

The Bahama Argus.

GEORGE BIGGS, Editor.

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THE BAHAMA ARGUS.

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ORIGINAL POETRY.

COUNCIL MEMORANDA.

The day had come, the Council'd met,
The Senior at the board was set,
He, who for twenty years had been
Their honoured Chief—most just I ween;
One of old Council-towns friends was he,
At least was always deem'd to be.

With honest warmth, he thus address'd
His juniors—'I do now protest,
'Gainst what you all this day have seen,
Most disrespectful it hath been,
Towards those whom policy should teach us,
Not to ill-manners to cause 't' impeach us.'

We're told that 'mongst the holy twelve,
One Judas proved a *vandal slave*;
'Twas just so at this council board,
One poltry minion of his lord,
Among his compeers held his tongue,
But, cur-like, with the news he run!

When next, at passing of accounts,
(The best men have their paramours,
The invulter thus the chief address'd—
'To you of thanks I give my best,
For your sage mode of reprehension,
Of what you have no comprehension,
Zounds, sir! I beg from hence you'd know,
You have, in me, a settled foe.'

Aghast! Struck back, at such rebuke,
So cross, unaccounted, the Chief did look—
Like one who having broke the laws,
With humpen cravat 'neath his jaws,
Was just preparing for a flight,
To realms of an eternal night.

His Juniors, crest-fallen, in amaze,
Hung down their heads in vacant gaze,
Nor could the sage and honour'd board
Assist their chief 'round 't' incensed Lord—
Like Caliban by Prospero bound,
In wizard's spell, they stood around.

Or, like a disarm'd, defeated band,
Met by red savage, arms in hand,
Appall'd by tomahawk and knife,
Disconsolate, they pray for life;
With silent looks, they all implore
Mercy of RED-SKIN on Council floor.

Then let us all, ye Councils, now join,
And with our hands, our hearts and coin,
'Gainst PARAMOUNT and CUR UNITE,
Till whence they came, they take their flight.

AN ACROSTIC.

Sir Knight, I am puzzled to death,
Alas! Pray give me advice;
Neither day nor night can I rest,
Decamp I cannot in a trice.
In Nassau, I'm watched by a fiend, and
Lackey it calls me at times,
At others, a damnable elf, and
Netting together my crimes.
Despair my hopes has clouded for fame,
Stamp'd as I am with an odious name—

AN ASS.

From the Court Journal.

The experimental squadron, as it is termed, which is about to depart from Portsmouth, under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, G. C. B. is the first naval armament of any similar magnitude which has left our shores since made on Algiers by Lord Viscount Exmouth. So imposing an array can hardly fail of giving rise to speculations extending much beyond the assigned cause for the outfit; for it is not demand for national economy, a Ministry, so devotedly interested in alleviating the burthens of the people, would incur so great an expenditure as this armament must necessarily involve, solely for the object of a continuation of sailing experiments so recently prosecuted. We shall content ourselves with observing, as our firm and undoubted conviction, that the policy which dictates the sending forth this formidable and imposing armament, at the present crisis, will prove in its results truly economic and beneficial. It will, in short, be found to be a measure that no important steps are at present taken, we are well assured that the sending forth of the Cabinets of France and England, which is not one of full and intimate cordiality and concurrence. We further unhesitatingly predict, that the rational liberals of all Europe will find henceforth that steadily and irresistibly the world are more civilized, that steadily and irresistibly the world are more bound to yield them, while the despots and ultras on the one hand, and the anarchists on the other, shall be at

JAMAICA.

From the Cornwall Courier, July 13. MEETING OF THE FREEHOLDERS AND INHABITANTS OF TRELAWNY.

On Monday a numerous and highly respectable meeting of the Inhabitants of this Parish took place at the Court House in this town.

Mr. Lamont said he had called this meeting in consequence of a requisition to him as the Senior Magistrate, which he would read. It was as follows:—

TRELAWNY, 2d July, 1831.

"Sir,—We the undersigned, request that you will convene as early as possible, a public meeting of the freeholders and other inhabitants of this parish, to take into consideration the injurious measures proposed to be adopted by the Imperial Parliament, towards the West India colonies, and which, if persisted in, must so materially affect the welfare of this Island.

We are, Sir,

Your very obedient servants.

[Signed by several respectable individuals.]

F. Lamont, Esq. Senior Magistrate.

On the motion of Mr. Frater, Mr. Lamont took the chair. Mr. Frater rose and said they were called together in consequence of the proceedings of Parliament and of his Majesty's Ministers, which were of so extraordinary a nature that it behoved the colonies to be strenuous in their opposition to them. He trusted they would show to their enemies that they would not submit to be deprived of their property in the manner that Parliament was demanding. Our fathers came into possession of this property in the same manner as other subjects by charter; and by a charter that was as good as that by which their enemies held their property.—It was a great hardship upon these islands that among the ranks of those who were endeavouring to deprive them of their undoubted property, his Majesty's Ministers were to be found. All they had left them to do was to remonstrate strongly and firmly, and let the people of Great Britain know that, if in the enlightened days of the nineteenth century they are determined that slavery shall not exist in their dominions, they ought not to deprive us of our properties without giving full recompense for them as it is not justice to take from one by the strong arm of power to give to the other. It is said they are going to deprive the proprietor of his slaves; if they do so, his freehold will be rendered useless and therefore the honest proprietor will be deprived of what he has earned merely to please the fantastic visionaries of Great Britain. If they are determined to alter the situation of affairs, let them act honestly in the first instance. Let them give full compensation and be sure that all present—may all the inhabitants of this island, would readily give up their slaves, and then let Great Britain amuse herself by trying experiments with the negroes. But we must remonstrate until that is done, and he thought it proper that the Governor should be petitioned to call the Assembly together, to send home delegates to submit our case to his Majesty, and to let him know that we will not consent to the spoliation of our property to please any fanatic persons who choose to cry out for it.

Mr. Lamont said that with the leave of the meeting he would read a series of resolutions which he had prepared on the subject.—Mr. Lamont then proceeded to read the following resolutions, which were adopted:—

Resolved—That our property in Slaves in this Colony has been lawfully and honestly acquired under the sanction of the laws of Great Britain, and that therefore it ought to be held as sacred by the Imperial Parliament, as the property of any other British subjects.

Resolved—That a separation of our slaves from our lands would render the latter of no value whatsoever, and as our properties in this Island are the principal means of subsistence for ourselves and families, we should, if deprived of them by Parliament, be reduced to misery and ruin.

Resolved—That it is the right of every British subject and the boast of the British Constitution, that no individual, however humble, can be deprived of the least portion of his property without being paid for it, and that therefore we demand as our undoubted right full compensation for our Lands and Slaves before Parliament interferes with the same.

Resolved—That the means devised by a faction, in the House of Commons, to deprive us of our property if carried into effect, cannot fail to create a servile war, of too horrible a nature to contemplate, and that any person who attempts to produce or promote such war is an enemy to his country.

Resolved—That our loyalty has never been found wanting in times of war and danger, nor ever been shaken by the oppressive taxes and insulting measures heaped on us by the Mother Country, nor even been suspected but by a leader of the Anti-Slavery Society in his place in the House of Commons, who admitted that a people driven to despair, by seeing themselves unjustly deprived of all the means of life and comfort for themselves and children, may put their miserable existence at stake in defence of their just rights and properties.

Resolved—That it is the undoubted right of subjects to demand protection against internal and external enemies, in return for bearing their proportion of the expenses of the government; and that a government refusing such protection destroys the compact with its subjects.

Resolved—That the conduct of the British Government in taxing us higher than other subjects—in fostering our enemies, and listening to their falsehoods against us—in rejecting statements from impartial persons in our favour—in allowing designing men under the saintly cloak of Religion, not only to pilfer our peasantry of their savings, but also to sow discontent and rebellion amongst them—in threatening to withdraw troops for whose protection we have doubly

paid, and which we might claim as our right, at a time a servile war may be apprehended—is most heinous, and in violation of justice, humanity, and sound policy.

Resolved—That we cling with the most filial affection and veneration to our beloved Sovereign and the Mother Country; a separation from which, though apparently desired by the latter, must fill our bosoms with the sincerest regret; but thrown as a prey before misguided savages, we have no other alternative than to

Resolve, that his Excellency the Earl of Belmore be solicited to call an early meeting of the House of Assembly, in order that a deputation of the same may lay our grievances at the feet of the Throne, humbly to pray, if our most Gracious Sovereign and the British Nation consider us unworthy of the protection of our just rights, equally with all his Majesty's subjects, we may be absolved from our allegiance, and allowed to seek that protection from another nation, which is so unjustly and cruelly withheld from us by our own.

Resolved—That a committee be appointed to draw up such petition to his Excellency our Governor, and to request the junior Member of Assembly for this Parish to present the same to his Lordship in the most respectful manner.

Resolved—That the Chairman do sign the foregoing Resolutions on behalf of the meeting, and that the same be published for one month in the Cornwall Courier and County Papers of this Island, and once in the Times and John Bull, London papers, and in the Glasgow Courier.

A committee of five gentlemen were then appointed to draw up a petition to the Governor which they prepared in a short time, and the petition was ordered to be signed by the Chairman on behalf of the meeting.

On the motion of Mr. Lemonus, Mr. Lamont left the Chair and Mr. Hine being called thereto.

Mr. Lemonus moved a vote of thanks to the Chairman for his able and impartial conduct in the Chair that day, which was carried unanimously and the meeting separated.

HIS MAJESTY AND THE WEST INDIA COLONIES.

It is to be expected that the West-India interests, the most neglected, where they are not the most insulted, of all national interests, will find a firm friend in his Majesty.—We have always thought it a strong feature in favour of the conduct of the settlers and owners in our colonies, that they have uniformly obtained the most favourable opinion from the military and naval officers stationed in the islands; and the nature of their antagonists is scarcely less in favour. For who have been the agitators on the subject, but half-mad missionaries, three-fourths of them without any pretence to education; or cunning rogues of traders, who wished to extinguish commerce in the West, that they might derive some petty traffic in the East; or a juno of Sectarians at home, who attempted to gain public strength by clinging together in public, and to whom the West India question served as the most convenient link.

His Majesty must to his feelings on this topic, arising from his general anxiety for the welfare of the national possessions, add those of his original profession, in the course of which he visited the West Indies. For our part, we totally disbelieve the monstrous stories of cruelty which the Saintly Association have told for the wonder of the European world. The travellers and merchants, the gallant soldier and sailor, who pass their months or years in the midst of the slave population, return to us without any pathetic histories of the *saturnian* of the planters. Hundreds of such men return every year, and no men are more ready to speak their minds upon all topics, yet upon this, their only mode of speaking is generally to express their indignation at the flagrant impostures which the itinerant preachers of sedition, under the disguise of methodism, or of methodism in the language of sedition, import annually, in time for their annual declarations at the meetings held in every corner of London. The House of Assembly in Jamaica presented by their agent, Mr. Burge, an address, at one of the late levees, to his Majesty, a rational, manly, and loyal document, and which was most graciously received.—*Blackwood's Magazine*.

POLAND.

Diebitsch, it is said, has received orders from the Emperor to take Warsaw *coute qui coute*. He has left at Siedlec 10,000 men sick and wounded.

The Polish Diet proclaims all the insurgent provinces parts of Poland, and decrees support to them in their struggles for liberty. Colonel Dumbrowski is promoted to the rank of general for his masterly manoeuvring with 3,600 Poles before 40,000 Russians commanded by Diebitsch, keeping them in check during a whole day, and only retreating when he could not prevent their turning his flank. The *State Gazette* of the 12th instant charges the Russians with throwing into the wells the dead bodies of those who have suffered from cholera, and with forcing the medical men from the places where the inhabitants most needed their assistance. The Austrian cabinet, it is said, has expressed great sympathy with regard to the unfortunate but gallant Dzwernicki, and has even offered to set him at liberty, if there are Polish soldiers in Austria. Subscriptions have been made for these brave men. Other accounts state, that Dzwernicki has appealed to the French and English ambassadors at Vienna, to interfere in his behalf against the injustice of Austria, which detains him at Layback, and sends his soldiers to Transylvania while Poland needs their efforts. These officers and soldiers receive the same pay as the corresponding rank in the Austrian service.

On Monday, the Polish demand for recognition was first presented to the Court of England.

Russia has expressed itself determined not to treat with the Poles till after their final subjugation. The Russian papers express great surprise at the slight with which European writers generally speak of the Russian army, but then they console themselves, that similar expressions were used in the beginning of the Turkish war, and quickly changed into the strongest terms of admiration. Chlopicki

is recovered from his wounds, and will be able to resume his valiant efforts in defence of his country. A great thunder-storm near Warsaw, led to the report in the German journals of another great battle having taken place there.

Our latest intelligence up to Friday night reached us from Warsaw in eleven days. The letters are dated May 16, and inform us that the Russian had again advanced towards Warsaw. They must again fight their way at Dombi Wiszki, which is strongly occupied by the Poles. The successor of Dzwernicki, General Chranowski, has already proved himself worthy of the hero he succeeds. He was sent with 8000 men, by the commander-in-chief, to retake Zamosze. The shortest way was through the enemies' lines, and this he followed. He fought three successive battles, gained as many victories, and marched eighty-one English miles in three days, succeeded in gaining his point in spite of the united efforts of the Russian corps of De Witt and Kreutz, in force upwards of 24,000. He took 158 prisoners, amongst whom was an aid-de-camp of Kreutz, captured sixteen waggons loaded with military effects, a portable camp chapel, a magazine of cloth, and 3,098 florins. His antagonists were Cossacks, and the elite of the light cavalry of Russia. The two finest regiments were obliged to save themselves from the fury of the Poles by swimming across the Wieprz near Lysobiki. The almost miraculous success of the Poles has caused an extraordinary sensation.

TURKEY.

There are no further certain accounts of the progress of the Insurrection in Turkey; but from the number of executions which have taken place in Constantinople (some, it is said, five hundred a night), it is conjectured that the fears of the Government are great, and the adherents of the rebels in the capital many and formidable. The demands of the rebellious Pashas are curious. They require, 1st, the disbanding of the regular troops; 2nd, the restoration of the Janissaries; 3d, the restoration of the confiscated property of all the Janissaries who were executed, and of those who are still living; 4th, the restoration of the privileges of which the Ulemas have been deprived; 5th, abolition of the new taxes; 6th, indemnity for all the losses sustained since the overthrow of the ancient institutions, as well as for the expences of the present war. All these are conditions which the Sultan cannot grant, and the acceptance of which, or even of one of them, would cost him his throne and his life. It is said that, feeling the want of able Generals in such a crisis, the Sultan has taken into his favour Izzet Mehemet (celebrated for his defence of Varna) and entrusted him with an important command. Letters received from the frontiers of Germany, say that the Grand Vizier has not been taken prisoner; but that, on the contrary, he has defeated the rebels, and driven them back with great slaughter. We shall be rejoiced to have this intelligence confirmed, for we would look on any termination of the power of the present reforming Sultan of the Turks as a national calamity.

From the London Gazette of May 13.

This Gazette notifies that the King has been pleased to grant dignities of Baron, Viscount, and Earl of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, unto George Fitzclarence, Esq., Colonel in the Army, and the heir male of his body lawfully begotten, by the names, styles, and titles of Baron Tewkesbury, Viscount Fitzclarence, and Earl of Munster; to confer the honour of Knighthood on Joseph Whitley, Esq., Groom of his Majesty's Bedchamber; and to appoint Sir F. J. Lamb, G.C.B., to be his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Austria.

From the Same of May 24.

The King has been pleased to grant to Frederick Fitzclarence, Esq., a Colonel in the Army; to Adolphus Fitzclarence, Esq., a Captain in the Navy; and to the Rev. Augustus Fitzclarence, respectively, the title and precedence of the younger son of a Marquis of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; and also has been pleased to grant to Sophia, wife of Sir Philip Sidney; to Mary, wife of Charles Richard Fox, Esq., a Lieutenant Colonel in the Army; and to Augusta, widow of the Hon. John Kennedy Erskine, respectively, the title and precedence of the daughter of a Marquis of the said United Kingdom; and also to command, that the said grant be registered in his Majesty's College of Arms. The King has likewise been pleased to nominate and appoint Admiral Sir Henry Trollope, Knight Commander of the Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath, to be a Knight Grand Cross of the said Most Hon. Military Order, vice Vice-Adm. Sir William Johnstone Hope, deceased. His Majesty has been further pleased to nominate and appoint the following officers to be Knights Commanders of the said Most Hon. Military Order, viz.—Vice-Admiral E. G. Colpoys and Vice-Admiral E. J. Foote.

From the Same of May 27.

The King was this day pleased to invest Vice-Admiral Sir Edward James Foote with the ensigns of a Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath; and to confer the honour of Knighthood upon William Beatty, Esq., M. D. F. R. S., Physician of Greenwich Hospital, and upon William Burnett, Esq., M. D. Medical commissioner of his Majesty's Navy.

THE EARLDOM OF MUNSTER.—On the accession of his Majesty to the Throne, the title of Earl of Munster; which as Duke of Clarence, he enjoyed in the Irish Peerage, merged in the Crown. A point was then raised whether the title, having thus become extinct, was to be deemed one of the three Irish Peerages which must become lost by extinction before the Crown can create a new Irish Peerage. The question is set at rest by the creation of the Earldom bestowed upon Colonel Fitzclarence. It is understood that the Noble Earl's father-in-law, Lord Egremont, settled all his disposable property on him, in order the better to support his dignity. The manner of Wymondham from which the Earldom family derives its name has been settled upon the Earl and Countess of Munster.

over the dusty elements in the gallery was Mr. O. H. Morse, of New Orleans, arrived in this town a few days since, and that he is the agent for the owners of the one hundred and sixty-five American Slaves, brought into this port from the wreck of the brig Comet, an Abaco. We are also informed that a correspondence has been commenced between this gentleman and his Excellency the Governor—the result of which has not, as yet, transpired; but, were we disposed to hazard a conjecture, knowing, as we do, too well know, the extent of influence exercised by the saintly hypocrites of England over her ill-fated Colonies, we should not hesitate in saying, that his Excellency will still persist in the illegal and unjust detention of the Slaves in question from their rightful owners.

THE ARGUS.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1831.

We understand that Col. Morse, of New Orleans, arrived in this town a few days since, and that he is the agent for the owners of the one hundred and sixty-five American Slaves, brought into this port from the wreck of the brig Comet, an Abaco. We are also informed that a correspondence has been commenced between this gentleman and his Excellency the Governor—the result of which has not, as yet, transpired; but, were we disposed to hazard a conjecture, knowing, as we do, too well know, the extent of influence exercised by the saintly hypocrites of England over her ill-fated Colonies, we should not hesitate in saying, that his Excellency will still persist in the illegal and unjust detention of the Slaves in question from their rightful owners.

Hence, it seems a national question to be settled between the United States and England—*non nostrum tantis componere litas*. Without aspiring to be much learned in the profession, we are inclined to believe it will puzzle all the lawyers in England, and Lord Goderich at their head, to find any law or statute of Great Britain, or any of her Colonies, that will warrant either the condemnation, emancipation, or further detention, of these Slaves, under the circumstances of necessity and distress in which they were brought into this port.

An American vessel, engaged in a legal trade, sailing from one port of the United States to another, is wrecked, the slaves taken off a reef of rocks, and brought into this port by British vessels, for the purpose of saving their lives, and procuring the means of transporting them to their port of destination; they are here seized by the Crown Officers, libelled, and tried under the abolition law,—and fully acquitted by the judgment of a competent Court; the whole Provincial Assembly of the Island, and every respectable and intelligent man in this community, soliciting his Excellency to restore them to their owners.

Why are they not restored? we again ask. Show us the law of King, Lords, and Commons, under which they are detained. We do not want the private instructions of Lord Viscount Goderich, or the opinions of the Abolition Society: these may serve to oppress and, in the end, ruin our own Colonies; but we cannot recognise in them any legal authority to deprive subjects of another nation at peace with England, of their lawful property.

We are not disposed to attribute to his Excellency any personal motive or interest in the extraordinary course he has pursued, in relation to these Slaves—although we are not ignorant of the fact, that some of them are now in his employment, and one in the capacity of head cook at the government house, and that the names of these, and the rest, appear in a certain memorial to the government, humbly soliciting the continuance of his Excellency, as Governor of the Bahama Islands.—If it be really true, that it has come to this, we would recommend to his Excellency a much more expeditious mode of raising such recruits for such a service. Let him, like his namesake, Gen. Smyth, during the last American war, issue a proclamation, beginning in this way:—

"Come yellow, come blacky, come ragged and bare; Come filthy, come lousy, come just as you are."

To those of our readers who have heard of the extensive Bank Robbery at New York in March last, it will doubtless prove interesting to learn that the Robber, Edward Smith, and his accomplice, William J. Murray, have been found guilty of the crime alleged against them, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the Sing-Sing State Prison—the extent of the penalty for Grand Larceny in the state of New York, according to the Revised Statutes. The amount of the money stolen, was about two hundred and forty-eight thousand dollars, which has been nearly all recovered and again placed in the vault of the City Bank.

We extract the following Toast from the Charleston Courier of July 14th. It was drunk on the 4th of July, the Anniversary of American Independence. It is quite characteristic of the fiery people of the South:

General Jackson—I, as his friend, am half horse, half alligator, mixed with a snapping turtle, a file of the steam boat, can hug a bear two tight to be comfortable, wade the Mississippi, leap the Ohio, can whip my weight in wild cats, ride on a streak of lightning, and flog any d—d rascal opposed to General Jackson.

He might have added—"I am a ring-tail roarer, can breakfast with a rhinoceros, dine with a mammoth, and sup with the ghost of Pocahontas."

By the Euphemia, which arrived this morning, in the six days from Liverpool, London and Liverpool papers—the former to the first, and the latter, to the second ultimo—have been received, and politely sent to us; but from which, we cannot furnish extracts before Saturday next.

In a hasty glance over them, we observe that the King opened the new Parliament in person, on the 21st of June; and on the 24th, Lord John Russell, in an able Speech, brought forward the Reform Bill, which was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time on the fourth of July. It is still "the Bill, the whole Bill, and nothing but the Bill"—the few alterations which have been made to it, not having, in any degree, changed its principles.

Prince Leopold has accepted the Crown of Belgium. The Polestar daily gaining fresh victories, and Russia, through the intercession of France, appears now inclined to negotiate. Field Marshal Diebitsch died suddenly at his head quarters at Kleczewo, near Pultusk. It has been asserted that he took poison in consequence of having received a reprimand from the Emperor, but it is more generally believed that his death was caused by a violent attack of Cholera. The General of Infantry, Count Toll, immediately assumed the command of the army.

We have received an extra from the Royal Gazette office, containing the Prorogation of the Colonial Parliament of Bermuda. It affords us great pleasure to perceive the good understanding that exists between his Excellency Sir Hilgrove Turner and the House of Assembly.

COLONIAL PARLIAMENT.

The House of Assembly having this day (July 12) received a Message from his Excellency the Governor, desiring their attendance at Government House, went up accordingly, when the Assembly presented the following Address:

"To His Excellency General Sir Hilgrove Turner, G. C. H. Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in and over these His Majesty's Bahama or Somers' Islands.

"THE ADDRESS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF BERMUDA. May it please Your Excellency,

"We, His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the General Assembly of Bermuda, having understood that in accordance with a regulation for limiting the continuance in office of the Governors of His Majesty's Colonies, Your Excellency would probably retire from the government of these Islands, before another Session of the Legislature—beg leave to approach Your Excellency, and to express as well for our constituents as ourselves, those sentiments which we cannot suppress on this occasion.

"Five Years and more have elapsed since Your Excellency landed on our shores, and entered upon the duties of your Office, under circumstances of peculiar delicacy and embarrassment. From a long interruption to the harmony of the Legislature, and from other causes which we forbear mentioning, difficulties had accumulated in the execution of almost every branch of our Colonial affairs, your Excellency approached them in a spirit of conciliation and liberality, which instantly commanded the public confidence. These feelings were responded by the Legislature and other Public Bodies, and a period of uninterrupted tranquility and hearty cordiality has ensued, in the most striking manner, the benefits of such an example and the blessings of such a system.

"During the period of your Excellency's Administration, we have seen the long arrears of public debt discharged; the Devonshire College, which had been languishing inactive, set into operation; the delicate task of ameliorating the condition of the Slaves, temperately, but liberally undertaken; the Roads throughout the Colony extended and improved; a revival of our Laws commenced, and our Public Institutions and Charitable Associations fostered and promoted. These Sir, are some of the fruits of that good understanding which Your Excellency has been so desirous to cultivate, not only between the different Public Bodies of the Colony, but with the community in general.

"His Majesty's faithful Commons of Bermuda cannot conclude this our valedictory address to your Excellency, without requesting that your Excellency will be pleased to convey to the foot of the Throne, the assurances of our firm attachment and loyalty to His Majesty's person and Government. And express our earnest hope that whether farther honours await your Excellency from our most Gracious Sovereign, or you be permitted to retire to the repose of private life, your Excellency and Family may long continue in the enjoyment of every salutary happiness.

"By Order of the House,
JOHN NOBLE HARVEY, Speaker."

"Sessions House, July 8, 1831."

TO WHICH HIS EXCELLENCY HAS BEEN PLEASED TO MAKE THE FOLLOWING REPLY:—

"H. TURNER.

"Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

"It is with no slight feelings of gratification I receive your very flattering and affectionate Address, and that at the conclusion of my Administration; I shall possess this consolatory testimony, which I shall with pride bear to England, of the good wishes of the Inhabitants expressed through their Representatives.

"Previous to my arrival, I had heard some reports of dissatisfaction that had been existing in this Colony—but if I had had any apprehensions, they were instantly dispelled after my landing; for the quiet, contented, moral character of the Inhabitants was evidently apparent. In my public

communications, there was every disposition for the general benefit; in my private intercourse I found unremitting attention, and kindest wishes—Gentlemen, I shall return to England a zealous asserter of the merits of the worthy, and excellent Inhabitants of this Colony—I shall not fail to fulfil, with earnest desire, the just request of His Majesty's faithful Commons of Bermuda, of laying at the foot of the Throne the assurances of their firm attachment and Loyalty to His Majesty's Person and Government.

"The tranquil years that I have passed at Bermuda will perhaps be numbered with more satisfaction than those that have been spent in other distant countries. The attachment I have experienced will be engraven on my latest recollections, as it is in unison with the best feelings of my heart with which I shall ever ardently wish you all possible happiness and prosperity."

"H. T."

"Government House, Mount Langton, 12th July, 1831."

HIS EXCELLENCY WAS THEN PLEASED TO CLOSE THE SESSION WITH THE FOLLOWING SPEECH:—

"H. TURNER.

"Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

"Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

"Having benefitted the Colony by your Legislative labours, and the Public Business being concluded, it affords me great pleasure to release you, for the present, from further attendance on those duties,—fully sensible of the personal inconvenience, and restraint which a protracted Session imposes upon you.

"Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

"I thank you for the provision you have made for the pecuniary exigencies of the Colony, and the salutary and judicious disposal of the Public Funds to objects of general utility. I also thank you for your ample appropriations for the erection and improvement of those buildings which I felt it my duty to recommend for your consideration, and for your accustomed liberality in providing for the support of Devonshire College; in the grant for extending and completing the Public Roads, essentially combining the internal improvement of the Country, with the safety, comfort, and convenience of its Inhabitants.

"Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

"Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

"The period to which His Majesty has been graciously pleased to extend my humble services in this Colony draws to a close, and I shall probably not again have the gratification of addressing the Legislature of the Bermudas; I feel it therefore impossible to close the present Session without conveying to you my fullest acknowledgements for the uniform co-operation and support with which you have at all times favoured me, during my residence; and of expressing to you the sincere satisfaction I have derived from the uninterrupted unanimity, and good understanding which have characterized your proceedings throughout the whole of my administration.

"H. T."

"Government House, Mount Langton, 12th July, 1831."

His Excellency was then pleased to Prorogue the Parliament to Thursday the 18th day of August next.

Scientific Voyage.—The Chanticleer, Commodore Henry Foster, just arrived from Portsmouth, was fitted out by the order and under the auspices of his present Majesty, in 1827, to prosecute a scientific voyage of research in the southern regions of the globe, to determine the specific ellipticity of the earth, ascertain the chronometric difference of meridians of the principal stations in the Atlantic, and make observations on magnetism, meteorology, &c.—She left Spithead in April, 1828; and has since visited some of the most interesting portions of both hemispheres. Soon after the Chanticleer's arrival at Porto Bello, a party under the command of Lieutenant Austin was despatched on foot across the isthmus to explore, and ascertain the nature of the country, and fixed upon the mountains most eligible for the explosion of rockets. On their return, a party of 16 men and officers were detached into the interior, and stationed on the highest hills; a party were also placed at Porto Bello, and the captain was at Panama to observe the explosion of the rockets. These parties slept many nights in the woods, and in the open country, yet escaped without any disease, though their risk was great and danger imminent. With a view to effect to a certainty the purpose of his mission to this place, Captain Foster ascended the river Chagres in a canoe, and proceeded to Panama, to ascertain chronometrically their relative positions on the globe. This he did a second time, and was returning down the river Chagres in a canoe, on the eve of the 5th of February last, when he slipped from off the covering of the canoe, on which he was incautiously resting, and was unfortunately drowned. His body was, four days afterwards, found, and buried on its banks. After this melancholy occurrence, the command of the Chanticleer devolved upon senior Lieutenant Horatio Thomas Austin. She was at this time standing off and on Chagres, waiting the Captain's return. From hence she returned to Porto Bello, where, having on the 12th of February obtained the necessary sights for the rates of the numerous chronometers on board, she quitted it and beat up to Santa Martha; from whence she stretched across for the east end of Jamaica, where the commander having landed and made the necessary observations, she proceeded to Cape Maize, the east end of Cuba; thence to Crooked Island. Her instructions being fulfilled, the Chanticleer left for Bermuda, on the 2d of April, leaving there his Majesty's ship Shannon, Captain Clement, from Jamaica, all well. This it will be perceived, that the Chanticleer has completed a voyage of three years' duration, without the occurrence of a single death save that of her highly talented and gifted commander, or any untoward event.

From the Jamaica Courier of July 13.

Strange Arrived in this City.—Hear this, O ye sanctified Hypocrites, and say whether it be another damning proof against Slave-holders:

Jack Davis, a black, aged 55, came passenger in the ship Hebe, after an absence from this country of 15 years. In the year 1816, he quitted it with his master, and on his arrival in England, he was advised to claim his freedom, which he fortunately did, and by his own confession, has ever since lived a most wretched life, having had scarcely bread to eat. Indeed such was the poor fellow's sufferings, that he determined to leave freedom with all its blessings and again plunge himself into the dreadful state of slavery, and crave once more the mercy and protection of a fond master.

The writer of this article had a most affecting scene to undergo, in introducing Jack Davis, who fell on his knees, and while about to pray for forgiveness, was requested immediately to rise, and received a hearty shake from the hand of a man he had so ungratefully treated, and at the same time was requested to take his former situation as dispenser! Who will alter this? and is this not, by any means, a solitary instance, where slaves have been permitted by their owners, to remain in England in a state of freedom, but who have afterwards, from the effects of starvation in a free country, been obliged to return and resume, with the utmost cheerfulness, the duties formerly exacted from them as slaves. Jack Davis is well known in this city, where, as a slave, he was much respected in a situation of trust, in which his master had placed him. Jack's owner is well known for his humanity and kindness, and we have no doubt he will immediately confirm the freedom with which his slave was so dissatisfied with in England; and from his contrition and dejected appearance, immediately reinstated him in the same confidential situation he formerly enjoyed. What a lesson does this afford to the people of England, that a Jamaica slave who had, while enjoying the privileges of a free born Briton, as well as the privilege of enjoying the same all his rights of freedom, and return to Jamaica to undergo all the horrors of a state of slavery! We have no doubt, however, that Buxton, Manley, and Lushington will swear that he was kidnapped and forced back to this island; but poor Davis will tell a story that will overwhelm these saintly ruffians with utter shame and confusion—*he returned voluntarily, and now thanks God that he is once more out of the reach of starvation.*

From the Jamaica Courier of July 4, 1831. Civil war in St. Domingo.—On the arrival of the Packet here on Saturday, it was reported that the ancient hatred between the blacks and the mulattoes of St. Domingo, had again broken out in open warfare, and that they are massacring each other in cold blood. The state of society in St. Domingo is one likely to be neither of advantage to the inhabitants nor to civilization. The climate of Hayti is delightful, and the miserable serfs, who exist in the country are satisfied with the most ordinary food, for the bare support of their miserable existence! The ideas which a negro entertains of freedom, is to be allowed to work or starve at his pleasure, and this is completely exemplified by the conduct of the free Haytians; and in such a state of society what capitalist will run the risk of life and property, to settle among such hordes of savages? None! And in a country destitute of credit, or resources, the consequences are self-evident, and the Haytians, under such circumstances, cannot exist much longer, as a free republic.—indeed, they are unworthy of the mark liberty which they have enjoyed; and we shall gladly hail the day when their necks are once more bent under the French yoke.

We trust that the example which has been set by the inhabitants of St. James's and Pellyway, will not be lost upon the other Parishes of the Island, and that public meetings will be held in every one of them, for the same purpose as that which caused those we allude to. The exertions of one or two Parish officers will be of no avail, unless they are followed up by the rest, and then the united voice of the whole island will be heard on the other side of the wide coast of the Atlantic, and will open the eyes of the British public, to the dangerous nature of the phantom for which they cry out—the bugbear of emancipation. Emancipation! and what is emancipation, when stripped of the specious garb in which it is clothed? Why, nothing but robbery and casting hypocrisy—a thing that will rob the slave-owner and rob the slave—that will deprive the infirm negro, and the infant child, of the means of prolonging life—that will create, first a race of paupers, and then a race of brigands—that will cause the roads of this once happy land, to flow with blood, and plunge the state in anarchy and ruin—that will cause the shipping of England to rot in her ports, and her merchants to become bankrupts—that will deprive a host of English mechanics and manufacturers of their sole support, the power of labouring, by destroying the market that was open for their produce—that in the end will cause a national bankruptcy in England—destroy her ascendancy in the European balance of power, and reduce her to the lowest of the low.—This is emancipation—this the glorious vision that long to see in full reality.—And these men are patriots' *per se*—and, to believe their own accounts, the best friends, both, to the mother country and the colonies.—*Connell's Courier.*

Professor Wilson.—This gentleman appears to be the generally acknowledged Editor of Blackwood's Magazine, in which he writes under the assumed title of Christopher North. He was born in Paisley, North Britain, in the month of May, 1789, and is consequently 42 years of age at the present time. He inherited a considerable sum from his father, but soon lost it all in a mercantile speculation. While quite young he ran away from his home and served at sea as a ship-boy; and he subsequently had serious intentions of penetrating to Timbuctoo, but was prevailed upon by his friends to give up so wild a project. At Oxford he was renowned as an excellent Greek scholar and a powerful pugilist. He was once bathing with a party of associates in the river, when they were attacked with stones by some of the country people. Wilson inconspicuously jumped on shore and pursued the assailants, in *passu na-*

turalibus, through several habits, till he was aware, on observing some ladies and gentlemen at a distance, of the extent to which his enthusiasm had carried him. He was quite unfortunate in one of his exploits, having privately leaped over a canal of considerable width, he engaged to perform the same feat in public; but owing probably to the gaze of an immense multitude, he failed, and alighted, not on the further bank, but in the middle of its sluggish waters. Another anecdote related of him is that of his having "thrashed" an English Lord, who had insulted his wife and some ladies, while drinking tea at an inn near the Lakes.

On the death of Dr. Thomas Brown, the successor of Dugald Stewart in the University of Edinburgh, John Wilson became the candidate to fill the vacant office. His election was violently opposed, but he finally succeeded in obtaining the chair; and the manner in which he fills it fully justifies the partiality of his friends.—His bearing towards his pupils is most engaging; his lectures always talented and splendid and not unfrequently adorned by bursts of most impassioned eloquence.—Wilson's principal prose works are: "Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life," "Trials of Margaret Lyndsay," "The Foresters," &c.; and the titles of his chief poems are "City of the Plague," "The Isle of Palms," and "An Evening in Furness Abbey." But it is in his Magazine that Wilson feels and evinces the full force and comprehensiveness of his genius. It is there that he throws off all restraint and gives free scope to his discursive pen.

Important to Navigators.—Captain Swinzer, of the barque Mariner, reports that while lying to, in a heavy gale of wind, on his passage from London to this port, in lat. 46, long. 29, 37, he observed a Rock, at times a surface of 40 feet; it was about 9 o'clock in the morning that Captain S. discovered it, visible only in the furrow of the sea and directly in the course of the Mariner; who then can tell how much unheard of mariners may, by means of it, have fallen victims to that fate which Captain S. and his crew so providentially escaped.—*Miramichi Gleaser.*

Who is Neutral? He who, when his Country is in jeopardy and its liberties threatened, folds his arms in selfish security, and stands aloof from her concerns. I should be sooth to think that man a dutiful son who would stand by and see an affectionate mother maltreated without defending her—or that man a good citizen, who when his neighbour's house is in flames, stands by an indifferent and unconcerned spectator, and refuses to lend a hand to extinguish the conflagration.

Prison Discipline.—The London Morning Herald of May 31, contains a report of the proceedings of the London Prison Discipline, accompanied with the following remarks by the editor:

"It is a melancholy fact, that England, while excelling most other countries in other intellectual and moral advantages, and possessing institutions of learning and charity, which equal if they do not surpass, whatever public establishments of a similar nature have adorned the civilized world, is inferior to most nations that have emerged from barbarism, in the character and spirit of her criminal laws. It seems as if our legislators thought that to have the power of taking away human life, was equivalent to having the right to do so, and they have in the exercise of this mistaken and abused power, accumulated statutes of blood, until the common sense and common feelings of the people are shocked by the system of vengeance which insupports the law of justice."

Cure of Lock Jaw.—The following case is given in a periodical work on medicine.—For the following interesting case of locked jaw we are indebted to Mr. Joy, an experienced and scientific surgeon, of Great Massingham, in the county of Norfolk. A chaff-cutter, about 12 years ago, apparently in good health at the time that he was exercising his occupation, so injured a finger, as to render immediate amputation of it at the first phalanx necessary. Although the wound went on very favourably, locked jaw came on when it was nearly healed. Notwithstanding the usual remedies, as opium in large doses, mercury, musk, and other antispasmodics, were actively employed on the very first appearance of the disease, the spasms increased in violence, the convulsive contractions of the muscles turned opisthotonus. The antispasmodics and warm bath having totally failed to afford the slightest relief, after pushing them to the fullest extent for ten days, Mr. Joy determined to give the muriated tincture of iron from a trial. He accordingly ordered ten drops to be administered every hour in a little water, which the loss of a few teeth allowed without much difficulty. After continuing this medicine 24 hours, the spasmodic affection of the muscles was evidently much diminished. The following day he was nearly free from pain. The medicine was continued in the same quantity and at the same intervals, and the disease so rapidly decreased in violence, evidently under its influence, that the patient was perfectly well in the course of a few days.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Every person about to leave these Islands, after having resided therein for the space of THIRTY DAYS, must give security at the Secretary's Office, or put up his name in said Office for FIFTEEN DAYS previous to his departure—after which, at any time during FORTY-FIVE DAYS, a Ticket may be obtained.

NAMES OF PERSONS ABOUT TO OBTAIN TICKETS FOR DEPARTURE.

9th June	Elizabeth Barry
16th "	Lewis Williams
23d "	Mary Lewis
24th "	Eleanor Cargill
6th "	Charles Wells
20th "	Mmanuel Arcon
23d "	James Black
" "	Andrew Simpson

The sale of Mrs. E. M. MONTGOMERY'S stock in trade will be continued to-morrow, at her store in Market street, and will commence at 10 o'clock.

H. GREENSLADE & Co.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED. In the sloop Sea Flower—Mr. Lochhart and Mr. Thompson. PASSENGERS SAILED. In the schooner Pomona—Miss Finlay, Colonel Mann, Mr. John Babin, and Mr. C.

Passenger List.

PORT OF NASSAU, N. P.

ARRIVED, 7th August—H. M. schr. Fincher, Lt. Tolloch, Bermuda Norfolk 8th " U. S. schr. Ariel, Lt. Farrand, " put in for a supply of water. 10th " Brig Euphemia, Snowden, Liverpool Sundry British goods, wares and mōze. to JOHN THOMSON & Co. Sloop Sea Flower, Johnston, Jamaica Sugar, Rum, &c. H. GREENSLADE & Co.

CLEARED, 9th August—Schr. Pomona, Miller, Philadelphia SAILED, 10th August—Schr. Pomona, Philadelphia

AUCTION SALES.

BY HENRY GREENSLADE & CO.

On Monday, the 8th August inst. AT THE VENDEE 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 SALON'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. The sale of the above property is postponed until Monday, the 15th instant. July 2d—1831.

BY HENRY GREENSLADE & CO.

On Monday, the 12th September next, AT THE VENDEE HOUSE, AT 12 O'CLOCK, M.

Will be sold, without reserve, That pleasantly situated House and Lot in Bay Street, at the corner of Culmer Street, at present occupied by Mrs. Elizabeth Watson. A Plat of the Premises will be left at the Subscribers' Store for inspection.

Terms—Six months credit from the day of sale, the purchaser giving approved Security. August 6th, 1831.

FOUND on Monday last a LADY'S HEAD ORNAMENT, set in silver, which will be restored to the owner on application to Mr. BUGGS at the Office of the Argus. CHRIST CHURCH PARISH.

THE VESTRY HAVING fixed the assize of BREAD at the rate of 88d per barrel of superfine Flour, Ordered, that the shilling Loaf do weigh 2lbs. 8oz., and the sixpenny Loaf 1lb. 4oz. By order of the Vestry, DAVID SPENCE, Vestry Clerk. VESTRY ROOM, 2d August, 1831.

LAST NOTICE. PERSONS still remaining indebted to the estate of the late DEGALD 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 20, 1831.

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 Bahama 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.

FRANCE.

The Spanish bondholders of Paris, like their fellow-subjects in London, have petitioned the officers of the government...

The Chamber of Deputies was to be dissolved (says Galvani's Messenger) on the 23rd instant. The new Parliament will probably open early in July.

Lyons has been visited with slight disturbances, expressive of discontent with the existing order of things. The Chonans still agitate the west of France...

Throughout Normandy the King has been received with the liveliest enthusiasm, and Paris, during his absence, was perfectly tranquil. The elections engross public attention...

The Poles have appealed to France for the recognition of their independence. At the same time the application was made to London, and probably every other power.

NETHERLANDS.

Lord Ponsonby was not authorised to state the acceptance of the Belgian crown by Prince Leopold, as some of the Belgian papers have asserted.

Congress opened on the 18th. The President and officers were re-elected. M. d'Hane de Steenhuysen retired from the war department.

The late Lord Clifford—A solemn dirge, at which most of the Roman Catholic nobility and gentry now in London were present, was on Wednesday performed at the Bavarian Chapel...

The Secret Committee sat on the 20th, but did not report. The inhabitants of Luxembourg have returned to their burghomaster the sums presented them from Brussels...

At the sitting of the national congress on Monday, M. Lebeau read letters from General Belliard and Sir R. Abercromby, the former requiring notice of the indemnity which Belgium might be inclined to offer...

will be allowed to enter the ports of Great Britain. There was some opposition in the assembly to the pacific endeavours of the government...

ITALY.

The Prince de Carignan was a liberal, and a leader of active insurgents in 1821. In 1831 he became Charles Albert, King of Sardinia, and his first step is to publish the following act of oblivion.

Charles Albert, by the grace of God, King of Sardinia, Cyprus, and Jerusalem, Duke of Savoy, Genoa, &c. Desiring, as has always been practised by an act of clemency towards persons guilty of less serious offences...

However, the remittance of the pecuniary penalties and confiscations granted by the same must be understood only of those belonging to our treasury, according to the royal letters patent of the 23d of November, of the same year...

One must write by night in weather like this. We will sit down with you to our Table at twelve—the clock is striking it at this moment.

Next winter may be the crisis of our fate; and if you begin to improve the constitution, you may be driven, step by step, from the disfranchisement of Old Sarum to the King in Newgate, the Lords voted useless, the Bishops abolished, and a House of Commons without Articles (sans Culottes).

How much sweeter they are than by day! How things by daylight! The wind is clearer, the body cooler, with silence and sweet air and starlight—and who would be regular and sleep betimes?

The late Lord Clifford—A solemn dirge, at which most of the Roman Catholic nobility and gentry now in London were present, was on Wednesday performed at the Bavarian Chapel of Chudleigh, who died last week, aged 72 years.

England's Heroes—The following scraps history: Died on Saturday, the 28th May, after a short but severe illness, in the 74th year of his age, the Right Honourable William Earl of Northesk, Baron Roselhill and Englishmaldie, G.C.B., &c.

The discovery of volcanoes, hitherto considered to be always in proximity to the ocean, in the central plains of Asia, is among the most interesting features of the late journey of De Humboldt.

OPINIONS ON REFORM.

One of the most efficient modes of meeting the Reform Question has been by quoting upon its mad-headed supporters the deliberated opinions of wise men, headed by the name of Burke.

Amongst those which have already been collected, there are many which are incontrovertible and unanswerable, but even yet we sorely remember to have seen one so very strong and striking as that which follows—rendered more question to which it refers precisely the same as that which now agitates the country...

TO LORD SHEFFIELD.

"I shuddered at Grey's motion, disliked the half support of Fox, admired the firmness of Pitt's declaration, and excused the usual intemperance of Burke. Surely such men as.....have talents for mischief. I see a club of Reform which contains some respectable names. Inform me of the professions, principles, plans, and resources of these reformers. Will they heat the minds of the people? Does the French democracy gain ground? Will the bulk of your party stand firm to their interest and to that of their country? Will you not take some active measures to declare your sound opinion, and separate yourselves from your rotten Members for, if you do allow them to perplex Government, if you trifle with this solemn business, if you do not resist the spirit of innovation in the first attempt, if you admit the smallest and most specious change in our Parliamentary system, you are lost."

LAUSANNE, May 30, 1792.

"Nov. 25, 1792. Next winter may be the crisis of our fate; and if you begin to improve the constitution, you may be driven, step by step, from the disfranchisement of Old Sarum to the King in Newgate, the Lords voted useless, the Bishops abolished, and a House of Commons without Articles (sans Culottes)."

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The Bahama Argus.

GEORGE BIGGS, Editor.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1831.

VOL. I—No. VIII.

THE BAHAMA ARGUS.

PUBLISHED SEMI-WEEKLY IN NASSAU, N. P.

Eight Dollars per annum—In advance.



ORIGINAL POETRY.

GOVERNMENT ADDRESS.

TO THE SAINTS IN SYNOD ASSEMBLED.

All were attentive to the saintly man, When from his elbow chair, he thus began: I'll to your holy, righteous ears disclose, My works, and acts, examples I have set, Replete with old Lucaya's wrongs and woes.

When first upon her rocky, sandy coast, From Blossom sleep I placed my voyage swain feet, I inwardly resolved to play the host, My woe-stricken people I was sent forth to cheat.

For full six months I gulled and entertained, The swinish herd, led by a rough-shod boar, As I then thought; from Plutus he had gained, What e'en among us would be deemed a store.

From crowded dinners, and my wife's "at homes," To red bed next, I made my firm resort, And Colonel Robert Hogg direct becomes My firm friend, by militia honours caught.

A pamphlet next, for which I gave a groat, I sent among them, taking th' author's name, Who was not one of us, but whose black coat, Was, whether saint's or sinner's, still the same.

In plenteous verbiage, I their Assembly gulled, Full of vain protestations, loud and empty, Telling them their rights could never be annulled, By all your sayings, acts, or what you dreamt, ay.

Full of feigned zeal for their poor worn out soil, I then an agriculturist became, Talking both loud and much of Maltese toil, Their pounding rock, and giving it my name.

And now, GREAT MINISTERS, and most worthy Saints! My ever honoured and revered good masters! My tale comes—where, to think of, my soul faints—My mask's torn off; and I'm plunged in distress.

I issued forth my hand-bills (plainly printed), Requesting all (whom I could not command), To pay five pounds, with which I'd not be stinted, In showing how I'd till their barren land.

I next assumed the chairman's right as mine, Without e'en waiting to collect subscriptions, Or knowing whether my orders they'd decline, As well as invitations—the Turks' th' Egyptians!

Not one of all the vermin whom I pressed So strongly, would one worthless rial pay, And one in place more saucy than the rest, Did e'en my right as chairman dare gainsay.

To be thus slighted by those whom I despised, And held at naught by one I should command, Filled me with ire—my soul was exercised, By all the furies, who entered me hand in hand.

Bent on revenge, when'er a chance should offer, I seized the first: some negroes seized a craft, And from Exuma fled; the daring scoffer Was agent for their owner—Gad I laughed!

By some Colonial law these slaves were tried, Sentenced to get but nine and thirty lashes, Altho' the day before a soldier cried, To me for mercy from three hundred lashes.

His mutinous petition I rejected! In proclamations I all those abused, Who so intumescit poor slaves subjected, To punishments to which they were unused.

I then my agriculturist suspended, Displaced three Magistrates, all whom I libelled; And all because this DANIEL had offended, The calf which I (KINO NEUVON) had idled! (To be Continued.)

REFORM BILL.

SPEECH OF LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock, at which hour the house was unusually full, the ministerial benches were quite filled, and the gallery was also crowded to hear the debate on the reform bill. Lord J. Russell moved having read the terms of His Majesty's speech relating to the subject, his lordship said,—I rise, Sir, for the purpose of proposing in the name of the government, a measure which, in their opinion is calculated to maintain unimpaired the prerogatives of the crown, the authorities of both Houses of Parliament, and the rights and liberties of the people. I trust, Sir, that on this occasion, gentlemen will so far favour me as not to repeat those gestures and convulsions with which they thought, during the late Parliament, this measure was at once to be driven out of this house, and scouted by the ridicule of a great party who were banded together for that purpose.

[Having pronounced a high eulogium on the poorer classes, for their disinterested conduct during the Elections, His Lordship then proceeded to notice the variable character of the constitution, during the different reigns, beginning with that of Edward III. and that at no period was the House of Commons so little popular as now.]

Now, Sir, let me turn to Ireland, and I ask has the representation of that country ever been touched? And by whom? by some audacious Whig, or Radical in the House of Commons? I no: the boroughs and cities were parcelled out by the hand of Mr. Pitt, whose memory gentlemen meet to celebrate, and whose name they count as their talisman, by which they hope to oppose reform; but there is another charge I touched upon in the discussion in the late House of Commons. I say upon what ground was the House of Commons called upon by large majorities to disfranchise the forty-shilling freeholders of Ireland, while Beerleston and such other places returned members, and I never had an answer to my question—the argument used to disfranchise the forty-shilling freeholders was, that they were dependent upon their landlords—that they were driven up to the poll—that they were carried by crowds, by the agents of their landlords to vote without knowing for whom they voted. I say, that the persons who vote in nomination boroughs are more completely under the dominion of landlords than were the disfranchised Irish forty-shilling freeholders. We propose about 150 members to be sent by the counties which, by being divided, give to each member as much population as a whole county did a hundred years ago. I have gone through documents, and find such to be the case; I find it as nearly in every instance from 70 to 120,000 persons: we then say that there shall be about 180 members sent from the great cities and towns, not omitting Manchester, Leeds, or Sheffield, but giving members to those great towns, and giving also to the woolen, cotton, coal, pottery, and other manufacturing districts, a share in the representation which they have not hitherto had.

The provisions in this bill for taking the poll in two days is, I think, eminently calculated to prevent bribery, and to reduce expense. The attention of His Majesty's Government has been directly employed in the causes for preventing bribery, and I hope we shall be enabled, before the close of the session, to offer to the attention of the house a bill more effectual for the prevention of that crime than the present bill. Let me remark, in the meantime, that the present bill will go far to prevent that crime itself. It has been said by Mr. Fox, how can you call a poor man to the bar who has taken a bribe of ten guineas for his vote, when there are numerous members sitting round the house who have paid from £3,000 to £4,000 for their seats, and other sitting in these benches who had sold seats to others. This bill, at all events, will prevent such practices. I come now to speak of some of the objections to this measure. The first objection to it is, that it is a far greater measure than is called for by the necessities of the people. Sir, I have been always an advocate for reform, and now that we have been obliged to propose a measure to Parliament to carry reform into effect, we consider it better, and that we were bound to propose a measure effectual for the country; if we had proposed a measure short of what we had done, we believe that so far from allaying it, what we had done, we believe that the distractions of the country, and would have laid the foundation for more misery to the country than man can conceive. But, Sir, if this measure is found fault with as going too far, it, on the other hand, has likewise been found fault with, as not being full enough. No person had ever opposed this bill who did not allow that some reform was necessary. They all, or almost all, thought different plans necessary; and he thought it one great argument in favour of the bill that such was the case; and he might almost say with Cromwell, when he saw the Scottish army coming from the hills into the plain, "The Lord has delivered them into our hands."—(Great cheering.)

Sir, I believe I have finished the exposition of the measure, and gone through the main objections which I anticipate will be made. The remaining one is an objection of a comprehensive nature. It is this: What, after all, is the benefit to be derived from changing the representation? Will you relieve the people from their burdens? Will you give them more to eat or drink? Or will you leave them precisely as they are, in reference to these things? Sir, I say in the first place, that this objection is totally irrelevant.

I think the question is solely one of constitutional principle, and I should think it just as reasonable to say to my noble friend, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, when he proposes to take off the taxes upon coals, Oh! this tax will not, in any way, improve the constitution; as to say to me, at the period when you bring in this bill, you do not, by any means, pretend to give to the people superior comforts. But Sir, I am not one of those who adopt the theory on which this objection is built. I have always been far from holding out to the people, together with this measure, any temptation of immediate benefits, to drive them to its support, when I could not afterwards fulfil such promise. But, Sir, principle expressed in those words quoted by Lord Liverpool in the other house;

"How few of all the ills that men endure, Are those which King or Lords can cure." Sir, I consider that this, however well expressed in poetry, is totally out of place when applied to positions. I hold that upon the King, and Laws and Government of a country, the comfort, prosperity, intelligence, liberality, and worth of the people depend. Let who will compare this country with such as Spain, where the traveller is murdered on the highway, and let him, if he can, deny the truth of this principle. Sir, when I propose that the people should send into this house their real representatives, to deliberate on their wants and interests,—to consider their grievances and desires, we make a great change indeed, but one which will be permanently a support to the well being of the people of the empire. Their laws will be considered serious, weighed deliberately, and with a view to rescue us from any evils, and to provide for their future welfare. For instance, say that Government adds nothing. Only look to the state of Ireland. What has been the cause of that state, but for want alone of a paternal kind attention on the part of the Government of this country—the want of a fellow-feeling on the part of the superior legislature there, with the great mass of the population in Ireland? Now I say, Sir, then, that if we identify this house with the people, however slowly it may be accomplished, I do say, that in extending to a great people the privilege of having their representatives in Parliament, we do furnish the means for the future for carrying on unimpaired the constitution, undiminished the prerogative, uninjured the authority of Parliament, and the rights, liberties, and interests of the people duly guarded and protected by the faithful representatives of a free people, and the loyal subjects of a generous Sovereign. With regard to the general features, as also the details of the measure of reform, to be submitted, I will not enter into them to-day, because they are the same as the bill which was before the late Parliament, and because the slight improvements since made in the bill are solely intended to carry into effect the principles of it.—(Cheers.) Sir ROBERT PEEL, said he should reserve his opposition to the bill till the second reading. After some observations from Mr. STANLEY and the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER the bill was brought in and ordered to be read a second time on Monday week.

PUBLIC MEETING OF PLANTERS, MERCHANTS, &c.

St. George's, Grenada, July 5, 1831. At a general meeting of the Planters, Merchants, and others interested in the welfare of this Colony, held at the Court House, this day, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present alarming crisis of Colonial Affairs, and for adopting such measures as may be deemed most effectual for averting the impending ruin with which these Colonies are threatened.

JOHN ROSS, Esq. in the Chair, It was unanimously resolved, 1st.—That in the present alarming situation of West India affairs, when His Majesty's Ministers, regardless of the claims which the Colonists have upon the favourable consideration of the parent Government, and apparently careless as to the result of measures, so politically injudicious, and so systematically oppressive, as those which have long marked their administration of the concerns of this portion of the British Empire, now avowedly contemplate such further regulations, as are alone wanting to consummate the destruction of these once favoured and flourishing islands—it is become a bounden duty, and imperative upon all the free inhabitants thereof, to come forward with one heart, and with one voice, and, bearing in mind not only the many undeserved and unredressed grievances they have to complain of, but also those others with which they are unjustly threatened—manfully to assert, as well as energetically to insist upon their inalienable rights as Britons, to the need of open and impartial enquiry, upon all that they may be charged with, and to be otherwise evenly and justly dealt with, upon all occasions, where their persons or properties are concerned; and likewise, to express their determination of resisting, by every proper and constitutional means, the insidious progress of proceedings, which tend eventually to place the lives and fortunes of the Colonists, at the mercy of an interested, or a misguided and fanatical party in Great Britain.

2d.—That these Colonies, forming an acknowledged constituent part of the Empire, have been peopled and cultivated, under the solemn assurance and guarantee of the British Government.—That the capital which has been employed, and the means adopted for rendering it available to the climate and the soil, have alike been endured and sanctioned in their operation, by repeated acts of the British Legislature; and that, however repugnant these may of late have been found to be, to the excited spirit and feel-