

Translated from the Courrier des Etats Unis.

AUTO-DA-FE AT LISBON.

[Don Miguel loquitar.]

And for to-day, Gilboa? My lord and master, a ride on horseback. No. Something else; proceed. A promenade beside the Tagus. There is a French vessel at anchor in the river.—Her colours affect my nerves. Try it again. My lord and master, your pleasures are not quite exhausted, and thank heaven, there yet remain to you bottles to be uncorked and duchesses to sit at your fetes. More, Gilboa, than I have the zest to enjoy. Already I tremble like an old man, and I have not seen my twenty-sixth year. My memory is gone; I cannot think or reflect. My head is a piece of confusion; my body one mass of agitation. I should think that a king could endure more.

My lord and master, you are too hard upon yourself. It is youth which produces in you this impatience of life. Titus was like you.

Titus? It was he who burnt Rome, was it not? If you please, Sire.

To tell the truth, my old convulsions have become insupportable. The executions? Hum, they are well enough once or twice, but are always pretty much the same thing. A man whom you drown—what is he but a body which dips into the water, is pulled up with two or three pints in his lungs, and that is the end of it. The gibbet? Will do for the people, but for me—Gilboa, I cannot find in it but one moment of entertainment, and that is when the fellow's tongue becomes green and foamy in his throat. Perhaps, Sire, you would like to taste of a little clemency.

Clemency—is it good? I figure to myself, it is a beautiful woman who does not hibernate; some Tagus water mingled with old wine—this clemency of yours.

My lord and master, it is just as I think. Gilboa, why have our laws permitted the custom of auto-da-fes to fall into disuse, the punishment by fire? They must be so refreshing on a warm summer night! Sire, the best things pass away.

What if I should give the people a taste of auto-da-fes? You are aware nine revolutionaries await their fate in the prisons of your majesty.

They are judged and condemned. To what, sire?

To fire! To-morrow let the windows of the palace which look upon the square be opened. I invite to this fête my friends, all the young nobles who enliven my evenings, all the ladies of my nobility. Gilboa, you make preparations for an excellent supper at 7. Fires and diamonds should be set at night. At last I have found a fête!

And when dark night descended, gemmed with stars, the streets disgorged their inmates. They flock to the square, and seize upon places where they can behold the spectacle, which is preparing beneath the windows of the king. Pyramids of dry wood, resinous fagots and burning torches are waiting for the human flesh which they are about to consume.—At last the prisons open, and nine victims clothed in sublimities, and bearing flambeaux, are conducted to the great square.

Lo! one has already mounted the pile, Don Miguel offers a glass of champagne to the Count Perez. The revolutionary squire shrives up, the hair catches from the resin, and the victim is wrapped in flames. "Long live Don Miguel!"

The second ascends. His Majesty touches with the tip of a fan the cheek of a duchess, whose attention was distracted. "How amiable is the young king!"

The whole noise on. "Long live! long live Don Miguel!" All the bottles are emptied; all the duchesses are embraced. The ensuing morning you might see dogs in the street who were gnawing human bones; on the square before the palace there lay fragments of bottles, a few dusty plumes, and some girdles, which had fallen from the balcony.

The next day was Good Friday.

French Revolution.—A host of pamphlets, or *livraisons*, are now flocking forth to commemorate the glories of the "Three Days." Among these we notice "A Narrative of the Revolutionary Events, which happened during the last week of July, 1830; principally regarding the conduct of the Swiss Soldiers quartered at the Barracks of Babylon" by a late Capt.-Lieut. of the 2nd Regt. of the Guards, and translated by Lieut. W. P. Cowling, R. N. This memorandum of the work will be useful to such persons as are collecting facts and narratives towards a history of the great event; and the following extract may deserve their special attention:

In terminating the recital of facts which I have witnessed, I cannot help adding a few words on the position in which we found ourselves during the bloody days of the 28th and 29th of July, this position even speaks in the strongest manner for us. "The Swiss were surrounded by an army of citizens ready to overthrow every thing that related to the power of the king, to whom they had sworn destruction. The Swiss were in the Barracks of Babylon alone, with their honour, their oath, and their arms; if they had surrendered, they would have tarnished the first, violated the second, and no longer have been worthy to use the sword that had been entrusted to them.

"The citizen troops of Paris, who, as it might be said arose from the bosom of the earth, would have received us and spared our lives; but history would not have forgotten that the descendants of William Tell preferred infamy to death, in forgetting a sacred duty by shrinking back in the day of trouble.

"We ought not, and we could not refuse to fight, though we were certain of losing our cause. But there exists in

decisive moments something in man that inspires him with the conduct which he ought to maintain. At that moment, we cannot reason, but feel; and, may I be allowed to say, guided by this sentiment, we have accomplished that which remained for us to achieve, and our blood, which has been spilt in the streets of Paris, has not been lost in vain; in posterity there will be found men who will weigh it in a just balance, and, putting aside all party spirit, will grant them tears and regret.

"We have obeyed the orders of Marshal Marmont, because our honour required us to submit. If the effusion of blood has been greater than it ought to have been—thousands of brave men have fell, it is of the Duke of Ragusa we must demand satisfaction—for he alone must feel the sting of conscience."

Glory.—A writer in the New Monthly Magazine quotes the following anecdote as a specimen of the French love of glory:—"After numerous aspirants had, with infinite labour, succeeded in climbing up a high pole (well greased to increase the difficulty of the exploit) and had dismounted it all prizes—hats, watches, and so forth, suspended at the top—a little ragged boy made the attempt. Several times he did fail; but at length, by dint of laborious perseverance, he succeeded in gaining all, that, remained for him to gain—the hair point of the pole. Having achieved this, he re-descended, amidst the acclamations of the mob. As gained by all this labour? 'Pray' now, what have you done with a look of astonishment, and drawing up his trousers, striking his hat firmly down upon his head, and sticking his arms a-kimbo, exclaimed, in a tone which Talma might have envied, 'Comment, Monsieur! et la gloire?' Now what does this prove, admitting all the Frenchness of the story, to which the narrator would ascribe no great credit, but the French people have an irresistible propensity to talk about glory. The Englishman loves glory quite as heartily as the Frenchman does; but the Englishman is no great hand at talking about it. It is even questionable whether all this noise, which is always aware of what is his motive reason exploit. What is it but glory that prompts, as we sometimes read in the papers, some to devour two or three legs of mutton, or two or three pounds of candles, or to swallow a gallon of gin—others to walk a thousand miles in a thousand successive hours, others to ride a horse to death, others to kill a horse worth £500, in catching a hare worth three and sixpence, and others to spend a fortune to obtain a seat in Parliament, where they never sit, or only sit and sleep?"

Comment, Monsieur! et la gloire!"—Atlas.

From the Journal of Health.

Defective Vision.—According to Professor Beer, one of the most distinguished oculists of Europe, defective vision is very often the result of inattention to the precautionary measures of the eyes during infancy and youth. By neglecting to expose the eyes of a young child to a glaring light, inflammation is very liable to be produced, with all its various train of specks, clouds, cataracts, and partial or total blindness. If an infant be carried into the sun, or placed opposite to a bright light, it instantly cries, from the irritation which the light occasions in its tender organs. Of this the ignorant nurse takes no account; but to quiet the fretfulness, as she terms it, of the child, increases the evil, by endeavoring to direct its attention to those surrounding objects which are the brightest and most dazzling. The very common practice of holding a candle, lamp, or mirror near an infant, to see it take notice, as it is called, is very often the cause of inflammation of the eyes and loss of sight; or, if the infant escape these, it most probably has its vision permanently impaired, or its eyes straitened into an incurable squint.

Allowing infants and young children to remain in a smoky apartment, is another cause of injury to the childhood, the eyes should be cautiously habituated to look at distant objects, in order to avoid near-sightedness, so often produced by the absurd practice of confining children for too long a period to nurseries and school rooms, and It is too much the fashion, in the still more trying occupation of ornamental needle-work, while it is denied her to refresh the sight with "the greenery of nature," excepting perhaps in a solemn walk of a few minutes in the eyes, says Beer, must never be fatigued in youth nor till the body acquires strength. For if children are put to study when the body is weak, the sight is in the utmost degree of danger. Next to the too early and too protracted exercise of the eyes in youth, there is perhaps nothing so injurious to perfect vision as exposing children to the attractions of an evening assembly. By brilliant dresses, and chrysal lamps or chandeliers, the eyes are unduly excited at a period when nature intended they should be abstracted from all stimuli, and closed in sleep. The injury from this cause is further increased by the heated and vitiated air of the room, and by the improper articles and excitements too often taken into the stomach; for let it be recollected by all, as well the young as the more aged, that whatever tends to injure the organs of digestion, is a very powerful means of impairing the vision. One of the best rules, therefore, which can be given for the preservation of the sight, is that which is applicable to all the senses; namely, attend to the general health by temperate living, by regular exercise in the open air, by sufficient sleep, and, though last not least, by early rising.

Phlebotomy.—An Italian was on his death-bed. Presently came in a man whom he had aggrieved, and who, although told he was in a dying state, resolved, in the Italian way, to do the business with his own hands. He entered the chamber, gave the sick man a desperate stab, and wound (for it seems he required bleeding) he quite recovered.

Sympathy.—It is from having suffered ourselves, that we learn to appreciate the misfortunes and want of others. "The human heart," as an elegant French author observes, "resembles certain medicinal trees, which yield not their healing balm until they have themselves been wounded."

Dunonin, the famous French physician, at his death, observed, that he left behind him two famous physicians. Upon being asked who they were, he replied regimen and river water.

When the surgeons of Tripoli take off a limb, the stump is dipped into a bowl of hot pitch, which settles the bleeding, without the trouble of tying up the arteries.

Bonaparte's Habits.—His partiality for the bath, he took for necessity. He usually remained in the bath for two hours, during which time I used to read to him from the journals and pamphlets of the day, for he was anxious to hear and know all that was going on. While in the bath he was continually turning in the warm water to raise the temperature; so that I was sometimes enveloped in such a dense vapour that I could not see to read, and obliged to open the door. Bonaparte was exceedingly temperate and averse to all excess. His flatterers, however, had an idea that sleep is incompatible with greatness, and have an equal disregard of truth in speaking of him, have even insinuated that Bonaparte made others watch; but he himself slept and slept well. His orders were that I should call him every morning at seven. I was therefore the first to enter his chamber but very frequently, when I awoke him he would say himself, and say "Ah, Bourrienne, let me sleep a little longer." When there was no very important business, I did not disturb him again till eight o'clock. He in general slept seven hours out of the twenty four, besides taking a short nap in the afternoon.

Among the private instructions which Bonaparte gave me one was very curious: "During the night," said he, "do not let your chamber as seldom as possible, do not let there be any noise; but when you bring me bad news, rush in, and let me know there is not a moment to be lost." This was a regulation, and Bonaparte found his advantage in it. [Bourrienne's Memoirs of Napoleon.

It has become almost unquestionable that some modern Atlantic waters off the American coast. It will be seen by the reference to the arrivals at New York, that it will be seen by Shea's 24 days from Mobile, saw on the 9th inst. a brig from the western coast of Florida; and beheld the flames of the representations of the capture of the schooner at Newbern, on the 4th July. He was informed a short time previous to his reaching Newbern, by the Oracle of Cape Henry, burnt to the water's edge. The piratical vessel which he supposed to have burnt the schooner off the Cape, having had been a week and a fortnight to sail southwardly, could easily have been by the 9th of July at Florida reef; could have plundered a ship, set her on fire, and sailed out of sight. There is great reason to be alarmed when ship after ship is burnt at sea, in a short space, and no one survives to tell how or why. We repeat it, these things look suspicious.—Philadelphia Gazette.

It is not improbable that his Majesty may visit Havana during the present year, as a motion made by a Member of the Lower or Second Chamber of that country was carried towards the close of last month by a majority of 34 out of 54 votes, for transmitting an address to his Majesty, soliciting his dominions. The visit is the more confidently expected, as it is known that his Majesty intimated to one of the Members of the Deputation, who came to this country from Havana about three months back, that his Hanoverian subjects might expect a visit from him in the course of the summer.—Jamaica Courier.

From Croly's Life of George IV.

"The adventures, vicissitudes, and fascinations of his life, had been for some time the engrossing theme of conversation and curiosity. She was a person of obscure origin, who had descended her husband, passed through the usual alterations of luxury and degradation, which mark the career of certain persons, as Mr. Wilberforce deprecatingly expressed it,—rising, by her prodigalities, those whom she had seduced, until she had passed the meridian of life, when it was her fortune to make the conquest of the Duke of York. The appearance of this modern Phryx had excited, and the renown which preceded her. She was of an under, the middle stature of the sex. Her figure of beauty were still severely impaired by age. But the faculties and manner. Her obeisance, on presenting herself at the bar of Parliament, fully vindicated the interest which she had excited, and the renown which preceded her. She was of an under, the middle stature of the sex. Her figure of beauty were still severely impaired by age. But the faculties and manner. Her obeisance, on presenting herself at the bar of Parliament, fully vindicated the interest which she had excited, and the renown which preceded her. She was of an under, the middle stature of the sex. Her figure of beauty were still severely impaired by age. But the faculties and manner. Her obeisance, on presenting herself at the bar of Parliament, fully vindicated the interest which she had excited, and the renown which preceded her.

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PUBLISHED SEMI-WEEKLY IN NASSAU, N. P.

Eight Dollars per annum—In advance.

From the Jamaica Courier.

THE SIGNAL.

No. 7.

TO THOSE WHOM THE CAP MAY FIT.

In days of yore, there was a time, If many may not be told in rhyme, When Honesty took up his station, Among the great folks of the nation; And not ashamed to shew his face, In open day or any place, Sat side by side with stubborn Honour, While Justice took decision on her.

These three upon the judgment seat, (Oh! for their likeness now to meet,) Balanced with equal hand the scale, Without the gibbet's help or jail; Or without cumberment of law, Kept rich—poor—great—and small in awe.

It is deeply to be deplored, that in the present aspect of our affairs, any thing like schism should be established among us;—and yet, if we look through the ranks of our society, we shall find, that those who ought to stand foremost in our defence, are shamefully lukewarm, or treacherously inimical. "He that is not for me, is against me," is a sound and appropriate maxim. In times like the present, even moderation loses its character, and degenerates into indifference; and he is an enemy to his country, who does not join heart and hand, and give the utmost stretch of his power and ability to the sacred cause; but, alas! too many of these have we to complain of. Look through the ranks of your high-paid pensioners—your pampered officials, your—

characters, your—your—

who are drawing, as I have said already, their ill-earned hundreds and thousands from your Island treasury;—

—*his nigeri sunt—hos tu Romane Caveto.*" These are the men who are using their influence to neutralize the feeling of indignation, which has justly arisen among us for unmerited wrongs. These are the men who are striving to check that disposition to UNION, which is so indispensable to our ultimate success; the men whom you are fallaciously and vainly looking up to as leaders in the inevitable contest. In public, they stalk silently among you, in private, they sneer at your exertions. For the most part, they are in league with your enemies, whom they mean also to deceive, if by rights with events—for duplicity is their game; and viewing the struggle at a distance, their minds are made up to join the strongest party!

Precious fruits of misplaced favour! Had the appointments of those honourable stations been the reward of merit, such would not have been the result; but it is notorious that court favour or accident has placed them there—

—*casus plerumque ridiculos multos elevarit.* and subserviency alone is the guide of their conduct. They are to be known by their arrogance in private—their superciliousness in, or total avoidance of, public meetings.—

In your domestic circles, they have one uniform remark—

—*of what use are your resolutions?* To this, one plain answer is to be made: *Our resolutions, if they have no other effect, will, for a time, preserve to you the salaries you so ill-deserved!* It may be added, that our resolutions stand in the place of those petitions to Parliament, which our fellow-subjects are permitted to pour in every Session, upon the most trifling grievances. They also tend to shew, that we are not appalled by the formidable combination of circumstances which appear against us. That although we have TRAITORS among us, we have also determined spirits, who know their rights, and knowing and delusive. They boldly took the post of honour, and stimulated by their example those who were in inferior stations. At a very early period of that contest, we see the names of many who were—

—, and—, and—, and—,

that were eager to be appointed to the dangerous office of leading in their oppressed Country's cause. We read of these in particular, who, although fully aware of the risk they encountered in standing thus prominently forward, under the colour of an excursion of pleasure, made a tour of the state of Pennsylvania, to ascertain the sentiments of the people, and to write them in those bonds of resistance, which were so essential at the time. It is needless to say that their efforts were crowned with success, and, eventually, they received the rewards they so justly merited from a grateful Country—nor was this truly Roman spirit at all limited, among the principal men of America. Almost all those who occupied official stations, paid by the Country, joined the patriotic ranks. The gentlemen of the law in particular, were conspicuous—and it is a remarkable fact, that of the first general Congress, one half at least, chosen as delegates, were of that profession.—

They had already acquired the confidence of the inhabitants by their exertions in the common cause. The previous measures in the respective provisions had been planned and carried into effect more by their advice, than

by any other order of men. Professionally taught the rights of the people, they were among the foremost to deny every attack made on their liberties. Bred in the habit of public speaking, they made a distinguished figure in the meetings of the people, and exerting their abilities in the cause of their country, they were rewarded with its confidence. Nor were the Clergy at all deficient in promoting the common cause. They answered the appeals of the general Congress, with that true and religious fervour, which a confidence in the Being whom they served could only inspire.

There were at this time no unhalloved preachers of sedition. The baneful virus of sectarian rancour, had not yet crossed the Atlantic. The voice of patriotism sounded persuasively from the pulpit, and the example of their pastors, convinced the people, that the cause of justice, was the cause of God! Wee would have betted the man, who in those days had preached up passive obedience, or the divine right of Ministers, much more to him who would have ventured to disseminate among the slaves of that country, the impulse of rebellion as it is now done, and done with impunity by too many among our own Clergy. To our shame be it spoken! The evil is now spreading, and nothing is done either by those set over them, or by the community to check the machinations of these ISCARIOTS, who are totally reversing the objects of their missions—perverting the mild and benevolent doctrines of the Scripture—and using their pastoral authority, for the most unchristian and diabolical purposes. To the orthodox and devout, and truly Christian part of our Clergy, I have little to say. They are doing their duty faithfully; but to the depraved disciples of Wilberforce (and I know those by name who have his credentials in their pockets,) I shall take leave to point out the alteration of those principles upon which they were originally called to the ministry of the West Indies, and will boldly aver that the religious instruction of our labouring classes, as it is now conducted by them, is a departure from all the canons of the Church—a violation of the principles of Christianity—of all the religious views of the Parent State—all the objects of the local legislation—all the hopes and wishes of society. It is in direct contradiction of every thing that is honest, honourable, or just—in short, it is conducted on principles directly at variance with religion—with the doctrines of scripture—with God's words! and has degenerated into a measure for completing the schemes of a political PARTY, whose objects are anarchy, confusion, blood, and massacre.

UMBRAITS.

UMBRAITS has received the communications of VETERAN, which shall, in due time, take their stations in the SIGNAL. He would be happy if a few more of the talented individuals of the island would, like VETERAN, afford him their assistance.

General Cemetery Company.—The first annual meeting of the members of the above company took place on the 12th of last month, in London. The objects of the company is to form a General Cemetery, which is to be laid out and planned after the manner of the celebrated cemetery of Pere la Chaise, surrounded with an ornamental enclosure of sufficient height, and so watched and guarded as to prevent the sepulchres within from being violated or disturbed. Within the area, parishes, public bodies and individuals, may be able to obtain ground, for the purpose of interment, with liberty to erect mausoleums and monuments after their own designs. A Chapel is to be erected for the celebration of the funeral service, and the reception of monuments. A plan of the ground, with the situation of every monument, and a reference to the names of the owners, as well as a register of the death, age and description of every individual interred, will be kept, and be open to inspection in the same manner as the registers in parishes. Original subscribers will be entitled to the privilege of removing the remains of their relatives from other places of interment to the cemetery at reduced fees. The capital of the company, which is £200,000, is divided into 2,25 shares, for the purpose of affording an opportunity to a greater number of individuals joining in the speculation. It is calculated that a sure return will be made for the capital invested, owing to the number of interments which annually take place in the metropolis, which amounts to about 40,000. There was a plan of the cemetery in the room, which was much admired for its simple and tasteful arrangement. The site appropriated for the building in question is in the neighbourhood of Paddington.

Appearance of a new Island in the Mediterranean.—The Paris Messenger des Chambres contains an interesting article, of which the following is a translation.

"Towards 11 o'clock of the 10th July, 1831, Captain John Corrao, commander of the brig Theresine, going from Trapani to Girgenti, in Sicily, at the distance of about 20 miles from Cape St. Mark, perceived, at the distance of a gun shot, a tract of water which arose 60 feet above the level of the sea, and presented a circumference of nearly 400 fathoms—a smoke proceeded from it exhaling an odour of sulphur. The preceding day, in the gulph of Trois Fontaines, he had seen a great quantity of dead fish and black matter floating on the water, and he heard a noise like that of thunder, which the Captain attributes to a volcanic eruption. He continued his voyages to Girgenti; and all the time that he was occupied in landing his ship, he saw a thick smoke rise incessantly from the same point, before which he arrived on the 10th, on his return from Girgenti. A new spectacle was then presented to him—namely, a tract of land, of the same circumference as that of the mass of water which he had remarked in his first passage. This Island (which we shall call Corrao, from the name of him who saw it formed) was elevated

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There were at this time no unhalloved preachers of sedition. The baneful virus of sectarian rancour, had not yet crossed the Atlantic. The voice of patriotism sounded persuasively from the pulpit, and the example of their pastors, convinced the people, that the cause of justice, was the cause of God! Wee would have betted the man, who in those days had preached up passive obedience, or the divine right of Ministers, much more to him who would have ventured to disseminate among the slaves of that country, the impulse of rebellion as it is now done, and done with impunity by too many among our own Clergy. To our shame be it spoken! The evil is now spreading, and nothing is done either by those set over them, or by the community to check the machinations of these ISCARIOTS, who are totally reversing the objects of their missions—perverting the mild and benevolent doctrines of the Scripture—and using their pastoral authority, for the most unchristian and diabolical purposes. To the orthodox and devout, and truly Christian part of our Clergy, I have little to say. They are doing their duty faithfully; but to the depraved disciples of Wilberforce (and I know those by name who have his credentials in their pockets,) I shall take leave to point out the alteration of those principles upon which they were originally called to the ministry of the West Indies, and will boldly aver that the religious instruction of our labouring classes, as it is now conducted by them, is a departure from all the canons of the Church—a violation of the principles of Christianity—of all the religious views of the Parent State—all the objects of the local legislation—all the hopes and wishes of society. It is in direct contradiction of every thing that is honest, honourable, or just—in short, it is conducted on principles directly at variance with religion—with the doctrines of scripture—with God's words! and has degenerated into a measure for completing the schemes of a political PARTY, whose objects are anarchy, confusion, blood, and massacre.

UMBRAITS.

UMBRAITS has received the communications of VETERAN, which shall, in due time, take their stations in the SIGNAL. He would be happy if a few more of the talented individuals of the island would, like VETERAN, afford him their assistance.

General Cemetery Company.—The first annual meeting of the members of the above company took place on the 12th of last month, in London. The objects of the company is to form a General Cemetery, which is to be laid out and planned after the manner of the celebrated cemetery of Pere la Chaise, surrounded with an ornamental enclosure of sufficient height, and so watched and guarded as to prevent the sepulchres within from being violated or disturbed. Within the area, parishes, public bodies and individuals, may be able to obtain ground, for the purpose of interment, with liberty to erect mausoleums and monuments after their own designs. A Chapel is to be erected for the celebration of the funeral service, and the reception of monuments. A plan of the ground, with the situation of every monument, and a reference to the names of the owners, as well as a register of the death, age and description of every individual interred, will be kept, and be open to inspection in the same manner as the registers in parishes. Original subscribers will be entitled to the privilege of removing the remains of their relatives from other places of interment to the cemetery at reduced fees. The capital of the company, which is £200,000, is divided into 2,25 shares, for the purpose of affording an opportunity to a greater number of individuals joining in the speculation. It is calculated that a sure return will be made for the capital invested, owing to the number of interments which annually take place in the metropolis, which amounts to about 40,000. There was a plan of the cemetery in the room, which was much admired for its simple and tasteful arrangement. The site appropriated for the building in question is in the neighbourhood of Paddington.

Appearance of a new Island in the Mediterranean.—The Paris Messenger des Chambres contains an interesting article, of which the following is a translation.

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UMBRAITS.

about 12 feet above the surface of the sea; it has in the middle a field of plain, and the crater of a volcano, whence a burning lava is seen to proceed during the night.

THE ARGUS.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1831.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A letter signed a "CHRISTIANIZED JEW," has been received, but as "HONORATUS" had, in a measure, anticipated him in his sentiments, respecting the impropriety of a Minister of the Gospel entering into newspaper discussion, we have not inserted it.

It must have been such an immense exertion for the editor of the Royal Gazette, to depart from his old, regular routine of business, to search for facts, in order to undeceive the community, as to the unprecedented exercise of the King's prerogative of mercy, by Sir James C. Smyth, that it is to be regretted he should have failed in his object, by laying before the public a document which plainly demonstrates the truth of what had been asserted, with "so much imerity and confidence."

By the consolidated Slave Law, passed in the year 1796, the jurisdiction of the Slave Court was as extensive as that of the General Court; the Justices were empowered to try slaves for all offences, to pass sentence of death, and to cause such sentence to be carried into execution, when and where they might think proper.

LVI. "Provided always, that it shall and may be lawful for the Justices at any Slave Court, or extraordinary trial, to respite the execution of any sentence, by them given, for any term not exceeding thirty days, or until the pleasure of the Commander-in-Chief shall be known, in case proper cause shall appear to them for so doing, or the Jury shall recommend the prisoner to mercy."

But in no cases, except those in which sentence of death had been passed, was there any reference made to the Commander-in-Chief; and Mr. McQueen's return shews, that it was only in such cases, that commutations or pardons had been granted.

This law continued in force until 1816; when that part relative to the Slave Court was suspended, and a new act passed, directing that Slaves should be tried in the General Court, in the same manner as whites, for all offences in which they could not plead their clergy; and restricting the jurisdiction of the Slave Court to clergyable offences. From 1816 to 1821, there does not appear to have been any case of reference to the Executive, nor of any interference with the sentences of this Court; but during 1821 and 1822, there occurred three cases, where General Grant took upon himself to pardon three slaves, sentenced to transportation for life—from the pressing solicitations of the owners and others interested; and when we take into consideration, General Grant's constant endeavours to do every thing in his power—aye! to over-stretch that power—for the benefit of the society over which he presided, we are not surprised that these isolated acts passed, comparatively, without notice: particularly when that pardon was so extended to the prisoners, that they were made perfectly sensible of the punishment they had deserved, and so very narrowly escaped.

From 1809 to 1830, a period of twenty-one years, only nine commutations and pardons occurred in the Slave Court, and six of those were cases where the prisoners were sentenced to death. Compare this with Sir J. C. Smyth's philanthropy; compare it with the humanity which actuated him, when he abused the invalid band-master H—r, for asking for a cup of coffee; or caused him to leave his brother saint, the Collector, senseless upon the public road. In a period less than four months, Sir J. C. Smyth has pardoned six slaves, and sent them back to their owners, not only

without a reprimand, but on the contrary, in notifying such pardons to the Justices who sat upon the trials, made use of insulting language towards them, and threats to the unfortunate owners. These slaves were all pardoned without one circumstance in their favour appearing in the evidence, and for reasons equally as extraordinary as those expressed by His Excellency in the case of Mary Hughes. These are facts, and the Editor of the Royal Gazette may contradict them if he likes, but we defy him to prove to the contrary.—Is this not an unprecedented exercise of the King's prerogative? Is it not both illegal and unconstitutional? We answer, yes—it is all this, and more; and although Sir James may seek to deceive the public by his nonsense about prerogative, and so forth, we can tell him our eyes are not shut; we are not asleep, and shall always put the inhabitants in possession of our opinions of his acts.

We beg to call the attention of our readers to the following answers, given by the late Thomas Mathews, Esquire, deceased, the then Police Magistrate, to the Commissioners of Legal Enquiry, on the subject of our slave Court, and which, we think, place the subject at present before us, beyond a doubt:

Q.—Is there any appeal, in any, and what cases, from the decisions of this Court, and by whom, or to whom, and upon what terms, and where must it be entered, and within what time prosecuted?

A.—There is not any appeal. Q.—Must every, or any, and what sentences of this Court be submitted to the Executive, before it can be carried into execution?

A.—The law does not require such references in cases cognizable before this Court.

To the same questions, put to the authorities in Jamaica and Honduras, answers more explicit than these were returned. To the latter question, in Jamaica, the Custos replied—that except where sentence of death was passed, the Executive had no power to interfere with the sentences of the Slave Court; and in Honduras, the Judge answered—that, as only minor offences were cognizable before this court, the question did not apply.

We would now ask the Magistrates, what reasons they can assign, for persisting in doing that which the law does not require? why will they refer their sentences to the Governor? In not proceeding strictly according to law, do they not violate their oaths? We think so; and we trust that they will, by determined resistance to this arbitrary demand, convince His Excellency that they are men of sound sense, and public spirit. Mercy, when exercised with discretion, is truly the brightest jewel in England's Crown, and should be always extended to the culprit, but mercy extended indiscriminately to every violator of the laws, becomes a crime that must be productive of the most serious evils to society.

NASSAU, N. P. 10th October, 1831.

To the Editor of the Bahama Argus. MR. EDITOR.—Mr. McQueen having devoted a large space in his last number to a cause, for which every wisher to the country must ever reprobate him, I shall beg leave to examine even his own documentary evidence, and undue interference with our slave code, by Sir J. C. Smyth. From the year 1809 to 1822, says the Royal Gazette, there were nine commutations of sentences and pardons—the most of which were commutations from the sentence of death, to that of transportation. There is but one instance, and that the last attempted by General Grant, of free pardon to Philip Wier; and it must be in the memory of every person, the manner in which it was received by the community—losing General Grant for some time, the good will of many of its members. Be that as it may, he did not try it again, during the remainder of his administration of this Government.

In this very year (1831), says the Royal Gazette, there have been six free pardons, and the case of Mary Hughes avowed intentions, and her pardon is coupled with a declaration from the executive, that he warrants slave assaults bring forward any thing like this from the hands of Governors Cameron, Grant, or President Munnings.—I never recollect having understood that any of our Kings required the proceedings of the Police Courts, for consideration, although they might possibly have always found as many sephilitrophist will make during his prolonged sojourn has delineated it; but false mercy, and a total extinction of punishment, have been as ably reprobated by that

"Now, as fond fathers, Having bound up the threatening twigs of birch, For terror, not for use; in time, the rod Becomes more mocked than feared; so our decrees, Dead to infliction, to themselves are dead, And Liberty plucks justice by the nose; The baby beats the nurse, and quite athwart Goes all decorum."—Measure for Measure. When the life of a fellow creature is at stake—when general mercy, assuming the kind garb of hope of subsequent

amendment, returns to the sentenced felon, who pleads,—then may the subject love his ruler, and ferociously brand the exculpator of erring man, and ministers of our holy religion plead at the footstool of despot's chair of state; did not the combined voice of a British community lend its aid in behalf of the innocent? Inexorably to the cry of one about to become a beggar widow; careless of the cry of orphan destitution! unyielding to the declaration well vouched for, with intent to kill, hung, while he who provoked the assault lived and still lives—a walking monument of the Governor's philanthropy and tender mercy. Unfathomable, you would have been, had your colour been of a rage to do so again! Facts are too stubborn for counterfeits and sophistries of the Governor's minions; they surge, dash against the proud and firm basis, but ultimately share the same fate,—leaving no other trace of their efforts, than a foaming mass of pent up air, ready only to meet annihilation.

I am, Mr. Editor, Your obedient servant, BRUNN.

NASSAU, N. P. 10th October, 1831.

To the Editor of the Bahama Argus.

MR. EDITOR.—I was most highly amused by an attack of the Rector of St. Matthew's, upon some poor devil who would appear, has been treating his cask with despicable philosophical nightmare, under which the Rector was apparently labouring—fighting in his somnambulic, some aerial enemy;—I have not seen those lines, for which he so vituperatively rallies their author, in either your columns, or those of the Royal Gazette. Scurrilous obscenity, if not made so very notorious by the storm of classical, "Billingsgate slang and abuse," showered upon them by Mr. Strachan.

Mr. Editor, I feel a little piqued for the literary honour of our parish, so must beg your good leave to quote "ex animo," a little Latin to the Eastern Rector. "Non Dindymene, non Adytis quati, Mentem sacerdotum incola Pythius, Non liber aque, non acuta, Sic geminat Corymbantes ara, Tristes ut ira: quas neque Noricus, Deterret onis, nec mare naufragum, Nec savas ignis, nec tremendo Jupiter ipse tuens tumultu."

Having applied the above quotation to the angry feelings he so very anxiously tries to disavow, while his various distortions of tropes, so evidently shew that mental aberration has been induced by confusion of the hop, skip and jump style, and consequent confusion of sounds making a bad jumble of good words; I would again apply another quotation as a sedative to his excited nerves.

"Lupis et agnis quanta sortito obigit, Tecum mihi discordia est, Ibericus peraste funibus latus, Et erura dura compe. Licet superbus ambules pecunia, Fortuna non mutat genus. Cum bis ter ularam toga, Ut ora verat huc et luc contum Liberima indignatio!"

Mr. Editor, I pray you do not think me vain, because from my humble sphere, I have dared to soar aloft. The credit of Christ Church is at stake, from the very numerous Latin quotations of Mr. Strachan.—Who is there so base as would not love OLD STURCHION? if any speak! for him have I offended.

I am, Mr. Editor, Your humble servant, BILLY COCKROACH, Sexton and Dog-Whipper to Christ Church.

To the Reverend Wm. Strachan, Rector of St. Matthew's.

NASSAU, 9th October, 1831.

REV. D. AND DEAR SIR, My friendship for you, cannot be better expressed than by my assurance, of the deep regret and sorrow which I felt, on reading your letter, (without date,) in the Royal Gazette of the 8th inst. It was not until I perceived your signature, with Rector of St. Matthew's attached, that I could bring myself to believe the production to be yours,—or that the servant of the meek and lowly Jesus should have given utterance to the angry and impassioned feelings with which that letter abounded.

How must you have altered since I first knew you!—the day has not long passed, when you would have acted very differently; when those "Verses," whose author you now, with such heated and angry feelings, abuse, would at best, have but excited a smile of compassion. Where is my once honoured friend's firmness, charity and humanity? Can a poetical production, written no doubt but to create a laugh, throw you so far off your guard, and rob you, even for a moment, of the most valuable, shining, and prominent features of your character? Is it my reverend friend, that has stooped to "revile the reviler?"—Has the Rector of St. Matthew's, in accordance with the example of his blessed master, after receiving the blow on one cheek, held up the other? or has he exposed himself, before an observing and intelligent public, and thrown aside those amiable qualities, that should always tenaciously adhere to his sacred character? "Sapientia domini Dei," is a truism none can doubt; but from whence, my reverend friend, has emanated that "wisdom," that could have induced you to over-step the threshold of your happy and respected home, to mix in party spirit, and to give utterance to argument your own



THE TYRANT AGAIN DISPLAYED.

We have just learned, as our paper was going to press, that ROBERT DUNCOMB, Esquire, has been dismissed from the office of Police Magistrate!! We have not heard what reason the DESPOT has assigned for this arbitrary step.

NASSAU, BAHAMAS, 6th October, 1831.

At a meeting This Day, of the Stewards of the Bahama Turf Club, the following rules were agreed to:— 1. That the Races do commence on the 26th instant.

2. That the Horses to run be brought to the Public Buildings at 12 o'clock, precisely, on Thursday, the 20th inst., to be there entered by one of the Clerks of the Course. The colours of the Riders to be then made known, and the entrance money for the cup, to be paid.

3. That the entrance money for the cup to be \$5, for the purses, at the rate of 5 per cent; and that the entrance money for the purses, to be paid on the day of starting. 4. That not less than three horses shall run for the cup, or any of the purses.

5. That the horse winning the cup, or a purse, not to be allowed to run for another purse. 6. That the weight for horses to run for the cup and purses, less than \$100, be, weight for age—3 years old, 7 stone—4 years old, 8 stone—5 years old, 9 stone—6 years old, 9 stone 7 lbs.—and aged, 10 stone.

7. That all horses to run for \$100 purses, carry 10 stone. 8. That the heats for \$100 purses, be twice round—best of heats—for the lesser purses, once round and a distance. 9. That Messrs. John Irving, V. M. Wylly, H. M. Williams, Hugh Kerr and Freeman Turner, be the judges of the course, and all disputes are to be referred, and their decisions to be final.

10. That Messrs. V. M. Wylly and George P. Wood, be clerks of the course. 11. That the following tolls be taken at the northern entrance to the course, viz; for every saddle horse, 1s; and for every carriage, gig, or other vehicle, 1s. per wheel. 12. That the following be the race days and the amount of purses to be run for, on these days.

FIRST DAY, 26th October, 1831. 1st. The Governor's Silver Cup—weight for age—heat, once round, and best of heats. 2d. A purse of \$50—weight for age,—heat once round, and a distance—best of heats.

SECOND DAY, 27th October, 1831. 1st. A purse of \$100—weight, ten stone—heat twice round, and best of heats. 2d. A purse of \$50—weight for age,—heat once round, and a distance, best of heats.

THIRD DAY, 28th October, 1831. 1st. A purse of \$100—weight, ten stone—heat twice round, and best of heats. 2d. A purse of \$50—weight for age,—heat once round, and a distance, best of heats. 3. That if there is any money remaining after the above purses have been run for, the same shall be made into a purse and run for by all the beaten horses.

14. That any horse jostling or crossing another shall be deemed distanced,—the accuser to prove the offence. It is to be understood, that any rider whose horse has his clear length before the next horse may choose his ground. 15. That the riders be weighed before and after each heat; and that the riders may ride their horses to the weighing post and weigh; and he that dismounts before, or weighs weight is distanced.

16. That the time of starting on each day be 3 o'clock, precisely; that half an hour be allowed between each heat; and that a bugle be sounded a quarter of an hour before starting. N.B.—It is earnestly requested that no dogs be brought to the Race Course on the days of the Races.

ARRIVED, 11th Oct.—Sloop Lively, Prudden, Molasses, Cocoa and Sugar, Havana to JOSEPH THOMPSON, Key West. " " Am. sch. Wm. Ross, Wall, Key West. " " Schr. Margaret, Johnson, Cape Hayti Tobacco, Cocoa, Hides, Wine, Coffee Cordials and Perfumes, to HENRY GREENSLADE & Co.

SAILED, Oct. 8th—Am. schr Julia & Laura, Willcomb, New York " " Schr Maria, Wilson, Cuba PASSENGERS ARRIVED, In the Margaret from Cape Hayti—Dr. Turnbull and Mr. Henry M. Spiro.



BY HENRY GREENSLADE & CO.

To-morrow, Thursday, the 13th instant, AT THE VENDUE HOUSE, At 11 O'CLOCK, A. M. Will be sold 70 barrels Superfine Flour, Being part of the cargo of the schooner William Ross, from Key West. Terms—CASH. October 12th.

BY HENRY GREENSLADE & CO.

To-morrow, Thursday, the 13th instant. Immediately after the sale at the Vendue House, At the Stores of John Storr, Esq, Will be Sold The Hull and materials of the American schooner Dart, put into this port in distress, in her passage from Charleston to Jamaica, and condemned by a Board of Survey as unseaworthy. Terms—CASH. October 12th.

BY HENRY GREENSLADE & CO.

On Friday next, the 14th instant, At the Residence of John Malcolm, Esquire, at the South West corner of Fleming's square, At 10 O'CLOCK, A. M. Will be Sold A very choice collection of Books, among which are the Encyclopaedia Britannica, Dr. Johnson's folio Dictionary in two volumes, and an Atlas on a most extensive scale.

ALSO— Household Furniture viz. Bookcase—Sideboard, Dining, Card, and other Tables, Bedsteads—with a variety of other articles, LIKEWISE— A Jersey Waggon, well adapted for a Family. Terms—CASH. October 12th.

CHRIST CHURCH PARISH.

HAVING fixed the assize of BREAD at the rate of 88 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, 4th October, 1831.

PERSONS desirous of completing a Building on a Lot in Shirley Street, late the property of the late Aaron Dixon's Estate, will please give in proposals for the same, on or before Monday, the 31st instant, agreeably to a plan and specification, which can be viewed, on reference to William Hield, Esquire, Church Warden. By order of the Vestry, DAVID SPENCE, Vestry Clerk.

FOR KEY WEST, to sail in about 10 days, the fast sailing schooner William Ross, for passage only, apply to Captain Wall, or H. GREENSLADE & CO. October 12th.

THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand about 200 doz. of superior London Brown Stout, which he offers low for Cash. JOHN G. MEADOWS. October 12th.

THE SUBSCRIBER will put in suit, indiscriminately, all accounts due to him, and remaining unpaid after the first day of November next. JOHN WILDGOOS. September 28th.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT. That commodious House and Lot, situate in Shirley Street, the property of Mr. Richard Barnett. For terms (which will be made convenient) and other particulars, apply to the Subscriber. JOHN WILDGOOS. October 4th.

FOR SALE. The House and Premises at present occupied by Mrs. Pottier. The House is roomy and convenient, with a large Kitchen and wash house attached, chair house and stabling for three horses, extensive yard and grass piece. The out buildings have been lately thoroughly repaired, and the greater part of the fences have been newly put up. ALSO A tract of Land situated at the Village, containing 250 acres. It is divided by the village-road into two Lots, the western lot being intersected by the new road leading from the village into the Blue hill road. This land will be disposed of in one or three lots. Apply to September 7th. JOHN W. MILLER.

must tell you, no honest reasoning could support Contented with the assurance, "nemo me virtute invidet," party men might write, the anonymous might squib, the angry give way to invective—but wrapt in your own virtues, or your "conscious rectitude," respected in society, and happy in your home, the stormy waves of dissipation or party spirit, might break where they chose! A foundation so firm as that on which you have hitherto stood, could not have been injured, and here I would unite with you in the feeling, that a clergyman's character should be as sacred as woman's virtue, but then, my dear friend, he should not give provocation. Remember, however, should you venture again on the troubled sea of party writing,—there is a vast difference between scurrilous and anonymous writing; and if you would be advised by one who most sincerely wishes you all your heart can desire,—you will never again allow yourself to be betrayed into such angry and passionate invective;—and be you well assured, though a few may, an entire people, will never manifest discontent, without it has been forced upon them. Pray do not make another mistake, and be angry with me, for I repeat, I do wish you well.

HONESTUS.

Some verses written with considerable talent and scattered about the streets of Nassau.

From Havana.—The sloop Lively, Captain Prudden, which arrived on Monday, the 10th inst, from Havana, brought a regular file of the Havana Noticiero Mercantil, from one of which (dated the 3d) we have made the following translation:—

WESTERN ISLANDS OR AZORES. The Count Villa-flor has taken the Island of St. Michael, and is in possession of Ponta de Gada, the capital of the said Island, which he entered on the third day. The Count Villa-flor disembarked on the north side of the Island with 1500 of the troops of Terceira; gave battle to those of St. Michael killing and wounding 300 men, and only losing on his own side 30; and afterwards was received in the capital by the inhabitants, with open arms, the Captain of the English vessel (Broke,) left at the time of his sailing the flag of Donna Maria flying in the port of St. Michael.—The Governor took refuge on board of the English vessel Samuel Brown, which was on her voyage from the Isle of France to London.

Singular Claim.—In a St. John, N. B. paper of the 10th ult. we find a strange document, being no less than a claim made by the present Earl of Stirling and Down, as proprietor and hereditary lieutenant of all Nova Scotia, &c.—it amounts even to a claim of Sovereignty over the provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, &c. In a circular titled, "Address to the Public Authorities, Land Settlers, Inhabitants, and all others whom it may concern, in all the Anglo Scottish Colony of Nova Scotia, including New Brunswick, &c. the Earl of Stirling and Down claims, that the first settlement of the Colony was made by his ancestor Sir William Alexander, who was afterwards created Earl of Stirling—that he had a grant of the whole country from King James the 6th, of Scotland, by a charter dated 10th Sept. 1621, 1625, and these were ratified by the Parliament of Scotland, in 1633. The address touches on some of the important points of the history of the country, which the Earl states does not affect his rights. Time will soon show the validity of this novel claim, set up by the Earl of Stirling and Down, and show us how it is relished by the Nova Scotians.

British Bible Society.—The income of the British Bible Society last year, was £100,000, or \$44,444 44. The receipts since its institution exceed seven millions of pounds sterling, or "thirty-one millions one hundred and eleven thousand one hundred and eleven dollars."

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. 20th July - - - - - Manuel Arcon 17th August - - - - - Wm. H. Roach 10th September - - - - - Mathew O'Brien 13th " - - - - - Wm. J. Hamilton 14th " - - - - - Lt. Foster, R. E. 21st " - - - - - Robert Wier, Anthony Desile, of Rum Key. 20th " - - - - - Captain S. Ridd, 2d W. I. Regt. 11th October, - - - - - Elizabeth Sibley 12th " - - - - - Eleanor A. Ransom.

NOTICE. At a meeting of the Committee of the Bahama Regatta Club, held in the Public Buildings, on the 8th ult. it was Resolved, That the day of sailing for the Cup, be on Tuesday, the first day of November; and that no vessel under fifteen, or above forty tons, shall be allowed to sail on the same. September 16th.



PORT OF NASSAU, N. P.

ARRIVED, 11th Oct.—Sloop Lively, Prudden, Molasses, Cocoa and Sugar, Havana to JOSEPH THOMPSON, Key West. " " Am. sch. Wm. Ross, Wall, Key West. " " Schr. Margaret, Johnson, Cape Hayti Tobacco, Cocoa, Hides, Wine, Coffee Cordials and Perfumes, to HENRY GREENSLADE & Co.

SAILED, Oct. 8th—Am. schr Julia & Laura, Willcomb, New York " " Schr Maria, Wilson, Cuba PASSENGERS ARRIVED, In the Margaret from Cape Hayti—Dr. Turnbull and Mr. Henry M. Spiro.

