

TO LET,

And possession given on the 8th April next
THE Dwelling HOUSE and SHOP, No. 17,
Lower Water Street, formerly the property of
the late Thomas Lear, Esq. deceased, now in the
occupation of Mr. Joseph Robertson, Hat manufac-
turer. For terms, apply to
FIDDES, MAY & ROBERTSON.
Feb. 6, 1824.

John Dempster HAS FOR SALE,

Holland GIN
Cognac BRANDY
London Particular MADEIRA WINE
Superior Old PORT do.
Quebec B&F first quality,
Mould and Dipt CANDLES,
Irish LARD in half Firkins.
A few Pieces East India BANDANES, &c. &c.
The above articles are all of the very first
quality and will be sold on Moderate Terms,
Halifax, 16th January, 1824. If.

Wheat and Oats

NOW landing from the brig Eliza, Capt.
Reynolds, from Liverpool, G. B.—
4,000 bushels best Danitzick 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 hhds London Particular MADEIRA WINE
which they offer at a reduced price.

William Patterson,

TAILOR, No. 138 Lower Water Street.
Has received by the WYTON Capt. R. COL-
LINSON from LIVERPOOL,

HIS SPRING SUPPLIES of SUPERFINE,
CLOTHS, and KERSYMERES, of the best
Quality, immediately from the West of England
Manufactories, which, having been purchased
for Cash, will enable him to SELL or MAKE
THEM UP as low as any in Halifax—A Discount
will be allowed, to ready money Customers.

Industry from London.

DEBLOIS & MITCHELL have received by the
above vessel the following articles, which they will
dispose of at Private Sale, cheap for Cash
51 chests Sonchong TEA,
5 bags Pepper,
1 chest Indigo,
3 bales Salempores.
Oct. 10 If.

For Sale,

500 quintals Merchantable Cod fish,
50 do. Scale do.
50 Barrels Liver Oil,
50 do. Canada FLOUR,
Half barrels Irish mess PORK,
English SOAP and CANDLES,
Broad Cloths, Flannels, Blankets
and a variety of other Manufactured Goods apply
to B. HACKETT.
Jan. 16, 1824. If.

BOGGS & HARTSHORNE

Have received by the late arrivals from Eng-
land their SPRING IMPORTATION, com-
prising
A GENERAL assortment of IRONMON-
GERY, CUTLERY and HARDWARE,
Bar and Bolt IRON, Gun Powder, Shot, Win-
dow Glass, Paints, Oil &c.—They have
for sale, a consignment of
London Particular MADEIRA, BRONTE,
and PORT WINES:

Also, Grenada, RUM, entitled to the long draw-
back and fresh Oat-Meal and shell'd Barley.
May 18.

Stationery, Paper Hangings, Playing Cards, &c.

Just imported in the brig Industry, from Lon-
don, by W. MINNS, viz.—
PAPER of various descriptions, from finest hot press
ed Drawing paper, to com. Pot.
very good Foolscap at twenty four shillings per
ream.

Orderly Books, with or without clasps;
Account, Receipt, and Copy do.
Best and com. Quills, Pens, Pencils, Wax, Wafers,
Ink Powder and Japan Ink.
Fashionable and com. Paper HANGINGS, with
without Borders.
Very best Mogul, Henry VIII and Highlander
PLAYING CARDS.

BOOKS.
Every Man his Own FARRIER—or, the
causes, symptoms, and most approved method of
cure for every disease to which the Horse is liable;
with a Practical Treatise on the most prevalent
diseases of Dogs—by Francis Clater, 2d edition
Every Man his Own CATTLE DOCTOR—
or, A Practical Treatise on the diseases incident
to Oxen, Cows and Sheep, with the most simple
and effectual method of curing each disorder in
its various stages—by F. Clater.
A Practical Treatise on the Breeding, rearing
and fattening all kinds of Domestic Poultry, &c—
by B. Moiray, Esq.
Park on Marine Insurances—2 vols. 7th edition—
Forms of Practical Proceedings; by W. Tidd, Esq.
5th edition.
Blackstone's Commentaries on the Laws of England,
4 vols.
Burn's Justice—5 vols.
Hutchinson's Xenophon; Simpson's Euclid; Fran-
cis's Horace; Ferguson's Astronomy; Davy's Che-
mistry; Niville's Navigator; Morrison's Book-
Keeping; Bonycastle's Arithmetic; Key to ditto
Buchan's Medicine—Low priced Chap books
dream books, Song books, &c. &c.
Oct. 10.

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 3. 230 Upper Water street.

FRANCE.

[From American papers received via N. Bruns.]

PARIS,
Dec. 3.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the
weather, a vast multitude flocked at an early
hour yesterday morning to the Champs Elysees,
and beyond the barrier, to meet the Duke of
Angouleme. At one o'clock H. R. H. arrived
at the Port Maillot, accompanied by Monsieur,
with the Duchess of Angouleme, and the
Duchess of Berry, who had gone out to meet
him. The Prince then mounted on horseback,
and the rest of the royal party returned by the
Faub du Roule to the Tuilleries. The Mayor
of Neuilly, at the Porte Maillot, had the honor
to deliver an address of congratulation to his
Royal Highness. At the Barriere de l'Etoile
a magnificent tent had been erected, ornament-
ed with emblems, analogous to the occasion.
The Municipal Body, headed by the Prefect
of the Department were waiting to receive the
Prince. The pupils of the Polytechnic school
were drawn up on the right and left.

The Dames de la Halle formed a body to
present flowers to the Prince, and the Charbon-
niers and other similar bodies offered his Royal
Highness a bouquet of silver. Upon the Duke's
approach, the air was rent with acclamations.
The Municipal Body having been presented, by
the Grand Master of the Ceremonies—the
Comte de Chabrol, Prefect of the Department,
addressed his Royal Highness—in the follow-
ing terms:

"Monsieur.—Our wishes followed you at your
departure, and our acclamations await you upon your
happy return.

"For thirty years the name of war was only a cry
of alarm, and a signal of calamity for nations, the
population of the invaded state, like that of the con-
quering states, rushing one upon another presented
to the view of the reflecting a lamentable spectacle.

"To day, war raises up the oppressed nation.—
Upon every point of a vast empire, it presents itself
humane, protecting, and generous. A warrior with-
out fear, a conqueror without vengeance, your val-
iant sword, at the voice of a powerful monarch, has
just consecrated the noble and legitimate employ-
ment of valor and arms.

"The trophies of war become the consolation of
an oppressed people; the volcano of revolutions
forever closed; the reconciliation of our country,
cemented in the eyes of the world; victory restored
to our sailors and warriors; the glory of all the sons
of France blended together in a new fasces; the
names of Pampeluna, Liano, Liers, Those of the
Trocadero and Santi Petri henceforward, combined
with other celebrated names, of which your family,
thoroughly French, adopted the glory: such, Mon-
seigneur, are the results of this memorable campaign
—such is the work which you have just accomplish-
ed.

"Enter within these walls, where the magnificent
crown of your ancestors glitters to day with so bright
a gem; the great city resounds with praises and joy:
it is proud of seeing its warriors again; its avenues
are filled with an expectant people, whose counte-
nances beam with gladness at new triumphs. Under
the ancient roof of his sacred Palace, a father and
King is desirous to place upon your brow a crown of
laurels; already his heart leaps at the approach of
him whom he calls the joy of his old age and the glory
of France. It is in his arms that you will receive
the two-fold reward of political wisdom and martial
valour. Vice le Duc d'Angouleme."

His Royal Highness took off his hat to obtain
a cessation of the acclamations, and then re-
plied as follows:—

"I am very sensible of the congratulations which
you offer me in the name of the city of Paris. I am
happy in having fulfilled the mission entrusted to me
by the King, in having re-established peace, and
shown that any thing may be done at the head of a
French army."

The acclamations were renewed with fresh
ardour.

The entrance of the Prince within the walls
of the capital, was announced by a salute of
twenty-one guns at the battery of the Hotel des
Invalids.

At two o'clock, his Royal Highness, accom-
panied by his staff, arrived at the Palace of the
Tuilleries. The Prince looked remarkably
well. Shortly after the King and Royal Family
appeared on the balcony. His Majesty took
the Duke by the hand and presented him to
the people, amid the shouts of "Vive le Roi,
Vive le Duc d'Angouleme!" At this moment
the sun, which had been obscured during the
morning, beamed forth in its full splendor,
adding greatly to the interest and festivity of
the scene. The troops then defiled before the
Royal party. His Majesty seemed in excellent
spirits, frequently conversing with the Princes
and Princesses, and evidently felt great pleasure
in witnessing the imposing spectacle.

We observed the Duke to notice the distin-
guished personages who stood behind the King's
seat, and among them the Prince Talleyrand.
In the evening the King dined en famille, as
usual on great occasions. The Palace and
garden of the Tuilleries were illuminated in a
style of extraordinary magnificence.—The
public offices, and many private hotels were
likewise illuminated with much taste. The
hotel of the Garde du Corps, presented a
rich star in variegated lamps, with the inscrip-
tion *Nec pluribus impar*. The Palace of the
Legion of Honor, displayed the cross of the
Order, in colored lamps. The Palace Bour-
bon, and the Hotels of the Ministers, were
remarkably brilliant. The expression of the
public joy, was kept until a late hour, and
perfect order and good humour prevailed.

FROM THE CONSTITUTIONEL.

But lately, the only question was, how Eu-
rope was to be saved? Now that the absolute
King is restored in Spain, and that those pow-
ers of Germany disposed to be restive, have
been subjected to a salutary yoke; when the

envoys of the Diet of Frankfurt, who manifested
opposition, are disgraced; that every where
there is a tendency to modify constitutions, un-
til more can be effected, and the great work be
finally consummated; the fanatics are extending
their views, and the Drapeau Blanc yesterday
announced, that we must save the universe.—
Now it is easy to understand—what, emphatic
language, this signifies. It is that not a re-
presentative tribune shall be seen in the four
quarters of the globe. It is to desire that no
place of refuge should be any where found for
the exiles of Europe. The States of South
America are now the great object of regard.—
But it seems that less importance is attached to
their separation from Europe, than to the form
of their government; and it is their liberty, ra-
ther than their independence, which excites
the anger of the fanatics. But even when again
that her Pizarros shall have borne to them the
blessings of slavery, the universe will not be
saved. Then must come the turn of the Unit-
ed States, the most culpable of all, since they
first gave the signal.

In vain will it be said that half a century has
sanctioned the independence of the United
States. There is no proscription for revolt;
and the shade of Washington shall be pursued
as guilty of all the vain theories which have af-
flicted the world.—Even that William Tell is
not spared. Daily is the independence of the
Swiss assailed, and the Drapeau Blanc pours
forth this day fresh diatribes, even against a
country whose forced renunciation of the vir-
tues of hospitality, cannot render it acceptable
in the eyes of those who insist on saving the
universe.

GREECE.

The Nuremberg Gazette contains the follow-
ing intelligence of a recent date from the Mo-
rea:—The Pacha of Scutari has failed in his
enterprise against Etolie and Missolonghi.—
The Turks of Negropont being compelled to
shut themselves up in the principal fortresses,
have even abandoned Karystos, which is said
to be occupied by the Greeks. The fort of
Corinth is also in their possession. Coron and
Modon are negotiating relative to submission,
and Petras is so closely blockaded by the
Greek forces, that the garrison dares no longer
make sorties. The Greek government takes
occasion to turn this circumstance into profit.—
Several corps are marching upon Thessaly.—
Colocotroni is proceeding upon the Thermo-
pylae. Odyseas and Demetrius Ypsilanti are
directing their troops upon Zeitouni.—On the
side of Etolia the Greek Captains who defeat-
ed the Pacha of Scutari, are marching upon
Acarnania, from whence they will turn towards
Thessaly, and advance upon Larissa, leaving a
corps of observation in the province of Arta.—
It is against this place that all efforts of the
Greeks are to be directed, and the result must
shortly be known.

FROM DR. REES' CYCLOPEDIA.

POT ASH.

THE POTASH of COMMERCE is universally
procured from the combustion of wood; and
therefore its preparation can only be undertaken in
natural, uncleared, woody countries, where timber
is looked upon rather as an incumbrance than other-
wise. The Americans have adopted this mode of
procuring it.—Pile up wood in large heaps until it
is sufficiently dry to burn, and reduce it as quickly
as possible to ashes; which put into a large wooden
cistern with a plug at the bottom of one of the sides,
and a quantity of water sufficient to make a strong
lixivium is added; after standing for some time the
plug is withdrawn, and the water holding the Pot-
ash in solution, runs out, leaving the earthy part,
still impregnated with alkali, in the cistern. This
solution is then evaporated to dryness in Iron Pans
and hastily fused into compact, reddish brown masses,
of semi caustic Potash, in which state it is fit for the
market.

In Germany, where more intelligence and econo-
my are practised, care is taken to select such kinds
of wood as are the richest in Potash; the combus-
tion is slower, the temperature lower, and in conse-
quence little is lost by volatilization, and the lixiv-
iations repeated till the whole of the alkali is extract-
ed.

It is proved from many analyses that wormwood,
the common nettle, fern, stalks of maize, of the
sunflower, buckwheat, &c. produce, in proportion,
much more salt from 100 parts of Ashes than larger
and more valuable timber, whose grade for produce
stands thus—Beech, Elm, Fir, Oak.

Potash is converted into a much purer state called
Pearlash, by calcination; for this purpose the pot-
ash is broken tolerably small, spread on the floor of a
reverberatory furnace, and kept red hot but not
melted, for an hour or two; stirring it occasionally
with an Iron Rake, all the carbonaceous and color-
ing particles are burnt out, and there remains behind
a dry, porous and considerably caustic salt, from
its bluish white color called Pearlash.

FROM THE ALBION.

THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS.

The state of those hitherto brilliant appen-
dages to the crown of Great Britain, has of late be-
come a matter of deep interest to all those who have
at heart the glory and stability of the empire. For
many years past the cry of decay of trade, want of
markets for their staple commodities, &c. has re-
sounded from the western archipelago, but within
the last few months, complaints have redoubled, in
consequence of the bold attempt made in the House
of Commons last session, to accomplish the great
design of negro emancipation—a project pregnant
with events of the highest importance: involving
the lives and fortunes of our fellow subjects in those
islands, and threatening the tranquility and security
of the nation.

That Slavery is a great evil every body admits, and
that it behoves christians of all denominations to
endeavour to effect its overthrow is equally certain;
but this must not be done by one class of subjects at
the expense of the lives and fortunes of another.
The sin of manstealing lies not at the door of the
present owners in our islands—it is a curse entailed
upon them by their ancestors, who did so under the
sanction of the laws of Great Britain, and by which

the slaves are legally inherited as property by their
now possessors. Consequently no men, or any set of
men, legislative or self constituted, can dispose
them of such property against their wills, without
violating the fundamental principles of justice. The
abolition of slavery then, can only be justly accom-
plished by making a pecuniary indemnification to the
holders, which England is not able, nor is it
politic for her to do. The plan then adopted by
Government is the most just and applicable, viz.
To ameliorate the condition of the slave to the great-
est possible extent. In this plan they have been
seconded by a great body of the planters, and some
of the Colonial Legislatures, and we are satisfied, and
have abundant proof of the statement, that the con-
dition of the slave is now comfortable, and in most
instances happy. The suspension of slave-trading
in our islands, has so much advanced the value of
slaves, as to render it a matter of interest for the
masters to take every possible care of them. Most
of the details of cruelties said to be inflicted on the
negroes, are known now to no longer exist; that
the severity formerly adopted has given way, and
that although they are still in bondage, yet the
bondage is mild and merciful. So far we go with the
West Indians,—but our fellow subjects in those
islands must excuse us when we deprecate the vic-
lence manifested in profanely destroying places of
religious worship—in the abusive epithets vented at
his Majesty's Government—vaporing of indepen-
dence, &c.

The West Indians ought to discriminate between
friends and enemies—they ought ere this to have
known that the government has uniformly defended
and protected their interests—that the passage of
Mr. Buxton's bill was alone prevented by Mr. Can-
ning and his friends, when the Wilberforce party
was joined by the whigs and radicals—and that the
East India sugar bill would have prevailed, but
from the powerful reasoning and facts adduced by
Mr. Huskisson. Why then do we see in the pro-
ceedings of the Jamaica legislature that ministers,
because they would not immediately promise inden-
nification for the "mere endeavour" to effect eman-
cipation, are accused of a want of "common hones-
ty?" Why in reply to the Duke of Manchester's re-
quest to revise the slave laws is it said, "if left to
ourselves" we will do so and so? The Story which
comes lisping with every southerly breeze about wed-
ding themselves to the United States, is ridiculous, and
not calculated to increase their friends in England.
We doubt very much if the United States desire the
expense of protecting those islands, in peace from
pirates, and in war from foes—and we are quite cer-
tain that the necessary increase of the army of the
United States to garrison those numerous islands
would be a serious obstacle to the offer of union and
protection. Besides every sensible man in America
considers the territories of the United States abun-
dantly extensive already, and of course wants no
further acquisition, particularly of a territory which
from its natural situation must be always at the mer-
cy of the strongest naval power.

We know the distresses of the planters and others
are very great, and we deeply sympathize with
them; but we exhort them to bear their difficulties
manfully—to remonstrate firmly, but dutifully and
respectfully with his Majesty's government, and
repose confidence in its justice—and to meet the
wishes of their fellow subjects at large in adopting,
to every practicable extent, means for lightening
the burdens and sweetening the bitter cup of Slavery.
Let them do this, and we stake our lives upon the
hazard of a die, that their enemies will not triumph,
and that the full measure of justice will be dealt out
to them.

WASHINGTON.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

AN ACT concerning discriminating Duties of Tonnage and imposts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of
Representatives of the United States of America
in Congress assembled, That from and after
the first day of January, one thousand eight
hundred and twenty-four, during the continu-
ance of this act, and under the limitations
herein after mentioned, so much of the several
acts imposing duties on the tonnage of vessels
in the ports of the United States, as imposes a
discriminating duty between foreign vessels and
vessels of the United States, is hereby suspend-
ed, so far as respects vessels truly and wholly
belonging to subjects or citizens of the Kingdom
of the Netherlands; of Prussia; of the Impe-
rial Hanseatic Cities of Hamburg, Lubbeck, and
Bremen; of the Dukedom of Oldenburg; of
the Kingdom of Norway; of the Kingdom of
Sardinia, and of the Empire of Russia.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That so
much of the several acts imposing duties on
goods, wares, and merchandize, imported into
the United States, as imposes a discriminating
duty between goods imported into the United
States in foreign vessels, and in vessels of the
United States, be, and the same is hereby,
suspended, so far as the same respects the pro-
duce or manufacture of the territories in Europe,
of any of the above mentioned nations, or such
produce and manufactures as can only be, or
most usually are, first shipped from a port or
place in the said Territories in Europe, or either
of them, respectively, the same being imported
in vessels truly and wholly belonging to the
subjects or citizens of each of the said nations,
respectively, the vessels of each nation im-
porting its own produce and manufactures as
aforesaid.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the
suspension of the discriminating duties of ton-
nage and impost, in the two preceding sections
of this act prescribed, shall continue, in behal-
of each of the above mentioned nations, on
condition that, and so long as the vessels of
the United States, and truly wholly belonging
to the citizens thereof, and all goods and mer-
chandize, of the produce and manufacture of
the United States, laden therein, and imported
into any of the ports of the said nations in
Europe, respectively, shall be exempted from
all and every discriminating duty of impost or
tonnage, direct or indirect, whatsoever, other
or higher than is levied upon the vessels and
merchandize therein imported, belonging to
the subjects or citizens of each of the said na-
tions, respectively. But if, in any of the ter-
ritories in Europe, of either of the said nations,
any such discriminating duty shall, at any time,
be imposed or levied on vessels wholly belong-
ing to citizens of the United States, or on the