



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.

THE Business heretofore carried on by James Ratchford, Thomas Ratchford, and James Ratchford, jun. under the firm of James Ratchford & Co. will, in future, be conducted under the same firm, by the subscribers; who have this day entered into Copartnership for that purpose, and have received by the recent arrivals from England, via St. John, N. B. an extensive assortment of BRITISH MERCHANDIZE (adapted to trade,) which they offer for sale, cheap for Cash, or in Barter for Dimension Deals, Boards, Staves, or any kind of country produce.

James Ratchford,  
James Ratchford, junior,  
Elisha De W. Ratchford,  
Parrsborough, June 23, 1823.  
N. B. J. R. & Co. have on hand Rum, Sugar and Molasses for sale, as above, by puncheon, so less quantity. 6w.

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 & Jaconet 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 Huntsie 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.

By the AURORA and CANADA from LONDON; JESSIE and VICTORY from LIVERPOOL—

W. A. & S. Black,

HAVE received a GENERAL SUPPLY of GOODS in their Line, among which are  
Best SOUCHONG TEA London WHITE LEAD  
Black Pepper Green, blue and black  
Poland Starch Paints  
Crown Blue Boiled & raw Lintseed  
Fosscap & Pott Paper Oil  
Superior German & Blistered Steel Salt Petre  
Griffin's prime & double refined Seythes Ivory Black  
Nails & Spikes, all sizes, Brunswick Blacking  
Cotton & Wool Cards Day & Martin's do.  
Pound and Paper Pins Shoe Thread  
Weavers' Reeds Bleach'd closing do.  
Salt Twine Cod Lines  
Mackarel Nets, &c.

Together with a Complete Assortment of HARDWARE, and other Goods, which they will sell upon the lowest terms for CASH or approved Credit. May 23.

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 Barley.  
May 10. JOHN DEMPSTER.

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,  
HYSON and SOUCHONG TEAS,  
LEITHALE Sapt.

INDENTURES

For sale at this Office.

SLAVE TRADE.

The Anti-Slavery Society, in their last Report, after stating that Ministers had promised to take up the subject of slavery in the British Colonies, gives the following as a general view of the present purposes of Government on the subject:—

That the existing obstructions to manumissions, arising from stamps or fines, or other fiscal regulations, shall be removed;—

That the slaves shall be protected by law in the possession, and also in the transmission, by bequest or otherwise, of any property they may acquire;—

That means shall be provided of religious instruction for the slaves, and of Christian education for their children;—

That the driving system shall be peremptorily and entirely abolished, so that the whip shall no longer be the stimulant of labour;—

That an end shall also be absolutely put to the degrading corporal punishment of females; and that measures shall be taken to restrain, generally, the power of arbitrary punishment, and to prevent its abuses;—

That the means of religious instruction being provided, the Sundays shall be given up to the slaves for rest, recreation, and religious instruction and worship (Sunday markets being abolished); and that equivalent time shall be allowed them, on other days, for the cultivation of their provision grounds;—

That the marriage of slaves shall be authorized, and sanctioned by law; and that they shall likewise be protected in the enjoyment of their conjugal rights.

The Report adds—

In respect to the proposal of causing the slaves to cease from being mere chattels, and attaching them, under certain modifications, to the soil, it was said, that whatever reform of this kind was introduced must be prospective only, as its retrospective operation might disturb the present tenure of property, and take away, in many cases, the only security on which money had been advanced. The question was therefore reserved for further consideration.

The admission of the testimony of slaves in Courts of Justice was also thought to be beset with so many difficulties as to require a more deliberate investigation. At the same time, Government professed themselves friendly to the principle of admitting the testimony of slaves, subject only to such modifications as the interests of justice might for a time require.

The propriety of relieving negroes and persons of colour from the operation of that unjust principle of Colonial law which subjects them to be dealt with as slaves, unless they shall be able, by legal proof, to establish their right to freedom, was admitted; and it was signified that further inquiry should be made as to the means for granting them the requisite relief.

It was also admitted to be desirable that no Governor, Judge, Attorney General, or Fiscal, nor any of the religious instructors about to be appointed, should hold property in slaves; and though it might be unfair to give to this principle a retro active effect, yet that there could be no objection to its being made to operate prospectively.

The only remaining points were, the granting facilities to the adult slaves to purchase their freedom; and the liberation from bondage of all children born after a certain day. In neither of these propositions have the Government hitherto signified their concurrence. Indeed, to the measure of freeing all children born after a certain day, they appeared to feel a more decided objection than to any other that had been suggested. Both the points were deemed of so much moment as to render further information and more mature consideration necessary, before they came to a final decision upon them.

In reviewing the resolutions adopted by Parliament, and the declared intentions of his Majesty's Government, the Committee see very abundant cause of congratulation. They feel much gratified, both by the admissions which they involve, and by the concurrent determination which has been expressed by his Majesty's Government and by Parliament, to proceed to the immediate redress of some of the existing evils, and to secure eventually the extinction of the very state of slavery.

\* \* \* Nothing can be more honorable to his Majesty's Government, to the Legislature, and to many highly respectable characters in the United Kingdom, than the strong disposition recently manifested, to effect the Total Abolition of Slavery throughout the British Colonies and Islands in the West Indies; but the text which tells us "to love mercy," commands us first to "do justice;" and the Slaveholder, who has not hitherto infringed the laws of his Coun-

try, possesses an undoubted right to claim the support and protection of those laws, for any and every species of property which he may have obtained under their sanction:—Nor is it just or proper, that laws formed on the impulse of the present moment, should be calculated in any point of view, to vitiate that claim; and still less, to endanger the lives of the Planters, the Merchants, and other inhabitants, who have formed establishments in those islands, &c. on the faith and honor of their country. The case is indeed, extremely difficult and important; and requires infinitely greater abilities to manage, than are requisite to deliver a long and flowery speech, on a popular subject.—W. CHRON.

NEWSPAPERS IN INDIA.

"FORT WILLIAM, APRIL 5, 1823.—The Governor General in Council, with reference to the bye law passed on the 14th ult. and registered in the Supreme Court, on the 4th inst. deems it proper to notify to the Proprietors and Editors of Newspapers and other periodical works, as specified in the aforesaid bye-law, that the publication in any such Paper or periodical work of matter coming under any of the following heads, will subject them to be deprived of the licence under which such paper or periodical work may be conducted:—

1. Defamatory or contumelious reflections against the King or any of the Members of the Royal Family.

2. Observations or statements touching the character, constitution, measures, or orders of the Court of Directors, or other public authorities in England, connected with the Government of India, or the character, constitution, measures, or orders of the Indian Government, impugning the motives and designs of such authorities or governments, or in any way tending to bring them into hatred or contempt, to excite resistance to their orders, or to weaken their authority.

3. Observations or statements of the above description, relative to allied or friendly native Powers, their Ministers, or Representatives.

4. Defamatory or contumelious remarks or offensive insinuations levelled against the Governor General, the Governors or Commanders in Chief, the Members of Council, or the Judges of his Majesty's Court at any of the Presidencies, or the Bishop of Calcutta, and publications of any description tending to expose them to hatred, obloquy, or contempt; also libellous or abusive reflections and insinuations against the public officers of Government.

5. Discussions having a tendency to create alarm or suspicion among the native population of any intended official interference with their religious opinions and observances, and irritating and insulting remarks on their peculiar usages and modes of thinking on religious subjects.

6. The republication from English or other Papers of passages coming under the foregoing heads.

7. Defamatory publications, tending to disturb the peace, harmony, and good order of society.

8. Anonymous appeals to the Public relative to grievances of a professional or official nature, alleged to have been sustained by public Officers in the service of his Majesty or the Honorable Company.

The foregoing rules impose no irksome restraints on the publication and discussion of any matters of general interest relating to European or Indian affairs, provided they are conducted with the temper and decorum which the government has a right to expect from those living under its protection: neither do they preclude individuals from offering in a temperate and decorous manner, through the channel of the public newspapers, and other periodical works, their own views and sentiments relative to matters affecting the interests of the community.

It will be the duty of the Chief Secretary to the Government, and that Officer is hereby enjoined to bring to the notice of Government without delay, any infringement of the foregoing rules of the conductors of newspapers or other periodical works, published in the English language: and the same duty is assigned to the Persian Secretary to the Government with relation to Newspapers and other periodical publications in the language of the country.

The Editors of Newspapers or other periodical works in the English language are required to lodge one copy of every Newspaper, regular or extra, and of every other periodical work, published by them respectively, in the Office of the Chief Secretary to the Government, and the Editors of Newspapers or other periodical works in the languages of the country are in like manner required to lodge one copy of every Newspaper or other periodical work

published by them, in the office of the Persian Secretary to the Government. For these copies they will receive payment at the usual rate paid by regular subscribers to each publication respectively.

Published by order of the Honourable the Governor General in Council,

W. B. BAYLEY, Chief Secretary to the Government.

MONTREAL,  
Oct. 15.

EXECUTION.—Yesterday morning at 20 minutes past ten o'clock the awful sentence of the Law was executed on Abraham Paradis, convicted of Horse stealing—Jean Baptiste Albert, and Warren Glossen found guilty of Burglary.—The two former were first brought out to the fatal platform, to which they were attended by their spiritual director the Revd. Mr. Richards—they evinced every mark of contrition, and acknowledged the justice of their sentence.—It gives us pleasure to say that since the condemnation of these men, their penitance has been such, as to leave on the mind of their Clergymen, a hope that their repentance has obtained favour in the sight of the great Judge of all human actions.—Glossen was attended by the Revd. Mr. Bethune, he was supported by some friends, as his feelings were either, so much affected, or his bodily infirmity rendered him incapable of sustaining the last efforts of expiring nature—his contrition was no less conspicuous than the other two, and his audible expressions of "The Lord have mercy on my soul," frequently repeated, were evidences of the sense which the dying man entertained of the dreadful precipice on which he stood; whence he was to take a step into that country "From whose bourne no traveller returns, to tell what's doing on the other side."—Let the crimes of these men be what they may, they have paid the fine—justice is satisfied—and every person who has a regard for the doctrine of christianity, must rejoice that in their deaths they were penitent, and rested their hopes of salvation on the merits of their Redeemer. The fate of these culprits, will, we trust prove a salutary lesson to those whom they have left behind, whose moral and religious conduct require a warning for the amendment of their lives.

I. MANSFIELD & SON,

HAVE received from LONDON, LIVERPOOL, and GREENOCK, their usual supply of FALL GOODS; consisting of superfine, second and common Cloths; Flushings;—swansdown Vestings; rose and point blankets; Flannels; Bombazetts; Cambiet for gentlemen's Clokes; printed Cottons; Homespuns; Checks, Irish linens; Cambric, book and jaconet Muslins; Imitation Cambric; Cotton and Linen Bedtick; Candlewick; Duck, Osnaburgh, Brown Hollands; a variety of Shawls and Hdks, 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—whic they offer for sale at a small advance.

Oct. 3.

New Pelise Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Naps, Flushings and Broad Cloths;

The Subscriber offers for sale, on the lowest terms, 15 bales of the above, landing ex RANGER, from Liverpool.

J. Lyons.

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.

James Crosskill,

HAS received per the schrs. Mary Catharine and Favorite, from Annapolis, Fifty barrels 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.

Hides.

JUST received per brig Irene, (John Findlay master) from Bahia—700 dry salted HIDES—for sale by

GEORGE P. LAWSON.  
Nov. 7. 12w.