

Members in the House of Lords.

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Vicount Goderich, in the debate on the Marquis of Londonderry's motion respecting the employment of French officers in the British service, mentioned the names of several foreign-born officers holding military rank in countries which they were not natives.

The Marquis of Londonderry rose to order, and asked if it was customary for noble lords to be whispering and hissing to the noble lord who was speaking, as the Lord Chancellor was then doing?

The Lord Chancellor said, (at the same time rapidly advancing to the side of the table from which he usually addresses the House,) that he could no longer submit to be bothered by questions arising from the confused ideas of noble lords, who seemed to be incapable of understanding any proceeding, however intelligible.

The Marquis of Londonderry said, that he rose to order because, while the noble Secretary of State was speaking, the noble lord on the woolsack was speaking to him across the table.

The Duke of Richmond instantly advanced to the table, and moved, that the words of the noble Marquis should be taken down.

The Lord Chancellor expressed a hope, that the noble Duke would withdraw his motion. The question of order was merely as to whether it was in order for one noble lord to prompt another who was speaking.

The Duke of Richmond said, that he should certainly withdraw his motion, in the hope that the noble Marquis would at once admit, that he was led by momentary excitement to hold out a threat which every one must understand was meant to imply, that what had originated in that House must terminate in a duel.

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if in any respect, I have given pain to the noble and learned lord, I do not mean to retract.

The Lord Chancellor said, My lord, in consequence of the very courteous, mild, and candid observations of the noble Marquis, I feel myself called upon to meet the noble Marquis in the same spirit of conciliation in which he has been pleased to revert to the subject of our difference.

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On Saturday night, Constables Woods, and the Police station at Glan, on the Milltown road, apprehended two men named M'Guire, against whom warrants had been issued a long time since, for the murder of a man named Abern.

John Wesley's opinion of a Chancery Bill.—The following passage occurs in the Journal of the Rev. J. Wesley, under the date of Thursday, the 27th of December, 1744.

Bath and Wells.—There is a whimsical account of the circumstances that occasioned these cities to be united under one bishop. It is said that Charles the Second, wishing to raise Dean Christchurch, a native of Scotland, to the episcopal dignity, gave him the choice of either Bath or Wells.

Parisian Luxury.—"All the world eat," said a wit, "but it is only the rich people who dine." There are, in Paris, baths, like diners, of all prices, that is to say, from sixpence halfpenny to nine shillings.

A widow had the misfortune to labour under the double evils of a dangerous disease and a protracted law-suit. One day her medical and legal advisers happened to be both in the room, when her brother came in.

Some opinion may be formed of the boldness with which opinions are expressed in London upon the subject of the Bill, from the fact of one paper saying, that a commission of lunacy ought to be issued against the Lords, and they should adjourn to the HOUSE OF REDLAM.

The best dowry to advance the marriage of a young lady is when she has in her countenance, mildness; in her speech, wisdom; in her behaviour, modesty; and in her life, virtue.

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POETRY.

CHILDHOOD.

Dawn of the soul's eternity! When hearts glow with the purity Of their Creator, and the sun Of life diffuses, one by one, Its beams of thrilling love, And truth and love the bosom bless, And hope makes an eternal spring Of fountains, and the flashing wing Of fancy wafts the spirit on To dreams of innocence alone!

Calm as the hour when tempest ceases To rouse the wild wave on the deep, And gentle billows roll in peace,— In childhood's sequestered sleep, When youth so much of nature feels, As 'e'en to which it breathes awhile, And the quick tinge of slumber steals Amid the lip's retiring smile,— And the enchanted senses stray Through visions of immortal day, Till morrow's return renews the bliss Of an enraptured parent's kiss:— So dew drops cluster on the flower, And close it with excess of sweets, And hide its beauty till the hour When morning's kiss its opening greets.

Childhood! bright vision of that bliss Which lives in other worlds than this! How soon life's early roses shed Their all of sweetness round thy head! And yet the dew drops of thy morn, Though often darkened, perish never, Like flowers by evening zephyrs torn, Whose bloom at morn is bright as ever!

SIR CHARLES WETHERELL'S ENTRY INTO BRISTOL.—DREADFUL RIOTS. (From the Morning Herald of Tuesday, November 1.) Sunday Morning, 11 o'clock.

Sir Charles Wetherell has at length had fatal proofs that there is no reaction in the City of Bristol. We are in a state of excitement that is really dreadful to contemplate; the lower order of people are marching in thousands towards College-green, whilst the more respectable classes in groups of 6 to 20, are canvassing the fatal events that are passing around them.

At Hillsbridge the crowd increased, and in some way information was sent to the Magistrates that it was intended here to drag Sir Charles from the coach, and throw him in the river; a troop of the 14th was stationed about 100 yards up the ranks in the New-Market.

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done. After the commission was opened (and during this coronary public feeling could not be restrained—and Sir Charles was imprudent enough twice to threaten to commit any one who should be brought before him) the procession proceeded to the Mansion-house, but without the usual cortege of carriages.

The Mayor, Recorder, &c., the second, and Sir Charles followed empty. Down Corn-street and Clare-street the crowd and the noise continued to increase, and long the quay thousands joined. On entering the square the constables began to strike the crowd that pressed upon them, and several stones were thrown. The Sheriffs were allowed to alight and enter very peacefully; the constables then formed a dense line between the carriage and the door of the house, and the moment Sir Charles alighted he covered down and ran into the house.

At this moment a cloud of stones were thrown at the carriage, which greatly damaged it, and a blow from a thick stick demolished the glass of the door. The carriage then drove off, the people became peaceable, and if the constables had gone into the Hall and shut the door, or had at once retired, the people would have very soon dispersed to their homes.

But as soon as Sir Charles was safely housed, and the carriages withdrawn, the special collected into a solid mass, whence the stones had come. Their conduct was truly ferocious. The people, unarmed, fled in all directions; many were struck down, and several severely bruised, and were sent off to the Infirmary. Loud cries of vengeance now arose, and in ten minutes they rushed through one of the avenues from the back, where they had been to arm themselves with stones.

Then followed a desperate attack on the constables, who again rushed out in a body and, bore down all before them. Desperate blows were struck on both sides, and the large area of the square had something the appearance of a field of battle. The mob several times succeeded in separating two or three constables from the rest; but they contented themselves with disarming them, and breaking their staves.

There was a good deal of skirmishing afterwards, but nothing decisive till dusk; then the mob had greatly increased, and the sailors and shipwrights had joined. A desperate attack was now made on the constables, and they were entirely defeated. Having cleared the area before the Mansion-house, the mob made a regular attack on the house itself.

Two or three of the Magistrates attempted to read the Riot act, but were each time driven in by showers of stones. Every pane of glass was broken, and the door shivered to atoms. The mob got entire possession of the house; but how the Mayor, Sir Charles, and the aldermen escaped, unless by the roof of the house, is not known.

Every room was searched, with the most dreadful expectations; the furniture and the panels of the rooms were broken to pieces, and the beautiful chandelier in the banquet-room shared the same fate. The dinner and wines very soon disappeared. In about half an hour a troop of the 3d Dragoons rode into the square, and the officer briefly addressed the mob, entreating them to disperse. They were received with loud cheers, and the whole crowd sang "God Save the King."

Not much further violence was offered, except putting several rows of large stones across the streets to impede the progress of the cavalry, and breaking the gas-pipes, putting the whole square in darkness. The crowd did not entirely disperse all night. Several prisoners had been taken in the course of the day, and committed to Bridewell; but to rescue them on their way thither was but the work of an instant. This led to several rushes of the mob in different parts of the city, and greatly increased the excitement.

Nothing can exceed the excellent behaviour of the troops (except the 14th). They have conducted themselves with admirable temper. I am at a loss, therefore—not having been out this morning—to account for the fatal conflict which has taken place.

I have just returned from a hasty walk round this city. Bridewell was attacked this morning, and every prisoner liberated; the prison was completely gutted, the beds &c., being burnt. Thence the mob went to the city goal, the gates of which they succeeded in demolishing; they liberated every prisoner, destroyed the treadmill, and threw the gallows into the river. I interrupt myself to state that another wounded man is being carried past my window to the Infirmary. I then went to the Mansion-house. A troop of the 3d Dragoons was on duty. Colonel Breton has just brought another troop to relieve them. They are received with loud cheers. The officer is addressing the people with great good temper, who cheer him loudly, and the soldiers heartily join. It seems it is the 14th who have done so much mischief. Almost every third person you meet says there will be no peace in the city till they have left it. The Magistrates have just issued a placard, stating that Sir Charles Wetherell left the city at 12 o'clock last night. One man was shot dead at the top of the Pillory last night. One man had his hand cut off, and five others have been shot. The mischief may be more extensive. I would not exaggerate. At this moment, while closing my letter, the city is in great excitement.

Bristol—Sunday. Bristol is at this moment up in arms, and God knows what will be the result. Sir C. Wetherell yesterday made an entry here as Recorder, greeted by hisses and groans from the multitude who met him. I saw him escorted to the Mansion-house, where, with great difficulty, he alighted and got safe in, with the aid of 300 or 400 constables. This was about three o'clock. The mob kept increasing to a fearful number, and about seven o'clock, just as the company were sitting down to dinner, the mob broke in, and the scene that ensued defies description. Meat, wine, and fruit were strewed in every direction; chairs were thrown away in heaps; furniture, wearing apparel, even the Mayor's wig and a sword, were scattered about, and destroyed. Sir Charles had a most providential escape; he was taken through some stables in the rear of the offices. A chase and four was procured at the extremity of the town, and about 12 o'clock he effected his escape.

Three o'clock, Sunday. I am just returned from witnessing the mob breaking into the prison and liberating all the prisoners. The Riot act was read, and the soldiers fired; but they were obliged to retreat; the mob beat them in every quarter. Many lives are lost, and numbers are dangerously wounded. The prison is now in flames; more soldiers are ordered in, and alarm is spreading every where. In ransacking the houses, tables, beds, chairs, and every description of furniture, were destroyed; and among them Sir Charles's portmanteau, which was brought out, and the contents, consisting of shirts, stockings, handkerchiefs, trousers, shoes, but no braces, alias suspenders, distributed among the mob. At three o'clock, three troops of cavalry (14th Dragoons) arrived, and the work of destruction was stopped for a few hours. About eight o'clock the crowd rallied again, and commenced hooting and pelting the soldiers, but were dispersed by their forming lines the whole breadth of the streets, and driving the people before them with their sabres.

Twelve o'clock, Sunday. The mob has now assumed such daring that they defy the soldiers, and invite them to the attack. Expresses are flying in every direction for troops of yeomanry; but I am fearful they will only aggravate the riot. The greatest consternation prevails amongst all classes, now that they are daring the Dragoons to the attack; who, by the bye, have been, up to this morning, very forbearing towards the people, and on their arrival in the square cheered when they did at the name of our beloved King. It is the opinion of all respectable people, who are not bigotted anti-reformers, that if troops had not been sent for, and such a large number of special constables, armed with bludgeons, sworn in, quiet and good order would have prevailed; and many condemn Sir Charles for entering the city with such a daring show of power.

The Press.—A countryman, witnessing the execution of an attorney for forgery, gravely shook his head, and exclaimed with a sigh, "Ah, this comes of your reading and writing!" What an admirable ally that honest fellow would have been to the Sibbings and the Ellenboroughs, in their Vandy outery against the Press. Who fired Nottingham Castle?—The Press! Who pelted the Marquis of Londonderry?—The Press! Who headed the mob at Apsey House?—The Press! the inflammatory, blood-thirsty, unprosperated Press! Now it is twenty to one that not one in twenty of the ruffians concerned in those outrages knows how to read, or is even sufficiently skilled in the first rudiments to be able to distinguish between schedule A and schedule B. And yet these defamatory imputations against the Press are put forward as confidently as if every ruffian went forth with a newspaper charged with combustion in his right hand. The Press has indeed been instrumental in making many Lords and Honourable Gentlemen unpopular with the reading and reflecting portion of the public. But how? Not by holding them up to the wicked vengeance of the rabble; not by calling on the people to proceed to acts of violence against their persons, or of wanton injury to their possessions, but by publishing faithful and correct reports of the scandalous, disgraceful, and foolish speeches which those Noble and Honourable personages have thought fit, in their wisdom, to deliver. Out of their own mouths has the press made them odious, and if they shrink either before more moderating the standing order against the people, or by enforcing their declarations of hostility to the admission of strangers to hear their debates, confine the expression of that feeling within the walls of Parliament. For they may depend on it that while they pursue their present strain, it is only necessary to let the public know what they say themselves, unadorned by either note or comment, in order to render them the objects of popular indignation. But to talk of the Press, as Mr. Trevor and other witsres, talk, as being the sole cause and promoter of the present excitement, is about as great a proof of wisdom in them as it is in sailors, during a gale of wind, to attribute the war of the elements to the inadvertent whistle of some thoughtless passenger.—Morning Herald.

A Coronation Anecdote.—The present Lord Byron is a naval officer, and was employed to convey to their own country the bodies of the late King and Queen of the Sandwich Islands, where he assisted at the coronation of the new King. A part of the ceremony consisted in crossing two swords over the royal head—one of the weapons being held by the prime minister Billy Pitt, and the other by Lord Byron. The latter, after going through the august rite turned to the populace, and brandishing his sword exclaimed in English, "Note. A—n ye, obey the King.—The Alton.

We like to give every one his due, and will therefore assign to Lord Althorp all the vast quantity of fane which has accrued to him during a sedentary of nearly twelve months. Lord Althorp's Budget was a mass of incongruities, which, having in them the elements of improbability, died in the birth, as a great deal for him; his tax on steam-boats has proved all empty; his duties on the Cape he was unable to double; thus turning his "good hope" into total despair; and his tax on the Poor was an abandoned measure.

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What an admirable ally that honest fellow would have been to the Sibbings and the Ellenboroughs, in their Vandy outery against the Press. Who fired Nottingham Castle?—The Press! Who pelted the Marquis of Londonderry?—The Press! Who headed the mob at Apsey House?—The Press! the inflammatory, blood-thirsty, unprosperated Press! Now it is twenty to one that not one in twenty of the ruffians concerned in those outrages knows how to read, or is even sufficiently skilled in the first rudiments to be able to distinguish between schedule A and schedule B. And yet these defamatory imputations against the Press are put forward as confidently as if every ruffian went forth with a newspaper charged with combustion in his right hand. The Press has indeed been instrumental in making many Lords and Honourable Gentlemen unpopular with the reading and reflecting portion of the public. But how? Not by holding them up to the wicked vengeance of the rabble; not by calling on the people to proceed to acts of violence against their persons, or of wanton injury to their possessions, but by publishing faithful and correct reports of the scandalous, disgraceful, and foolish speeches which those Noble and Honourable personages have thought fit, in their wisdom, to deliver. Out of their own mouths has the press made them odious, and if they shrink either before more moderating the standing order against the people, or by enforcing their declarations of hostility to the admission of strangers to hear their debates, confine the expression of that feeling within the walls of Parliament. For they may depend on it that while they pursue their present strain, it is only necessary to let the public know what they say themselves, unadorned by either note or comment, in order to render them the objects of popular indignation. But to talk of the Press, as Mr. Trevor and other witsres, talk, as being the sole cause and promoter of the present excitement, is about as great a proof of wisdom in them as it is in sailors, during a gale of wind, to attribute the war of the elements to the inadvertent whistle of some thoughtless passenger.—Morning Herald.

THE ARGTS.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1832.

By the politeness of our friends, we have been favoured London to the 3d and Liverpool papers to the 5th of December, inclusive, brought out in the brig Euphemia, T. Adair, which arrived yesterday from the last mentioned place in 58 days; but as the packet Goldsack, brought London dates to the 6th, noticed in our last as received by way of Barbadoes, the news contained in them from home has been forestalled. They, however, contain the King's Speech on proroguing the Parliament, which took place on Thursday, the 20th of October, and which we have inserted in this sheet. His Majesty's Government have made great exertions to prevent the progress of that dread-plague, the Asiatic Cholera, in the United Kingdom; and the London Gazette also contains an order from His Majesty, that the Archbishop of Canterbury do prepare forms of prayer, to be used in all Churches and Chapels, during the continuance of the danger from the pestilence now spreading over the greater part of Europe. On the other side we have given the article alluded to in our last, from the London Atlas of 6th November, and, also, a long account of the Bristol riots.

The American schooner Seaflower, Hammett, arrived this morning from Boston, bringing us a file of newspapers from there, to the 12th ultimo, but they do not contain European news of so recent a date as that previously received.

After a lapse of time, which, we presume, was necessary for the Mentor of the Royal Gazette, to "read mark, learn, and inwardly digest," our observations relative to the decision of His Majesty's Government, on the question of Prerogative, and to frame something in the shape of a reply—in doing which, we trust he did not quite thumb out, either his Johnson or Lindley Murray—the public is presented with an article, headed "Local Politics" containing a digest of all the arguments already made use of, on that side, and, to reply to which, we might be led into a similar folly. We will not weary the patience of our readers, by re-entering upon a topic, which has already been decided, and has long ceased to be a matter of discussion,—particularly, when the public attention is more immediately called to the approaching election for Representatives in Assembly, as upon the conduct of those Representatives, the injured and oppressed people of these Islands, look forward for that redress of their grievances, which has been so recently denied them.

In an article headed as that signed Mentor, it is natural to expect a complete dissertation upon the present state of our politics, generally; the causes of our bickerings, with their effects already experienced, or in anticipation; and pointing out some mode of extricating the colony from her present difficulties, with the least possible delay, and without any great sacrifice in financial matters. Such we anticipated, and leave it to the public to judge, how far our expectations have been confirmed. We saw the shadow of a mountain, and grasped a mole-hill; a nasty bit concealed by a head and tail; a mere jackdaw in borrowed plumage.

We would not presume, for one moment, to dictate to the gentlemen who may be returned to serve in the General Assembly, as to what line of conduct they ought to pursue towards our present generally execrated ruler, but leave it to their united wisdom, to adopt such measures as shall appear to them most likely to conduce to the interests and well being of the colony—trusting, that, at this particular time, when all our dearest rights, with our property, is at stake; when all social enjoyment is at an end, and the most intimate friends, and even relations, are divided, as private interests, or threats and promises, may influence their opinions; when the most dishonourable, the most perfidious means are resorted to, as we too well know they are resorted to, to remove, or get rid of a troublesome opponent; we repeat, trusting that when this state of things shall be duly considered, the Representatives of the people will be firm. It may be asked, how are these abuses to be removed? We answer, strike at the root of the tree! get rid of the GREAT CAUSE of all the mischief which threatens this ill-fated colony with ruin, and the minor branches, can be lopped off afterwards. Cease not in your exertions, until the removal of Sir James Carmichael Smyth is accomplished! be not disheartened by one or two failures; let petition upon petition, and remonstrance upon remonstrance, go to the foot of the Throne. Despair not! and you will yet be successful.

NASSAU, N. P. 2d January, 1832.

To the Editor of the Bahama Argus. MR. EDITOR.—After, as a preliminary, wishing you a very happy and successful year, and also hoping that when the Colonial Assembly meets, and the result of their

...our Governor has no doubt, a... (ypocrits for I have told all other Governors of Colonies have... their slaves 21 quarts of corn, weekly, two pairs... and a pair of shoes and a pair of scissors, to the... ladies, per annum I take this opportunity of telling... Excellency, that while he holds the reins of government... I will not acquiesce in allowing them a rush-light per... num, more than at present; and I recommend the adop... of such resolve to every member of Assembly, who... at all have the interests of our Island at heart. I am... a large slave owner, either by right direct, or implied... but I have other interests in the colony which would cer... tainly not be benefited by a general loss of property to... slaveholders; and, however new the cry may be, although... if you read N's crude remarks, you will find he terms... them both new and stale, a paradox that will serve very... well for the purposes of sophistication used by some of the... rakes of the Smyth party; still do I urge the Bahama... constituents, generally, to make a firm stand, until we... know whether colonial robbery, is to be perpetrated by... brute force, or whether REMUNERATION will go hand in... hand with EMANCIPATION.

I am one who stands fully determined, for reasons al... ready stated, not to proceed one step with Sir J. C. Smyth, in the business of the country, and I know, that... in that determination, I shall be supported by my con... stituents, generally. I now, Mr. Editor, shall bid the writer, or writers of the Royal Gazette adieu, by telling him, or them, that, as... remarks tending to lessen the respect due the House of... Assembly have been made by them, not only here, but in... other Gazettes of a sister colony, that I shall for myself... cilled upon, when he, or they, appear in the House of As... sembly, to make them show his, or their, qualification; and... would recommend them, to come prepared, either to show... it, or have their seat, or seats, declared vacated.

I am, Mr. Editor, Your obedient servant, PARLIAMENTERIUS. NASSAU, 2d January, 1832.

To the Editor of the Bahama Argus. MR. EDITOR.—The address to the Editor of the Royal Gazette by N., is another melancholy proof of the inroads of time upon the intellects of that unfortunate gentleman. He is sure, that the members of the town will not do what he and his three tin canisters, have already done—pledge themselves. The difference between the eight candidates of the town, seem to me, to be this: Mr. N. and his compatriots, stand pledged, that however much the house may be bullied, or insulted, by the Executive, they have pre-determined, to go on with public business, and consequently, that they only are the proper persons to be elected; the other gentlemen, not knowing what time may bring forth, have pre-determined to wait, and to act according to their consciences, for the well being of their constituents, without "fear, favour, or affection." The rest of this long address is unanswerable, for its plain good reason—it is to me, incomprehensible. I cannot, however, imagine he would have penned so long an address, without having intended some meaning; perhaps it has slipped away, into some shy corner, and been crushed to death by the weight of words heaped upon it. But I must close, for

"'Tis sweet to rest, from dread of danger free, And mark the billows of the raging sea; 'Tis sweet a little skill to safely urge; Through the tempestuous ocean's boiling surge; To hear the pattering rain against the roof; And feel your hospitable mansion proof; But sweeter far, the troubled mind's repose When an address like his comes to its close. I am, Sir, Your obedient servant, P.

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 zeal 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, that 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 expence of another? And who among you does not know,

...the present state of things, has a tendency to sweep... (latest reputation—step, by step, and finally hope... the more like a fanatic zeal, from an already im... and means less, as rewards for rendering the general... From the circumstances of our Colonial decay... was of the means of affording a staple Colonial... to the mother country, we are deemed fit for the ex... of a fanatical administration, whose emissaries... only remaining resource,—our Slave population!! Like those of the wily serpent, you will find their in... efforts cloaked in the guise of wisdom; should you... your only thanks will be derision, for what they... your own self-sacrifice. Let your motto then be RESISTANCE, until you gain... a pledge of REMUNERATION, well guaranteed by... compact, not by the vain promise of some Colonial... or his Deputy, who holds his office for no longer... than to serve the turn of a predominant party. We are, Gentlemen, Your obedient servants, GEORGE C. ANDERSON, CONRAD DUNCOME. NASSAU, 24th December 1831.

NASSAU, 26th December, 1831. TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE TOWN OF NASSAU. GENTLEMEN, An Address to you, published in the Royal Gazette of the 24th instant, by four Gentlemen, who have offered themselves as the only fit candidates to represent you in the next General Assembly, has induced us publicly to come forward, thus earlier than we intended, in opposition to their claims to public favour. These gentlemen are four of the TWENTY-SIX, who, in a solemn address to their Sovereign, have declared that the last House of Assembly had published falsehoods, and that you were no better than you should be. You have known us too long, and we trust, too well, to make it necessary that we should testify to our political creed, grounded, as it is, on our Constitution, which has been, in every case, attacked where it was at all vulnerable, by the present Executive. Be not deceived by a pretence of calm; it is but a lull after the hurricane,—to return upon us with four-fold energy, should you be so lost to the losers, as well as to the dignity, of your country, as to elect these gentlemen, publicly declaring their sentiments to be those of a slave.

Should we have a venal House of Assembly, you may well be said to 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 without a friend to look after afterwards, among all our electors.—Recollect, "NEBO FIDLEB, whilst Rome was burning." We remain, Gentlemen, Your very obedient servants, JOHN STORR, GEORGE P. WOOD, ROBERT TAYLOR, FRANCIS M. MONTELL.

TO THE UNBIASED AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF THE ISLAND OF NEW PROVIDENCE. GENTLEMEN, We addressed you last, shortly after the dissolution of the late House of Assembly. We then craved your suffrages, to be re-elected, whenever it would please the Governor again to call a new House; that period has, at length, arrived, and we now hasten to solicit, at your hands, a similar favour, which, on a former occasion, you were pleased to bestow upon us.

Should the termination of the election, which will take place on Wednesday, the 11th of January next, prove favourable to us, we assure you, that a strict regard to your best interests shall not be lost sight of by us; and that no exertions on our part, shall be wanting to support and maintain, the inherent rights and privileges of us all. We have the honour to be, Gentlemen, Your very obedient servants, JOHN WILDGOOS, HENRY G. ARMSTRISTER. NASSAU, December 31st, 1831.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. HOUSE OF LORDS. THE PROROGATION. THURSDAY, Oct. 20. Their Lordships met at one o'clock, and disposed of some routine business. Shortly after two o'clock the shouting outside of the House gave notice of the approach of his Majesty, and the cannon on the bank of the Thames soon afterwards announced his Majesty's arrival. At half-past two o'clock he appeared at the entrance door, dressed in his full robes of state, wearing the crown on his head, and advanced towards the throne, where he took his seat. Sir Robert Thynne, the Usher of the Black Rod, then retired to summon the members of the House of Commons to appear at the bar of the House to hear his Majesty's command. During the interval which elapsed the King seemed to be conversing freely with Earl Grey and the

...the Speaker, at the head of the members of the House of Commons, attended by Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt, advanced to the bar, when he addressed his Majesty on the subject of the anxious and ardent application of the faithful Commons during an unusually protracted session of Parliament, and concluded by requesting the Royal assent to several bills. His Majesty then gave his assent to the following bills:—The Appropriation Act; the Statute on Hops Bill; Distillation of Spirits (Ireland) Bill; Valuation of Lands (Ireland) Bill; Military Accounts (Ireland) Bill; Embankment (Ireland) Bill; Bankruptcy Court Bill; Adverse Claims in Courts of Law Bill; Select Vestry (England and Wales) Bill; and the Inclosure of Crown Lands Bill. His Majesty then delivered the following message.

"My Lords and Gentlemen, I am at length enabled to put an end to a Session of unparalleled duration and labour, in which matters of the deepest interest have been brought under your consideration. I have felt sincere satisfaction in confirming, by my Royal Assent, bills for the amendment of the Game Laws, and for the reduction of Taxes, which pressed heavily on the industry of my people; and I have observed with no less pleasure the commencement of important improvements in the law of bankruptcy, from which the most beneficial effects may be expected. I continue to receive the most gratifying proofs of the friendly disposition of Foreign Powers. The Conference assembled in London has at length terminated its difficult and laborious discussions by an arrangement unanimously agreed upon by the Plenipotentiaries of the Five Powers, for the separation of the States of Holland and Belgium, on terms by which the interests of both, together with the future security of other countries, have been carefully provided for. A treaty founded on this arrangement has been presented to the Dutch and Belgian Plenipotentiaries, and I trust that its acceptance by their respective Courts, which I anxiously expect, will avert the dangers by which the peace of Europe was threatened, whilst this question remained unsettled. Gentlemen of the House of Commons, I thank you for the provision made for the future dignity and comfort of my Royal Consort, in the event of her surviving me, and for the supplies which you have granted for the service of the present year. You may be assured of my anxious care to have them administered with the strictest attention to a well-considered economy. The state of Europe has produced the necessity of an increased expenditure in the various establishments of the public service, which it will be my earnest desire to reduce whenever it can be done with safety to the interests of the country. In the meantime I have the satisfaction of reflecting that these demands have been provided for without any material addition to the public burthens. My Lords and Gentlemen, In the interval of repose which may now be afforded you, I am sure it is unnecessary for me to recommend to you the most careful attention to the preservation of tranquillity in your respective countries. The anxiety which has been so generally manifested by my people for the accomplishment of a constitutional reform in the Commons House of Parliament will, I trust, be regulated by a due sense of the necessity of order and moderation in their proceedings. To the consideration of this important question the attention of Parliament must necessarily again be called at the opening of the ensuing session; and you may be assured of my unaltered desire to promote its settlement, by such improvements in the representation as may be found necessary for securing to my people the full enjoyment of their respective rights, which, in combination with those of the other orders of the state, are essential to the support of our free constitution. When his Majesty had concluded the above Speech, the Lord Chancellor, from behind the Throne, declared, by his Majesty's command, that the Parliament would be prorogued till Tuesday, the 22d of November next, and it was prorogued accordingly. The Prorogation is now for only one month, but as the words "for the despatch of business" are not mentioned, another short prorogation of fourteen days may be expected. The attendance from the House of Commons was very numerous.

POLAND. The fortress of Modlin, and every other place of strength occupied by the Polish army, have been surrendered; the patriots have submitted to their giant oppressor, or gone into exile; the country is occupied by Russian hordes; and Poland has fallen, at least for the present. The following address from the patriot General Rybinski, to his fellow-soldiers, must excite in the coldest hearts sentiments of sorrow, indignation, and regret: "ORDER OF THE DAY. Head Quarters, Oct. 4. "The decisive moment is arrived. The enemy has proposed to us humiliating conditions, contrary to the national dignity. It only remains for us to save our honour by rejecting them,—to pass the frontier into the states of his Majesty the King of Prussia, and there to seek an asylum. In our present situation, a prolonged struggle would only draw down great calamities on Poland. We shall lay down the arms great calamities on Poland. We shall lay down the arms which we took up in the sacred cause of the independence and integrity of our native land, protesting against the violations and the abuses of which we are the victims, until Europe, under whose protection we place ourselves, does pronounce definitively on our and our country's fate. If, then, our prayers are not heard; if justice is refused us; if the Monarchs reject our supplications, we will be our avengers; and the stone which closes the sepulchre of Poland will cut off the independence of the nations who are indifferent to our misfortunes. Our

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