

The Bahama Argus.

GEORGE BIGGS, Editor.

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THE BAHAMA ARGUS.

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POETRY.

Mild was the night—in accents, soft and low;
Amongst the trees the little zephyrs blow;
The dew was dampish, and the pale moon-light
Shone forth as bright as day, almost—not quite.

The Great Mogul was lying broad awake,
(With some folks, conscience will such freedoms take,)
What awful sounds his wond'ring ear-drums scare?
What ligneous noise is floating in the air?
Such as of old appall'd the murd'rous Thane,
When Burnam Wood hopp'd off to Dunsinane.

Forth from the window popp'd his bulky head,
With cotton cap on beauteous bristles spread,
Oh! who can tell, save those who've seen the sight,
That interesting head in night-cap white,
How vastly it excels the painter's skill,
Who drew the Arab's head upon Snow-hill.

"My wood! my wood!"—Oh! what a dev'lish trick—
"They're stealing all my wood! Young Nick! Young Nick!"
Wide stretched his mighty jaws—a horrid sound
Like yell of ten mad bulls re-echoes round.
Up from the guard-bed springs the gallant Nick,
The guard around the leader muster thick.

"Follow me, lads," he cries with panting breath,
"The Mogul's surely at the point of death;
So damnably he hawls, that in a minute
He'll crack his lungs,—or else the devil's in it."

"Great sir," says Nick, "pray tell me what's the matter?
What dire event occasions all this clatter?
Did murderers attempt your precious life,
Or, has some villain carried off your wife?
Do treach'rous Conchs against your star conspire,
Or, Mighty Chieftain, is the town on fire?"

Foaming with rage, replied the Big Boshaw,
"St-stealing my f-f-firewood, a th-th-thief I saw;
At least two-penny worth he stole, and well
I saw the rascal.—'Twas the Senanel!
Were he a slave, and stealing others' pelf,
Free pardon I would grant,—but from myself,
If e'en the smallest trifle should be taken
By black or white, by G—d I'll flay his bacon.

"Go, take the scoundrel hence, in dungeon deep
Of the black-hole, th' audacious black-guard keep,
'Midst noxious fumes—there leisure give him full,
To bless the just and merciful Mogul." X. Y. Z.

A SONG.

Air—The Red Hair'd Laddie.

Why should five members so outweigh
The merits of thirteen?
The pursiness of one they say,
And one who's College seen.

The rest are hum'd by these two wits,
And our Great King, Sir Jim,
Whose threadbare promise 'tis that knits,
These loyal cits to him.

DIRGE

To the Memory of Miss Ellen Gee, of Kew, who died in consequence of being stung in the Eye, by a Bee.

Peerless, yet hapless, Maid of Q,
Accomplish'd L N G,
Never again shall I and U
Together stir up T.
For ah! the Fates I know not Y
Sent 'midst the flowers a B,
Which venomous stung her in the I,
So that she could not C.
L N exclaimed, vile spiteful B
If ever I catch U
On jessamine, rose-bud or sweet P,
I'll change your stinging Q.
I'll send you like a lamb or U
Across the Atlantic C,
From our delightful village Q
To distant O Y E.
A stream runs from my wounded I
Salt as the briny C,
As rapid as the X or Y,
The O I O or D.
Then fare thee well insatiate B
Who stung nor yet knew Y,
Since not for wealthy Durham's C
Would I have lost my I.
They bear with tears fair L N G
In funeral R A,
A clad cold corpse now doomed to B,
Whilst I mourn her D K.
Ye Nymphs of Q then shun each B,
'List to the reason Y—
For should A B C U at T,
He'll surely sting your I.
Now in the grave, she deep in Q,
Lies cold as cold can B,
Whilst robins sing upon a U,
Her dirge and L E G.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The news from Warsaw is to the 13th of May. It does not appear from it that any important movement had taken place on the part of either of the hostile armies. There is a report which we copy below, of a great victory obtained by the Polish commander-in-chief over Diebitsch, but it appears to be of the same character with various other reports of bloody battles, and splendid successes in the same quarter. A French paper, the Journal des Debats enters into an examination of the present positions of the armies, and of the state of Poland and the neighboring provinces, with the view of demonstrating that notwithstanding the unhappy issue of the expedition to Volhynia, there is yet no reason to despair of the fate of a nation which has exhibited such prodigies of courage, and such enthusiastic devotion to the cause of national independence. The retreat of Diebitsch it is contended, was owing not only to the cause openly avowed, the scarcity of provisions, but in an equal degree at least to the spread of the insurrection in Lithuania—which is extending itself with an electric rapidity. Bodies of ten thousand men, says the Journal, with the young nobility at their head, occupy the towns, organise governments, and expel the Russian authorities. Entire villages enthusiastically follow a priest with the crucifix in his hands. Muskets are wanting, but scythes supply their place. A foundry has been established in a small village, and five cannons were promised by the 3d of May. It is asserted positively that the Archduke Michael has re-entered Lithuania with a part of the Imperial guard. The Russian forces in that province have been raised nearly to the number of 40,000 men. What is more, they could not fail to gain a pitched battle against the imperfectly armed bands which cover the country. But such is not the kind of war which the insurgent chiefs propose to make: they will not hazard their cause upon a regular field of battle. The rigors of the Ukase are executed with a bloody severity: all prisoners are shot! Reprisal was proposed at Warsaw, but the Diet nobly rejected the monstrous retaliation.

Hamburg papers to the 17th May were received at London on the evening of the 22d of that month. The articles from Warsaw report the expectation of a general battle ere long between the Poles and Russians. Some accounts are given of manœuvring against Diebitsch by Gen. Dembeniski, conducted with great skill.

The Lithuanian insurgents seem to be exceedingly active. They have even succeeded in repelling an attack from the Russian troops, and compelling the latter to retreat to Polangen.

The advices from Vienna are to the 6th of May. Prince Jablonowski, formerly Imperial Ambassador to the Court of Naples, has been dispatched to Turin to congratulate Prince Carignan on his accession. Lord Cowley, the English Ambassador, has been recalled from Vienna to be succeeded by Sir F. Lamb, brother of Lord Melbourne. There is a difference of opinion at Vienna as to what disposition will be made of the Poles who have entered the Austrian dominions. Some friends of the Poles affirm that it is only a part of Dwernicki's corps who sought refuge in the circle of Tamopol, and that these, after laying down their arms which would be carried after them, may be conducted to the old Polish Frontiers near Cracow, whence they might return without obstacle to their own country. Others affirm that the Polish fugitives will remain in a depot in Austria, till the end of the revolution, but the military effects, arms, &c. as government property, be given up to the Russians.

A Russian Courier had arrived at Vienna on the 6th May, having passed through Lithuania. He affirms that the insurrection in that province is almost entirely suppressed, several of the insurgents having been shot.

The Standard of May 16th, says—"We understand, on good authority, that negotiations are actually entered into, under the mediation of Austria and Prussia. Count Lebzeltner and General Muffling have, it is said, actually arrived at Warsaw for the purpose. The Russian army is acquiring accessions of strength from the Asiatic provinces, in detachments of Bashkris and other tribes; and Prussia has augmented her *cordeon sanitaire* to 100,000 men."

The elections in Scotland have been characterised by a violence which we did not expect to hear of among that grave people. The Superior Criminal Judge of Scotland, who left his seat on the bench to vote as a freeholder of Ayrshire, was attacked by the mob and with difficulty escaped. "Mr. Larde, of Port Glasgow," says the account in the Caledonian Mercury, "one of the voters, died in the steam boat betwixt Ayr and Androssan. He had previously been in very bad health. A gentleman who came up in the Largo steam boat describes the dinner scene as one of the most striking he ever witnessed. One of the voters was lying a corpse in an adjoining apartment, while most of those who sat at table had their heads bound up with bloody handkerchiefs." At Dumbarton the ferocity of the mob was as conspicuous as at Ayr.

In Ireland a violent altercation took place between Major Macnamara and O'Gorman Mahon. These two persons had been friends, and the dispute arose from the fact that Macnamara's tenants had not supported Mahon. The parties called each other liars, and Mahon styled Macnamara a coward, who has since in a letter to the public said that from Mahon's behaviour on another occasion, it was evident that he could treat him with contempt alone."

The letters received at London, from Lisbon, are of the 8th of May. The English fleet was still at anchor in the Tagus, and every thing was arranged to the satisfaction of the English residents; but great fears were entertained respecting the arrival of the French and American squad-

rons, and a bombardment of the town was feared. Don Miguel however, it is said, had expressed his confidence of his protection by his good and faithful friends, the English. The French accounts from Lisbon, give later intelligence. A French article of May 20, says—"The latest news from Lisbon announces, that a French 60 gun frigate had arrived in the Tagus. Another of equal size was every moment expected. The first had the commander-in-chief of the squadron on board. As soon as the force is collected, Don Miguel will be called on to give satisfaction, and 24 hours will be allowed him to accept the conditions demanded by France. If he should refuse, the seamen will do their duty."

The letters from Lisbon are to the 15th May—all was tranquil, and the British residents so pleased with the late events that no further departures are expected. Neither the French nor American squadrons had arrived in the Tagus.

The London Globe says, we have seen letters from Berlin of the 14th May, which state, that the Poles confess that they have but faint hopes of success against the Russians.

HAMBURG, May 20.—The Austrian government has refused to allow Gen. Dwernicki to return to Warsaw, and has made arrangements for his reception at Laybach, and his officers are to be distributed in Moravia, and his soldiers to be sent to Transylvania.—Dwernicki has protested against the conduct of the Austrian government and sent copies of his protest to the French and English ambassadors, and hopes, through their intervention, to obtain some mitigation of the harshness with which he is threatened.

The hostilities between Belgium and Holland had been terminated, but a renewal of them is threatened. At the sitting of the Belgic Congress, on the 19th of May, an account of some negotiations with Gen. Chasse, the Dutch commanding officer, on the subject was given. General Chasse, in a letter to Gen. Billiard, declared that he occupied the fort of St. Laurent merely as a defensive measure, and that if the Belgians at Antwerp would cease the works they have been assiduously carrying on, and withdraw the preparation for attack before St. Laurent, he would on his side, immediately stop all repairs of the fort, leaving every thing in its present state, with merely a guard to prevent the populace from doing mischief. The Regent, in consequence, addressed an order to the troops in Antwerp, directing them to abstain from attacking St. Laurent. The London Morning Chronicle, of May 24th, has accounts from Brussels of the 21st May, among which we find the following paragraph:

"The Belgians have broken the conditions of understanding between them and Gen. Chasse, at Antwerp, and had gone on with their entrenchments, in consequence of which the General had again threatened to bombard the town. As the Belgians persisted, many of the most respectable inhabitants fled to Bergen-op-Zoom. Letters from the latter place, written several hours afterwards, do not announce any cannonading."

FRENCH AFFAIRS.

The King in his journey through France, is everywhere visiting the various establishments of industry and instruction. His answers to the addresses are on the whole creditable to him. He is pleased at the success of industry, inculcates a love of order, and the dissemination of instruction, as a powerful means of civilization. Indeed the London Atlas says, his progress through the provinces appears a continued triumph. "The soldier for the glory, and the King for the salvation and happiness of France," are the titles with which he is greeted. If the commencement of his journey be equalled throughout its course, the progress will probably not be a short one, and Paris will be saved from tumults by having something to talk about. The elections are expected to supply work for the national guard, but peace is promised to the capital till the anniversary of the barriers. The assembling of a good European congress is the shuttle-cock now bandied about between the contending battledores of the French political press. Its existence is affirmed or denied with equal vehemence, and its object is stated to be a general disarming and an immediate return to the peace establishment in each kingdom.

The disturbances in La Vendee do not seem to be viewed as of much importance. There are no assemblages, it is said, and soldiers may be in great numbers in the provinces without falling in with Chouans.

INSURRECTION IN TURKEY.

The state of Turkey, says the London Atlas, attracts the attention of all Europe. The insurrection there rages with such fury, that the Grand Vizier has been compelled to lay down his arms to the rebels of Bitolia. It is said that Russia is at the bottom of this movement, and that as Mahmoud missed the opportunity of interfering with the Poles, Nicholas seized it to prevent the possibility of his future interference. This manœuvre, however, may cause another Russian Turkish war.

LATEST FROM COLOMBIA.—We are indebted to S. K. Everett, Esq. for Cartagena papers by the Montilla, to the 1st June inclusive. Among them are several numbers of a new paper called "El Cartagena Liberal." They bring us the articles of capitulation between Gen. Montilla and Gen. Luque, signed and ratified on the 23d of April. By this instrument it was agreed that Don Manuel Romay should assume the civil command of Cartagena, and Gen. Luque the military: That Gen. Luque should enter the town on the 26th, at the head of 500 men, and that all the rest of the besieging army should retire on the following

cochica should be relieved by troops of the 25th. That no individual of the town should be injured in his person or interest on account of past political offences.

These conditions appear to have been fulfilled, and as we mentioned yesterday, the principal leaders of the ex-governments have retired from the country.

Extract of a Letter. Domingo Caicedo, Vice President during the administration of Mosquera, is now at the head of the government in Bogota.

The triumph of the constitutional party is complete; 4500 of the victorious troops marched into Bogota.

THE ARGUS. WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1831.

By the Law Report, our readers will perceive, that the Grand Jurors have been let off with a mulct of ten shillings each.

This lenity upon the part of the Court, appeared very unpalatable to Mr. Justice Sandilands, who endeavoured, most strenuously, to impress upon his associate Judges, the propriety of adopting severer measures.

One hundred shillings, sterling, seemed to have been the lowest sum, which his Honor could think of, but we were unable to comprehend, whether he intended to proceed by writ of *alias Distingas*, or by process of attachment, to enforce the payment of the increased amount.

We would not presume to dispute a point of Law with so high an authority as Mr. Justice Sandilands, particularly when backed, as he was yesterday, by the C. J.'s proclamation, as set forth in Chitty, on Criminal Law, but it certainly appears to us, that the Court exercised a very sound discretion in withholding any further proceedings against the Grand Jury, for if we understood the Court rightly, the *Veniri Facias*, which was returned on Tuesday week, was merely a preliminary process under which the Jurors were not compelled to appear.

Their non-attendance yesterday under the writ of *Distingas* was, therefore, the first default; for which default they were amerced, and here the proceedings were very properly allowed to rest.

GENERAL COURT. TUESDAY, 26th July.

The Court met at 10 o'clock, when the Provost Marshal returned the writs of *Distingas*, issued on the 19th, against the defaulting Grand and Petit Jurors, finding issues to the amount of ten shillings against each Juror.

The defaulters not appearing, they were adjudged forfeited. On the question, whether any further proceedings should take place against the Grand Jurors, there was a difference of opinion in the Court.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Lees, determined as there was no business to be laid before a Grand Jury, that no further Process should issue against them.

The Petit Jury were then called, when only thirteen (twelve of whom were coloured) appearing, an *alias Distingas*, was directed to be issued against the defaulters.

Moss versus DAXON. The plaintiff, now residing in England, was formerly an inhabitant of these Islands, and still owns two or three plantations, and a number of slaves here.

The defendant was formerly Naval Officer of this Colony, and is now living at Crooked Island, and receiving a pension from government.

The present action was brought against the defendant for having harboured a slave, belonging to the plaintiff. The defendant had suffered judgment to go by default, and did not appear in Court, either personally or by Counsel.

The facts, as they appeared in evidence, were these: That the plaintiff is owner of a plantation at Crooked Island, whereon he has a number of slaves; that his agents in June, last year, obtained a license to remove several of them, and amongst others, the slave in question, to another plantation of the plaintiff's in New-Providence; that in October following, the slave, in order to avoid being so removed, ran away, and went to the residence of the defendant, by whom he was received, and detained from the service of the plaintiff, until the April following.

residing at Crooked Island, but finding that Mr. Meadows had no authority to that effect, he then justified the detention of the slave, upon the ground, that he wished to purchase his freedom; and in one of his letters, stated, that he had written to the Commander-in-Chief and the Attorney General on the subject, and would keep possession of the slave, until he had received their answers.

The Jury, however, being of opinion, that the appeal to these two high public functionaries, formed no legal excuse for the defendant's conduct, found a verdict for the plaintiff, with £150 damages.

Two other causes, of no importance, were afterwards tried—the Court then adjourned to Thursday the fourth day of August next.

Commercial Record.—We have, from the Merchants Coffee House, Caracas papers to the 9th inst. inclusive. *El Fanal*, of that date, contains a decree of the Senate and House of Representatives of Venezuela, in Congress assembled, which ordains that the port of La Guaira shall continue open until the last day of September next, to corn, rice, beans, and other grain, free of duty, from foreign countries, the importation of which had been permitted by law until the present month.

The executive authority is empowered to prolong the privilege for three months beyond September, if this should be deemed necessary, and to extend it to the other ports of the Republic, if the municipal councils should require it and shew reason therefor.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE. LONDON, MAY 21.

To the Editors of the Morning Post, and Eng. A steady and progressive rise is taking place in the price of all funds, foreign as well as English.

It is to be ascribed to two causes: a conviction that peace will be preserved and to the success of the Reform question; the latter, however, will not be definitively settled until June, but as far as the returns go, there can be little doubt that the public voice is unanimous in its favour.

It is astonishing what an extraordinary change the mere prospect of the eventual success of reform has already produced in this country; it is folly, however, to suppose that all the advantage will flow from it, which people here anticipate; and yet, one must be blind indeed not to see the great and salutary impulse which the energies of the nation have received from a mere glance at the land of promise.

I learn that two eminent houses who for the last twelve months, have been doing little business, have recently made purchases of cotton to a large amount. In Manchester, Birmingham and Leeds, there never was a greater activity among the manufacturers, but it is more particularly in the country amongst the agricultural class that a spirit of enterprise and hope of better times, shew themselves.

You will already know that four Belgian commissioners have arrived here, the object of their journey is three-fold—the first is to sound the English Cabinet as to its ulterior views in respect to Belgium; the second is to ascertain the intention of the Prince of Saxe Cobourg in regard to the throne of Belgium; and the third to prevail on him to accept it, should the English government be inclined to grant favourable conditions and he be disposed to refuse it.

The deputies have had several interviews with the Prince without coming to any positive conclusion. He himself, I am assured, would not hesitate a moment in sending them across the channel with a negative answer; but he had been given to understand that in the present critical state of the country, when economy has become so highly necessary, it would not be displeasing to the British public to see themselves rid of the necessity of paying him £50,000 a year.

One of the Cabinet Ministers, it is said, has expressed some ideas very inimical to his Royal Highness's interests; but whatever may be said, the Prince is a clever and prudent man, who will keep what he has got as long as he can, and who has too much good sense to throw away lightly, a splendid pension for a beggarly civil-list. The Prince has asked for time to make up his mind; and this interval will be employed by the Holy Alliance in pushing the claim of the Prince of Orange, on whom, or on Leopold, the crown of Belgium will eventually devolve.

to say, that the warmest friends of that unfortunate country begin to fear that the exertions of her sons will be unavailing to save her from the fangs of the autocrat.

A CIRCULAR, Addressed by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in Warsaw, to the Agents of the Polish Government in Foreign Countries.

Recent military events having freed the capitol and the whole of the right bank of the Vistula from the attacks of the enemy, I deem it a duty to request you to use every possible effort to convey to the Government to which you are accredited the wishes of the Polish nation. It is a received principle in Europe, that the independent existence of every country is founded on those rights which have once been recognised, as well as in the formation of a domestic force capable of protecting and maintaining it.

When the question of right is co-existent with that of fact, both yield to each other reciprocal support. The former existence of Poland, her relations with other States, are sufficiently known, nor can the three partitioning Powers question their historical accuracy, for they must retain a recollection of the intimate relations which Poland formerly maintained with them, of the services that she rendered them, or of the reverses which she forced them to endure.

If then, we consult the history of our country, or that of Europe, it will be seen that the right of the Poles to a national and independent existence, is incontestable. It is true, that at the close of the last century the three partitioning Powers, after having confederated for our ruin, destroyed that independence; but that act has been designated throughout the world as spoliation and political crime; that act could never annihilate ancient rights, nor create new ones.

Thus, even after the success of the conspiracy of the three Courts, the voice of Europe, in raising itself in favour of the rights of Poland, proclaimed them to be inalienable; but although they preserved their full vigour, they could not longer be exercised in the political world, invested with their eternal attributes. Recent events have changed this state of things. An insurrection, distinguished for its energy and exemption from every excess, has severed the bonds which connected Poland with Russia. The kingdom is now subject only to the members of which, it is worthy of remark, were all elected under the Russian Government.

That Diet has intrusted the public affairs to persons the most eminent both for birth and popularity, and whose political career affords the best guarantee to Europe. The Diet has thus secured in the strongest way possible those monarchical institutions which the two Chambers have declared are best suited to the wishes and wants of the nation. The national Government of the Kingdom encounters no opposition in the exercise of its authority; its orders are executed with the utmost zeal, in every part of the kingdom unoccupied by the enemy. The Polish troops, the armed representation of the opinions, and of the power of the nation, after three glorious but deadly conflicts, after having sustained dreadful losses, have again completed their full numbers.

Their confidence in their own resources has increased them, and that heroic army responds to the hopes that the National Government reposes in them. We are now independent in the strongest sense of the term, and the question of fact is no longer in opposition to the question of right. The dangers which may hereafter threaten us, and which to-morrow may threaten the liberty and the glory of other Powers in Europe, cannot in any respect alter our real position, nor can they prevent us from proclaiming at this moment that we are independent. It is, therefore, admissible for us to claim from other Governments the recognition of our independence, and to claim it in the name of the most sacred rights, which Europe has unanimously declared to be imperishable.

If Belgium, which never ranked among States—If Greece, whose political existence has been annihilated for ages—have obtained among all the uncertainty of war the recognition of their independence, I ask if Poland have not stronger ground for her pretensions—that Poland, whose national existence, extinguished for a moment, revives with so much vigour, sustains itself with so much energy, and without aid, has dared to combat with the giant of the north, and has already overthrown the illusion of her power? It would be vain, in discussing the question of Polish independence, to refer to the acts of the Congress at Vienna. The Treaty of Vienna, when uniting the Kingdom of Poland to Russia, assured to us a national individuality, and constitutional Government; it also aimed at extending this nationality to the Polish provinces incorporated in the Russian Empire; and this for the purpose of consolidating the tranquility of Europe.

Such was the spirit of the Treaty of Vienna. The Emperor of Russia has been the first to violate that Treaty by overthrowing in the Kingdom the principal Constitutional Securities, in smothering all national spirit in their Polish provinces, in prohibiting even the use of our language. All our sufferings have been sufficiently exposed in the Manifesto of the Diet. The Treaty of Vienna has then been both in its arrangements and their results, inadequate to the maintenance of peace. The violence of the Russian Government has provoked an insurrection, which has been followed by decisive events.—A new order of things has arisen. The chain which attached Poland to Russia has been broken, the bond which united Belgium with Holland has been severed, but a short time previously, although the Treaty of Vienna had guaranteed their perpetuity. The European Powers have, notwithstanding, recognised the independence of Belgium, adopting a noble and elevated policy. Why, then, animated by the same spirit, do they not interfere in our favour.

"The union of Belgium with Holland," says the President of the National Assembly, "is broken. Official communications have convinced the five Courts that the means originally destined for its preservation can neither re-establish it at present, nor preserve it hereafter; and henceforth, instead of confounding the affections and the welfare of two people, it could only excite passions and hatred, which from their collision, could only produce war and all its disasters. It does not devolve on the Powers to judge of the causes which have destroyed the ancient ties; but when they see these ties severed, it belongs to them to aim once more at the object which was proposed in their formation. It belongs to them to secure, in favour of the combinations, that tranquillity to Europe, of which the union of Belgium with Holland formed an essential basis."

The cause of Belgium is identified with ours; and if there be any dissimilarity between the two, it is in our favour. Poland was formerly independent and powerful. The Congress of Vienna ever contemplated the re-establishment of that independence, and of the integrity of the Polish territory; but as these views were counteracted by imperious circumstances, a new kingdom was created, the limits of which were small, and which was united to Russia. On every occasion the best intentions with regard to us were testified, by guaranteeing also the nationality of the other Polish provinces; the inadequacy of these dispositions towards Poland in general was clearly demonstrated—dispositions which may be considered as provisional. The kingdom to which the Congress of Vienna had guaranteed a constitution was united, to the most powerful despotic state. This alliance was difficult to form, its duration was impossible, for it carried in itself the seeds of dissolution. It may be urged, in opposition to this, that Russia—that power so redoubtable to all Europe—can, even after a desperate contest, reduce us to submission, and pacify, by exterminating us. The peace of slavery—the peace of the tomb—a peace of such a nature as to excite a terrible war on the first favourable opportunity—can such a peace meet the noble and dignified intentions of the European Powers?

I repeat it, every treaty is the consequence either of certain events or of certain political combinations. If other events displace those that preceded them—if the combination be altered, the contracting parties must modify their engagements in accordance with the new combinations, for the purpose of upholding the principles which they had adopted, and for insuring the object which they had at first proposed. The Congress of Vienna could dispose of Belgium conquered by the Allied Powers, and of Poland occupied by the Russian armies. But Poland delivered—Poland, which repels the numerous hordes of the aggressors—has a just right to claim admission into the great family of the independent nations of Europe, as Belgium has been there received, after having thrown off the yoke of Holland.

Such are the principles that you will advance—such are the arguments you will employ to strengthen the demand you are authorised to make on the government to which you are accredited—the demand of the formal and positive recognition of the National government in the Kingdom of Poland, and of the independence of that Kingdom.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE For Foreign Affairs for the National Government of the Kingdom of Poland. April 30.

French Politics.—The Journal of Commerce publishes a communication made to the *Gazette de France*, which tends to throw light on the dissatisfaction of the republican party in that country, with the policy adopted by the government since the accession of Louis Philippe. The writer states that during the days of July he was placed near the person of Lafayette, and was enabled to see and understand what was going on.—He accuses the government of violating the much talked of Programme of the Hotel de Ville, which, under the circumstances, might be considered as the compact between the agents of the Revolution, and the person elevated to the throne, and likewise as declaratory of the principles on which the provisional government should be erected, until the sense of the nation could be taken.

It appears that the mention of the Duke of Orleans was received worse than coldly when first announced to the citizen soldiers assembled at the Hotel de Ville after the events of the Three Days. Many exclaimed, very naturally, we think, "No more Bourbons!" These appearances suggested to Gen. Durbourg these memorable words: "What has occurred will make your Highness sufficiently understand the nature both of our rights and our needs. Should your Highness ever forget them, we will endeavour to refresh your memory."

When the Deputies began to assemble from their hiding places, the actors in the Revolution admitted in the partial assemblage only a power *de facto*, necessary in the circumstances to take the initiative measures. But they demanded that whatever measures were adopted, should be submitted to the People for their definitive sanction, and, in the mean time, they demanded guarantees. To secure these, they were ready to rush again into combat, when Gen. Lafayette asked them to pledge him their honours that the peace of Paris should not be jeoparded for the space of twenty four hours. This pledge was given on condition that the Lieutenant General should accept their proposals. These proposals were contained in the Programme so much talked of, and were to the following effect:

- 1. The National Sovereignty was put forward as the leading principle—the fundamental dogma of Constitutional government.
2. No hereditary peerage.
3. A complete renovation of the Judiciary and members of the magistracy.
4. A communal, or municipal law of election, upon the broadest basis. No property qualification for candidates.
5. Subordinate magistracies to be elected by the citizens.
6. The stipulation related to monopolies, and other

odious privileges which had cramped and paralysed industry. The 7th article provided, "that all the preceding measures had only been adopted provisionally," until they could be submitted for concurrence to the whole nation, who alone, it was contended, were competent to impose such a system of government upon themselves, as should suit their wants.

This protocol, being first offered to Gen. Lafayette, was adopted with alacrity by him, as comprehending in a few words the very ideas he had always himself maintained. Accordingly he took it upon himself to explain their intentions to the Lieut. General comprehensively stating the principle, when he thus expressed himself: "That it was their present object to rear up a popular throne, surrounded with republican institutions."

Lafayette set off for the Palais Royal, on his return from which he gave assurances of the concurrence of the Duke of Orleans in these principles. The first acts of the Chamber of Deputies were, however, in violation of them; such for instance, their voting the hereditaryness of the Peerage. It was at that juncture that numbers assembled round the Halls of the Deputies, crying out treason! treason! They were quieted by Lafayette, who told them he would use all possible exertions that at least a part of the promises made should be inserted in the Charter. In what degree the views of the actors in the Revolution have been fulfilled by the debaters, appears from the subsequent measures of the government. Perhaps the memory of the King regnant may yet be "refreshed by new movements."

At the Venue House, At 10 O'clock, A. M. Will be sold

At one month's Credit, The cargo of the Little Turk, from Turk's Island, viz: 69 barrels superfine Flour, 8 do No. 1 Boston Pork, 3 half tierces Rice, 50 Hams, 3 kegs Butter, 20 do Lard, Crackers, in whole and half barrels, 1 barrel Glassware, 2 sides Sole Leather, 2 boxes Raisins, AND 3 barrels Tar. ALSO—3000 Cypress Shingles, 50 bags Flint Corn. July 27th.

BY HENRY GREENSLADE & CO. On Monday, the 8th August next, AT THE VENUE HOUSE, At 12 O'clock, M. Will be sold, (without reserve,) the following valuable Property, situate on St. Salvador, viz: A tract called MOUNT NELSON, near the Hawk's Nest. Three adjoining Tracts, named—LUCKY MOUNT, MOUNT VIEW, and SMALL HOPES. And Three other Tracts—One late the property of Mr. Munroe; one known by the name of SAILOR'S RETREAT, and one commonly called DEAN'S PLANTATION. LIKEWISE—A valuable Tract situate on Watling's Island, called MOUNT PROSPECT. A full description of the above Lands will be given at the time of sale. Terms—Three months credit, on giving security. July 24—1831.

TUESDAY, 19th July. THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE BAHAMA TURF CLUB are informed, that at a meeting of the Stewards, which took place on this day, it was determined that the first Races shall take place on the last Wednesday in October. The purses to be run for—the distance for each class—the weights to be carried—the entry of the Horses, with the amount of entrance money—as well as all other necessary information,—will be distinctly explained in a future advertisement. Doctor RICHARDSON (whose Horse is the favourite) and Major NICOLLS, have determined to give the amount of any purse or plate they may win towards defraying the expense of a BALL to the ladies of Nassau. All Subscribers are called on to pay their subscriptions and donations, to enable the Stewards to finish the new Race Course, and erect a stand for the Ladies. N.B.—The subscription lists are at Mr. IRVING'S, the Treasurer.

THE SUBSCRIBER being anxious to liquidate all demands against him, earnestly requests all persons indebted to him to settle their accounts without delay,—so as to prevent unpleasant trouble. He has on hand a large assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, &c. &c. which he offers for sale at very reduced prices, for cash only. His House and Lot on the Bay, with Furniture, &c. &c. will also be sold on reasonable terms. W. J. WEECH. 27th July, 1831.

NOTICE. THE SUBSCRIBER, intending to leave the Bahamas in all November next, calls on all those to whom he may be indebted for their respective demands; and those indebted to him, he earnestly requests, will settle the same by the end of September ensuing, to enable him to meet the demands against him, and all accounts remaining unpaid at that period will be sued for indiscriminately. ROBT. WIER. 20th July, 1831.

THE SUBSCRIBER Offers for sale, the House and premises he now occupies, opposite the market. It is one of the best stands in the place for business, and the House is commodious. If not disposed of previous to the 8th of August next, the same will on that day be sold at public auction.—The terms will be made easy to the purchaser, and the premises may be viewed from 11 to 12 o'clock, previous to the day of sale. ROBT. WIER. 20th July, 1831.

MARRIED, On Thursday evening, in Christ Church, by the Revd. Mr. Straehan, Mr. GILBERT OLIVER SMITH, Clerk of St. Matthew's Parish, to Miss ANN HOLLYWOOD.

At Harbour Island, on the 30th June, by Wm. Smith, Esq. J. P. Mr. GEORGE PARKS, jun. to Miss MARY SAUNDERS, both of the Cove settlement, Eleuthera.

On the 14th inst. (by the same), Mr. WILLIAM RUSSELL, of Abaco, to Miss MARGARET CASH, of Harbour Island.

Marine List. PORT OF NASSAU, N. P.

ARRIVED, 25th July—Spanish Schr. Buen Viage, P. Lleo, Cuba Cargo—Sugar, &c. to Jno. W. MILLER.

" " American schr. Hotspur, England, Baltimore Flour and Shingles, H. ADDERLEY.

26th " Br. schr. Emerald, W. Johnson, Philadelphia Flour, Rice, Corn, &c. H. GREENSLADE & CO.

" " Br. schr. Blossom, H. Johnson, New York Flour, Rice, Corn, &c. H. GREENSLADE & CO.

27th " H. M. schr. Fire Fly, Lt. McDonald, Havana Br. sloop Little Turk, Turks Islands Flour, &c. H. GREENSLADE & CO.

SAILED, 24th July—Br. Brigantine Elmore, Dickinson, London 27th " H. M. schr. Fire Fly, Lt. McDonald, Jamaica " " H. M. schr. Pickle, Lt. Taplin, Bermuda with the prize Portuguese Slaver.

NOTICE. THE SUBSCRIBER, being the Attorney of Mr. James Reid, the proprietor of Clifton Plantation, situate at the West end of this Island, and in the vicinity of South West Bay, containing 1200 acres—to which is also attached Sim's or Lyford's Key, gives this Public Notice, forewarning all persons whatever, from committing any trespass thereon. All offenders, without respect to person or situation, will be punished with the utmost severity of the law. July 16. JOHN WILDGOOS.

Extract from a "Brief Sketch of the Emperor's reign," published at Rio de Janeiro, under signature of J. C. M.

"It has long been a source of regret and anxiety to all the well-wishers of the ex-Emperor, that he should have retained near his person so many advisers, natives of Portugal, who not only enjoyed his confidence in a degree dangerous to the free Institutions of the country, but extended that influence of the executive part of the government; hence arose a spirit of jealousy on the part of all those who were anxious to preserve the constitution from the encroachments of power, and who, naturally enough, began to suspect that a secret design was fostering to overthrow the liberties of the country; and although it may be supposed that such was never the intention of the Emperor himself, yet it is possible that such an idea might have entered the mad brains of certain transatlantic gentry. This state of things lasted until the return of the Emperor from an excursion to an Island Province, when under pretence of rejoicings for his safe arrival in this city, the Portuguese residing here, consisting of refugees from Portugal (who having fled from the tyranny of Don Miguel, had found an hospitable asylum in this place) and other natives of the mother country, who had long been residents among us, availed themselves of the opportunity to create some disturbances by parading the streets in groups of 40 or 50, and uttering seditious cries; this naturally enough exasperated the Brazilians, who now thought it was high time to take some decisive steps to put down this factious party, which after several conflicts on the 13th, 14th and 15th of last month, they in some degree succeeded in doing. In these conflicts several lives were lost on both sides. The Emperor, in order to conciliate the party that had for the time being gained the uppermost hand, named a ministry composed entirely of Brazilians, who were known to entertain liberal sentiments; but this state of things did not last long; for a few days after he appointed a new ministry composed of persons obnoxious to the Brazilian party, from a recollection of their past conduct. As soon as this second change was publicly known, the utmost anxiety prevailed among all classes in this city; this was soon succeeded by expressions of public indignation—the people began to assemble in considerable numbers on the public square, where they soon received a proclamation written by the Emperor himself, and countersigned by the new ministers, which had no sooner been read than it was torn and trampled upon by the infuriated people. The city magistrates immediately assembled and went in a body to the Emperor to present to him the state of fermentation the city was in, and to require him on the part of the people to dismiss the new and reinstate the preceding ministry.—To this request the Emperor replied in the negative, which being communicated to the people, caused them to assemble in much larger numbers in front of the barracks; on which General Lima, military commander of the Province, repaired in person to the Palace, and endeavoured to convince the Emperor of the extreme danger he ran in refusing to accede to the wishes of the people, who had by this time been joined by some portion of the troops; but he still tenaciously persisted in his resolution, notwithstanding the entreaties of the General, and the tears of the Empress. On the return of the General to the public square he found the people already armed, and prepared for an attack. At 10 o'clock at night the artillery, and the remaining part of the troops had joined the people, as also the Emperor's body guard, which had until then been doing duty at the Palace. Whilst these preparations were making, the Emperor, finding himself thus abandoned, and being at length convinced that he had been the dupe of designing and perfidious courtiers, who had reckoned on being supported by the army, made up his mind to abdicate the throne in favor of his son D. Pedro de Alcantara. This last act of the Emperor was received with loud acclamations by the people on the morning of the ever memorable 7th of April. After this, the Emperor, his wife and the young Queen of Portugal, embarked on board the English ship of war Warspite, leaving the young Emperor and Princess at the Palace of St. Christovao.

The National Assembly which had already been convened by the Emperor now met, although a sufficient number of members had not yet arrived in the city, and according to the powers granted by the constitution, named a provisional Regency to govern in the name of Don Pedro II.; this Regency consists of the Marquis de Cararellas, General F. de Lima, and Senator Verqueiro. The former liberal ministers were reinstated, with the exception of Mr. Caralcaute, who preferred the honourable duty of defending the public cause in the Chamber of Deputies, of which he is a member; he has, however, been succeeded in the Finance Department by Senator Borges. General J. de Lima was named Military Commander of the Province, and Major Reis Alpoim, Chief of the Police.

When on the morning of the 7th it was known that the Emperor had taken refuge on board an English vessel, many persons were fearful we should have to suffer the horrors of a civil war, but fortunately there is at present every probability that such a state of things will be averted, for the greatest degree of unanimity prevails among every class of citizens in this populous city—one and all appear to have but one feeling, and that is, to preserve tranquility, and maintain the constitution. Nothing is heard but cries of "long live the constitution; long live the sovereign Brazilian people; long live the Brazilian Emperor Don Pedro the 2d; long live the people and the brave Brazilian troops."

Never did this capital present a more enlivening and cheering appearance than on the 9th, the day appointed for the young Emperor to make his public entry into the city. Never was a monarch inaugurated under more favourable auspices! The recollection of the dangers from which we had escaped, and the feelings derived from a knowledge that we possessed a monarch born among us, could not fail to produce the most heartfelt joy; this was

every countenance, every eye beamed with pleasure as the throng followed the young Emperor to the Imperial Chapel, where a *te deum* was celebrated to commemorate the event. We never witnessed a more brilliant and imposing cortege than that which accompanied the monarch. The procession was preceded by the Guard of Honour, and followed by all the troops now in this city, to which might be added a large concourse of armed citizens, who were anxious to testify their loyalty to the new Sovereign. Upwards of 50,000 persons were present on the occasion. After the procession, the young Emperor proceeded to the Palace, where he received the congratulations of Diplomatic Corps, Nobility, Public Functionaries, and a vast concourse of his faithful subjects.

"It is said the Emperor has written a letter to Mr. Jose Bonifacio de Andrada, in which he confides to him the education of his children. It is probable the Regency will appoint this venerable patriarch of Brazilian Independence Tutor to the young Emperor.

"His Majesty will sail next Wednesday for England in the English Frigate Volage. The Queen of Portugal will sail on the same day in the French Corvette La Seine, Commanded by Captain Thibault, the officer who conveyed Charles the 10th to England."

From the Boston Evening Transcript, June 23.

The Ship Java.—We have received a letter from Havana, dated 12th inst. from which we make the following extract:—

"You have no doubt already heard of the loss of the ship Java, of Bath, on her passage from New Orleans to your city. She was wrecked on the Colorado Reef, about 60 miles to the westward of Havana, with a cargo of cotton, 900 bales tobacco, lead, rum, hides, &c.

The United States schooner Porpoise, Lieut. Commandant John Percival, went to her assistance. I learn from an officer attached to the schooner, with whom I have had most unexpectedly, an opportunity of conversing that when the Porpoise arrived at the wreck, they found that the ship had been stripped of all her sails and running rigging; her bulkheads were stove in, rudder nearly cut off, decks cut through, and the cargo robbed by pirates of over 100 bales Cotton, all her Rum, the greatest part of her Hides and Lead, and all the Tobacco not damaged.

The Porpoise found a schooner nearly loaded with the Java's cargo, which Lieut. Percival took possession of and filled her up. He also loaded three other schooners and took 162 bales Cotton on board his own vessel, which he landed at this port last Monday (June 6th).—The whole of the property saved and landed here consists of cotton, lead, hides, tobacco, &c. besides the tackle and rigging of the ship.

Lieut. Percival has won golden opinions here, both from Americans and Foreigners. He certainly is worthy of all praise, for his promptness, perseverance, and exertions in saving the property of his countrymen, and I sincerely hope that our government will not forget him, when his claim to higher rank shall be brought before the Senate."

We have received also a Matanzas paper of the 10th, in which we find an advertisement of a sale by auction, to take place at Havana on the 13th inst. The articles advertised are 438 bales of Cotton—201 pigs lead—23 boxes glass—11 ox hides—4 buffalo skins, (a marginal note in pencil says 27)—bbl. rum—and a lot of loose tobacco—for account of whom it may concern.

From Para.—The Schr. Horatio arrived yesterday from Para. Capt. Weld informs us that the inhabitants of that place and the adjacent country were in a state of great alarm. The soldiery, about 3000 in number, having been 14 months without pay, and dissatisfied with the President chosen at the late revolution, threatened to break loose from all restraints. Not only the property of natives, but that of foreigners, would in such case probably fall a sacrifice. The President had issued a proclamation promising to satisfy the troops, which had the effect of calming momentarily their irritation, but the British Consul, still apprehensive of serious consequences, was endeavouring to charter the American schooner Washington's-Barge, for the purpose of sending her in search of a British ship of war, who might reach Para in time to save the British property there, in case of disturbances actually breaking out.—N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

THE AMERICAN NAVY.—(From Bigelow's Travels.)—When the President's Message was received here (Malta) it produced a stir similar to that which it occasioned at Gibraltar. The talk was at once of war; the possible was interpreted into the probable, and the knowing ones said that war it would be. A Maltese gentleman, distinguished for independence of sentiment, and whose acquaintance I have lately had the pleasure of forming, was entertaining a party at dinner. Of the guests were several British naval officers, and in the course of conversation the popular theme of war with the United States was brought up. It happened the North Carolina arrived the day preceding, and of course was then lying under the guns of the numerous batteries which surrounded and defended the harbor. 'Ah, that is Yankee,' said an officer, 'that ship,—and a grand one she is,—ours.' 'Yes,' cried another, 'she cannot escape us. If war there is, as war their will be, we have her.—We will rig her flags after a different pattern.' 'No gentlemen,' said the host, 'that ship is not yours, and she never will be yours, even in the event you anticipate. I know the spirit of Commodore Rodgers, and of his officers and crew; and you ought to know it full well ere you hazard what you say. If there be war, escape, I grant, is impossible from under the guns of these fortresses and the shipping in the waters. But neither officers nor men would surrender their charge. They would fight to the last gasp and upon the last plank; and sooner than the North Carolina should fall into British hands, the Commodore would blow up his ship.'

We are indebted to the Cambridge Chronicle for the following humorous extract from the Bombay Courier, which will, we think, be of marvellous assistance to Naval officers who frequent Balls; it is a Nautical arrangement of the figures of fashionable quadrilles:—

Le Pantaloon.—Haul upon the starboard tack, let the other craft pass; then bear up, and get your head on the other tack, regain your birth on the larboard tack, back and fill with your partner, box-haul her, wear round twice against the sun in company with the opposite craft and your own, afterwards box-haul her again and bring up.

L'Ete.—Shoot ahead about two fathoms till you nearly come stern on to the other craft under weigh, then make a stern board to your birth, side out for a bend, first to starboard and then to port, make sail and pass the other craft, get your head round on the other tack, another side to starboard, and port, make sail to regain your birth, wear round, back and fill and box-haul your partner.

La Poule.—Heave ahead and pass your adversary, yard-arm and yard-arm, regain your birth on the other tack in the same order, take your station in the line, with your partner, back and fill, fall on your heel, and bring up with your partner; she then manœuvres ahead, heaves all aback; shoots ahead again, and pays off alongside; you then make sail in company with her till nearly stern with the other line, make a stern-board, and cast her off to shift for herself, regain your birth by the best means in your power and let go your anchor.

Le Trenise.—Wear round as before against the sun twice, box-haul the lady, range up alongside her and make sail in company, when half way across to the other shore, drop astern with the tide, shoot and cast off the tow; now back and fill as before, and box-haul her and yourself into your birth and bring up.

La Pastorale.—Shoot ahead alongside your partner, make a stern board, make all sail over to the other coast, let go the hawser and pay off into your birth and take a turn; the three crafts opposite range up abreast towards you twice and back astern again; now manœuvre any rig you like, only under easy sail, as it is always a light wind (zephyrs as they call it) in this passage; as soon as you see their helms down, haul round in company with them on the larboard tack, and make all sail with your partner into your own birth and bring up.

La Finale.—Wear round to starboard, passing under your partner's stern sight, the catheads of your craft on your starboard bow, then make sail into your birth, your partner passing athwart your bows; now proceed according to the second order of sailing; to complete the evolutions shoot ahead and back astern twice in company with the whole squadron in circular order of sailing.

The Coat of Mail.—Just before Napoleon set out for Belgium, he sent for the cleverest artisan of his class at Paris, and demanded of him whether he would engage to make a coat of mail, to be worn under the ordinary dress, which would be absolutely bullet-proof; and that, if so, he might name his own price for such a work. The man engaged to make the desired object, if allowed proper time, and he named 18,000 francs as the price of it. The bargain was concluded, and in due time the work was produced, and its maker honoured with a second audience of the Emperor. "Now," said his Imperial Majesty, "put it on." The man did so. "As I am to stake my life on its efficacy, you will, I suppose, have no objection to do the same." And he took a brace of pistols, and prepared to discharge one of them at the breast of the astonished artiste. There was no retreating, however, and, half dead with fear, he stood the fire, and to the infinite credit of his work, with impunity. But the Emperor was not content with one trial; he fired the second pistol at the back of the trembling artist, and afterwards discharged a fowling piece at another part of him with similar effect. "Well," said the Emperor, "you have produced a capital work undoubtedly—what is to be the price of it?"—Eighteen thousand francs were named as the agreed sum. "There is another for them," said the Emperor, "and there is another, for an equal sum, for the fright that I have given you."

Chloride of lime—A gentleman who occasionally visits the country in the summer, informs us that he uniformly carries with him a small quantity of chloride of lime, as a safeguard against the country fever, should he be compelled to remain for a night. When sprinkled in a sleeping apartment, or even when exposed on a plate, it is thought to be an antidote to the Miasma. It was tried, he says, in a number of instances last summer, and the experiment proved successful. The individuals who used it had formerly been in the habit of having the country, or bilious or intermittent fever, every season in which they exposed themselves, except the last, and the last they escaped; and they can assign no other reason for it than the free use of the Chloride of Lime.—Charleston Observer.

The Polish Committee of Paris have engaged twenty-seven French physicians to go to Poland, in the hope of arresting the progress of the cholera morbus. They will take their departure immediately.

Literal Construction.—The President of the Missouri Senate, would not allow the door of the House to be closed in the coldest weather last winter, because the Constitution requires that each House shall sit with open doors!

It is mentioned in the northern papers that the Sea Serpent made his first appearance this season at Boothbay on the 18th ult. He was seen again on Tuesday by two gentlemen at a distance of about sixty feet, and afterwards by ten or twelve citizens of Boothbay as he passed and re-passed several times about 150 feet distant from them. He is described by the editor of the Wiscasset Journal, who was on the spot, as from 150 to 200 feet in length, of a brown colour on the back and a yellow brown on the belly. He moved with an undulating motion, like that of a leech or blood sucker, which gave to his back the appearance of the bumps described by those who had previously seen him.