

The Bahama Argus.

GEORGE BIGGS, Editor.

SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1831.

VOL. I---No. IV.

THE BAHAMA ARGUS.

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Eight Dollars per annum---In advance.



POETRY.

TO A YOUNG WIFE.

Thou art all that my fancy can dream,
Thou art all that my soul may adore,
And the glance of thine eye is a heavenly beam,
Which the beings of vice must deplore;
I have bowed to thee early and long—
Thy spells are but strengthened by time—
For thy voice hath a tone like a seraphim song,
And thy smoothness of brow is sublime!

We met when the heart was untam'd,
When no shadow had sullied life's sky,
When thou wert all beauty, and I, undefam'd,
Was as free as the breeze that swept by—
As wild as the foam on the wave,
Was the wit that flash'd free from thy tongue,
And I sigh'd in my heart at each whisper you gave
So fair and so artless and young!

We met as two beings would meet
Whose spirits were cast in one mould,
Even now to dream of that hour is sweet,
Though darkness has over it rolled—
O God! how I pant to go back
To that season unshadowed by gloom,
To bound but again o'er life's fairy track,
When youth was a bud in its bloom!

Our spirits soon mingled as streams
That unite and go down to the sea,
And whenever a ray on thy destiny beams
Its light is extended to me;
Thou wert faithful and fond when we met,
Thou art faithful and fond even now—
And tho' beauty's sweet light lingers over thee yet,
There's a shade on thy eloquent brow.

Oh! doubt not the passion that thrills
In the depth of a bosom like mine,
The world may beset us with trials and ills,
But affection shall never decline—
Thou art all that my fancy may paint,
Thou art all that my soul may adore,
As bright as a seraph, as pure as a saint—
I wish not, I ask not for more.

I'D BE A PARODY.

BY THOMAS RAYNES BAYLEY.

I'd be a Parody, made by a ninny
On some little song with a popular tune,
Not worth a halfpenny, sold for a guinea,
And sung in the Strand by the light of the moon;
I'd never sigh for the sense of a Pliny,
(Who cares for sense at St. James's in June?)
I'd be a Parody, made by a ninny,
And sung in the Strand by the light of the moon.

Oh! could I pick up a thought or a stanza,
I'd take a flight on another bard's wings,
Turning his rhymes into extravaganza,
Laugh at his harp—and then pilfer its strings!
When a poll-parrot can croak the cadenza
A nightingale loves, he supposes he sings!
Oh, never mind, I will pick up a stanza,
Laugh at his harp—and then pilfer its strings!

What though you tell me each metrical puppy
Might make of such parodies *two pair a day*;
Mocking birds think they obtain for each copy
Paradise plumes for the parodied lay:—
Ladder of fame! if man can't reach thy top, he
Is right to sing just as high up as he may;
I'd be a parody made by a puppy,
Who makes of such parodies two pair a day!

SPEECH OF SIR GEORGE MURRAY ON BEING RETURNED FROM PERTHSHIRE.

Sir G. MURRAY—"I have never been opposed to prudent amelioration or improvement in the constitution of the country, and I hold it indeed to be one of the chief excellencies and happiest characteristics of the British constitution that it is capable of receiving such improvements as time and change of circumstances may gradually introduce; and I have at all times so expressed myself in Parliament, not only as your representative, but also as a Minister of the Crown. You are all aware, gentlemen, that I have never solicited your votes upon the ground of party feeling. I should consider it disrespectful to you to do so, and you have been pleased on all occasions to send me to Parliament unfettered by any pledge, either given or expected, to follow any particular line of conduct there, except that pledge of which every honest man must be bound, to use his abilities, whatever they may be, to the best of his judgment, for the welfare and prosperity of the country. I am aware that it is the practice in some other parts of the United Kingdom, where the system of election is said to be

more free, to tie down and fetter a Candidate by particular pledges before sending him into the Legislature. But this I hold to be not only unconstitutional, but to be also unreasonable and unwise; for it is not possible to foresee all the alterations of circumstances under which the Representative may be called upon to deliberate and decide as a Member of the Legislature. There is no distinction which I consider more truly gratifying to a man than that of being honoured with the confidence of his fellow-citizens. But if upon former elections this feeling has been deeply impressed upon my mind, it comes with infinitely greater force on the present occasion; for you have done me the honour to select me this day to take my place in a Parliament which is to be assembled, not merely for the purpose of transacting the ordinary business of the country, but which is summoned together, by the advice of his Majesty's present Ministers, to sit in judgment, if I may so express myself, upon the Constitution of the State. As to that Constitution, gentlemen, I have always been disposed to judge of it, not by a minute inspection into particular details, but by its general outline and by its practical effects. Under this constitution the country has risen to a height of power which has never been surpassed. Morality and religion are upheld, and genius displays itself in all the arts, and in every department of literature and science. But at the present moment the minds of all men have been turned away from the contemplation of the improving condition of the country, and have been directed exclusively to the alteration of our political system. On one occasion Mr. Fox declared that "if by an interposition of Divine Providence, all the wisest men of every age and of every country could be brought together into one assembly, they would not be capable of forming even a tolerable constitution for a state." But so much do men of the present day think of their own wisdom, that they conceive themselves qualified to do in a few weeks what Mr. Fox declared to be impossible by the united wisdom of ages. And this is not only the case in the present cabinet, but, I believe, there is not a political club existing in any village in the country who do not conceive themselves capable of improving the Constitution of the State. Mr. Fox well knew, however, that the only just and safe principle to proceed upon was that of experience and practical utility, and discarded all ideas of theoretical perfection. What, I would ask, is the cause of the failure of all attempts on the part of other nations to assimilate their constitutions to that of Great Britain? What is the cause of its failure in France, and of all the attempts that have been making for the last forty years to establish a permanent system of free government to that unhappy country? The cause of these failures, I apprehend to have been, that the French have aimed at theoretical perfection, instead of being contented with practical utility. The French nation is undoubtedly one of the most enlightened and intelligent nations of Europe, perhaps we will admit them to be the most so, after ourselves, but they have hitherto constantly failed in their endeavours to establish a free constitution upon a solid and permanent basis. Yet notwithstanding those repeated failures on the part of our neighbours, we find many persons among ourselves continually urging us to enter upon the same course. To these things I cannot but look with feelings of apprehension. I should have been as much delighted as any man by the late changes in France, had it appeared to me that they were likely to lead to the permanent establishment of liberty in that country, but I delayed to rejoice, because I did not see that these changes were at all certain to produce that desirable effect. I hesitated to join in the exultation expressed by many persons in this country; and the event has confirmed my doubts, for I still apprehend that the Constitution of France is almost as little settled as before.—When holding a high official situation in the allied army in France some years ago, I had an opportunity of conversing with many intelligent men of that country, and, in particular, with one of the most distinguished and enlightened Members of the Chamber of Deputies, which you all know corresponds to the House of Commons with us. The gentleman to whom I allude expressed it to me to be his opinion, that one great practical defect in France had arisen from the introduction of too much symmetry into their mode of election; and that the instability of their government was owing, in a very considerable degree, to its being without those very anomalies which our modern innovators and constitution-makers are so anxious to remove from our system. He thought that the existence in this country of men of wealth possessed of considerable political influence, and of corporate bodies, accustomed to pursue a line of conduct of their own in political matters, without being carried away by the impulse of the moment, was one cause of our being free from those fluctuations to which France has been so subject. Whenever any new caprice in politics had agitated the capital of France, the provinces had been obliged to yield to the impulse given at Paris, for want of any local influences, to which opinioins might rally elsewhere, and give time for sound judgment to oppose itself to hasty and rash impressions. It would be well if the people would at all times bear in mind, that crowds have their courtiers as well as Monarchs. Wherever there is power there will be flatterers, and the people do not always sufficiently recollect, that they are liable to be flattered and misled as well as Princes, and by flatterers not less mean, cringing, and not less false, or less selfish, than the vilest flatterers who ever frequented a Palace, to serve his own private ends by betraying the interests of his master. There is no disease against which a free state ought to guard with greater vigilance than against the extreme of democracy. It is

not liberty which can give me any apprehension, but it is the abuse of it; for that degree of liberty which is consistent with good order and security in society is the only liberty which can promote the welfare and prosperity of the State. Let us look, gentlemen, into the history of other nations, and I shall instance the history of that great people with whom we all became acquainted at an early period of our lives. What was it which caused the loss of liberty in Rome? A school-boy would very probably reply, the ambition of Caesar, an able and a fortunate General, who led his armies from Gaul to overthrow the liberties of his country. But those who can look a little deeper into history, and can trace effects to their remoter but true causes, would discover that Caesar was a demagogue before he was a general—that he would have passed the Rubicon in vain with his legions had not the tribunes of the people become the pioneers of his army, and had not the radicals of Rome thrown open its gates to welcome a tyrant. But what are the best means of guarding against such misfortunes? I believe that the safest and most effectual preventive is to give due weight and influence to property in the State. The British Constitution is not the work of human hands. It has been moulded into its present form by a series of events resulting out of the conflicting passions and the contending interests of men; to these, aided and guided, if I may presume so to express myself, by a beneficent and protecting Providence, we owe the admirable Constitution under which this country has hitherto prospered. Our Constitution has not been the boon of a Monarch to his people, like the Charter given to France by Louis XVIII. or like that Constitution, so little beneficial to his country, which was transmitted by the Emperor of Brazil to Portugal—neither has it been the invention of philosophers in their closets.

The British Constitution is like none of these; it rests upon a more natural and a more secure foundation; for it has arisen, as I have already said, from the conflict of the passions and interests which are inherent in human nature and inseparable from it, and which, in our system, balance and oppose one another. Let us beware how we attempt to make great and sudden alterations in it—let us not be moved by the sarcasms of those who seek to ridicule what they choose to denominate a "bit by bit" reform—and let us not be led, as they would wish to lead us, to abandon prudence and take rashness for our guide. In the practical operation of the British Constitution three principles of Monarchy, Aristocracy, and Democracy are not separated by strong lines of demarcation, and opposed to each other in direct and hostile array which would inevitably lead to violent and dangerous collisions, but they are blended together in such a manner that they influence and control each other without violence, and without the danger of such convulsions as might prove ruinous to the State. The object of the present day seems to be, however, to alter this state of things, and to render the House of Commons more exclusively subject to popular control. It is said the Representatives of the people are too slow in conforming themselves to the general will of the nation.—For my part, I consider this one of its best characteristics that it is not liable to be immediately acted upon by every popular impulse. It is owing to this that every interest in the country can be patiently heard before a decision is come to by which it may be vitally and permanently affected. And upon what pretence, indeed, or upon what claim of justice, can any man require that assent should be given to his own opinions, or any respect even be shown to them unless he be disposed also on his part to show a similar degree of respect to the opinions and the arguments of his opponents. I confess it appears to me, therefore, that the tardiness represented to exist on the part of the House of Commons in complying with public opinion has not only been greatly exaggerated, but is, in itself, a requisite and powerful protection against the sudden and often erroneous impulses of public clamour. Having already said so much, I shall conclude by expressing my sincere and anxious wish that the vessel of the State may long continue to pursue her hitherto prosperous voyage—with Monarchy at the helm, to guide her in her course—with Aristocracy, that is, the influence of property, as ballast, to keep her steady in a troubled sea—and with the favouring breath of the people to fill her sails. If our vessel shall be guided in such a manner I shall have no fears. But if we shall weaken too much the hand which holds the helm, or diminish the weight and influence of the ballast—or if the breath of the people, which has hitherto wafted us so steadily along, should be raised to a storm—in place of continuing to be the admiration and envy of other states, we shall exhibit in future times (which may God avert) a shipwreck the most disastrous, the most irretrievable, and the most self-willed, of any which has ever occurred in the history of the world.

BELGIUM.

The following is the Protocol of the Conference held on the 17th May at the Foreign Office, London:

"Present, the Plenipotentiaries of Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia and Russia. Upon the opening of the Conference, the Plenipotentiary of France declared, by the express command of his Sovereign, that France acceded to the Protocol of Jan. 20, 1831; that she approved of the boundaries fixed in that act for Belgium; that she recognized the neutrality as well as the inviolability of the Belgian territory; that she would acknowledge the Sovereign of Belgium only when that Sovereign should have acceded to all the provisions and clauses of the Protocol of January 20, 1831; and that, according to the principles laid down in that Protocol, the French government considered the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg as completely

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separated from Belgium, so that it should continue under the Sovereignty and in the relations which were assigned to it by the treaties of 1815. To this declaration the French Plenipotentiary added several observations on the nature of the exchanges of territory, which, in conformity with Article Fourth of the Protocol of the 20th January, are to be effected under the mediation of the five Courts between Belgium and Holland, in order to afford the mutual advantage of a complete cession of possessions; on the constitutional regime ensured to the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg by the treaties of 1815; on the measures that might be adopted with regard to the latter country; on the peculiar situation of the Duchy of Bouillon, and, generally, on the means for the execution of the Protocol of January 20, 1831. The French Plenipotentiary, finally again expressed the ardent and invariable desire which his government has constantly manifested to act in harmony with its allies, and to concur with them in the maintenance of general peace, and the treaties which form the basis of it. This communication, received by the Plenipotentiaries of the four Courts with unanimous and sincere satisfaction, gave them occasion on their part to declare, that they knew how to appreciate duly the spirit and aim of the same. They consider it as the happy result of the principles laid down in the Protocol of March 17, in consequence of the first observations, to which the Protocol of February, had given rise on the part of France. Greatly as they regretted even a momentary difference of opinion between them and the French government, they now congratulate themselves upon finding that France, by the declaration of her Ambassador, continues in the position she has taken with so much utility in the midst of her allies at the London Conferences, as she declares her adherence to the principles on which the 19th Protocol is founded, and which are all deduced from the Protocol of Jan. 20; and as she thereby consolidates the union of the Great Powers, which union presents the best guarantee of a general peace. With regard to the further observations with which the French Plenipotentiary accompanied the above declaration, the conference, after consideration, have unanimously agreed, 1st. That the discussion on the exchange of territory which might take place between Holland and Belgium was only to be assumed now as a project, but that it can only be opened with advantages when the parties immediately interested therein shall have acceded to the arrangements which must follow the separation of Belgium from Holland, and when the labours of the Commissions for the demarcation shall have completely cleared up the question relative to the exchanges of territory, and, consequently, have facilitated the solution of it to the five Powers. 2dly, That, as the main principle of the five Powers is to respect treaties, it is evident that the stipulations of the treaties relative to the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg must be executed. 3dly, That in consequence of the same principle, the Plenipotentiaries of the five Courts at the London Conference shall proceed to the examination of the treaties in existence relative to the Duchy of Bouillon, in order to state upon the observations made by the Plenipotentiary of France, what may be peculiar in the situation of that Duchy, so that a due regard for this situation may be observed in the measures, the application of which may be required towards the Duchy of Luxembourg.

(Signed) "ESTERHAZY, WESSENDEN, TALLEYRAND,
PALMERSTON, BULOW, LIEVEN, MATUZEWICZ."

THE ARGUS.

SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1831.

We have inserted in our first page, the speech of Sir George Murray on his being returned for Peshire, and as this gentleman was the late Secretary for the Colonies, we think it will be read with interest by those of our subscribers who have not had an opportunity of perusing it elsewhere.—It is an independent and unsophisticated production, and reflects great credit upon the head, as well as the heart of its noble author.

The duty which we owe to the public, obliges us to remark on what we conceive to be a mis-statement, on the part of our contemporary of the Royal Gazette, in last Wednesday's paper, wherein it is asserted, that the Colonial Jury Act having expired, one to revive and continue it, was passed a Session or two ago, which from its persisting in the exclusion of free coloured persons, from serving as Jurors, was disallowed by Government. Now, when we are told of a person, or a body of persons, persisting in doing any particular act, it is natural to suppose, that some ineffectual efforts have been made, to induce a different line of conduct; and reasoning in this way, the readers of the Royal Gazette, for whose information the paragraph alluded to was expressly written, may be led to believe, that some such attempts were made at the time that the Bahama Legislature passed the Act in question, to induce that body to remove the objectionable clauses which have since caused its disallowance. Such, however, is certainly not the case, and for the information of all, whether far or near, we shall endeavour to explain the facts, as they really are:—In 1805, an Act of Assembly was passed, for the regulation of Juries—at that period, the idea of a coloured person having a natural right to any of the privileges enjoyed by a white, perhaps never entered into the minds, even of one of that class themselves. Indeed, the framers of the Act appear to have had no apprehensions of any such claim being set up, for in the

foregoing remarks are founded on facts which are in print, and with which any stranger may make himself acquainted in a very short period. They in truth form part of the history of the Colony, and as such have been peculiarly interesting to us. We trust our readers will excuse the space we have devoted to this subject, but conceiving the paragraph in the Royal Gazette, might lead to misconception, we were anxious to show things in their true light abroad.

We have reasons for supposing, that an idea prevails, that the amount of qualification, as laid down in the Jury Act, framed by the late House of Assembly, was £500 real estate for a Petit Juror.—We deem it, therefore, our duty, to undeceive those who may be either under the delusion of mistake or imposition.—The qualification, was laid, as vested in those who paid a land tax of ten shillings currency, or what at four shillings, for every hundred pounds value, would be £250 currency. Our information relative to its being believed to be the first named sum, is rather worse than anonymous, but we have deemed it right thus to notice it.

An anonymous writer, who wishes his productions or assertions to be published, should, at least, if unknown to all else, be known to the Editor. Individual assertions upon a question of however small moment, but embracing or intending to state general opinion, might implicate an Editor, as publisher, in point of truth. He should, therefore, know on what grounds of credibility, any author anonymously, or under a feigned name, introduced himself to public notice.—Secrecy he should, of course, in honour maintain, but always should reserve to himself, the right of commenting upon all matter, emanating from his Press.—To do which justly, he should know how to point his remarks, so as not to make himself liable to the painful error of wounding the unoffending, or of treating the good and

worthy with the same harshness that he might be disposed to exercise towards the incendiary. An Editor might, under such precaution, safely receive the communications of Anatomists of every description, whether moral or physical, nor, perhaps, even question the right of a Zootomist.

Why is our Governor not fit for a Blacksmith? Because he is an Icy Smith (as I. C. Smyth.)

Why are the supporters of the present administration like Pilgrims to the Holy Land?

Because they are seeking a place from avowed holy motives.

Why are the Work-house punishments like the elect among the Saints?

Because they are few, and generally fall upon the least worthy.

What did George the Third do when he assumed the magistracy during the London riots?

He corresponded with all the Work-houses!!!

Why are the words Governor and supervisor synonymous?

Because they are names for great overlookers.

Why is our Governor like the bell ringer of Christ Church?

Because he makes Hollow Proclamations.

The papers of Mexico of the 31st of May state that on the 25th of that month, Colonel Don Juan Jose Codallos, the only chief who yet maintained a hostile attitude towards the Mexican government, had been taken on the heights of the Consul. The letters received by this arrival, as well as those received by the schr. Comita, seem to agree in stating that in all the states, with the exception of Yucatan, which the Mexicans hope will return from its error and very soon re-incorporate itself with the federation, there reigns the greatest tranquility.

One of the letters which we have before us, written by a respectable person of the city of Mexico, says among other things: "Domestic peace is cementing on a durable basis, prosperity and credit are progressing, and is assured with a rapidity incredible to any one who is not acquainted with the good sense of the Mexicans, and the elements of wealth and plenty which have fallen to this fortunate country."

ENGLAND.

LONDON, May 23.—There is no longer any doubt of the Reform Bill being carried to its full extent in the House of Commons, and that the House of Lords will pass it entire is almost as certain. Indeed we understand that the great borough-mongers have given up all idea of opposition as perfectly useless, and even the Duke of Newcastle has expressed himself to this effect. It is also clear that the Bill will be bro't before Parliament as soon after its assembling as possible; and that the probability is that it will become part and parcel of the law of the land in the course of a few weeks. Such being the case, the question naturally suggests itself—Will the Parliament be dissolved immediately after the passing of the Bill, or will his Majesty's Ministers dispose of any of the important business which now presses for consideration with a House of Commons as at present constituted? It is truly observed by a Sunday Paper, that "the state of Ireland, of England, and of the Colonies, demands the serious attention of the Legislature; and, if we are not much mistaken, it will be necessary that the Parliament of this country should express a decided opinion with respect to the affairs of some portion of the Continent."

A great failure has occurred to-day in the Stock Exchange. It is said that the insolvent has speculated for a fall to the amount of nearly one million of Consols, besides considerable sales of Russian and other foreign Stock. It is believed that the differences will amount to £50,000 and £60,000, to meet which he has balances in hand to the amount of six shillings and eight pence in the pound. The defaulter, it seems was the leader of the Bear, alias theboroughmongering party, who, like Sir Robert Peel, fluttered themselves that the reform question would destroy public credit, and render the funds almost valueless. The individual incapacitated from meeting his engagements is Mr. George Battye (late of the firm of Trower and Battye) whose credit, from the respectability of his connections at the West end of the town, was, for the most part, unbound. He was in fact, and has been for some months past, the leading man among the speculators for a fall.

Consols for the Account opened this morning at 83½, when the Market became very heavy, owing, as it is said to the efforts of a party of speculators endeavouring to get rid of a considerable quantity of Stock, and prices fell to 82½. When, however, the failure was announced, and it was seen that theboroughmongering incubus was got rid of, they quickly rose to 83½. This advance, however, was not maintained, and they finally closed at 82½. Consols for Money are quoted at the same price. We ought to add that it is said the principal losers by the failure of Mr. Battye are persons possessing ample means, and it is therefore expected that it will not cause any further defaults.

The Paris papers, which arrived this morning, contain a letter from the Archbishop of Paris, who had refused to administer the sacrament to the celebrated ex-Constitutional Bishop, Gregorie, except upon the condition of a retraction of the particular opinions supposed to be entertained by Gregorie, who is now at the point of death. The Archbishop, half afraid of the indignation of the French ministry, by whose order a more liberal Bishop was sent to perform the sacred rite in question, and by whom arrangements have been made to receive the body in the church after death, but, unable to conquer the prejudices of ed-

ucators, offers the same harshness that he might be disposed to exercise towards the incendiary. An Editor might, under such precaution, safely receive the communications of Anatomists of every description, whether moral or physical, nor, perhaps, even question the right of a Zootomist.

The weather has been unusually bad here for the last six weeks, almost continually rain, that it has occasioned great loss and delay to vessels coming for the last shipments of oranges. Many cargoes have been spoiled, owing to their being packed in a wet or damp state. Had the late differences terminated unfavourably, great many ships must have gone home in ballast.—[Private correspondence of the English Chronicle.]

FRANCE.

From the Courrier des Etats-Unis.

The letter which we have received, written by the French established against M. Mollien, the Consul General *pro tempore*. They accuse him of having acted with extreme imprudence, and with having compromised without any necessity, the fortunes and perhaps the existence of his compatriots. We partake of this opinion; and after having read the letters of this agent to the President and Secretary of State, every body will be convinced that this is not the way in which a Consul is to address a power in amity with France.

We are persuaded that Mollien has overstepped his instructions for the sake of giving proof of his misplaced dignity and zeal: for we cannot believe that a French Minister can have ordered a rupture so sudden and so useless. If the plan is really hostile, which we very much doubt, some months at least must elapse before it can be put in execution. Why not then give all this time to the French residents at Hayti to liquidate their affairs, instead of requiring them to quit immediately? If they are forced to fly, all which they possess, and all which is due to them, will be lost entirely, and those who remain will have every thing to fear from the irritation of the people. It appears that the Haytien Envoy at Paris, in despite of his instructions, had agreed to deliver to France the Mohr of St Nicholas, as a guarantee for the payment of the indemnity. This claim alone put it out of the power of the President of Hayti to ratify the treaty; for one of the first articles of the Constitution sworn to by him requires the integrity of the territory to be preserved.

As to the payment of the indemnity by the Haytien government, according to the terms of previous Treaties, we have always regarded it as impossible, and for long time France has known what to expect in regard to this matter. It must seek then by some other arrangement, to secure to the unhappy Colonists of St Domingo, the damages which they have a right to expect. Will this be accomplished by a rupture? There are no treasures at Port au Prince to pay the expenses of a war. The wealth of Hayti is lost. It will not, with many other well-informed persons, believe that the Porte, by thus largely extending the dominion of the Viceroy, is desirous of weakening his real power! Time alone can solve the question.

The Bahama Argus.



BY HENRY GREENSLADE & CO.

On Monday next, the 1st August,

At 10 O'clock, A.M.

Will be sold at the Vendue House,

Flour, in whole and half barrels

Rice and Corn, in bags

Crackers, in kegs and half barrels

Leaf and Fig Tobacco

Soap and Candles

Pilot Bread

Bacon, Hams

Butter and Lard

Dry Goods, &c. &c. &c.

Terms CASH on delivery.

At one month's Credit,

A certain Key known by the name of Major's Spot—

ALSO—

A smart young Girl named Tina, aged 12 years.

A do. do. Man Sam 18 do.

AND

At six Months Credit,

A valuable Family of SLAVES, namely

BETTY, and her Children

SARAH

CORNELIUS

CAROLINE

And an Infant.

July 30.

BY HENRY GREENSLADE & CO.

On Monday next, the 1st August,

Immediately after the sale at the Vendue House, at the

wharf of Jno. Sturr, Esq.

Will be sold

A quantity of Cypress Shingles and Staves, saved from the Wreck of the late schooner Superior, lost at Crooked Island, and brought to port by the schooner Endeavour.

Terms—CASH before delivery.

July 30, 1831.

BY HENRY GREENSLADE & CO.

On Monday, the 8th August next.

AT THE VENDUE 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. Monroe; 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 PROSPER.

A full description of the above Lands will be given at the time of sale.

Terms—Three months credit, on giving security.

July 2d—1831.

LAST NOTICE.

PERSONS still remaining indebted to the estate of the late DUGALD BLAIR, deceased, are required to make immediate payment, as the subscriber is instructed to close that estate without delay. All accounts unliquidated on the 1st of September next, will be put in suit.

G. C. ANDERSON,

Administrator.

July 30, 1831.

NOTICE.

THIS SUBSCRIBER, being the Attorney of Mr. James Reid, the proprietor of Clifton Plantation, situated 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.

JOHN WILDGOOS.

TUESDAY, 19th July.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the BAHAMA TURF CLUB, which took place 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 NICOLLAS, 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.

The Bahama Argus.

French Press.—A Paris paper, called "The Caricature," has been stopped by the Police. The following is the article which led to this act of rigour on the part of government. A Buffoon is supposed to be exhibiting some slight of hand tricks, and says "Here, gentlemen and ladies, here are three balls, the first I call revolution; the second, July; and the third, liberty. I take revolution which was on the right, and put it on the left; take the ball on the left and put it on the right, I make such a hodge-podge of the whole, that the deuce can't find out which is one, and which the other, nor you either. Then, with a little powder of non-intervention, I say, Hey presto, pass and begone! All's gone, gentlemen and ladies, gone, their is no liberty left, no more than there is on my hand."—*Paris Paper*.

An unfortunate man, confined in the prison of Toulouse on a charge of having assassinated his wife, continues to refuse any kind of nourishment. For the last twenty-three days nothing has supported him but the strength of his constitution. He seems determined to die of hunger.—*Paris paper*.

A painful and singular event has lately taken place in a commune near Pithiviers. A lad about 15 years old, of the name of Lesourd, born at Meung, near Orleans, was bitten a year ago, by a mad dog, and immediately afterwards symptoms of hydrophobia were perceptible.—He was taken to the hospital at Orleans, where he was attended by Doctor Leveque, and in a short time, sent away, as was supposed, perfectly cured. Last Sunday Lesourd came to Marsainvilliers, where he commenced begging with his brother. Either want, or the fatigue of a long journey had opened his wounds afresh, or his cure was not complete, for all on a sudden the unfortunate boy was seized with a violent paroxysm of madness, and attacked his brother, who, frightened as he was, managed to beat him off with a stick. He then threw himself on a cow and calf which were passing, and lacerated both in an extraordinary manner. The cries of his brother and the roar of the animals, compelled him to let go his victims; and he crept along the road till he came to a quick-set hedge, the roots of which he gnawed with the greatest avidity; and next, getting up, he ran into a neighbouring wood.

The National Guard being called out in consequence of information given by his brother, went in search of him and he was soon found near a tree, his eyes inflamed, his mouth covered with foam and with blood, his features changed and haggard, biting deliriously at the branches within his reach. Every one was afraid to go near him, and some new accident was apprehended; but whilst those in pursuit of him, were consulting as to the best method of securing him, the expression of his countenance changed he wept bitterly and went up to his brother, asking him for bread. To avoid further danger, he was tied down in a waggon, which took him to Pithiviers.

Here he was placed in an airy room, and every attention shown to him that his situation required. He related to Doctor Auge, all that he had suffered during this paroxysm of madness, and was extremely distressed in mind. He asked to be taken back to the hospital at Orleans, where he said M. Leveque would cure him again. Notwithstanding he now appears so much better, there is reason to fear that he will eventually sink under a disorder of which the seeds are evidently in his blood. The prefect of Pithiviers has ordered that the cow and calf bitten by Lesourd, should be kept separate from other animals, and taken care of.—*Paris paper*.

A Marvel and a Mystery.—Mont St. Michael, the scene of Prince Polignac and the ex-Ministers' imprisonment, was formerly a place of pilgrimage, and it is on record that the Dauphin, father to Louis XVI., and Charles X., visited the shrine *incognito* on a fanatical mission. If they travelled *incognito*, how comes it that the Royal fanatics were known? What a pity it is that Charles X. was not prevailed upon to make a public pilgrimage to the shrine, to do penance with his ex-ministers.

Sealing Wax and Wafers.—Francis Rousseau, a native of Auxerre, who travelled a long time in Persia, Pegu, and other parts of the East Indies, and who, in 1692, resided at St. Domingo, was the inventor of sealing-wax. A lady of the name of Longueville, made this wax known at court, and caused Louis XIII. to use it; after which it was purchased and used throughout Paris. By this article Rousseau, before the expiration of a year, gained 50,000 livres. The oldest seal with a red wafer ever yet found is on a letter written by Dr. Krapf, at Spires, in the year 1624, to the government at Bareuth.

Neapolitan Superstition.—The Neapolitan sailors never go to sea without a box of small images or puppets, some of which are patron saints, inherited from their progenitors, while others are more modern, but of tried efficacy in the hour of peril. When a storm overtakes the vessel, the sailors leave her to her fate, and bring upon deck the box of saints, one of which is held up, and loudly prayed to for assistance. The storm, however, increases, and the obstinate or powerless saint is vehemently abused, and thrown upon the deck. Others are held up, prayed to, abused, and thrown down in succession, until the heavens become more propitious. The storm abates, all danger disappears, the saint last prayed to acquires the reputation of miraculous efficacy, and, after their return to Naples, is honoured with prayers.

Collins was never a lover, and never married. His odes, with all their exquisite fancy and splendid imagery, have not much interest in their subjects, and no pathos derived from feeling or passion. He is reported to have been once in love; and as the lady was a day older than himself, he used to say jestingly, that he came into the world *a day after the fair*.

Female Courage.—Mrs. M.—, the widow of a sea-captain formerly in the service of the British government, during her husband's life-time accompanied him on all his voyages. On one occasion, he fell sick and was confined to his birth, when a furious storm arose, and continued for some days, with such unceasing violence, that the sailors became discouraged, and as is too often the case under such circumstances, insisted upon obtaining entrance to the spirit room.

The mate descended to the cabin, and calling Mrs. M.— aside, he said: "If your husband can possibly come on deck, let him make the effort. The sailors threaten to mutiny, I have lost all command over them, and they begin to talk of forcing the spirit room door. If they do, not a soul on board can be saved."

She bade the mate go on deck, and do what he could to keep the sailors quiet for a few minutes; and then she returned to her husband's bedside. He lay in a dangerous state, and she knew that any sudden exertion would risk his life. No one would have thought, to look at Mrs. M.'s beautiful and feminine features, and small, delicate figure, that she was fitted to act the heroine. But great dangers sometimes call forth unexpected powers. She took her husband's pistols, which hung, loaded, over his birth, descended to the spirit room, and stationed herself with her back to the door. She had remained in that position but a few minutes, when a noise was heard on deck, and the sailors rushed down the stairs in a body,—the foremost stopped, when he saw his captain's lady, and all looked at her with astonishment. She cocked one of the pistols, and addressed them. "The first man that takes another step down these stairs, it shall cost him his life." So much resolution fairly awed the rough tars. "Come, my lads, (she added in a mild tone,) go on deck—when the blow is over, I promise you, you shall have a good dram each."

Never did military harangue produce a happier effect. The sailors gave her three cheers, returned cheerfully to their work, and the ship was saved.

English And Foreign Newspapers.—Every one acquainted with the public press of Europe, must have observed the contrast which a London Newspaper forms with the journals of every other capital in Europe. The foreign journals never break in upon the privacy of domestic life. There the fame of parties and dinners is confined to the rooms which constitute their scene, and the names of the individuals who partake of them never travel out of their own circle. How widely different is the practice of the London Journals! A lady of fashion can find no place so secret where she can hide herself from their search. They follow her from town to country, from the country to the town. They trace her from the breakfast-table to the Park, from the Park to the dinner-table, from thence to the Opera or the ball, and from her boudoir to her bed. They trace her every where. She may make as many doubles as a hare, but they are all in vain; it is impossible to escape pursuit; and yet the introduction of female names into the daily newspapers, now so common, is only of modern date.

The late Sir Henry Dudley Bate, editor of *The Morning Herald*, was the first person who introduced females into the columns of a newspaper. He was at the time editor of *The Morning Post*.—*New Monthly Magazine*.

Napkins.—When Diego de Torres, the Spanish ambassador, in 1547, first dined with the Emperor of Morocco at his court, he was amused by the customs of the table; neither knives, forks, nor spoons, were provided; but each person helped himself with his fingers, and cleaned his hands with his tongue, excepting the Emperor, who wiped the hand he took his meat up with on the head of a black boy, ten years old, who stood by his side. The ambassador smiled, and the emperor observing it, asked what Christian Kings wiped their hands with at meals, and what such things were worth? "Fine napkins," replied the ambassador, "a clean one at every meal, worth a crown a piece or more." "Don't you think this napkin much better," said the emperor, wiping his hand again on the black boy's head, "which is worth seventy or eighty crowns."

The late Duchess of Wellington, and Viscountess Nelson.—It is a coincidence worthy of remark, that the wives of the two most distinguished warriors of our age and country have died within the last fortnight. The decease of the Duchess of Wellington we have already recorded to have taken place on the 24th of April, and on the 4th of May, Viscountess Nelson, Duchess of Bronte, relict of the immortal hero, expired. So near in death, *so near alike in life!*

Sheridan.—Bob Mitchell, one of Sheridan's intimate friends, and once in great prosperity, became—like a great many other people, Sheridan's creditor—in fact Sheridan owed Bob nearly three thousand pounds—this circumstance amongst others contributed so very much to reduce Bob's finances, that he was driven to great straits, and in the course of his uncomfortable wanderings he called upon Sheridan; the conversation turned upon his financial difficulties, but not upon the principal cause of them, which was Sheridan's debt; but which of course as an able tactician, he contrived to keep out of the discussion; at last, Bob, in a sort of agony, exclaimed—"I have not a guinea left, and by heaven I don't know where to get one." Sheridan jumped up, and thrusting a piece of gold into his hand, exclaimed with tears in his eyes—"It never shall be said that Bob Mitchell wanted a guinea while his friend Sheridan had one to give him."—*Sharpe's Magazine*.

Napoleon Buonaparte and Lord Noel Byron.—It is a singular coincidence, not unworthy of remark, that the initials of two of the most singular men of their own, and perhaps of any age, the Emperor Napoleon of France, and Lord Noel Byron of England, used the same letters as an abbreviation of their name, N. B. which likewise denotes *Nota Bene*. It was not the habit of either to affix his name to letters, but merely N. B.

English and French Murders.—When will the French nation be able to afford a Thurell—a man who could turn his pistol round in his friends' brains; not in any insane paroxysm of jealousy, or hatred, or revenge, but merely to ascertain satisfactorily that he had completely effected his business—who could then walk in to his supper of pork chops, with the same composure as if he had come from giving a feed of oats to his horse—clever and acute man, too, without any stupid insensibility of mind—a man who, when seized and put on his trial, gets off by heart a long and eloquent speech, full of the most solemn and false asseverations of his innocence; not that he clings with desperate eagerness to the hope of escaping, but that, as there was a chance, it was prudent not to throw it away—who, when condemned displayed neither terror nor indifference, neither exquisite sensibility nor sullen brutality, and at the last swung out of life from the gallows with the settled air of a man who feels he has lost the game at which he played, and that he may as well pay the stake calmly? There was a true British composure about the unutterable atrocity of this villain—murderer he was, and a most detestable murderer too—but his character belongs to our country as fully as that of our heroes.—Hunt and Probert were pitiful wretches, fit for the Bicetre. Doubtless the agony of Hunt's feelings until his reprieve came, would, if properly divided into chapters, make a good romance.—*Blackwood's Mag.*

Population of Rome.—The *Diario di Roma* has published the following statement of the population of Rome during the twelve months which elapsed between Easter, 1829 and Easter, 1830:—Parish Churchies 54; Families 34,805; Bishops 30; Priests 1,455; Monks and Friars 1,986; Nuns 1,385; Seminarists and Collegians 560; Heretics, Turks, and Infidels, exclusively of Jews, 206; Prepared for the Sacrament 107,433; Not prepared for the Sacrament 39,852; Marriages 1,068; Male baptisms 2,339; Female baptisms 2,351—total baptisms 4,680; Male deaths 2,882; Female deaths 2,113—total deaths 4,995; Males of all ages 77,475; Females of all ages 69,810. Total population 147,385.

Anecdote of Goldsmith.—Goldsmith was a man of the most felicitous endowments. His proses flow with such ease, copiousness, and grace, that it resembles the song of the sirens. His verses are among the most spirited, natural, and unaffected, in the English language. Yet he was not contented. If he saw a consummate dancer, he knew no reason why he should not do as well; and immediately felt disposed to essay his powers. If he heard an accomplished musician, he undertook to enter the lists with him. His conduct was of a piece with that of the countryman, who, cheapening spectacles, and making experiment of them for ever in vain upon the book before him, was at length asked, "Could you ever read without spectacles?" to which he was obliged to answer, "I do not know; I never tried."—*Godwin's Thoughts on Man*.

Friendship.—Dr. Johnson most beautifully remarks, that "When a friend is carried to his grave, we at once find excuses for every weakness, and palliations of every fault; we recollect a thousand endearments, which before glided off our minds without impression, a thousand favours unrepaid, a thousand duties unperformed, and wish, vainly, wish for his return, not so much that we may receive as that we may bestow happiness, and recompense that kindness which before we never understood."

The Comedy of life.—The world is the stage; men are the actors; the events of life form the piece; fortune distributes the parts; religion governs the performance; philosophers are the spectators; the opulent occupy the boxes; the powerful the amphitheatre; and the pit is for the unfortunate; the disappointed snuff the candles; folly composes the music; and time draws the curtain.

When Lord Ellenborough was Lord Chief Justice, a labouring bricklayer was called as a witness; when he came up to be sworn his lordship said to him—

"Really, witness, when you have to appear before this court, it is your bounden duty to be more clean and decent in your appearance."

"Upon my life," said the witness, "if your lordship comes to that, I'm thinking I'm every bit as well dressed as your lordship."

"How do you mean, sir," said his lordship, angrily.

"Why, faith," said the labourer, "you come here in your working clothes and I'm come in mine."—*Sharpe's Mag.*

Duke of Grafton.—The late duke, when hunting, was thrown into a ditch, at the same time, a young curate called out, "Lie still, my lord," leaped over him, and continued the chase. Such apparent want of feeling, might be presumed, was properly resented. But on being helped out by his attendants, his grace said, "that man shall have the first good living that falls to my disposal, had he stopped to have taken care of me I would never have given him any thing;" his grace being delighted with an ardour similar to his own, or with a spirit that would not stop to flatter.

Some men make a vanity of telling their faults; they are the strangest men in the world: they cannot dissemble: they own it is a folly; they have lost abundance of advantage by it; but if you would give them the world, they cannot help it.

Conversation.—Nature hath left every man a capacity of being agreeable, though not of shining in company; and there are a hundred men sufficiently qualified for both, who by a very few faults, that they might correct in half an hour, are not so much as tolerable.

March of Intellect.—A frizeur who resides within a short distance of Aldgate pump, has a board with the following inscription:—"Hair cut fashionably, philosophically, and anatomically."

Be ignorance thy choice when knowledge leads to woe.