sen.
Halifax, Nov 15, 1822.

Hides.

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

SELECTIONS,

FROM DIFFERENT ENGLISH PAPERS.

FROM THE LONDON TIMES, Oct. 20.

There had sprung up a report in the French capital, at the date of the last letters, that Mina had taken the baron d'Eroles prisoner in Catalonia. We do not know that we should have noticed the circumstance, had it not been for the anxiety which we were willing to draw from it, that affairs are not yet wholly to be despaired of in the east of Spain. To attribute an important or even casual success to a man proves the existence of an opinion that he is not in circumstances wholly desperate. With regard to the triumphant party, we should suspect that their success may create in them as much embarrassment as a moderate failure might occasion in some instances. Now they have got the illustrious Ferdinand, do they know what to do with him? They can neither keep him or let him go. If they send him out of their hands, and leave him, the opposite party will soon overpower and perhaps punish him as he deserves; and if they retain and support him, he is a costly pledge of legitimacy to the whole French nation, just emerged from the gulf of revolution itself, and weighed down by the support of foreign troops. The mischief of this wicked, and we will even venture to add abortive, expedition, was, we believe, never more sensibly felt by those who embarked in it, than at present.

FROM THE LONDON SUN, OCTOBER 20.

We have received by express the Journal des Debats of Saturday. An English courier passed through Paris on Friday, bearing orders to sir William A. Court, our ambassador to Spain, to repair to the court of Ferdinand. The intelligence brought by this express affords abundant evidence of the obstacles which are still opposed to the pacification of the country. Not only does Catalonia continue to be the scene of active operation, but Galicia has been the theatre of disturbances, in consequence of the resistance of the peasantry to the exaction of the tithes; and more important than all the rest, the army of Ballasteros is acknowledged to have revolted on learning the perfidious conduct of the king, and to have thrown the whole of the province in which it is cantoned into a state of consternation. In Catalonia, the corps of royalists commanded by d'Eroles has been destroyed; the whole of the men composing it have been killed or taken prisoners, amongst whom is the baron himself, whose head will answer for that of Riego, if Mina and his army do not make their submission. It is admitted that the indefatigable garrison of Barcelona had made another sortie on the night preceding the date of the last accounts. Marshal Moncey, however, on the receipt of a despatch from the duke of Angouleme, had opened a negotiation, and it was understood that Mina was to be offered the vice-royalty of Navarre, under the absolute king.

FROM THE LONDON STATESMAN, OCT. 20.

The royalist faction in Spain is beginning to avail itself of the liberty given them by Ferdinand's decrees, to wreak their vengeance not only upon their open enemies, but upon all who do not entirely adopt their fanatical creed. Not even the treason of Ballasteros and his staff can atone for their having once affected to follow the constitutional standard. We are informed, that in consequence of some "excesses" amongst the troops that formed his division, himself and his officers are to be put upon their trial; while one Antonio Solinas threatens to march and chastise the soldiers, whose "fury manifests itself with more violence daily, proportioned to the joy felt by the people relative to the delivery of the king and his family. This is decisive enough of the feeling of the soldiery; and we heartily wish that Ballasteros, and all of his staff, who have been instrumental in neutralizing this feeling, may be hanged up in the midst of the brave soldiers, whom they have betrayed. This feeling, which is common to the Spanish army, will yet occasion great trouble to the royalists. The officers who have been weak enough to abandon the constitutional cause, finding themselves hated, despised and insulted, instead of being caressed and rewarded, will naturally endeavor to defend themselves against the dangers with which they are threatened by the royalists, by cultivating the disaffection of the troops. All those Spanish soldiers, who were marched prisoners into France, will now be sent back again; and they will be ready at any time to rejoin the renewed chiefs of liberty, and to avenge the dishonor entailed upon the Spanish nation by the treason and cowardice of those should have been its defenders.

The French have had nothing to boast of, but the success of their gold. Never did any one, at the head of a successful army, reap so miserable a harvest of glory as Prince Hilt. Not a sprig of laurel has he gathered. The corruption of Spanish principles was his sole object—he never intended to array his army against the strength of Spain. All his achievements were the result of bribery. It was the loan of eighteen millions which conquered Spain.—The French army was only the stalking horse of her intrigues. The most miserable and paltry tricks were resorted to by this son of St. Louis, and his minion. The following statement of the method, in which the patriotic portion of the army of Cadiz was treated, will furnish a good idea of the general conduct of the French and royalist faction: "The militia and those troops who were averse to any arrangement, and desired to defend the place to the last extremity, were sent out of it by a stratagem, contrived by those who wished to surrender. It was agreed with the French Generals, that the latter should make a false attack on the Isle of Leon. All those who could not be depended on by the contrivers of the scheme were sent out of the city to defend the points that were threatened; they perceived the snare, and wanted to re-enter, but it was too late; and when they persisted, they were told they would be fired upon. There was then no obstacle to treating about the surrender of the place, and the liberty of the royal family." After such a trick, it is truly ridiculous, to hear Prince Hilt informing Ferdinand that he owes his liberty to the brave French army. Where there has been any contest, the French have nothing to boast of their success:—They have beaten no army, stormed no fortress, executed no one brilliant project; but they have hired Generals, purchased fortresses, and bribed Governors. Their pioneers did not march with saws and pick-axes, but with money bags, and bills of exchange.

It is not, however, by bribing a rascal to betray his trust, that principle can be eradicated, or knowledge be extinguished; and, if the Spanish nation, as a whole, is indifferent to freedom, it cannot be in love with despotism; and the enlightened will always be ready to oppose it. Riego may, perhaps, be sacrificed on the scaffold; but it will only increase the number of those who profess his sentiments, and who will pant for the opportunity of revenging his death. We are amongst those who will still hope, and with some reason, that the game is not yet even in Spain. The players may be tired for the moment, but they will recover a proper tone; when taught by their past misfortunes, they may play with more caution and more energy. The Swedes taught the

Russians to conquer by beating them. France may find her lesson to Spain have the same effect.

FROM THE BRITISH PRESS, OCTOBER 20.

The conduct of the vile tyrant, who now tramples on insulted Spain, has disgusted, it appears, even "my cousin the duke of Angouleme;" and after entailing indescribable misery on the distracted country, the scene of his late career, the duke is about to withdraw from Spain, and leave it to its melancholy fate. He is said to have remonstrated with the perfidious wretch, whom his bayonets loosed upon the Spanish people; that is, after putting the instruments of proscription and murder into his hands, he talked of mercy and forbearance to a monster who never yet betrayed a pang of either, or knew the sound of human pity. But the war within the Pyrenees is not yet closed; the constitutionalists cannot disarm amid scaffolds, and the infamous Ferdinand is rushing on to ultimate ruin. If any thing can unite the provinces in a bond of general resistance, it will be his outrageous tyranny. The traitors, however, who sacrificed Spain, are coming in for their deserts: Ballasteros has been arrested, and we expect to hear of Morillo being next in the list. The tyrant will now run riot in blood until all Spain is again in arms against him. To him experience brings no lessons with it; his heart is unchangeably bad; he has the tiger's thirst for blood; and now that he is unchained, none will be free from his tooth. The Corsican Di Borgo, the Russian ambassador, has set out it appears from Paris, to whet his appetite; and urge him to give no quarter to the enemies of absolute power.

FROM THE LONDON COURIER, Oct. 20.

If any inference may be drawn from the circumstance, that at this particular moment, the French ministerial papers are republishing the proclamation issued by the duke d'Angouleme, just before he crossed the Bidassoa, in which he announced, that he "came neither to impose laws on the Spaniards, nor to occupy their country," it might be supposed that France intends forthwith to evacuate the Peninsula. We think, however, this will not be the case. Indeed, it cannot, unless it is intended to expose Spain to a renewal of those very scenes which provoked the interference in the first instance. The departure of the French troops would be the signal for the "FACTION" which is now held down, to resume its former menacing attitude, and repeat its former acts. Spain has not the means within herself of accomplishing her own tranquillity. That can be brought about, if, indeed, it is practicable at all, only by the presence of such an armed force as may be sufficient to control the constitutional party, and thus gain time for calming men's minds, and consolidating whatever measures it may be deemed most advisable to adopt. France, we doubt not, sees the necessity of pursuing this course, but she must see also the difficulties that beset it. The expense of maintaining an army of observation, which could not consist of less than fifty thousand men, would be great, and the whole of it must fall upon France, for Ferdinand's treasury cannot disburse a *maravedi*.—Nor is it merely as a question of finance that the measure of keeping an army in Spain presents difficulties. Its adoption may lead to political results of an unexpected kind. In short, we see nothing, as yet, which induces us to alter the opinion we have more than once expressed, that the liberation of Ferdinand, his return to Madrid, his assumption of free power, and the dissolution of the Cortes, were events which, happen when they might, would decide little or nothing, as to the great object of the invasion, that of giving REPOSE to SPAIN.

FROM THE LIVERPOOL COURIER, Oct. 22.

A sketch of the intended Spanish constitution was lately handed about in the political circles of Paris; but how authentic it is we know not. By that it appears that the King is to have around him a council of state and ministry.—That the council of Castile and the Indies is to be formed, out of which seven members are to be chosen by itself, as a high court of justice. That a cortes is to be instituted, divided into three benches, the clergy, the nobility, and the bench of the people; the last to be composed of the deputies of the universities, great commercial towns, and the agricultural cantons or districts.

For Sale,

A THREE Story BRICK HOUSE, in a Central and pleasant situation in Barrington street, now in the occupation of Dr. HUME:—Application to be made to Mr. CLOTWORTHY M'KEIGE, Beacon street, Boston; or at Halifax, to
JOHN CLARK.

Oct. 7, 1823.

Notice.

THE Partners of the late Firms of THOM, SALTER, & Co. JAMES THOM & Co. and SMITH & THOM, having appointed ROBERT NOBLE, under the direction of JOHN BLACK and JAMES FRASER, Esquires, to wind up, and settle, all the Outstanding Debts and Accounts of the above Firms or either of them; this is to Notify and Require all Persons having any demands against the said Firms, to present the same for settlement; and all those indebted, to make immediate payment to ROBERT NOBLE as above.

ALEXANDER SMITH,
JAMES THOM,
By their Attornies, jointly and severally.
JOHN BLACK,
JAMES FRASER,
JOHN F. SALTER.

May 22. 1822.

Superfine Flour, &c.

THE subscribers have just received from Quebec one hundred barrels SUPERFINE FLOUR equal if not superior to American; which they can safely recommend for family use.

Also, a few Half Bbls. same as above; Fine and Middlings Flour; Prime FALL MACKEREL and HERRING in bbls. and half bbls.
Nov. 22. HIGGINS & BROWN.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER,
Saturday, Nov. 29.

MEETING OF CONGRESS.

On Monday next will commence the First Session of the Eighteenth Congress. Once more the Representatives of the States and of the People assemble, under our wise Institutions, to consult for the common good, to investigate the conduct of affairs in time past, and to frame laws with a view to the future. That nothing can be more gratifying, in the eye of reason and philanthropy, than such a spectacle as this, has been said a thousand times; and the sentiment has lost nothing of its truth by the frequency of its repetition.

It appears to be supposed by some, but we do not know why, that the Congress will have before it, at the coming Session, but little business of interest. We are of opinion, on the contrary, that there will be an unusual despatch of business at this Session; and that it will be rendered additionally interesting, by the accession of splendid talent which this Congress has received. We hope that nothing in the state of our Foreign Relations may call for the exercise of the powers of Congress; but we should imagine, that the unusually long recess, of just three quarters of a year, cannot have been wholly barren of incident in that department of our Government. Under this impression, we look with some interest to the disclosures which the Executive Message will afford on that head, as well as to the recommendations regarding our Domestic Policy, which it may contain. In the vast field of our Domestic Concerns, the objects which invite the attention of Congress are so numerous, and in their nature so various, that the difficulty will be in selecting, and not in discovering them. We shall not attempt to enumerate them; they are present to every reader's mind. We will venture but one prediction, and express but a single wish. We predict the passage, in some shape, of an act for a very moderate increase of the duties on certain imported articles, such as woollens, cutlery, &c.—And we trust another Session will not pass, without abolishing, or at least modifying, so much of our laws as makes debt, and even suspicion of debt, a penal offence.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

HAYTI.

The officers of the British frigate Pyramus, which lately went from Jamaica to Port au Prince, with a communication from the British Admiral to the President of Hayti, in writing to their friends in England, have expressed their surprise at the State of civilization in which they found the Island, owing as they conjecture, to the influence of free institutions, intercourse with foreigners, and the ease and abundance acquired by the inhabitants. On the subject of Hayti we have observed the following remarks in a late number of the London Morning Chronicle.

"The French have for a long time been silent on the affairs of St. Domingo, nor have we heard of any plans in agitation for the reconquest of that once important colony, since the French politicians began to form projects of another kind, and on a more enlarged scale, for the extension of their commerce and the formation of their national navy.—Formerly, their public offices were filled with old colonists, who were continually loading the portfolios of the Ministers with schemes to get back what they called the old French Island, and for the furtherance of them, several agents were sent out to explore and intrigue. All this has, however, subsided for a considerable time past. Possibly the formidable aspect of Hayti, and the union and energy of the inhabitants, now that the island has come under one authority, have taught the Paris Government prudence, and convinced them of the folly of keeping up dissensions, for their own private views, among a people who never can be again brought under the Bourbon yoke."

"The British, are the favoured nation, in Hayti in point of commerce, and deservedly so, for it must be acknowledged that the Government and the King's ships stationed in the W. Indies, have always acted with the utmost delicacy towards the Haytiens, under the several trying circumstances in which they have been placed as British subjects, have uniformly been supporters of their political and civil freedom, and the friends of their improvement. The policy of the British Government and the liberal feelings of its subjects, the Haytiens have besides considered as one of their best shields, in case the French should ever pretend to realize the secret views they suppose still entertained against them, and hence they have granted to British vessels an advantage over all other nations of five per cent, in duties, no doubt for the purpose of exciting a more immediate and durable interest in their favour. The British supply them with national manufactures; the French with wines, silks, perfumes, and fripperies; the Dutch with linens; and the United States with provisions and building materials. Trade has been established under fair regulations, and such prohibitions only are enforced as were deemed necessary to give production to the agriculture and industry of the island."

Notice.

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late JOHN M'INTYRE M'COLLA, 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

May 30 1823.

HARRIET M'COLLA,
Administratrix.

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.
May 2. 239 Upper Water street.