

older. I could wish that the gentlemen con-  
ferred in education at Windsor in the centre,  
and at Pictou and Annapolis in the East and  
West, would keep regular journals of the tem-  
perature at those places, which would give the  
only true grounds of determining the problem,  
to those, at least who shall cotae after the  
present generation. The present writer has  
admitted no proofs at all that can be relied on.  
He states, indeed, that two priests in Canada  
kept a regular journal for 58 years, and that  
by this it appeared, that the medium cold of  
winter had diminished eight degrees in that  
time. But he does not say he ever saw this  
journal, nor even name the priests who kept it.  
He also quotes a certain Dr Williams, who in  
his history of Vermont observes—"By remarks  
made in the University of Cambridge for se-  
ven years from 1780 till 1788, I found the  
mean heat in the month of December to be 29  
deg. 4 min. In January it was 22 deg. 5 min.  
and in February it was 23 deg. 9 min. These  
numbers express the present temperature at  
Boston. If this computation be admitted, the  
change of temperature at Boston, from the year  
1630 to 1788, must have been from ten to  
twelve degrees. This is as complete and per-  
fect a non sequitur as I ever met with. If the  
"present temperature at Boston" be the same  
as in 1780-1788, it is decisive against the  
gradual diminution of cold. As to the year  
1630, I know not how it came in at all.

The process of vegetation and operations of  
agriculture are next to the regular Journal,  
the best criterion to judge by. I have now  
before me a letter on the state of N. Scotia ad-  
dressed to the Earl of Maclefield, and print-  
ed at London about 40 years ago. The writer  
says he had then been about 30 years in  
the Province. He says "if the farmer plows  
his ground in the preceding fall, and has no-  
thing to do upon his lands thus plowed, but to  
sow his grain, and lightly to harrow it, he may  
get all his wheat into the ground before the  
middle of April. Now I rather think this is  
as much as farmers could do, on an average  
of ten years last past.

In speaking of the schools at Halifax, the  
Royal Acadian School and the Conductor of it,  
are liberally praised. To this I have no objec-  
tion; but rather concur in every part of it.—  
But what strikes me with wonder is, that the  
Author, wherever he may live, should know  
so much of the Acadian School, and nothing of  
the National School, so many years existing in  
Halifax; or knowing it, should not have one  
word to say in its favour, though so many hun-  
dreds, I might say thousands, have there been  
educated in the best principles. This omission  
will, doubtless, be supplied in any future edi-  
on.

I have only to repeat, that I am any thing but  
hostile to this reputable attempt to do justice  
to our much injured and calumniated country.  
The writer displays considerable talents, and  
many of his observations, especially those on  
the bad effects of the late war on this country,  
display a great deal of mature good sense.

I remain, Sir,  
Your very obedient Servant,  
CANDIDUS.

Halifax, Dec. 26, 1823.

## FALL GOODS.

The Subscriber has received by the brig *Adelphi*, from Liverpool:—

120 Ps. Flannels, Baizes, Serges, &c.,  
19 hampers Cheese.

Also, in store, from former con-  
signments, by the late arrivals:—  
Fine and common printed Cottons and Chintz;  
Britannias, shawls and handkerchiefs;  
Cambric, leno, and other Muslins;  
White Shirting and Sheeting cottons;  
Homespun, checks, &c.  
Camblets, fastians and bedticks;  
Irish Linens, harns and dowlas;  
Coarse blue cloths, blankets and flusings;  
Carpetings and hearth rugs;  
Yellow and blue India bandannoes;  
Pott and foolscap PAPER;  
Cordovan leather and roan skins;  
TEAS, loaf sugar and assorted SLOPS;  
Indigo, mould candles 65 88 108;  
GIN and BRANDY in pipes and quarter casks  
Brown and bleached canvas and raven duck;  
Cordage; window glass and paint oil;  
Bundles sheet Iron, and casks Nails;  
Small casks assd. HARDWARE (low priced)  
Coarse, fine and cannister Gunpowder;  
Liverpool and Newcastle CROCKERY and  
GLASSWARE;  
Small dinner sets; coal tar, &c. &c.  
Which will be sold wholesale, at a very low rate  
A advance for CASH, or approved Credit.

Alex. Murison.

Water street, }  
Oct. 31, 1823 } Sm.

By the *AUROKA* and *CANADA* from LON-  
DON; *JESSIE* and *VICTORY* from LIVER-  
POOL—

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
Toolscap & Pott Paper	Oil
Superior German & Blis-	Salt Petre
tered Steel	Gine & Black Lead
Griffin's prime & double	Ivory Black
refined Scythies	Brunswick Blacking
Nails & Spikes, all sizes,	Day & Martin's do.
Cotton & Wool Cards	Shoe Thread
Pound and Paper Pins	Black'd closing do.
Weavers' Reeds	Cod Lines
Sail Twine	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.

FROM BELL'S MESSENGER,  
Oct. 27.

## DANGER OF SOUTH AMERICAN INDE- PENDENCE.

A very general apprehension is entertained  
amongst mercantile men, and indeed, amongst  
many other classes, lest what has recently oc-  
curred in Spain may almost immediately affect  
the Independence of the South American pro-  
vinces. In a proclamation issued by the French  
King, upon invading Spain; he declared, that  
upon the settlement of the affairs of Spain, and  
upon the liberation of her King, the fleets and  
armies of France should not be wanting to as-  
sist his Catholic Majesty to recover her rebel-  
lious American provinces. This event has now  
occurred, and the apprehension is, that Ferdi-  
nand will avail himself of the proffered aid, and  
that the French Government will act upon its  
engagement.

Under this state of things, there are three  
questions:—The first, has not our Government ac-  
cused with a singular neglect in withholding the ac-  
knowledgegment of South American Independence so  
long, as to leave this point still open to France and  
Spain? The second, will France assist Spain in an  
attempt to recover South America? And, thirdly,  
will such assistance, if afforded, be with effect?

As to the first of these questions, the answer is,  
that England could not acknowledge the Indepen-  
dence of South America, as between those provinces  
and the Mother Country, without a direct breach  
of national good faith, and the Public Law of Europe.  
The rule of Public Law is clear, and is briefly, that  
the Colonies of a country are to be considered as  
established parts, and members of her empire; and  
that, in the case of any rebellion, civil war, or at-  
tempted reformation, no other Power can take any  
part in favour of the Colonies. Whilst the contest  
continues between the Mother Country and the Co-  
lonies, it is a direct breach of the Law of Nations to  
aid, encourage, or, in any degree, countenance, the  
insurgent Colonies.

When the Colonies shall, in all reasonable appear-  
ance, have accomplished their separation, then other  
States, as third parties, may consider them as *de facto*  
in possession of independent powers, and may form  
commercial relations with them, because such com-  
mercial relations are useful to the world in general,  
and are no injury to the Parent State under any of  
its fair pretensions. But if the Parent State shall  
deem that it has a good chance of recovering its pos-  
sessions, it may do so; and whilst a shadow of chance  
remains, other countries have clearly no right to in-  
terpose a negative, or to take an active part with  
the Colonies. We may recognise the Colonial Go-  
vernment *de facto*, so far as commercial relations are  
required, but we have no right (whilst Spain has any  
chance of success) to determine, for Spain, the ques-  
tion of right.

This is the law of nations, and upon this our Go-  
vernment has acted.

Another reason for our not taking a more active  
part, nor for making an earlier recognition, is this,  
that it was totally unnecessary. Its only object  
would have been to facilitate commercial intercourse,  
and to settle any differences between the South Ame-  
rican States and ourselves. But we have all along  
been in possession of this commercial intercourse, in  
all its possible extent. By some agreement between  
the Government in Spain and the Government in  
England, our commerce has been legalised in all  
those Ports of South America, which had, in fact,  
so established their independence as to admit the  
vessels of any other Power. To what purpose,  
therefore, offend the pride and jealousy of Spain, by  
any measure which apparently countenanced the  
insurrection of her provinces? We have been in  
possession of all the benefits of this measure without  
the offence.

As to the second question, we entertain very great  
doubts indeed, whether the French Government will  
incur the probable peril, and the certain expense,  
of any expedition of the kind apprehended. The  
peril, to speak briefly, is, lest America should take  
part in the quarrel; and lest, eventually, England  
should become embroiled in it. The certain expense  
is, first, the distance of the voyage, and secondly,  
the immense surface of country which must be the  
scene of operations.

As to the third question, what, in the event of  
such an attempt, would be the chance of success?  
Here again we very much doubt, whether the ap-  
prehensions of our merchants are not well founded.  
Our own opinion is, that Colombia and Mexico (Co-  
lombia in particular) would not be so easily subdued,  
as has been the Mother Country. Spain has been  
subdued from three main causes,—the division of her  
population, the unwelcome habits, and by the acqui-  
sition of her forts and garrisons, which, being once  
acquired, enable a foreign army to retain a country  
Now, in all these circumstances, the Colonies have  
an immense advantage. In the first respect, the po-  
pulation is united, and would all be directed, as one  
man, against an invader. In the second, they are  
practised in the habits of war, and would certainly  
not surrender their arms like Morillo and Ballasteros.  
And thirdly, and mainly, the possession of the forts,  
being so few, would be of scarcely any consequence,  
as regards the subjugation of the immense country  
behind them. Add to this, that the cost of maintain-  
ing them, both in money and in human life, would  
be immense. All these circumstances are so much  
in favour of the South Americans, that we entertain  
in truth, very little expectation, that France and  
Spain would be enabled to subdue them.

The possession of forts may enable a country to  
make a better resistance in the first instance, but if  
the enemy, and particularly an enemy well experi-  
enced in engineering, succeed in taking them, they  
render it more difficult to wrest the country around  
them from his hands. It was thus, that England  
was enabled to keep Quebec and Canada, when we  
were driven from the field in every other part of  
America. It would thus have been better for the  
Spaniards, that Cadiz, as a fortified place, had ne-  
ver existed, at the French would not then have ac-  
quired a fortified hold in the midst of them. An op-  
en country is, indeed, soon overrun, but if very ex-  
tensive, and of a varied surface, it is not so easy  
retained.

• However cautious Great Britain and North Ame-  
rica may have been, of interfering between Spain  
and her *clievant* Colonies—Louis XVI was troubled  
with no such political scruples, during the Revolu-  
tionary war in America:—That monarch acknow-  
ledged the Independence of the thirteen United States  
within four short months subsequent to the Capitula-  
tion of the British troops at Saratoga; or nearly  
five years before the contest was given up by the Mo-  
ther country: The Law of Nations, indeed, though  
it has often given rise to fine flashes of forensic elo-  
quence, seems to have been considered, in many in-  
stances, as a sort of "political cant," to be adhered  
to, or broken, as opinion or interest might induce  
or require.—W. CHRON.

INDENTURES,  
For Sale at this Office.

## LONDON,

Nov. 3.

According to recent advices from Vienna,  
the Imperial interview at Czernowitz has taken  
place, and has terminated. The Emperor of  
Austria arrived at the scene of rendezvous on  
the 4th ult., Alexander having fixed his own  
arrival for the 6th. But what will, we suppose,  
be considered with more satisfaction than re-  
gret by the public is, that the party broke up  
within four or five days of its commencement;  
leaving thus a less ample opportunity than most  
men had anticipated, for the concoction of  
mischief against the rights of nations and of  
humanity. Prince Metternich, hitherto the  
grand performer on such occasions, was, by  
reason of illness, absent from this—a misfor-  
tune which was to be repaired forthwith by the  
mission of Count Nesselrode to the quarters of  
his Highness at Lemberg. The ostensible pur-  
pose of the visit of the Emperors to Czernowitz  
was to receive the communications of Lord  
Strangford respecting the affairs under diplo-  
matic discussion at Constantinople.

**BANK LONG ANNUITIES.**—These Annuities expire  
on the 5th of January, 1860, being exactly 37 years  
now to come, and according to the present high price  
it requires £210 to purchase £10 a-year for the 37  
years. The principles (the £210,) is lost at the 37  
years' end. In the course of that time the holder  
receives £370, being £160, above what he gave.  
But if, instead of buying Long Annuities, the party  
lend £210, out at interest, the interest of £210, at  
4 per Cent, amounts to £310, 16 shillings, in the  
course of the 37 years; to which add the £210,  
principal, still belonging to the party, they will  
amount to £520, 16 shillings. Therefore, suppos-  
ing the party to lend his money at 4 per Cent, he  
would be a gainer of £150, 16 shillings, consequent-  
ly a loser of that sum by buying Long Annuities.  
Supposing he can lend his money at 5 per Cent, he  
will receive £228, 10 shillings, for interest, being  
£77, 14 shillings more than at 4 per Cent. This  
at once shows the folly of purchasing Long Annu-  
ties. This calculation is made at simple interest,  
compound interest being out of the question.

**NAPOLEON'S WORK.**—The third Livraison will be  
published on Wednesday next. It comprises the  
third Volume of memoirs, and the concluding Vo-  
lume of Historical Miscellanea. To the Volume of  
Memoirs is prefixed a biographical Notice of Napo-  
leon, dictated by himself, like the rest of the Work.  
Two more Livraisons, one of which is dictated to  
Count Bertrand, will complete this important pro-  
duction.

## Wheat and Oats,

NOW landing from the brig *Eliza*, Capt  
Reynolds, from Liverpool, G. B.—  
4,000 bushels best Dantzick Wheat; and  
800 bushels Oats, of a superior quality  
which is offered for Sale at a low price by  
FAIRBANKS & M'NAB.

They have also received per said vessel, one pipe  
and 2 hds London Particular MADEIRA WINE,  
which they offer at a reduced price.

The *ELIZA* will sail from hence for  
Liverpool, G. B. on or about the 1st Jan.  
uary: A few tons Freight will be taken at a reason-  
able rate, if early application is made; and two or  
three persons can be comfortably accommodated  
with a passage—Apply, as above, or, on board the  
brig, at Fairbanks's wharf. Nov. 28.

## NOTICE.

WHEREAS, the Business carried on at Mira-  
machie by James Fraser, John Fraser, and  
Alexander Fraser, under the firm of JAMES FRAS-  
ER & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent, on the  
31st day of August last; And Whereas, the  
Business carried on at Halifax, by the same per-  
sons, under the same firm, was dissolved on the  
14th October last, by the death of JAMES FRAS-  
ER:—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 Miramachie to  
John & Alexander Fraser; and at Halifax to ei-  
ther of them, or to James D. Fraser, or Alexan-  
der G. Fraser.

JOHN FRASER, by his Attys.

ALEXANDER FRASER &  
J. D. FRASER;  
ALEXANDER FRASER, Sen.  
Halifax, Nov. 15, 1822.

## Notice.

ALL persons having demands against the Estate  
of the late JASPER HARDING, yeoman, of  
Little Port le Bear, deceased, are hereby requested  
to send in their accounts, duly attested, within  
eighteen calendar months from this date; and all  
persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to  
make immediate payment to

JAMES HARDING,  
Administrator.

Little Port le Bear, }  
Sent. 8, 1823. }

## Fall Goods per the Industry from London.

THE Subscriber, in addition to the goods per the  
*Minerva* from Greenock, has received by the  
INDUSTRY from London:—

TEAS: Salempores; yellow and blue ground  
Bandannoes; plain and twilled black Silk; fashion-  
able beaver Bonnets, with plumes and trimmings to  
match; Gloves, and black silk Stocks, &c. &c.  
Also, 2 pieces superfine Saxony Black and Blue,  
West of England CLOTH—100 Doz. Hunt & Son's  
PLAYING CARDS.

Pelisse and Habit Cloths, Flannels, Baizes, &c. are  
hourly expected by the *Adelphi* from Liverpool  
ANDREW D. RUSSELL.

Oct. 10.

## 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  
case of IMITATION TIPPETS, Handkerchiefs  
Shawls, single and double Scarfs. Also—an assort-  
ment of rich figured RIBBONS.

A few pieces fashionable MARSEILLES VES-  
TING, 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. RUSSEL.

## FRENCH IMPUDENCE.

FROM THE PARIS CONSTITUTIONNEL,  
Nov. 2.

Since the Congress of Verona, statesmen  
have looked with anxiety towards the conduct  
of England, particularly in the affairs of the  
Peninsula. She had approved at Laybach the  
armed mediation of Austria in the affairs of Na-  
ples; at Verona she pronounced her opinion  
feebly against the intervention of the Holy Al-  
liance in the affairs of Spain. When the sover-  
eigns of Europe wrote notes demanding the re-  
duction of the democratic Institutions of Spain,  
the Cabinet of St. James preserved silence;  
when they withdrew their Ministers from Mad-  
rid, the English Minister remained there; and  
they were accredited to the Regency.—Sir Wm.  
A'Court was ordered to follow the court to  
Seville. We have seen this cabinet offer its me-  
diation between the Holy Alliance and the Cor-  
tes, little astonished that her offer was repulsed  
by the latter, when the former demanded its  
good offices and hoped they might receive  
them.

England approved in Portugal a more demo-  
cratic revolution than that of Spain. It advis-  
ed the king to return from Brazil to put him-  
self at its head; and now by the assistance of  
the troops the system of absolutism is introduc-  
ed. The influence of France and of Spain over  
the house of Braganza increases every day.—  
Sir Edward Thornton follows in the rear of M.  
Hyde de Neuville, or disputes with him the  
honor of representing an order, and in the res-  
pectful tone of his diplomatic presentation.—  
Every thing which has happened in the Penin-  
sula is in opposition to the habitual and evident  
principles of the English government. Her  
maxims on the sovereignty of the people and  
of Parliament, are crossed by the *right divine* of  
the Holy Alliance; and England remains mute  
and inactive. The arbiter of Europe in 1814  
and 1815, in 1823 it excludes itself from all  
interference with it; it is only by the assistance  
of what may be called forced constructions that  
the English ministerial writers pretend to exer-  
cise the influence of opinion over the policy of  
Europe. What then has happened to England?  
The critical and rational history of the situation  
of England by M. de Montverrean may enable  
us to explain these enigmas.

In the history of the finances of England, so  
ably treated by M. de Montverrean, we may  
perhaps find an explanation of the conduct of  
the English ministry since the peace of Paris,  
and during these late changes in the policy of  
the Holy Alliance. The exhaustion of the re-  
sources of England has obliged them to remain  
indifferent to the great questions which have  
agitated the Continent. How can menaces be  
made without arming—and now arm, without  
finances?

With a debt of 22 milliards of francs, the in-  
terest of which absorbs all the revenues of the  
country, most loaded with taxes of all the coun-  
tries of Europe, it has been necessary ever  
since 1815 to borrow large sums to cover the  
expence of peace. If, since March 1822, the  
Chancellor of the Exchequer has not borrowed  
a few millions every year, this has arisen from  
reducing the Sinking Fund from 13 millions to  
4, and by converting 6 or 7 millions of pensi-  
ons for life into perpetual annuities, to the a-  
mount of 2,800,000 sterling.

If the taxes had remained at their war rate,  
the Exchequer might not have found it necessary  
to borrow, but these taxes were intolerable  
during the war, and worse during the peace.—  
The distressed state of agriculture, which has  
not yet recovered, did not permit these taxes  
to be levied; and the English ministers know  
that the question of Reform is always united  
with the question of taxes.

Is there any sincerity in the diplomatic pro-  
fessions of the cabinet of St. James? We  
dare not doubt it; but on such an important  
matter, time alone can discover the truth. As  
for ourselves, we shall be perhaps so disre-  
spectful as to believe that England is not yet de-  
prived of the old heaven, and that she is yet  
tormented with the thirst of exclusive advan-  
tage, which formerly made the basis of her po-  
licy. Will not the disturbances of Spain be  
considered at London as a means of weakening  
the two branches of the House of Bourbon, of  
which the cabinet of St. James feels that it can  
never prevent the union, whatever may be the  
engagements of Madrid made in July 1815.

The United States move with rapid progress  
to a high destiny, and very soon they will  
force all the Powers, and even England, to a-  
dopt the principle, that the flag covers the car-  
go. The Ocean will then be free, and will  
again become the highway of the Globe, and  
we shall not again see those paper blockades  
extending 300 leagues. If we are asked, what  
the English Aristocracy, what the administrati-  
on of Mr. Pitt have done for England, what  
reproaches should be made to his followers  
and the Tory Ministers? M. de Montverrean  
replies:—At home, debts, the exhaustion of  
the national resources, and the impossibility of  
creating new ones, because the industry of the  
English, though it be great, does not go on  
faster than that of other nations. Abroad, the  
influence of the absolute principle, the state of  
agitation in Europe, which the old Tories be-  
lieve is so useful for England and a preponder-  
ance of the North, which the Oligarchs of all  
countries agree in bringing forward into Eu-  
rope.

BLANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE,  
For Sale at this Office.