

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—October 9.

SPEECH OF LORD WARRENHEIST, IN ANSWER TO EARL GREY.

Lord Warreheist rose, fully aware of the difficult position in which their lordships were placed. Those difficulties had been greatly increased by what had fallen from the noble earl who had just sat down. That noble earl had told them that by this bill the present government should stand or fall, and that if they did not pass that bill they would have something worse. (Loud cheers from the opposition benches.) He, however, must judge for himself, examine the bill, and if he found that it would be destructive of the constitution, and injurious to the known interests of the country, he would not be bound to support it. According to the speech of the noble earl they had no alternative but to adopt the bill as it stood, or to break up the government by rejecting it, with the certainty, after all, of having an equally efficient or extensive measure of reform thrust upon them. [Hear.] Not one word had the noble earl said as to the efficiency of the proposed constitution. It was not enough for the noble earl to attack the nomination boroughs as corrupt and anomalous, and to assail the Scotch representation as vicious and defective, but they must also show that the plan by which those boroughs and that representation were to be succeeded was efficient to the maintenance of the constitution. The Scotch representation, as a complete system, had a great many vices; but it was to be considered as a part of a system, and as such it was beneficial. He could not deny that there was something objectionable, something anomalous and improper, in the system of nomination; but the question was not of the people of England was, whether there were not practical advantages attending that system that compensated for its theoretical errors. [Hear, hear.] They had then to deal with a specific plan, which was to be held unalterable; and looking at the provisions of which he contended that it must lead to the destruction of the lords, if not the overthrow of the monarchy. [Cheers.] There was a party in this country who aimed at a total subversion of the constitution—at republicanism—and as soon as they saw this measure produced, they saw it in the seeds of all that they desired, and they exclaimed, with reference to the constitution and the framers of the bill, "The Lord hath delivered them into our hands." He had a small connexion in one nomination borough, but his life was before the country as a public man, and he appealed to his public conduct as a vindication of the purity of his motives. He would take the liberty of looking at the constitution proposed, and attempt to show that, of all the delusions which had been attempted to be placed upon the minds of a certain class of persons, the bill gave the franchise to persons paying 4s. 6d. or 3s. 10d. a week, which was one step from universal suffrage. But the government had withdrawn the original proposition, and the reformers had become loud for the restoration of the clause. The document were compelled to retract, and to get out of the dilemma, attributed the insertion of the passage to inadvertence. [Laughter.] Inadvertence! No person could exercise the franchise who had not occupied for fifteen or twenty months. Besides that, if a householder happened to move from one house to another, he had to commence his time of residence again. Nor was that the only bar to the exercise of the franchise, for there were registration and a variety of difficulties thrown in the way. When it was said that every town with a population of 15,000 ought to return a member to Parliament, then he said the constitution gave no such right. He was well acquainted with the great manufacturing towns in Yorkshire; and their interests might be protected by six members better than by those persons who, returned under the bill, would be compelled to seek for the grossest popularity, and in their search to flatter the worst feelings and prejudices of the voters. He contended that the alteration with respect to the representation of the counties was a delusion upon the land interest, as gross as was the delusion with respect to the £10. householders. Every one who was at all acquainted with the manufacturing towns, knew that they must exercise a considerable influence upon counties in which they were situated; and from the plan of dividing the counties that influence was still further increased. He knew much of Staffordshire and there the whole of the four members would be returned by the manufacturing interest. Of Warwickshire he knew something, and in that county also the members would be returned by the manufacturing interest. The bill proposed to give the representation of the counties to the agricultural interest, and exclude the voters from towns. It did no such thing. A person in a town was only excluded from voting for the county if his property gave him a vote for that town; and if a person had two freeholds in a town returning members, he might have a vote for the town upon account of one freehold, and for the county upon account of the other. It was a delusion upon the agricultural interest to say that the division of counties and the nominal exclusion of town voters, would operate as a balance between the interest and that manufacturing interest. Copyholders, leaseholders, and, lastly, tenants at will, to the amount of £50. a year, were to vote. Prima facie this gave great advantage to the landed proprietors; but if the landed proprietor exercised any influence over the tenant, he would soon find himself placed in a similar position with other persons, who had thought that they had a right to do what they pleased with their own. Many of the best qualified to protect the interests of a town and of a county, and to forward those of the country at large, were utterly unqualified to stand the brunt of a popular election, such as this bill would give rise to. This would soon be felt, and it would be found that the only way to afford an adequate protection would be to adopt vote by ballot. [Hear, hear.] And that brought him to another and a most important question. Would this bill be a

final settlement of the question of reform. He denied that it would be so. [Cheers.] The principle of the bill once adopted, there was no place left to hold by; change after change must still go on, till the people had acquired what they considered to be a full, free, and fair representation. [Hear, hear.] In his conscience he believed that the great majority of the respectable portion of the community were afraid of the bill. [Cheers from the opposition benches, and "Hear, hear," from the ministerial benches.] And he begged to ask those noble lords who were fond of referring to the feelings of the people, this one question—what was the character of the meetings which had been lately got up with respect to the bill? In the county of York he found that a requisition in favour of the bill had been got up, but amongst the list of names he found those of persons whom he had been fighting with upon this question all his life, and he should decidedly say that there was no very great feeling in that county in favour of this particular bill. It was impossible to deny, that at the late elections, a large majority in favour of the bill had been returned to the House of Commons. Delusion had been had recourse to, and the people had been induced to believe that they were called upon to decide either with the king or with the boroughmongers. That was the means by which it had been achieved, and if the noble earl wished to boast of it, he was perfectly welcome to do so. The bill would curtail the prerogative of the crown. If it should so happen that the monarch wished to appoint a prime Minister who was not rich, how was he to obtain a seat in Parliament? During his political life he did not remember a single Minister who had not been compelled to have recourse to these nomination boroughs; and, therefore, he had a right to conclude that some facility of introducing his Ministers into the House of Commons was essential to the free exercise of the Royal prerogative; and as this bill would afford no such facility; it must, as a matter of course, curtail that prerogative. The country had a House of Commons popularly elected. What was the consequence? What was the result of attempted deliberation upon the bill? Some in the House of Commons had voted for the second reading upon a belief and expectation that in committee it might be altered; but when in committee they were laughed at, and they soon found that the House was delegated, and had not the power to deliberate. With respect to the nomination boroughs he begged to be understood as expressing no opinion, but he said of the rest of the bill that it was subversive of the constitution, and would lead to the destruction of the crown and the abolition of the House of Lords. They were told, day after day, by the advocates of the bill, that the measure; and a further question which had appeared that day, the *Westminster Review*, said the honest part of the radicals had done their duty as civilians, and were ready to do it as soldiers if necessary; that it was loudly reported the Lords intended to throw out the bill; and that at the worst, the people would have eight or ten days to make up their minds as to the course they should pursue with respect to that body. Such was the language, continued the noble lord, that was daily addressed by the reforming party to the House of Lords, let them say so, and they were ready to walk out of that House. [Cheers from the opposition benches, and cries of "No, no," from the ministerial benches.] This he said, that the country looked to the House of Peers to do their duty honestly, fearlessly, and without hesitation; and if they so discharged it, and to the best of their ability, the people of England would be grateful for such conduct. [Hear, hear.] The noble earl had addressed some remarks to the reverend bench, and he would follow the example. The right reverend bench were there not merely to consult their own individual interests, but as the him, honestly, truly, and upon the best exercise of their judgments, that the bill was dangerous to the church, and destructive to the constitution, they were bound by their duty to the avowal of their opinions. [Loud cheers.] For himself, his posterity should never have to say that he had deserted his post in the hour of danger, or given way to intimidation. [Hear, hear.] No man could see in a more serious light than he did, that this was a struggle between the democracy and the supporters of the constitution; but he implored their lordships, as they prized the liberties of their country, to do their duty fearlessly and conscientiously, and to leave the rest in the hands of Providence and to the good sense of the people of England. In that good sense he had long experience a perfect reliance, and he was sure that reliance never would be shaken. [Loud cheering.] The noble lord moved as an amendment, "That this bill be rejected."

SECOND DAY.

Tuesday, October 3.

ADJOURNED DEBATE.

The Earl of Wichelesha, in every view of the present question, felt the responsibility attached to a British legislator. (Hear.) He knew no party but that of his country, nor any interest to his him. He would proceed, unawed by the violence of faction, or the foul, malicious, rancorous invective of a part of the press, which professing loudly the principles of liberty, exerted a more vile tyrannical than any other despot over those who were mean and most base calumny against those who were too virtuous or too proud to do it homage. (Hear.) Even the most illustrious female of this country, the most exalted lady courtly and by outworned slanders by those champions of propriety and liberty. He would to God he knew the base calumniator—not the hired assassin, but his employer,

his infamous paymaster—eagerly as he would run to the invader of his country, still more readily would he thus levelled at all that was virtuous, exalted, pure, and spotless. That calumnious press he defied, for the benefit of every virtuous freeman would beat with his own shield, and all must feel as he did. [Hear, hear, hear.] The present question affected the constitution of the country, and on its decision would depend whether they were to send down that constitution to their children, or yield a general liberality on one side, and popish priests and a demagogues on the other. He had always been of opinion that the decayed boroughs, which were at the same time in the hands of individuals and almost without constitution, should be disposed of; that those which gave undue influence to persons should be got rid of. It was contrary to such boroughs that the Catholic Relief Bill had been carried. If the people had had their due voice at that time, he knew that a reformed Parliament would have rejected it. He would not, therefore, vote against a bill which would disfranchise or remodel of the very best and decayed boroughs, which gave such powers to a minister as rendered possible such another act. The franchise freely to the people (of both which they had instances) should be given to populous towns. To refuse this was unjust. (Hear.) Now where were the defects of the system: small towns with nomination, and large unrepresented places. How did the bill remedy these defects? In the first place, all absentee freeholders were to be disfranchised, while the freeholder, although living 500 miles from his freehold could vote. Was this to save the expense of elections? He would save all he could, but he would not disfranchise unjustly and vainly. He agreed with the additions to counties given by the bill, and he approved the enfranchisement of towns, but he could not go to the sweeping length of disfranchisement proposed in schedules A and B. Let those in schedule A have each a member, increase the constituency, and enfranchise large towns, and he would support that measure. To the erection into boroughs of Greenwich, Woolwich, Finsbury, Marylebone, &c. he had insuperable objections. The effect would be to London a scene of political excitement and distraction as Paris was. Already had the bare announcement caused this political excitement, and its fruits were stagnation of trade, and a paralysis of industry. Again the 23d clause was in very shape objectionable, and with these gross defects he thought the committee could not improve the bill, and he would vote against the second reading. Then the universal and temporary clause was little better than the universal suffrage. He must oppose the further progress of the measure, for this one false step could never be retraced, and its result would be the throwing of all political power into the hands of the people. If he admitted that individuals held unconstitutional power, the country could at least recover it, but there was no stepping back if that power was given to the people. Once destroy the equilibrium of power in the state, and the certain effect would be the destruction of the machine. In Kent, nine-tenths of the people would prefer his plan to that of the bill. [Hear.] The present government were not entitled to public confidence, because they had abused the King's prerogative to forward this measure. Let the peers do their duty to their King, their country, and their God. Their own existence was at stake, and could be secured only by the rejection of this measure. Let them look at France—that case of ship in which all was embarked was arising there. He who deserted his duty would meet the reward of desecration. But the king the lords would prove themselves equal as well as temporal he appealed, when he called on them to exert their courage. Reform might be popular, but that of the bill, the whole bill, and nothing but the bill. He spoke the sentiments of the community, of propriety and intellect, when he said that they would not support a measure calculated to destroy the equilibrium of the state, and the best interests of the country. (Hear, hear.)

The first year of travelling on the Liverpool and Manchester railway has expired—during a part of the time, however, there was not full accommodation for either passengers or goods, but it seems that 416,000 persons have travelled its whole distance, and about 34,000 persons short distances—a total of 450,000—and whose fares reach £90,000 sig.—a prodigious sum. The exact sum produced by the carriage of goods is not ascertained, but it is estimated a £90,000. This is surely a convincing proof of the utility of Rail-roads, and the favour with which they are regarded by the community. In this country we have no doubt they will prove as profitable and popular. The Glasgow and Grankirk railway was formally opened at the end of September. The locomotive engines performed their journeys in capital style, conveying elegant carriages and coaches filled with passengers at the rate of twenty miles an hour. It presented another splendid triumph of science and art.—American paper.

Ships for Sale.—The Montreal Gazette of the 23d ult. announces that it is the intention of the British Government to dispose of the ships of war at the Dock Yard at Kingston. By public auction on the 12th of January next. They consist of the St. Lawrence, 102; Kingston, 56; Burlington, 45; and Montreal, 24; now moored off the Dock Yard at Kingston, and of the frames of the Wolfe and Canada, both on the stocks and pierced for 110 guns each.

Our friend Daniels, of the Camden Journal, thus notices a proposal to exchange. The Tennessee editor must be a sad dog.—H. Review.

The Editor of a Tennessee paper, which has been commended in several weeks, writes on the margin of the number last received.—Exchange, d—n you. "Thank you, as much as though we did, but we cant go it. Afraid you would denounce the devil.

THE BAHAMA ARGUS.

PUBLISHED SEMI-WEEKLY IN NASSAU, N. P.

Eight Dollars per annum—In advance.



POETRY.

A PEEP INTO THE SANCTUM.
Old Comical's face was grim with delight,
And joy in his heart, took the place of fright,
When he open'd the Budget, and found he might stay,
In that dear little place, where he's wished far away;
And then the great joy of his heart he proclaimed,
When thus from his Sanctum, he loudly exclaimed:
"I'm very much thank you, my honour did save,
Who, with the loss of his own, my honour did save.
What lies they have told!—No matter: the same
I will myself tell, 'exalt my great name!
And now they'll look for their well-gotten pay,
Which I promised to make, if here I should stay.
Already I've paid some,—others, not yet.
But I'm glad I've rewarded my dear little pet,
And gave him a chance to be kind to the blacks,
And spend every day to examine their backs.
The rest I'll cheat of the promise I made,
For to turn out some more, I'm really afraid.
There's that cunning and tricky, that useful Old Sly,
I would give him a place, if the tough one would die;
For a place, he has served me so long and so well,
For a place, he consented such faithful to tell.
I confess I was sorry to turn out friend Jack—
All he did was to fog poor Quamina's back—
And I'd never have known it, if that foolish old man,
Had not come with his yarns, and spoil'd all my plan;
For Jack, though cream colour'd, himself is no fool—
He was what I wanted, with a fine silver cup.
There's one I have paid with a fine silver cup,
And another one's quarrel about bread I took up.
I'm determined to have a Militia parade,
'Twill show all my foes, I'm not yet afraid.
For Angus, & Bruin, I care not one jot,
I soon will convince them, they shall go to pot.
Some tickets I'll issue, for a very great Bull;
And a House of Assembly, I straightaway will call.
Now, if my made man will get my friends in,
I, over the Conchs, the day will yet win.
I'll keep up my spirits, all yet may be well,
And then to Lord G*****h, the good news I'll tell." IAGO.

ODE TO THE WRITER OF TWO PETITIONS.

Forbear thee, ****, such whining, pining, sighing,
Because thy two consumptive Brains are dying,
By thee begotten, how could they be strong,
So very like thyself, in all thy features,
Unhappy, miserable, dismal creatures,
We only wonder that they've lived so long.
What but insanity could well expect
Perfection from such radical defect?
"A son's ear cannot make a purse of silk;"
We cannot to a whole, convert the shrimp;
What folly, too, to put out each poor lamp,
To nurses yielding not one drop of milk.
Then, prithee, for thy bantlings sigh no more,
So worthless, for oblivion they are ripe;
Peace to their slumbers, as their date is o'er,
Peace to their ashes, as I light my pipe.

From the Jamaica Courier.

JAMAICA HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY, November 24.

The Clergy Bill was read the second time and committed generally.
Mr. Finlayson presented the following petition:
JAMAICA, ss.
To the Hon. Richard Barrett, Speaker, and other the Members of the Hon. House of Assembly,
The humble Petition of the undersigned inhabitants of Westmoreland—
Sheweth—That your Petitioners have serious reason to apprehend, that the Slave Law, which has so lately been permitted to come into operation, is likely again to be disrupted by legislative enactments, at the suggestion of the Colonial Office.
That your Petitioners humbly pray your Hon. House will suffer them to hope that no further concessions will be granted on a Law of such vital importance to the interest of this Island.
And your Petitioners will ever pray.
[Here follows 45 signatures.]
Mr. Finlayson moved it should lie on the table.
Mr. Beaumont—Bring the individual alluded to, as disturbing legislative enactments of this Island, at the suggestion of the Colonial Office. I shall claim the right of saying a few words in relation to it.
By a more recent, what that petition is disposed of. Mr. Anderson moved that petition be referred to a select committee, and that the Hon. House be informed of the existence of it, I should have been indulged with the agreeable surprise (which my honourable colleague, no doubt, designed me), intending that my first introduction to that very pleasant commu-

tary upon my motives, should take place when he laid it before the House. I had always imagined, that the courtesy due from one gentleman to another, and that the one should communicate to the other such a document as this, before it was presented. My Honourable Colleague having been many years Member of this House, and for no short time its Speaker, must know parliamentary decorum better than I do, and, therefore, I was wrong in expecting from him that courtesy I should never have thought of refusing him. Having learned of the existence of this document, I asked my hon. colleague for a perusal of it, and then, and not till then, it was handed to me by him. I do not complain of my constituents—I am their servant, and they have a right to censure my proceedings, but they might have spared the implied aspersion. They might have waited to see whether I had forgotten my promise to resign my seat whenever they disapproved of me as their representative. I came not to this House as to a sanctuary against the Deputy Marshal. I can leave the House a free agent, needing no protection against long-suffering creditors. I shall fulfil my promise to my constituents, no longer to be their member than, whilst I have their approval; I shall act, however, with perfect temper, I will owe to many of my constituents who have signed that petition, respect and attachment, and to all I owe fidelity; but though it is in their power to require me to cease to be their representative, they have no right to expect I shall advocate opinions contrary to my conviction. My opinion and their's do not accord, and therefore we must part, but not in anger. I shall proceed as rapidly with that portion of the public business which I have undertaken, and when I have completed it, I shall immediately vacate my seat. In ten or twelve days, at the farthest, I shall effect this purpose; and then my constituents will be enabled to elect a representative, who may defend their interests with more ability than myself, but certainly with not more honesty. I hope, too, the representative that the constituency of Westmoreland will return, may be more to the approbation of my honourable colleague, than I have been, and that the honourable gentleman may find it pleasant to be more courteous to his new colleague, than he has ever been to me. In vacating my seat, I shall have the proud recollection that I have never been actuated by one selfish purpose. I second the motion of my honourable colleague, that the petition do lie on the table.

Mr. Finlayson—I received the petition by post, to-day, and as I could not conceive that it, in any way, alluded to the hon. member, my colleague, I did not show it to him. I am satisfied, that the statements in the petition in no way allude to the hon. member, my colleague, and I am very much obliged to him, if he is determined to resign, of course he will act, as a matter of course, on his own judgment; but, I repeat, the freeholders of Westmoreland have no wish that he should vacate his seat.
Petition, on motion of Mr. Bernard, ordered to lie on the table.

From the Jamaica Courier, November 26.

Bahama Politics.—We received yesterday by the Blosson, Nassau papers to the 16th inst. from which we are sorry to observe, that Sir James Carmichael Smyth, continues to pursue the same system of misrule and misconduct which has rendered him very unpopular in the Bahamas, where every honest man's voice appears to be raised against him. This is particularly to be regretted at a moment like the present, when conciliation ought to be the order of the day in every one of his Majesty's colonies. Such conduct as the inhabitants of the Bahamas have to complain of, is enough to estrange them from the country to which they owe allegiance; and, however insignificant these Islands may appear in the eyes of Sir James C. Smyth, he ought to remember, that they are in the neighbourhood of a powerful nation, eagerly anxious to take possession of them, and then good-bye to our trade through the Gulf Stream.—Sir James, if he is a politician, should bear this in his recollection, as well as that a former Governor of the Bahamas, (Lord Dunmore) by similar conduct, estranged the sentiments of the whole of the inhabitants of Virginia, from the mother country, and ultimately drove that powerful government to rebel against the authority of the Parent state. It is true, that in small communities, differences of opinion frequently lead to the most unpleasant results; but when the Executive is so seriously opposed to the wishes of the inhabitants, the sooner a separation takes place the better, and it is quite evident, from the excitement which now exists in the Bahamas, that nothing else will restore harmony among the inhabitants. The Governor, in blending his functions as Executive with the Magisterial character, exhibits a lamentable degree of ignorance of the laws of his country!—Sir James has been sent to administer the *Laws of the Bahamas* as he found them, and not by "General Orders," to construe them as he pleases. His conduct, in the case of Mr. Anderson, shows a degree of ignorance of civil law, for which a school-boy ought to be whipped.—Mr. Anderson's character has been too long established to require any eulogium at our hands; but, in his Magisterial character, he has exhibited a degree of firmness worthy of imitation; and his dignified reply to Sir James will be read with interest. Three other Magistrates have resigned their commissions, as they disdained to act under a Governor who wishes to amend and improve the laws, to suit "his will and pleasure!"

THE LATE PAROCHIAL MEETINGS.

The John Bull and Morning Chronicle had copied from the Island papers, most of the resolutions which had been entered into at the late meetings, held throughout the Island. The former paper, in introducing the *Trelawny* and St. Mary's resolutions, makes the following observations:—
"The most striking and awful signs of the present times, under the auspices of the Whig Mongrel Ministry, are the generality of popular discontent, and the simultaneousness of national degradation. England is insulted, laughed at, cajoled, and bullied, even while a vast army is maintained,

From the Jamaica Courier, November 30.
The letter, of which the following is an extract, only reached us late last evening, and we hasten to lay it before our readers, as it fully corroborates the accounts which we have already published, of the arbitrary, tyrannical, and oppressive conduct, adopted by Sir James C. Smyth, towards Major Nicolls, of the 2d West India Regiment, who, we believe, was an officer in His Majesty's service, before the Governor of the Bahamas was born! For Sir James C. Smyth's conduct we cannot account, unless we believe the report that the lunar influence of the Bahamas, has more effect than usual upon weak minds, placed in situations of authority. Would such tyranny be tolerated in France, Spain, or even Russia? In Turkey no repetition would be allowed to take place, and however grievous it may be to the feelings of a brave man, to be placed in the situation of Major Nicolls, that an officer, placed in a situation, which no civilian would brook, treats his oppressor because he is his superior officer with the courtesy due to a gentleman. That Major Nicolls will complain to Lord Hill, there can be no doubt, and there can be as little doubt that justice will be awarded to him; and it is peculiarly gratifying to the writer to learn, that Major Nicolls knows so well the duty of a soldier—first to obey, and then manfully complain against those who oppress him.

We do not think it quite fair or characteristic of the Bahamians to take advantage of the situation in which the sudden orders of Sir James C. Smyth placed the Major, particularly as we know that he has property to a considerable amount in the island.
Extract of a Letter from Nassau, dated 20th Nov. 1831.
"Things here are hourly getting worse—I am afraid the way he is getting on. His treatment of Major Nicolls, venting his ill nature in general orders ever since the Major's return, and the enclosed newspapers, will give you some idea of the dreadful outrage committed against our old friend. It is generally believed here, by the most respectable part of the community, that the insult was premeditated, and that Judge Sandilands went drunk to the ball purposely. The people here, are so enraged against the Judge, that he is turned out of office, and not allowed to enter any house except Government house, where he goes and ***** seem to have an asylum, for no one goes there that can of a possibility keep away, except Mr. ***** and the said Judge Sandilands. The Major has been bound over in heavy recognizance to prosecute, but it is thought that in order to save Sandilands from being exposed, the Governor will order the Attorney-General not to prosecute. Sir James went on board the Columbine yesterday, to second breakfast; his health was not even drunk, nor was it drunk at the supper given by the Naval Officers, who, to do them every justice, seem to be very attentive to him; but, in fact, he is so very much disliked, that even his friends are afraid to propose his health. Mr. ***** the Police Magistrate, Nesbit, and He is not asked to the private theatricals: indeed, he is as much turned out of society, as Sandilands. Your young friend Ensign Hill, along with almost all the gentlemen that were in the ball-room, declared Sandilands was drunk. Sir James sent for Hill, and it is said, threatened him, if he persisted in saying so, to stand the consequences. Hill replied, I assure you, Sir, he was drunk. This enraged Sir James so much, that he has issued orders, transporting Hill to Salt Key, where a corporal, and three or four men are stationed, but there no officer was ever sent before; and this, with a view to save Sandilands, and thus absolutely thwarting the ends of justice, to gratify his own vindictive feelings. When the inhabitants heard that the Major was ordered off, they issued writs against him, for some little accounts he owed, and this so enraged Sir James, that he sent for the Deputy-Marshal, and asked him if there were any more writs against him, and when he found the whole only amounted to £72 sent ward that he would pay the amount, and send the Major on board by force, and this, merely to prevent the prosecution against his friend, Sandilands, who has indicted the Major; besides, he dreads the consequences of Sandilands being prosecuted, as all the community are against him. The Police Magistrate has been going about, seeking for affidavits, in the old way; but he will not succeed; and, I am happy to state, that Capt. Hobson, of the R. N., and Lieut. Hill, of the 2nd West India Regiment, have made affidavits in the Major's favour. If such conduct can be tolerated, the army has come to a pretty pass; and, I thank Heaven, that I am only a Militia-man. I understand, Sir James has not sent any charges against the Major, nor has he been informed of any deviation from propriety, nor is he even under arrest!"

and about to be considerably augmented, and even while we have a country full of huge ships swimming about, like a brood of ducks in a mill-pond, without reason or object, provided the national honour is not to be supported, and the national character maintained.

While all these things are passing—while the bloody Tri-colored flag floats triumphantly on the African shores of the Mediterranean, and braves the breeze on the masts of the stolen Portuguese fleet—while it waves proudly over the former scenes of British glory in Belgium—and while the King, who made himself King of the French, we consent to raise to the ground fortresses built with the treasure, and conenated with the blood of Englishmen—while all these splendid sights present themselves to our view on the one hand, our Colonies, on the other, are hourly unsettling themselves from the Mother Country, and the seeds are more than sown of a new American war.

Who can wonder!—every measure has been taken by the secret influence which directs the Government, and binds the Saints to the greedy, yet tottering Ministry, to depress and degrade the West-India Proprietor. His character has been traduced by lies and libels, which the hirings who write and circulate them, know to be lies and libels as well as we do; his property has been assailed, and his fortunes have been ruined. Is it then wonderful, that such meetings should have been held, and such resolutions passed, as those we here submit?

At no period could the injuries of the West-Indians be so galling as at the present—at no period the evident hostility of the Government so irritating. The King of England, throughout his life, has been their friend, and the friend of their interests; in Parliament, he has vindicated the humanity and kindness of the planter, and has proved the contentedness and comfort of the slave—nay, even to the earnest vindication of the slave trade itself, in which his Majesty saw—and he did see—none of the horrors which were so ably caricatured by the causers of the day, did King William the Fourth, when Duke of Clarence, maintain their rights and property. Yet still their grievances go unredressed—the calamities raised against them unpunished. Let the ill-treated men speak for themselves.

[Here follow the resolutions entered into by the inhabitants of St. Mary and Trelawny.]

THE ARGUS.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1831.

The time, so long and so anxiously expected, has at length arrived. We understand, at the meeting of the Council yesterday, to pass the accounts for the quarter, His Excellency, by and with their consent, directed writs to be issued immediately, for the election of members to serve in the General Assembly of these Islands; and that they will be called together, to meet for the despatch of business, on the 7th day of February next.

By an address in this day's paper, our readers will observe that Messrs. John Storr, Robert Taylor, Francis M. Montell, and George P. Wood, Esquires, offer themselves, as candidates, to represent the Electors of this Town, in opposition to the respectable quartet, who announced themselves in the Royal Gazette of last Saturday. The sentiments and public conduct of these gentlemen, must be too well known by every member of this community, to require any eulogium at our hands. They have a large stake in the country, and are quite competent to discharge the arduous duties of representatives, with honour to their constituents, and credit to themselves; we, therefore, trust they will receive the support they so justly merit, from every honest and uninfluenced Elector. Away with all private friendships, and every thing relating to private matters, and come to the Poll with but one object in view—the good of the Colony.

Electors! You are aware of the sentiments of the several candidates; you see your wrongs unredressed, and your appeals for that redress, slighted, in consequence of the basest misrepresentations, supported by the most barefaced and criminal violation of truth on the part of twenty six persons, who most villainously asserted they spoke the sentiments of the bulk of the people; and you now see these very men, offering insult to injury by soliciting a seat in your House of Assembly. Will you, then, be lukewarm, when called on to exercise almost the only privilege left you? Consider the responsibility which will attach to your conduct on this occasion—consider the self reproach you will feel, should injury to the country ensue from your apathy, in keeping away from the Poll; and, on the contrary, by discharging this duty to your country, to the best of your ability, the pleasure that will arise from an approving conscience. Come then to the Poll boldly; and, uninfluenced in any way, do that duty honestly and fearlessly, which your country demands of you.

"We are authorised to state, that of the names affixed to the 'extract from a humble memorial,' made public in this Gazette, on the 17th instant, the name of 'St. George Deane' was not on the memorial referred to; and, consequently, ought not to have appeared among

those so published."—Editor of the Royal Gazette.—And pray how many more signatures might be withdrawn in the same way, if places were not at stake? It is some sign of amendment, it is said, when men try to atone for their errors; and if the gentlemen could be allowed to speak their minds freely, it would quickly appear, whether the worthy writer and framer of that truly ridiculous and lying document, might not be pronounced to be the only one who did not act under dread of refusing, as to consequences.

It might be asked, did fear actuate the "rich" Robert Butler? Perhaps not; but we can only remark as to

Butler, who makes us all the proverbial fool, The largest calf, is not the sweetest veal, that we do not think he ever gave a more convincing proof of weakness and leading string idiosyncrasy, than upon this occasion; and if he possessed the means of being independent, the greater the shame to himself, that he was not so. A truly laughable figure some of these flimsy "arrogance of new members" will cut, should they be returned; and how will the arrogant youths act? We trust, with all humility and gratitude, for the honour done them by these would-be saviours of the country; for to their efforts, we look yet to be indebted for the invention of understandings, enlightened by gas.

NASSAU, 25th December, 1831. To the Editor of the Bahama Argus. Sir,—The Editor of the Royal Gazette, as usual, full of all news in his paper of the 24th instant, proclaims to the public, that we have a firebrand amongst us. Good Lord! We all know that 20 years ago. It is the self-same firebrand, that endeavoured to enlighten the Bahabans, in 1816 and 1817; instead of enlightening, however, he nearly set fire to the Colony, in spite of the Salt ponds—the mischief done, being visible to this day. He has now appeared in propria persona, with his last dying publication. After this

It will not be at all surprising, To see the Gentleman advertising, If and; to face a second storm, Take an advertisement in form.

ADVERTISEMENT. A Man not suffering from his age, Would very readily engage, As Butler to some man of state, And overlook the petty chance he carried off And not a hoghead or a bottle left. He has to say, he won't be fit enough, To answer for the leakage or the theft, Because he has not wherewithal, To pay at all. If wanted, he can have, by God's good grace, An excellent character from his last place. Address "Firebrand's Furioso." He'll get it if you only do so.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,

CONRAD DUNCOME.

NASSAU, N. P. 26th December, 1831.

To my well beloved brother Firebrand Furioso. My DEAR BRANDY,—What enemy to our name and family, could have prompted you to make so glaring an exposure of your numerous deficiencies, and truly characteristic knaveries, as done by you in your Circular 2, to the Bahama Electors. How can the difference of two per cent. of duty saved by a vendue master, enable him to sell his goods at one half the present price? How could you make so applicable a remark to your own remaining faculties, as to say, "age blunts popular energies, and makes rogues more cunning," or do you think it argues great depth, to tell the world, that you are now ready to admit, what it has long thought you to be, one whom "experience only teaches how to deceive better." Your chef d'oeuvre, which seem to have been as well received by our Sovereign, as to draw forth a *châta*, and a yellow compliment, from Earl Goderich, are both mementos sufficient of your tergiversation, without so silly an admission of your misapplication of the acquirements of a mature age, to insure you an infamous immortality, in the minds and memories of the Congress. Why were you so needlessly communicative, as to tell those whom you addressed, not to return men of straw? If the voice of common fame speaks truth, your first qualification as a member of the Bahama Legislature, consisted in a fictitious valuation of a few *leve* commentaries, whose intrinsic worth and cost, was in the proportion of pence for pounds; and as regards "bum brushing pedantry," as your *sinécure* is precisely of that kind in the suite of Sir J. C. Smyth, I recommend you to use one or two very ably written pamphlets upon colonial statistics, which cost the country more than one bonus creative, purpose, for which you are so well calculated, both by "strong natural instinct," and from "innate

Time wears books, as well as men, and cockroaches are equally prompt at lending their helping hand, or fangs, whichever you may choose, to accomplish the same end. Sixteen years have now elapsed, since your *misty tomes*, or *gum elastic*, would be no bad succedaneum. And now, my dearest BRANDY, one word of advice at parting; 'tis do not abuse men for wanting qualifications of which you stand yourself in most desperate need, and for the sake of those whom you may place in positive destitution, leave vituperative writing to untrammelled *ben*, or if you will say so, "Boys," who, like the animal whose name they

bear, are somewhat tough, and unpalatable.—*ben* in expression, and tangible demonstration.

I am, Dearest Brandy, Your very affectionate brother, HILDEBRAND FURIOSO.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF THE ISLAND OF NEW PROVIDENCE.

GENTLEMEN, The flattering testimonials of esteem which we have received from many of yourselves, individually, now call us forth, to offer ourselves as Candidates to represent your general interests, in the General Assembly, about to be convened.

Although, possibly, the task might devolve upon many, whose pretensions to your favour may, from a variety of circumstances, stand paramount to our's, yet as our aim for the welfare of our rock, has its origin in its being the place of our nativity, and subsequent nurture, we trust that it is unnecessary for us to offer a stronger pledge, than we will fearlessly discharge our duty towards you, as our fate, whatever it may be, is so deeply involved in your own.

It has ever been remarked by statistes, and the best writers upon political economy, that there is the strongest and surest safety against a common enemy, in strong political combination, and union; and that there is no safer path for the inroads of such innovators upon our customs, and natural rights, than jarring interests and political differences, among a body of constituents.

Electors! We have to face certain evils, and our only safeguard will be, a firm and an unconquerable spirit. To succumb at once, is inevitable ruin; to resist, will, if we should prove ultimately unsuccessful, at least leave an approving feeling on our minds, of having duly discharged our duties to ourselves, and to our neighbour.

Who among you does not know, that it is the easiest and safest mode of being generous and humane, at the risk and expense of another? And who among you does not know, that the present system of things, has a tendency to sweep your latest resources, into the vortex of EMANCIPATION, without REMUNERATION—a step, by which many hope to govern the future ill of lives badly spent, and others seek to win the gold voted by a fanatic zeal, from an already impoverished exchequer, as rewards for rendering the general ways and means less, from a deterioration in consequence, consequent upon colonial annihilation.

Electors! From the circumstances of our Colonial decay, from our want of the means of affording a staple Colonial export to the mother country, we are deemed fit for the experiments of a fanatical administration, whose emissaries are only commencing their attacks upon our most vital, and only remaining resource,—our Slave population!! Like those of the wily serpent, you will find their insidious efforts cloaked in the guise of wisdom; should you yield, your only thanks will be derision, for what they will term your self-sacrifice.

Let your motto then be RESISTANCE, until you gain, at least, a pledge of REMUNERATION, well guaranteed by national compact, not by the vain promise of some Colonial Secretary, or his Deputy, who holds his office for no longer period, than to serve the turn of a predominant party.

We are, Gentlemen, Your obedient servants, GEORGE C. ANDERSON, CONRAD DUNCOME.

NASSAU, 24th December 1831.

bid adieu to your property; ay, and every thing dear to you will be prostrated at the foot-stool of power—bound and gagged, ready for hanging, without even a right to complain, (for why should you complain of your own acts), and with a friend to be found afterwards, among all our colonists.—Recollect, "Nero smiled, whilst Rome was burning."

We remain, Gentlemen, Your very obedient servants, JOHN STORR, GEORGE P. WOOD, ROBERT TAYLOR, FRANCIS M. MONTELL.

QUIZ vs. QUOZ.

To the uninfluenced Electors of the Town District, of the Island of New Providence.

GENTLEMEN, A certain anonymous paper, purporting to be a "Circular," and other intemperate publications, in the form of letters, with fictitious signatures, abounding in coarse and vulgar personalities, as well as statements unauthorised by facts, having "imprudently" attempted to DICTATE to the Electors of these Islands generally.

We hasten to offer ourselves for Representatives of this District; and as our qualifications are so truly eminent, have no small claim upon your notice. The first named, 'tis well known, can be of the greatest service to your interests, from a happy versatility of principle, having turned his coat three times, during the last five years.

The second is one who never can arrogate a superiority over the means among you, because he is more learned, as he can just read and write, and was once as far rather careless about who goes to the wall; and will promise to do no more good, or harm, than to vote for a Speaker. The last signed is one who can boast of drowned all animosities in oblation's waters, whether of a political or privately pecuniary origin; which waters, he recommends to his constituents in expectancy, as a sovereign Panacea against Hydrophobia—the proper time, an hour before daylight for taking them, and a quantity, not less than two gills, nor more than one quart, according to the stomachic strength. A false report has gone abroad, that he was in expectancy of the vice royalty of Rum Key, circulated no doubt for Electioneering purposes.

LUDOVICUS KELL, BOMBASTES BUCKWORM, WINIFRED LUXEARM, JOHANNISBERG HOBHOUSE.

NASSAU, 24th December, 1831.

From Vera Cruz.—The ship *Lavinia*, at New York from Vera Cruz, brings to the editors of the Evening Post files of the *Consor* of Vera Cruz, to 1st Nov. inclusive, and the *Registo Oficial*, of Mexico, to the 27th. The *Consor* of the 5th of October says that the *Egide* of Puebla had announced the appearance of the *Cholera Morbus* in that city and Mexico. The Board of Health appointed by the Mexican government, had, on the 12th of October, drawn up their opinion on the subject of the means to prevent the introduction of the cholera morbus, in which they recommended a rigid system of quarantine. The town of Atoyac, on the coast of the South of Mexico, had been invaded by a band of wretches who robbed and murdered several of the inhabitants.

Opening of the Grandhirk and Glasgow Railway.—Thursday the Grandhirk and Glasgow Railway was formally opened by the proprietors, in presence of the Lord Provost and magistrates, and a number of other official gentlemen belonging to the city and neighbourhood, among whom were some of the members of the University, Principal M'Farlan, and others of the city ministers; besides a number of ladies. At 12 o'clock the train of carriages were set in order, preceded by the *St. Rollis* steam engine, and a band of music, each carriage being distinguished by a coloured flag, and at half past one, the train, consisting of eight carriages, left St. Rollis, in fine style, amidst the cheers of a large assemblage, who had collected to witness the first formal exhibition of locomotive power in Scotland. About half way to Coatbridge, which is 14 miles from the starting point, the train was met by another which had left that place at the same hour; the railway with which the two trains passed each other was such a narrow gauge, that it was almost impossible to count the number of passengers, consisting of men, women, and children, and loaded with the various produce of the country through which they travelled, including coal, limestone, brick, peats, pig iron, &c. and two wagons with passengers, besides one in which was a stoppage of forty minutes, during which refreshments were liberally furnished to the party by the proprietors. It was highly amusing to see the trepidation shown by the ladies who witnessed the passing of the train along the line of road. As it proceeded at the power which could move the road quietly till they had passed, but scampered off, rearing their heads in spite of all the exertions of their riders, some very strong fields in opposite directions, and even horses and saddles galloped off, as if to save themselves from being comparatively useless. Messrs. Johnston and M'Nap exhibited on the railway a very handsome and ingeniously constructed vehicle, formed upon the principle of the velocipede, and which on the train starting was attached to the rear of the axle of the fore wheels, and it is seated like a gig. A small velocipede was also shown by Mr. Murray, of the Toward pottery.

Mr. Calcraft.—In the "intelligence" department of today's Paper will be found the melancholy details of the suicide of Mr. Calcraft. God forbid that we should say one syllable to aggravate the feelings of distress and misery which such a calamitous event must excite in his family and connections. We are therefore silent, except to remark, that from the mo-

ment the deceased was induced to desert the side he had taken upon the Reform question, and after having made the best speech he ever made, against the measure, consented to compose (as an avowed champion of the cause he had before opposed) the County of Dorset with Mr. Banks, or rather from the moment in which he succeeded in defeating the subject of Reform or the Parliamentary proceedings upon it, to be mentioned in private society, very fond of Theatrical pursuits and amusements, and exhibited at times in Parliament considerable ability and readiness. If he had any failings, let them be forgotten.

[Mr. Calcraft rallied on the Reform Bill and gave the vote which caused the majority of one in April last. But for this the bill would have been lost, and Parliament probably never dissolved.]

In presenting the Westminster petition to the House of Lords on Monday, the Marquis of Westminster took occasion to offer that illustrious assembly some useful hints respecting the important subject upon which they were now required to give their fiat. He asked very pitifully, give the people their just influence in that assembly, what right had the Peers to interfere? The observations made by the Earl of Eldon, were such as might have been expected from him, considering the party to which he has long tacked his opinions. He called upon the Peers to do their duty, regardless of resolutions or petitions, in short to reject the bill, although it is demanded by the unanimous voice of the Sovereign, his Ministers, and the people. We trust there is too much patriotism in the House of Lords to adopt the advice of the Noble and Learned Lord. The Polish troops in the neighbourhood of Modlin, have taken up a hostile position. A proclamation has been printed, addressed to the Polish nation, calling upon all capable of bearing arms to continue the struggle.

On Saturday, about three hundred members of the House of Commons, who have supported Ministers during the progress of the Reform Bill, sat down to a sumptuous dinner in the Stationers-hall, Ludgate-hill, given by them to the Lords Althorp and J. Russell, as a mark of their approbation and esteem.

English tricks.—Another case of English trickery, of a piece with our wooden nutmegs, has just occurred to us, on reading a London paper, wherein we are rapped of the coxcomb for some of our national habits. In London it is a generally understood thing, that if you send hair to a jeweller to be set, the chances are a hundred to one that you receive the hair of a stranger in return. If it is near the colour, say they, where's the difference—all the same to the wearer, if he cannot distinguish between the two; and if he does, why—mistake will happen, you know.

Think of weeping over the hair of a kitten girl who has sold out her stock in trade to the fancy hair workers, under a notion that it is the hair of a beloved daughter, wife or friend! For a lover, too, what would be so dreadful as to find the beautiful tresses he had worn for years, in shipwreck and battle, next his heart—shortly perhaps from the untouched forehead of the woman who was to marry before the going down of another sun, cast aside into the rubbish drawer of the Jeweller he has trusted, and its place supplied from a wholesale repository of braided tresses, belonging to nobody knows who; arranged according to their colour—shadow passing away into shadow, and light vanishing into brightness—gold into fire—threads of amber into "sunny beams on alabaster rucks." There's for you! Another touch worthy of especial admiration, we have just recollected!

They have a way of growing a leg of mutton, at the bakers of London, between breakfast and dinner. It is done in this way:—

These gentry bake—not roast—bake the mutton of a whole neighbourhood. A dozen legs arrive in the course of a morning, no two of a size, and perhaps some varying from half a pound to five or six pounds from others. Now what does your London baker do, with a large family, and a small credit, or a smaller purse?—A large leg of mutton he must have, and a large leg he cannot afford to buy. Nor would it be safe to steal!—or dignified to beg or borrow. Of course, therefore, he has but one chance left. He must make it, or, as they call it there, grow it.

With this view, he buys a very small leg, smaller than the smallest he finds ready for the oven. This he exchanges for one that weighs a little more than his own. By this he gains perhaps a quarter, perhaps half a pound, perhaps more, though it is reckoned safer to begin small, the waste from cookery being similar here in large and in smaller legs.—Having made one exchange or *semp*, he tries another and another—pursuing the same course until the leg he wants for his own family has got its growth. By this contrivance you will perceive that nobody has any thing to complain of—meat will run to gravy you know—and who would miss a pound of mutton from a large leg, or half a pound from a small one.—N. Y. Courier.

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 November Thomas Turnbull.
13th " Arley Wells.
10th December Capt. S. Ridd.

At a general muster and review of the New Providence Militia, this day, we understand that His Excellency was pleased to express his satisfaction, at the manner in which the routine of review duty, was gone through with. So were we! as far as regarded the discipline of the respective companies, and the general appearance of the officers, and men. An exception will always arise to every general rule, and Colonel Butler was, as usual, most deplorably deficient, giving the order for *advance wheeling* before the cautionary *pivot* order was issued, which caused a great deal of confusion, as well as stress, on the centre of the regiment. His Excellency seemed indeed gratified, as we witnessed, by a *zigging sneer* on his countenance. His subsequent compliment might, therefore, be fairly put down as one of Madame Opje's *white ones*.

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According to the returns of the several companies, 271 men—including field officers, officers, non-commissioners, and privates—white, black, and coloured. In the name of wonder, what has become of the 380 free coloured fellows who signed the YELLOW PETITION?

DIED.

On his passage, on board the brig *Euphemia*, from this to England, for the recovery of his health, Capt. E. P. Webb, 2d W. I. Regiment, youngest Son of Harry Webb, Esquire, formerly Comptroller of the Customs at this Port.

Marine List.

PORT OF NASSAU, N. P.

ARRIVED.

Dec. 25th—H. M. schr. Kangaroo, Lt. Hokey, Cruise
" " Am. ship *Crosscut*, New Orleans
In distress, bound to Havre.
" 27th—Am. schr. Sally, Tucker, Boston
In distress, bound to Norfolk.

CLEARED.

Dec. 28th—Am. schr. Hellen Marr, Coraall, Mobilo

The brigantine *Eleanor*, Capt. Dickenson, in 68 days from Liverpool, called off the bar this forenoon, to land letters, and has proceeded on her voyage to Matanzas. No newspapers. The brig *Euphemia* left Liverpool for this port, 4 days before the *Eleanor* sailed; supposed to have put back in a gale of wind, as the latter went into Belfast, during the whole time, which no communication could be held with the shore.

CHRIST CHURCH PARISH.

HAVING fixed the assize of BREAD at the rate of 69 per barrel of superfine Flour, Ordered, that the shilling Loaf do weigh 2lbs. 6oz., and the sixpenny Loaf 1lb. 3oz.

By order of the Vestry. DAVID SPENCE, Vestry Clerk. VESTRY ROOM 6th, December, 1831.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for sale, by private bargain. 6 lbs. choice Maderia Wine, 40 dozen do. do. do. 60 dozen do. Teneriffe do. 1 trunk Gentlemen's Shoes, 2 black Dinner Sets. HENRY GREENSLADE & CO. December 24th.

BILLS OF LADING, Bills of Sale, and Blank Forms for the Custom-House, for sale at this office. N.B. Job Printing executed with neatness and despatch, on moderate terms. November 30th.

FOR SALE.

The House and Premises at present occupied by Mrs. Poirier. 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 JOHN W. MILLER, September 17th.

GEORGE BIGGS, Editor.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1894.

VOL. I—No. XLVIII.

THE BAHAMA ARGUS.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY IN NASSAU, N. P.

Three Dollars per annum—In advance.



POETRY.

From Friendship's Offering, for 1894.

BY THOMAS HAYNES BAYLY.
To whom shall FRIENDSHIP'S OFFERING
Be sent, if not to Thee?

From the Jamaica Courant.
The following are the resolutions which have been
entered into by the Delegates at their general meeting.

At a meeting of Delegates convened in the town of
Jago de la Vega, on the 28th day of November, and
continued by adjournment to this 2d day of December, in
the year of our Lord, 1891.

Resolved, That four Deputies be appointed to go
to England, one to be nominated by this meeting, and one
by each county, in such manner as may be approved of
at the county meetings of Delegates.

Resolved, That Wm. Fowle Holt, Esq. be the Deputy
elected by this general meeting.

Resolved, That the four Deputies, when appointed, be
instructed to proceed to England as soon as possible, for
the purpose of laying a statement of our grievances on the
foot of the Throne.

Resolved, That the four Deputies also be instructed to
use every possible means to demand and obtain redress
from the British nation.

Resolved, That the four Deputies be instructed to confer
with the Island Agent, and with the Delegates and
Agents of the other Colonies.

Resolved, That the four Deputies be enjoined strictly to
adhere to the spirit of the declaration framed by this
general meeting.

Resolved, That the four Deputies in confirmation of
this, be required to affix their names to the said declaration,
and that this declaration be placed in the hands of the
Chairman of this Meeting, for the purpose of obtaining
their Signatures when elected, and of handing the same to
them, on their departure for England.

Resolved, That the four Deputies be instructed to
communicate their proceedings from time to time by letter
addressed to John Campbell, Esq. the Chairman of this
Meeting, and that the said Chairman be requested to transmit
copies of the same to the Delegates of each parish.

Resolved, That each County be furnished with a copy
of the declaration.

Resolved, That the Election of the County Deputies
take place as early as possible.

Resolved, That the Deputies be requested to furnish
themselves, on their arrival in England, with the names of
every proprietor, and others interested in the Colonies, for
the purpose of requesting them, by circular, to afford every
assistance in obtaining redress for our grievances.

(Signed)
JNO. CAMPBELL, Chairman.

Mr. Campbell having left the Chair, on motion of Mr.
Hilton, the Chair was taken by Mr. Zinke, when the
following Resolution was agreed to.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to
Mr. Campbell for his impartial conduct in the Chair.

Secretary.—What an eccentricity of wickedness was to
appoint any place where a minister should get a
church too! but such were, and are (as broad) called,
Lancaster Church was reserved by Henry VIII. as a
sanctuary, after the abolition of that dangerous privilege in the
year of 1534.

Castellan, in his funeral sermon on the death of his
Francis I. modestly expresses his belief that the great
prince was in paradise; this gave great offence to the Sorbonne,
who complained of it to the court of France. Their remonstrance
was coldly received, and Mendoza, who had been steward of
Francis, told them, "that he knew the disposition of his
master better than they, that he never could bear to
remain long in one place; and that if he had been in purgatory,
he stopped there merely to take a little refreshment, and
afterwards went on."

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—October 2.
SPEECH OF LORD MUGRAVE ON THE REFORM
BILL.

The Earl of Macclesfield rose, and (after some confusion
caused by the evident illness and sudden departure of Earl
Grey) said, in the speech of his noble friend the friends of
Reform most find reason for triumph, for it was admitted
that reform was desirable. The principle was no longer
denied, and therefore the tables might be considered as
decidedly turned. To ascertain the public mind the noble
Lord referred the House to Bond-street or St. James'—if
a less fashionable part of the town were tried, the results
might be different. Privileges the noble Lord would sacrifice,
but power he meant to retain. As to the argument of the
opposition, that the measure would exclude ministers
from Parliament, let the last election answer. Triumph
after triumph attended the ministers and their friends:
there was no popular election in which the circumstance of
being a minister of the crown militated against any candidate's success; and the single speech throughout all the
elections in England in which it was mentioned that a
minister was, on the account merely of being so, a less eligible
representative, was made at the borough of Harwich,
a borough kept up expressly for the purpose of introducing
ministers into the House of Commons. Ministers had
shown by this bill their wish to avoid patronage, and to
place political power in the hands of the people. As to
the noble Lord's objections in detail, they were for the
committee. His Lordship then defended the principle of
population adopted by the bill, and showed the absolute
necessity of the dissolution of the last Parliament. It was
urged then, as now, that the popular opinion had suffered
change, and that was the result of the appeal to popular
opinion at that time? It was this, that of twelve persons
who had been most earnest and vehement in the expression
of their opinion, only one found his way back to the House
when he applied to his constituents to ratify it. His noble
friend said he would bow and retire if the people disliked
the Lords. In this sentiment he could not agree. He
stood up for the separate privileges of that House, and he
thought he could best sustain them by agreeing to the
present bill—(hear, hear)—rather than by attempting to resist
the other House of Parliament in the attempt to reform its
own constitution.

THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND.

The New Monthly Magazine for October contains a
long article in reply to Capt. Basil Hall, from the pen of
M. Cooper the American novelist. It concludes as follows:—

"The tone of Mr. Hall, in speaking of our navy, is good,
but he says the discipline is more severe than in his own,
and he accounts for it by a process which is greatly in
favor in Europe, and which is a chief reason why Europe
knows so little of America. He says the insubordinate
habits of the people, with their ideas of liberty and
equality, require a strong arm to bring them to the necessary
training of sea! This is an opinion, and not so
equally erroneous. Here is what I conceive to be the
truth. The navy of the United States was created in
1797, at a time when the navigation of the United States
had a forced and unnatural increase, during a great European
war. The officers were taken from merchant ships. The
latter had not the habit of military command, and like all
new beginners their ideas were exaggerated. In addition
to this leading fact, the men were of all nations, including
the most profligate of our own; for it was rare in a time
of peace, that a good, sober, American seaman would
step in a vessel of war. Perhaps such crews required a
stronger arm than common. An American officer could
not send his boat, and take the best man out of a merchant
ship as is done in England, but he was obliged, at a time
when good sailors in merchant ships were receiving from
twenty to thirty dollars a month, to accept such as offered.
A short time after the war with England had commenced,
first-rate American crews offered, and the hand of authority
immediately became lighter. In short, every seaman
knows that of his class, there is no sailor more easily
governed by reason and kind treatment than the American.
It is in the nature of things. The people have the same
order or even more than other nations with far less personal
restraint, and why should their habits and characters
change because they have gone on ship-board!

"It would require a book as large as his own properly
to dissect the three volumes of Mr. Hall. I must repeat,
that so far as facts are concerned, he is constantly in error,
and from that sort of misconception which is nearly inseparable
from the different habits of the two countries.
You will remember that a year in America is not like a
year in France or England. One may see a great deal
of most countries in a year, but the size of the United
States, the scattered nature of its population, and the time
which is unavoidably wasted on the road, diminishes the
period of observation there greatly.

"Mr. Hall has been innocently enough misled in another
particular. He was in America when the people
were struggling to turn out an unpopular cabinet. Now,
would scarcely have heard politics mentioned. If he thinks
we are always excited by politics he is greatly mistaken.

"There is one more point that I shall consider
before I conclude. Most Englishmen who go to
allusions to the late war in the prints, on the highways,
and in the steamboats, &c. I do not know that it is
pre-Englishman happens to understand the language, and has
ears to hear, his ears or eyes are necessarily offended. The
inference seems to be that we entertain an increasing and
lasting dislike to the English nation, and an overweening

love for ourselves. In the course of many long, and free,
and friendly conversations that I have had with Englishmen,
since my last arrival in Europe, I have been told distinctly,
that they, liberal men on most subjects, thought our
declaration of war in 1812, betrayed a particularly hostile
spirit to England, especially as it came at a moment when
she was struggling for the freedom of the world, against
all the world, and with all her energies. Now I think you
will agree with me that this latter is the vulgar opinion of
England on the point in question.

"You will remember that our two wars with England
embraced nearly all of our military exploits. Were we to
say nothing of them, we should be silent altogether on
those subjects which in every country are oftenest alluded
to by those who are fond of extolling their own deeds. I
apprehend the people say rather less of these sort of things
among us than in other nations. I am sure far less is said
in Congress than is said in Parliament, or the French
Chambers, either of what we have done, or of what we
can do in this way: no reasoning is necessary to show why
the least allusion of this sort should be offensive to an
Englishman. But how, for instance, does a Frenchman
fare in England? You hang out your conquered banners,
in your churches, pile your cannon in your parks, and invent
a thousand clap-nets for the stage. We have conquered
standards too, but they offend the eye of no traveller;
our captured cannon is in the arsenals, and otherwise
we make far less display of military triumph than is
even usual. Really from long observation of both Europe
and America, I must say that we are not particularly
offenders in this way.

"As to the declaration of war, what were the facts? We
complained of depredations on our commerce, and of
impresment of our seamen. On these points we negotiated
twenty years without effect. Your orders in council
were continued, and England still took our seamen,
national character of the man. I will tell you an anecdote.
About five-and-twenty years since, I first visited
England. We made the channel in a snow-storm,
and ran into St. Helens' roads and anchored in thick
in-shore of an English fleet. I remember the character of
our crew perfectly, and as it was no had epitome of our
men-of-war and other vessels in that day, I will give it to
you in detail. The captain and first mate were Americans,
the second mate a Portuguese shipped only for the outward
passage. The cook was an American negro, and the cabin
boy an English lad. We had ten before the mast: of
these, five were American born, one was a Scotch lad
whose family had emigrated when he was a child, one was
a Prussian, one a Spaniard, one a Dane, and one an Englishman,
who had been wrecked on our coast, and was
working his passage home. The weather was no sooner
clear, than a boat shoved off from one of the ships, and
pulled towards us. We hit the Englishman in an empty
cask, and the rest of the crew hunted up their evidences of
national character. We were soon boarded and the crew
was mustered. Much the fustiest man, and much the ablest
seaman we had, the first mate excepted, was a man from
New Jersey named Cooke. The lieutenant picked him
out by instinct. Cooke produced the usual American
production. "This will not do," said the lieutenant, "I
can buy one of these for two dollars in New York." "Will
this do?" asked Cooke, producing another document.—
He had a certificate of discharge from the British frigate
Cambrian, signed by her captain, G. P. Heresford, I
think, on account of having satisfactorily proved that he
was a native citizen of the United States, after having
served in that ship some eighteen months, if he
remov does not fail me. The lieutenant was staggered
at this. Looking about him, and hearing so much
broken English in answer to his questions, he soon
fastened on another man, the second-best of our crew.
This man, whose name was Gaines, was a native of the
city of New York. He too brought forth his protection,
but it was not heeded. Gaines had served long in the
ship, and the officers interfered warmly in his behalf, when
the lieutenant very coolly answered that he would not have
his trouble for nothing, and compelled the poor fellow to go
with him. We asked the name of his ship, and he gave
us one, pointing to a vessel towards which his boat did not
steer. We could never find Gaines. Our ship soon went
up to London, when Cooke asked me to go with him to
one of the public offices to get some prize money for his
service in the Cambrian. We went, and on account of
some formality, Cooke was required to leave, until next
day, his certificate of discharge, which contained the dates
with which he entered the street as if it were but yesterday.
"Here I am without a paper, and six feet high,"
and the Lieutenant, who impressed Gaines, carried off
true. In less than an hour he was carried off from before
my eyes by a pressgang. I never heard of him afterwards,
for all attempts to trace him were fruitless."

other interesting information. We recommended the
sal of the Report to all who wish to acquire a knowledge
of the subject. The following extract will show the
estimation the cause of Temperance Societies has
abroad:—Nat. Intell.

"The great discovery," says a European writer,
at length come forth like the light of a new day,
temperate members of society are the chief agents in
moting and perpetuating drunkenness. On whose
this great truth first rose, is not known. Whoever he
whether humble or great, peace to his memory. He
done more for the world than he who enriched it with
knowledge of a new continent; and posterity, to the
generation, shall walk in the light which he has
around them. Had it not been for him, Americans and
Europeans might have continued to countenance the
derate ordinary use of a substance, whose most moderate
ordinary use is temptation and danger; and amidst a
of prejudice and temptation, urged onward by the
they would have made rules against drunkenness, like
of sand, to be burst and buried by the coming
Temperance Societies," he says, "have not only
America truly the new world, but in a few months
have produced an unparalleled change in many districts
of the United Kingdom."

And, says another writer, "Temperance Societies
arise on our darkness, like the clearing star of hope.—
They now flash across our Eastern hemisphere with the
bright and beautiful radiance of the bow of promise."

And another writer:—"It would be an act of ingratitude
towards our American friends, were we in any degree
to throw into the shade the obligations under which we
to them for having originated this noble cause. If the
names of Washington and others are deservedly dear
to them for their struggles in the cause of freedom, there are
other names which will descend to the latest posterity, as
the deliverers of their country from a thralldom more
dreadful by far than that of any foreign yoke."

At a meeting of Delegates convened in the town of
Jago de la Vega, on the 28th day of November, and
continued by adjournment to this 2d day of December, in
the year of our Lord, 1891.

Resolved, That four Deputies be appointed to go
to England, one to be nominated by this meeting, and one
by each county, in such manner as may be approved of
at the county meetings of Delegates.

Resolved, That Wm. Fowle Holt, Esq. be the Deputy
elected by this general meeting.

Resolved, That the four Deputies, when appointed, be
instructed to proceed to England as soon as possible, for
the purpose of laying a statement of our grievances on the
foot of the Throne.

Resolved, That the four Deputies also be instructed to
use every possible means to demand and obtain redress
from the British nation.

Resolved, That the four Deputies be instructed to confer
with the Island Agent, and with the Delegates and
Agents of the other Colonies.

Resolved, That the four Deputies be enjoined strictly to
adhere to the spirit of the declaration framed by this
general meeting.

Resolved, That the four Deputies in confirmation of
this, be required to affix their names to the said declaration,
and that this declaration be placed in the hands of the
Chairman of this Meeting, for the purpose of obtaining
their Signatures when elected, and of handing the same to
them, on their departure for England.

Resolved, That the four Deputies be instructed to
communicate their proceedings from time to time by letter
addressed to John Campbell, Esq. the Chairman of this
Meeting, and that the said Chairman be requested to transmit
copies of the same to the Delegates of each parish.

Resolved, That each County be furnished with a copy
of the declaration.

Resolved, That the Election of the County Deputies
take place as early as possible.

Resolved, That the Deputies be requested to furnish
themselves, on their arrival in England, with the names of
every proprietor, and others interested in the Colonies, for
the purpose of requesting them, by circular, to afford every
assistance in obtaining redress for our grievances.

(Signed)
JNO. CAMPBELL, Chairman.

Mr. Campbell having left the Chair, on motion of Mr.
Hilton, the Chair was taken by Mr. Zinke, when the
following Resolution was agreed to.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to
Mr. Campbell for his impartial conduct in the Chair.

been so regular, but I am far from saying, that what has
been the result of force. After our fruitful and
glorious days of July, there remained nothing standing but
the National Sovereignty and a victorious people; in their
name the whole nation armed itself, named its officers,
and signified to the royal family that they had ceased to
reign, even before their fall was finally pronounced. In
their name it was that the Deputies resident in Paris, in
the exigency of the case, thought proper to possess them-
selves for the public good, of the constituent power; con-
firmed the overthrow of the royal family, erected a popular
throne, and called to that throne, notwithstanding his
relationship with the deposed race, and from feelings of
personal confidence and esteem, that one of our fellow citi-
zens whom they had previously appointed Lieutenant
General of the Kingdom. Perhaps, indeed, at that moment,
gentlemen, a Constituent Assembly should have been con-
voked; I admit, indeed, that such was my first thought.
But the necessity of combining opinions—numerous cir-
cumstances which are always judged of most advantage-
ously after the event, the assurances which a victorious
nation had the right, and were bound, to demand, and
which were frankly received—all these considerations railed
the whole of us around the order of things then adopt-
ed. I ought to add, that from all parts of France (and no
one better than myself was in a condition to judge of this
matter,) the most full and abundant manifestation reached
us of complete adherence to what we had done, to the
throne we had erected, and to the monarch we had chosen;
this adherence was in truth the sanction of the opinions of
almost the whole of France. At that time, gentlemen, the
Chamber of Deputies had struck out a part of the House
of Peers; reserving the decision as to the residue of the
Peers and as to the Peerage itself, to the ensuing Session;
and whatever the Royal words or expressions, I declare it
as my conviction that to the Chamber of Deputies alone
was left that remnant of the constituent power relative to
Art. 23 of the Charter; the creation of the throne, the
establishment and foundation of that throne, which is a thing
complete, may establish relations between it and the
Chamber even on the subject now before us, but it was not
necessary for us to hear our honourable colleague (M.
Berryer) yesterday to be satisfied that it does not belong to
the House of Peers to judge in its own cause; that would
not best either them, or us, or the occurrences of the re-
volution.—Much has been said of commitments of which
the nullity has been declared—of the commitments of each
of us towards his constituents, and the example of 1789,
has been quoted. The example is badly chosen: the fact
is that in 1789 when several members of the nobility
found themselves committed in spite of themselves by in-
structions opposed to their own views, they abstained from
voting, as one of our honourable colleagues may remember.

[M. Lameth claimed to speak.]
General Lafayette.—In continuation. The hallmarks
were assembled in order to remove our scruples. I, never-
theless, thought myself sufficiently a member of the as-
sembly to propose on the 11th July the first declaration of
the rights, and to have the honour of presiding over the
assembly during the nights of 12th, 13th and 14th July.
Such was the course of many deputies. I admit at the
same time, that these impulsive mandates, or instructions,
were at that time annulled by a decree of the Con-
stituent Assembly. But, gentlemen, what analogy is there
between these mandates and the declarations which each
of us has made to his constituents, as to our opinions and
intention to vote on a question, which every one had more
or less examined, and in regard to which, opinions were
already sufficiently made up. I ask you, too, whether in
the English House of Commons there is a single member
who has not been required explicitly to state his own op-
inions respecting the great question of Reform—or whether
you think if any of them had hesitated about avowing his
opinions on this point, his constituents would have been put
off with a fine dissertation about the right of instruction.
The great question about to be submitted to your delibera-
tion (for by a strange combination of circumstances, it
happens that the most sweeping amendment against the
project of ministers, is that in favour of a hereditary peerage)
the great question appears to me to tead higher than the
mere organization of the legislative power. It tends
whatever may be said to the contrary, to re-establishing
France, and rooting in our soil, an aristocracy. I pro-
claim from this tribune in the early period of our revo-
lution, that aristocracy is a bad ingredient in politics. We
have heard much of the independence of the aristocracy,
of the great service it has rendered, and can still render
to the throne. I have seen nothing of all that. The
Swedish aristocracy, overshadowed the throne, but it was
not independent, for it was controlled by the different
courts of Europe, who arranged it as it were under their
respective banners. You are told that the prosperity of
England is due to the English aristocracy—a sort of au-
logism has ever been pronounced upon it for, having
retarded for fifty years Catholic emancipation and parlia-
mentary reform. Gentlemen, ask the Irish who have
endured such troubles, so many ills, so much misery, if they
are well pleased with these services of the English aris-
tocracy? Ask the British nation which has groaned so
long beneath the weight of taxation, and of endless wars
against our revolution; ask them whether they do not
not have avoided all their evils, whether it would have
prevented such an increase of dependents, who look on
while the aristocracy possesses itself of all power and
place—and to look at home,—was it not the aristocracy

which struck the first blow against our national three?
I know, if you for I was, of it; but I and my friends did
what we did for the public good, others did it for their
private interest; and when the third estate, for such was
the name of them, came to the States General full of love
for the King, and of wishes to overthrow an oppressive
aristocracy, instead of looking himself on,
(pardon the expression) to that aristocracy, had united him-
self frankly with the true French nationality, there would
have been no cause to fear that the interests of the Court
would be identified with those of the emigrants. If, in
short, he had placed himself in the position to which, hap-
pily, Louis Philippe is, of having for enemies that aris-
tocracy, and those emigrants, then the throne and the
royal family would not have been swallowed up with the
aristocracy. One word as to the comparison instituted by
one of the previous speakers, as to the prosperity which
the aristocracy of England has assured to that country,
and which it is contended, democracy could not have done;
—but the United States are democratic; that has been
often enough thrown in my teeth. And is there less pros-
perity under the influence of American democracy than
under that of English aristocracy? Is the industry of the
United States less than that of England? On the con-
trary it is certain that, comparatively speaking, commerce
is more active and more beneficial in the first than in the
last named country; and that relatively to population, the
commercial tonnage is considerably greater there. Al-
lusion has also been made to the valour in war of the English
aristocracy. Certainly I am most willing to do justice to
their courage, their talents, and their glory; but it is for-
gotten that in the war, not of independence, but of that
since, and which one of our honourable colleagues seemed
not to recollect, there is not a single instance or only one
at the utmost, where the flag of the United States did not
in equal combat triumph over that of England! Is it
forgotten that American democracy obtained from English
aristocracy an honourable peace at a moment when all
Europe being pacified, it remained to struggle alone
with England; and that that peace was crowned by the
battle of New Orleans? Democracy there triumphed
over aristocracy.

I return now to the question of a legislative hereditary
Peerage. I have always been in favour of two Chambers.
I know there are weighty authorities on the other side;
Turgot and Franklin are of the number, and I might
name other celebrated publicists of the present day. It
has been said that the American States began in imitation
of England, with two Chambers, and had come to adopt a
single one. The contrary is the fact: those States,
which commenced with a single Chamber, have been
taught by experience the advantages of a double re-
presentation; but not one was willing to adopt an heredi-
tary chamber, nor can any combination be drawn from
different elements.

A respectable colleague has said "you might as well
merely separate the Chamber by a partition." By a par-
tition not—but it would be gaining a good deal, to have
two Chambers distinct from each other, discussing sepa-
rately, and one after the other, the same laws; special
provisions of easy adoption would soon impress upon each
a distinct character—such provisions as, without going into
detail, might relate to age, property, &c. But an heredi-
tary Chamber, it is said, would be a prop to the throne.
Many publicists, have been quoted on this point. Permit
me to quote one who certainly will not be taxed with en-
mity to monarchs, nor be accused of democracy or repu-
blicanism—it is the philosophic historian Hume. Well then,
when this publicist was endeavouring in his essays to
shadow forth the outline of a perfect monarchy, he said, that
if there was in England a sound representation of the
Commons, the Hereditary House would not be strong
enough, because it would not possess public confidence,
and could neither support the throne, nor sustain itself; he
therefore suggests means for securing confidence in his
Senate or House of Peers. I may indeed differ with him as
to these means, but his opinion was, that an hereditary
Chamber would be wanting in strength, and that some
other combination was necessary. What is said in favour
of the hereditary principle, because of the education it in-
sures to the sons of Peers, applies equally to notaries, to
lawyers, to judges, for they too may bring up their children
in the notion that they are to pursue the profession of their
fathers; and yet if any one of us should declare in his will,
that his children and descendants for ever, should be obli-
ged to avail of the services of the children and descendants
of his notary and lawyer, the will would be set aside
on the score of mental derangement. This consideration
therefore, is not happily chosen.

I will not enter into the detail of the various projects
which have been, or may be, proposed. I will limit my-
self to a positive declaration against the hereditary prin-
ciple. I will also vote against the King's having the sole
right of creating Peers, because, in such case, this second
Chamber would not be in fact a legislative power—it would
represent as one—and would present no idea in common
with a representative government. I will in the end sus-
tain the opinion which shall approach nearest to mine, or
rather, despairing of doing better, I shall probably vote for
the proposition last in opposition to my own opinion,
which may have the best chance of success.

The Brussels correspondent of the Courier says, that
that city has now the complete appearance of a French
garrison—French Generals—French Colonels—French
Majors, &c. in every street. He adds that the Belgian