



troops... the President... colors... He was assassinated by the brother and son of...

THE ARGUS.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1839.

We were truly disgusted by the general character of those who voted on the side of Messrs. Butler, Kerr, Lightbourn and Hepburn, at yesterday's poll—the vilest...

To how low an ebb were these magnanimous patriots reduced, when they condescended to use such honourable and well qualified tools: scarcely a vote of respectability had they to bolster their credit, while Messrs. Montell, Storr, Taylor and Wood, have not one that will bear the shadow of a doubt.

As it appears to be fashionable, to toast His Excellency in select parties only, we are informed that at a *dejeuner a la fourchette*, given by the four most respectable candidates to represent the town of Nassau to the electors, that the following toast was drunk with unbounded applause:— King William the fourth God bless him, Sir J. C. Smyth God bless him, with four times four.

Cost of the Bourbons.—An estimate has been made of the expense to France of the elder branch of the Bourbons, from 1792 to the month of August, 1830. By this it appears that the cost has been 5,465,725,722 francs, or about £220,000,000, sterling. Among the items, we find the debts of Louis XVIII. and the expenses, 20,000,000; restitution in 1814 of the property of emigrants, 800,000,000; support of the three years' occupation of France by the Allies, 450,000,000; the Spanish war, 400,000,000; indemnity given to the emigrants, 1,000,000,000; marriage of the Duke of Berry, 1,500,000; general expenses of Louis XVIII., 1,000,000; money distributed to the Swiss and other troops who were people in July, 1830, 371,000.

Table with columns for names and numbers, listing various individuals and their associated values.

FREE AND INDEPENDENT

EASTERN DISTRICT OF THE ISLAND OF NEW PROVIDENCE

GENTLEMEN, The flattering testimonials of esteem...

Although, possibly, the task might devolve on those pretensions to your favour my, friends...

It has ever been remarked by statisticians, and surest safety against common enemy, in political combination, and union; and that there is a path for the inroads of such innovators upon our natural rights, than jarring interests and differences, among a body of constituents.

Electors! We have to face certain evils, and our guard will be, a firm and an unconquerable spirit, cumb at once, inseparable ruin; to assure, will, prove ultimately unsuccessful; at least leave an feeling on our minds, of having duly discharged to ourselves, and to our neighbour.

Who among you does not know, that it is the and safest mode of being generous and humane, and the expense of another? And whom among you does not your latest resources, into the vortex of...

Let your motto then be RESISTANCE, until you at least, a pledge of REMUNERATION, well guaranteed, not by the vain promise of some Coleridge Secretary, or his Deputy, who holds his office for a brief period, than to serve the turn of a predominant...

We are, Gentlemen, Your obedient servants GEORGE C. ANDERSON CONRAD DUNCOME NASSAU, 24th December 1831.

TO THE UNBIASED AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF THE ISLAND OF NEW PROVIDENCE

GENTLEMEN, We address 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 had 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 no exertions on our part, shall be wanting to support and maintain, the inherent rights and privileges of an Island.

We leave the honour to be, Gentlemen, Your very obedient servants, JOHN WILDGOOS, HENRY G. ARMBRISTER, NASSAU, December 31st, 1831.

From Bell's Weekly Despatch, October 23d. FRANCE.

The French Papers of Wednesday, which arrived on Friday, contain the concluding discussion, and the final decision, on the Peerage Bill. The Ministers themselves surrendered the chief object of attack, in agreeing to the abolition of the hereditary rights of the Upper Chamber. Their speeches and their votes, it is true, were on the different sides, but the slight skirmishing of their friends declared in favour of their opponents, could not be expected to produce any useful result. Accordingly, thanks to this species of tactics, and to the alarming conduct of the English House of Peers, the minority for the continuance of hereditary legislators was, it will be remembered, only 86, out of an assembly of 410. After the abandonment of the hereditary qualification, the Ministers proposed the reconstruction of the Second Chamber on three principles—namely, that the Peerage should endure for life; that the nomination of the Peers should exist in the Crown; and that their number should be unlimited. On these clauses there were ingrafted no less than 30 amendments, proposing different modes of election instead of the royal...

The Mahanua Argus.

At the period at which we insert this, owing to eighteen voters having been disqualified, on the part of Messrs. Butler, Kerr, Lightbourn, and Hepburn, our friends Messrs. Montell, Storr, Taylor, and Wood, were the successful candidates, and further disqualification of almost a similar number, was most confidently anticipated.

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. 8th November - Thomas Turnbull. 18th - Aphey Wells. 10th December - Capt. S. Ridd. 31st - Felix Casimir Ruby. 2d January - Robert Wier.

Marine List.

PORT OF NASSAU, N. P. ARRIVED. Jan. 5th.—Sloop Forsager, McKenzie, Turks Islands last Barracoa. Flour, Cocoa, and fish, to H. GREENSLADE & Co.

6th Brgt. Constance, Savain, Hayti bound to New York in distress, Mshogany, Hides, Logwood, and Copper, to JOHN STORR. 7th Sloop Hannah & Susan, Evans, Turks Islands Flour, Onions and ship's materials.

SAILED. Jan. 6th.—H. M. schr. Kangaroo, Lt. Hookey, St. Salvador, with troops. The Haytian brigantine Constance, Captain Savain, from Gonavies, (St. Domingo,) for New York, put in here in distress, on Wednesday evening, having been out 60 days, blown of the coast several times, and short of provisions. In a gale, part of the cargo was thrown overboard, and much damage effected to the hull and spars of the vessel.

CHRIST CHURCH PARISH. THE VESTRY

HAVING fixed the assize of BREAD at the rate of 89 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, 3d January, 1832.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, intending to leave this in April next, for the United States, requests all persons having demands against him, to render them; and those indebted, to make payment on or before the 10th February. All accounts remaining unpaid after that date, will be left at the office of G. P. Wood, Esq. for recovery. F. TURNER. January 7th.

FOR SALE.

The House and Premises at present occupied by Mrs. Politier. The House is roomy and convenient, with a large Kitchen and wash house attached, chair house and stabling for three horses, extensive yard and grass piece. The out buildings have been lately thoroughly repaired, and the greater part of the fences have been newly put up. ALSO A tract of Land situated at the Village, containing 250 acres. It is divided by the village-road into two Lots, the western lot being intersected by the new road leading from the village into the Blue hill road. This land will be disposed of in one or three lots. Apply to September 17th. JOHN W. MILLER.

HAVANA.

MRS. HOWARD, Jr. has resumed her BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT, in the Calle de los Oficios, north of the Government House. The very airy and commanding situation of this house should command the attention of all travellers in a warm climate. June 16th.

BY HENRY ADDERLEY.

On Monday next, the 9th instant, AT THE VENDUE HOUSE, At 10 O'clock, A. M. Will be Sold for Cash Superfine Flour, in barrels, Corn in bags, &c. &c. At two Months' 59 firkins Irish Butter, 11 barrels Potatoes, 1000 boxes Soap, 10 hamp. single & double Gloster Cheese, 10 barrels Port & Sherry Wine, 2 hds. choice Brandy, in lots of 5 gallons, And to close Sale, 1 bale white Cottons, 1 case Handkerchiefs, 1 case Serruckers, do 1 Musquito Netting & fancy Check, 1 case fine Irish Linen, 1 case Jaconet Muslin, 2 trunks Ladies' Shoes, January 7th.

BY HENRY ADDERLEY.

On Monday next, the 9th instant, At the Subscriber's wharf, At 11 O'clock, A. M. Will be sold Logwood, Mahogany, old Iron & Copper, A Spar, &c. &c. Terms—CASH. January 7th.

BY HENRY GREENSLADE & CO.

On Monday next, the 9th instant, AT THE VENDUE HOUSE, At 10 O'clock, A. M. Will be Sold, The Cargo of the sloop Forsager, from Turks Islands, consisting of, Superfine & Rye Flour, in barrels, Kits of Salmon, Barrels of Mackerel, Cheese, 1 case Hats, 33 bags Cocoa, AND— 1 case Coffee Mills, Terms immediate CASH. January 7th.

BY HENRY GREENSLADE & CO.

On Monday next, the 9th instant, AT THE VENDUE HOUSE, At 11 O'clock, A. M. Will be sold Superfine Flour, in whole and half barrels, Rice and Corn, in bags, Butter and Candles, Ham, Lard, Onions, Pine Apples, and other Cheese, Clear Pork, in barrels, Pickles, Chesnuts, Stationary, Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Shoes, AND— Potatoes, in hampers and barrels, ALSO— 1 pipe of very superior Cognac Brandy in lots to suit purchasers,—with a variety of other articles. Terms—CASH on delivery. January 7th.

BY JOHNSON & SAUNDERS.

On Monday next, the 9th instant, AT THE VENDUE HOUSE, At 10 O'clock, A. M. Will be sold Superfine Flour, Sugar, Tobacco, Rice, Corn, Soap, Butter, Lard, &c. &c. And At 2 Month's Credit. 1 case Florentine, 1 do. fine Cambrick, 1 do. do. Jaconet Muslin, 1 do. fancy Handkerchiefs, 1 do. Cottons, Chintz, Check, fine white Jean, 1 cask Day and Martin's Blacking, 1 do. Corn Mills, 3 doz. Shovels, 1 do. Paint Oil, in lots to suit purchasers, Kegs Shingling Nails, An assortment of Iron Pots, Ovens, &c. 12 punche. Barbadoes Rum. January 7th.

NOTICE.

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

# The Bahama Argus.

GEORGE BIGGS, Editor.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1832.

VOL. I.—No. 11.

THE BAHAMA ARGUS.  
PUBLISHED SEMI-WEEKLY IN NASSAU, N. P.  
Two Dollars per annum—In advance.



## POETRY.

### THE POET'S BRIDE.

BY MISS PARROK.  
I've heard it told in Eastern tale,  
That at each evening's close,  
The music-breathing nightingale  
Sings to his love, the rose!  
And thus art happy as the flower,  
If the sweet legend's true—  
Who by thy beauty's gentle power  
Hast won thy minstrel too!

The sunflower (sings a gifted bard),  
Soon as the day's begun,  
Turns with a glad and fond regard,  
Forwards to the sun!  
But thou dost boast of more by far  
Than such a nutmeat homage brings:  
For thy young spirit's guiding star  
Not only looks, but sings!  
Thy lip of love may well be mute;  
Thy woman-rapture strong;  
Thine eye is on thy poet's brow,  
Thine ear is with his song!  
Go, thou art blest, if earth can bless;  
If minstrel spell can stay  
The fleeting wings of happiness—  
Go proudly on thy way.

### STANZAS FOR MUSIC.

Thou'rt false to me—thou'rt false to me,  
And pride should teach me to forget;  
But still my heart beats warm for thee—  
I love thee yet, I love thee yet!  
I thought to still  
Each burning thrill,  
I thought to drown each fond regret;  
But ah! my soul  
Forbids control—  
I love thee yet, I love thee yet!  
Still 'midst the gay I'm seen, I'm heard—  
My mother joys to hear me sing;  
But deems that, like the wounded bird,  
I bear the shaft beneath the wing!  
But in my bow,  
I mourn o'er hopes forever set;  
And tears might tell  
How much too well  
I love thee yet, I love thee yet!

From the London Courier, October 26.

**BELGIUM.**  
It will be seen by the subjoined extracts from the Brussels Papers which arrived this morning, that the statement which we were enabled exclusively to make, of the adoption of the decision of the Conference by the King of Belgium and His Ministry, was to the letter correct. The Belgian Government have submitted and recommended to the Chambers. In doing this they have not concealed their regret and dissatisfaction; but they urge the decision on the same ground as that which we took—namely, for it is admitted that the decision is final and irrevocable. For this information, thus conveyed, the members of the Courier were prepared. Several days ago we were authorized to use the same words. The Chambers will do well to adopt the recommendation of the Government. The discussion on this great question has been postponed, but the decision of the Chamber of Representatives will probably be known before the end of the week.

**BRUSSELS, Oct. 22.**  
There was a Council of Ministers yesterday afternoon. The King, by a decree of the 21st, has appointed M. Olympe Van de Weyer, Commissioner, to present to the Chambers, together with the Members of the Council of Ministers, the project of law relative to the twenty-four articles imposed by the Conference at London.  
We learn, that by a decree which received the Royal signature yesterday, a new distribution of the army is to take place; it will consist of two divisions, a reserve division, and the division of East and West Flanders.  
General Gerard dined with the King yesterday, and left Brussels last night. The French Princes left yesterday afternoon.

The Independent says:—"We know at length the final and irrevocable decision of the Conference, to which we must submit on pain, as we hear, of having our ports blockaded, our territory invaded by a Prussian army, and

our treasury subjected to a contribution of 80 millions of florins, to pay the expense of the occupation."

Yesterday morning the 1st ban of the Civic Guard of Mons and Tournay, which was to go to Namur, received orders to proceed immediately to Antwerp.

### CHAMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Sitting of Oct. 21st.

After the journal of the proceedings of yesterday had been read and approved and some other business transacted, M. Rogier asked if any communication from the Government would be made, to which the President replied it was expected for to-morrow, soon after which the Chamber broke up, but the Members had hardly risen, when the Minister for Foreign Affairs sent word that he had a communication to make from the King. The President went to call the Members who remained in the portico in consequence of the rain, and the sitting was resumed, and it was resolved to have an evening sitting at eight o'clock.

### EVENING SITTING.

M. Muelenaers, for Foreign Affairs, ascended the tribune, and said:—"Gentlemen, after having laid before you, in your sitting yesterday, the course followed by the Government in the late negotiations—after having shown you its persevering efforts, followed by results so unexpected, and so contrary to its wishes—there remains for me now, as well as for my Colleagues, who are like myself counsellors of the Crown, a melancholy and painful duty to perform. The fulfilment of this duty we cannot avoid, placed as we are under the law of a necessity which cannot be mistaken, and with which it is impossible to contend, except by subjecting to incalculable chances the present and future welfare of the country, and, perhaps, by sacrificing the two conquests of our revolution—Independence, and Liberty. The treaty of peace determined on, the Conference stipulates, in Articles 3 and 4, cessions of territory in favour of Holland. The Government could not, without its Plenipotentiary to sign this treaty. The 68th article of the Constitution, which says 'No cession nor change, no addition of territory, can take place but by virtue of a law,' formally opposed this, and at the same time pointed out to the Government the course it had to follow. It is to remain faithful to the principles of the Constitution, to fulfil an obligation which it imposes on us, that we came, gentlemen, by the King's orders, to submit to your consideration a project of law authorising the Government to consent to the cessions of territory stipulated in the treaty of peace, and to conclude financial arrangements. Amid the painful sentiments which affect it, the Government will not leave you in ignorance of the motives which have determined it to take on itself the responsibility of the initiative which it now uses. The nation, whose destinies are now to be definitively fixed; and you, Gentlemen, who represent it in this place, shall be acquainted with our thoughts. If ever the courage to speak with frankness was necessary it is now—it is in reference to the weighty interests on which you will have to decide. To be silent, or to dissimulate now would be, I will not say, weakness in a Ministry, but baseness. Yes, gentlemen, the question which the project of law raises, is so weighty that the whole future fate of the country is involved in its solution. If, at another time, proposals like the conditions now imposed on us, had been made to Belgium, the Government might have shrunk from the task which it now performs: it would, perhaps, have said to you, 'Reject these conditions—they are unjust and partial! Depend on the goodness of your cause, in time, if need be, on your arms, to obtain better.' But, gentlemen, this language, which would then have appeared reasonable, because circumstances and facts gave it a force which it would not have derived from itself, is now no longer possible. Since then time has advanced, and Europe has witnessed events, which, by modifying the general policy, could not but influence the question raised by our revolution, and the support which we found in the idea of our strength, and the perhaps more real support which the heroic resistance of the Poles gave to our cause, has wholly abandoned us, Poland, that interesting country, which never had its equal in glory and misfortune, after prodigies of courage, has fallen. Can it be necessary to tell you the influence that its fall must have had on the policy and resolutions of a power, all whose motions were embarrassed by the revolution? But, besides these considerations, there is another which cannot, and must not, escape you. It is, that the question which has been in dispute for this year past is not limited merely to our interests and those of Holland, but that it affects, in many points, the interests of Europe. Our patriotism, our national pride, wounded by the sentence of the arbitrators, who have just decided between Holland and us, may revolt at this intervention of Europe. It is, nevertheless, a fact which we cannot do away with. This fact, besides, is not new; it has its sanction, it has precedence in history. Other people before us have had to submit to the consequences of it. It is not the first time that, whether with or without reason, political expediency, the system of the balance of Europe, have subjected a people, for the general good, to those sacrifices, which are submitted to only from a conviction of the utility of the efforts that might be made to escape them.

The sacrifice which is required of Belgium is of the same nature; its whole excuse, its entire justification, for you who are called on to sanction it by your vote, is in the necessity of the circumstances, whose influence in human affairs is sometimes so powerful that the Statesman cannot avoid it. The Five Powers agree together to support the decisions which they have made, and which they think calculated to guarantee, at the same time, the maintenance of

peace and the European system. This may be an error arising from the feeling of distrust unduly excited in them by regenerated Belgium. We believe it to be so, and you will bear us witness, Gentlemen, that we have neglected nothing to dispel an error so fatal to our interest. Our efforts have not had the expected success, and the determination of the Five Great Powers have interposed between our wishes and the hope of seeing them realised. The Powers (it would be idle to attempt to dissemble it) in concert, and the decisions of the Conference, as the note accompanying the treaty discloses, are final and irrevocable. These words derive especial force from the circumstances and the necessities of the moment. The uncertainty which, for this year past, has involved the affairs of Europe in consequence of the protracted suspense of the Belgian question, cannot be prolonged without leading to the crisis which it is so greatly desired to prevent, and which every day's delay renders more imminent.

It is now for you, Gentlemen, to decide whether what is demanded of us, whether the cessions of territory which are the price at which peace is to be offered to us, can be reconciled—I will not say with the interest of the country (it is partially and violently injured)—I will not say with its affections (no regard has been paid to them)—but with its existence as an independent nation. For, Gentlemen, however melancholy it may be, we have now told you the whole truth. The question is now before you. It is our opinion. It is to be determined whether we will or not, whether we can or not, form an independent nation with the territory, as it will be circumscribed by the stipulations of the treaty.

Gentlemen, we have not concealed from ourselves the objection that may be made against the project of law laid before you. We have especially foreseen the arguments which it will be easy to draw from the condition in which those of our countrymen, of our brethren, will be placed whom the treaty separates from us.

Nobody appreciates better, or shares more warmly, than we do the regret and the grief excited in the soul by those forced separations, which tear from our affections, from our sympathy, those who formed with us only one family, and who so powerfully aided in the conquest of a patrimony which they are not to be allowed to enjoy with us. Far be from us the idea of weakening by our words, a sacrifice, the extent of which we fully comprehended. But placed between our affections and the preponderating interest of the country, having to choose between the abandonment of some of its members and the annihilation of the whole family, our choice has not been free. We have been compelled to enter on the course in which you see us. And may we be allowed to say, that in acting thus, we have reckoned on your suffrages, on the generosity of those of our brethren to whose expatriation we are obliged, unfortunately for ourselves, to subscribe. We said to ourselves, that though frustrated of the hope of having with us a common country, they would not, however from personal motives, desire to draw on Belgium the misfortunes which would accrue to it from resistance to a decree which must be submitted to; that they would not wish to see the country which they quit, to be entirely effaced with them, that there should be no more a Belgium, a Belgic nation. Can we have deceived ourselves, Gentlemen, in ascribing these sentiments to our brethren? No! and we defy the future to refute our words. If recognizing the necessity which presses us, you sanction the project of law which is proposed to you, when the fatal day of separation comes, while they address a painful and sad adieu to this country, which necessity obliges us to abandon, they will—far from wishing for its glory, its prosperity, and its happiness, and confidently relying on its future destiny—they will appeal with us to time and to Providence to reform an injustice which, on our part, allow us, Gentlemen, to repeat it for the last time, we bitterly deplore.

LEOPOLD, KING OF THE BELGIANS.

To all present and to come, greeting.

By the advice of our Council of Ministers, we have charged our Minister of Foreign Affairs to present to the Chambers, in our name, the project of law, the tenour of which follows:—

Considering that, by their acts of 15th October, the Plenipotentiaries of the Five Great Powers, assembled in the Conference at London, were resolved on the basis of a separation between Belgium and Holland; that the treaty containing, according to the declaration of the Plenipotentiaries, the final and irrevocable conditions, is enforced on Belgium and Holland;

Seeing Article 68 of the Constitution, We have, with the common consent of the Chambers, decreed, and we ordain as follows:—

(Only article).—The King is authorized to conclude, and to sign the definitive treaty of separation between Belgium and Holland, agreed to on 15th October, 1831, by the Plenipotentiaries of the Five Great Powers, assembled in Conference at London, under such clauses, conditions, and reserves, as his Majesty shall judge necessary and useful to the interests of the country.

(Signed) LEOPOLD.  
The Ministers of Foreign Affairs, War, Justice, and Finance, D. MUELENAERS,  
DE BROUCKERE,  
RAIKEM,  
COGHEN.

Brussels, Oct. 21.  
After reading this project of law the deepest silence prevailed for some time in the assembly.  
M. A. Rodenbach.—If the report just made to us by

## The Bahama Argus.

From the Liverpool Chronicle, November 5.

We have inserted in another part of our paper, a very ample account from the British Gazette of Thursday, of the disgraceful riots which have occurred in that town. We exceedingly deplore the wild and destructive excesses into which the ignorant and frantic part of the population of Bristol has indulged, not merely on account of the lamentable loss of life and property which these outrages have occasioned, but also because of the tendency they have to injure the good and good cause of reform. But, deprecating as we do, the scenes of violence and bloodshed which have taken place, we are not surprised to find that the indignation and revengeful feelings of an insulted people, becoming too strong to be suppressed by their better judgment, are evinced in this terrible manner, and like the fiery eruptions of a volcano spread ruin and desolation far and wide. Pity is it that Englishmen cannot be persuaded to best for a little with dignified contempt the scorn, the mockery and the falsehoods of the blind and reckless faction who have so long held them in bondage, and who, in despite of every proof to the contrary, continue to represent them as being in love, with their chains. It is, however, scarcely to be believed that the less intellectual, the uneducated and the lower classes of society, possessed of strong passions, and little accustomed to reason and to reflect upon consequences, should always eagerly endure the provoking treatment of such individuals as he whose appearance in Bristol has awakened the vengeance of which he could not fall to be the object. One movement in favour of reform was made after another, petition after petition was sent, until almost every city and hamlet in the country had testified its feelings and desires on the subject, and yet the voice of the nation was constantly opposed by that of Sir Charles Wetherell, and his feeble breath was everlastingly and ridiculously sent forth as a counter current to drive before it the hurricane of public opinion. This false and irritating assertions that no reform was wanted, and that a resuscitation in the sentiments of the people had taken place, were incessantly advanced, notwithstanding the clearest and most abundant evidence that the very reverse of this was the case, until the people perceived that their labour was doomed to be as fruitless as that of the fabled Sisyphus. Having heard so little of Sir Charles for so long a time past, we had almost flattered ourselves into the belief that his conduct would only be viewed with silent contempt by the country, and that whatever he might appear he would only be considered to be unworthy of notice. No man could doubt for a moment of his extreme unpopularity, and even he himself must have been aware that he was an object of general execration. We cannot hesitate, therefore, in pronouncing all the circumstances connected with his journey to Bristol to have been exceedingly fool-hardy, and to have been well calculated, if they were not intended, to produce the lamentable consequences which ensued. If he had entered the city in a quiet and unobtrusive manner, he might, if discreetly all, have escaped with the unwelcome greeting of a few hisses and groans; but it could scarcely fail to excite the indignation of the populace to see him come among them with all the pomp and parade of a public procession, surrounded by a host of the menials of office, guarded by a posse of Tory constables, and defying the vengeance which would otherwise have slumbered, or merely been expressed like the harmless grumbling of the distant thunder. Any person gifted with a moderate sprinkling of common sense might have perceived that it was a most unlikely mode of preserving the peace of the city to make such pompous preparations for the "safe-conduct" of this obnoxious individual, and to call forth so many Tory hirelings, "dressed in a little brief authority" to play off their fantastic tricks at the expense of their fellow-citizens, and by exhibiting all "the insolence of office," provoke the populace to retaliate with deeds of outrage and violence. These and other considerations go far to convince us of the propriety of forming from amongst the middle classes of society, associations for the protection of persons and property. We consider some measure of this kind to be necessary, because the general peace of the country is endangered by two parties whose motions we cannot watch too narrowly, and whose endeavours we cannot too strongly resist.

The haughty presumption of the anti-reformers has, on more than one occasion, been followed by the most riotous and destructive consequences, and we fear that, unless the means to which we have referred, of some others equally efficient, be adopted to prevent such occurrences in future, they may also take place in other parts of the kingdom, through the agency of that foolish pride, and insolent daring by which Sir Charles Wetherell and his co-partners are so much distinguished. To the disgrace of humanity, he is considered, that we have reason to suppose, that many of the old and bigoted Tories delight in these scenes, which every well constituted mind must deplore, and have their emissaries at work endeavouring to excite public anarchy and confusion. Could they but succeed in producing an insurrection—accompanied with its never failing concomitant, the destruction of life and property—in some of our provincial towns, and then get the military to shoot and stab down a number of the guilty and innocent together, they imagine that the Government would be speedily embroiled with the people, that the steadfastness of the King would give way, and that a general desire would arise for the continuance of "things as they have been" in preference to a reform obtained at the expense of so much preliminary turbulence and bloodshed. To connect the desperate and wicked machinations of such infernal wretches, it has been deemed advisable in several parts of the country to form "political unions," and the organization of "civic guards," is strongly recommended. But there is another, and no less dangerous, class of individuals whom the supporters of the present administration, and their system of reform, most sternly and fearlessly oppose. We allude to those demagogues who, having no stake in society, can lose

nothing, but expect to gain much, by revolution. It is well known that multitudes of these wretches are busied in inflaming the minds of lower orders with seditious harangues about fiscal rights and privileges, the concession of which would effect the speedy destruction of our noble constitution. It is essentially necessary to thwart the interested designs of such incendiaries. We know that, in the manufacturing districts particularly, the "Union of the Trades" is alarmingly extensive; and when we consider the influence which some of these "radical orators" possess over their fellow-operatives, there is much reason to fear that, in these times of popular excitement, the frame-work of society should be broken to pieces by the brute force of such combinations. The military, it may be imagined, are sufficient to repress every attempt at rebellion; but if insurrections were to come to such a crisis, the conflict would be awful. The soldiery, from being occasionally called upon, in the discharge of their duty, to act against the populace, are naturally regarded by the latter with suspicion and dislike, and these feelings are exceedingly likely, in circumstances like the present, to beget the demonstrations of actual hostility. The association of a number of respectable citizens, on the other hand, for the preservation of the public peace, possesses a moral influence which can never be acquired by any other agency. Were our mechanics and labourers to see their employers, and others in the same rank in life, united for the purpose of supporting the throne and the constitution, and, at the same time, of promoting a "full and effectual reform" of existing abuses, and of preventing the out-breaking of tumult and disorder, the agitator would soon find, with Otello, his occupation to be gone, and the great object of national desire would be accomplished by peaceable and constitutional means.

From the London Courier, November 3.

In No. 91 of the Quarterly Review which is just published, there is one of the most ingenious burlesques on cholera that ever emanated from the press. It beats the *Lions of Mysore*, at the Adelphi Theatre, hollow. But the satire is so keen, so fine-edged, that nineteen in twenty of the community will take it for solemn instead of mock tragedy. We can only allude, in this short notice, to a few of the prominent features of this exquisite *equivoque*. It sets out with a parody (*chant lugubre*) on the dirty habits of the English, as compared with their continental neighbours—deplores the fact of there being only one Board of Health instead of five thousand—and then goes on to propose a train of remedies or preventives of cholera. We must have a Board of Health in every town and village—may, in every district of a town; the whole population must be organized, "including magistrates, medical officers, attendants on the sick, commissaries, conveyers, and buryers of the dead—all prepared to be separated from the community"!!! The householders are to be prepared for "a great addition to the poor-rates." Hospitals are to be erected in the outskirts of every town and village—"burial places are to be inclosed and furnished with stores of lime," "every thing is to be done," "to insure a lavish abundance of water every where"—and "there should be depots of medicine (including wine and brandy) of line in every district of the town"!!! Families are to hold themselves in readiness for immediate flight, and the civil power should be prepared to take charge of the houses and property which are left behind"!!! "The people must be saved in spite of themselves." "All vagabonds, beggars, and old chiselmen must disappear." "The least semblance of a crowd must not be tolerated." "All public stages must be open ones." "The more that go out of town the better—but none must go unless they have the means of conveyance, and know whether they are going." "None must move" without the licence of the District Board, and they that do must submit to travel under regulations of the strictest kind"!!! "They who deal in articles of luxury would do well to secure their goods in time." "There should be Lazarettoes out of every town, and care must be taken "that families of the same class, or of the same name, be placed together, and that families thus secluded shall abstain from all intercourse with the city." "Finally, a most painful and thorough examination and purification of all infected houses must be enforced on the disappearance of the pest."

These are a few of the regulations which the *Quarterly Review* enunciates in the most apparently serious manner, but which intelligent persons will perceive to be a bitter irony. "The best of the mock 'Code Sanitaire' is yet to come. First, all houses are to be disinfectured, and the furniture is to be put in some stable or out-house. Secondly, we are to "get rid of all superfluous domestics," and to take care that those whom we retain are to have no communication with their neighbours. Thirdly, we are to strip-pare of furniture one or two rooms for the infirm—"the nearer the door, the more distant from the apartments of the healthy, the better." "To these alone must the physician and the police inspector have access." Fourthly, we are to provide ourselves with "hot and vapour baths; wines (especially good port and sherry), brandy, opium, calomel, mustard, linseed meal, cayenne, and a case of lancets"!!! Fifthly, "all letters and supplies of food must be received from the police messengers and purveyors, with the precautions adopted in Lazarettoes. They must be drawn up to a window of the first floor, by means of a rope, having a yard of chain and an iron pail attached to it." "The physician should carry a phial of chloride with him wherever he goes. His hand, and then sponged with the solution of chloride."—*Quarterly Review*, p. 266, 273.

Many of our readers will suppose that we have been scrupulously; but a still greater number, who read the article in the *Quarterly*, will believe that reviewer to be serious. In every point of view, however, the writer will

find, in the end, that he has outwitted himself, (which, in charity, we hope he is), his earlier refusal—if in earnest, the unbounded consequences of danger, and the monstrous, insane, and preposterous decay of the proposed remedy, will cover him with ridicule, disgrace, and execration, so long as his lucubrations shall be remembered by his readers.

### PORTUGAL.

We understand that the Marquis Palmella, who has over to England for the purpose of taking the command of the expedition fitting out against the despot of Portugal. The Portuguese officers, both in this country and in other ports by a fixed period, where the sea-of-war will be their operations against Portugal will soon commence.

The accounts from Lisbon, of the 14th ult., were of information had been received, that the Constitutional Army in Terceira consists of from ten to twelve thousand men, and it was expected that, on the 15th, the fleet was going to take all Portuguese shipping they met. Their operations against Portugal will soon commence.

The German papers state that a large Russian force has marched to reinforce the troops in the principality of Wallachia and Moldavia.

### INDIA.

We have received Calcutta papers of the 15th ult. They state, that for some time an epidemic had prevailed in that presidency. It seems to be quite a new disease, and therefore, is not described by name, but only by its symptoms, which are anorexia, oppression of the chest, racking pains in the limbs, and, in some cases, very fever. It is, however, of easy cure, and no fatal result from it are mentioned.

### BRAZIL.

The accounts from Pernambuco are of the 18th ult. On the 14th the military in the place, amounting to about 1000 men, mutinied against their commander, assembled in groups, and immediately commenced pillaging the place. They continued the greatest excess until the 17th, when the citizens took up arms and fought with them, killing about 250 of the soldiery. The King's citizens is stated at only 20 to 30 men; the latter succeeded in making the whole military force prisoners, when the English packet left the port. The local authorities had not decided on the final destination of the mutineers, but it was understood they would be sent to Rio Janeiro. The loss of the English merchants and storekeepers' property to be very serious. The towns plundered in Brazil are Boa Vista, San Antonio, and Recife. No English house had been attacked.

In some villages in the neighbourhood of Yanaes cholera has been deprived of its usual fatal character, means of emetics, and by maintaining the heat of the premises.

At Berlin, the cholera continues to increase; on the 18th ult. the total number of cases up to that day was 18, and of deaths 974. By the *Austrian Observer* of the 18th ult. it appears that the number of cases of cholera in Vienna to the 15th was 2353, and of deaths 1070. The faculty in Germany have come to a unanimous decision, that the cholera with them is not contagious. This disease makes comparatively little progress in Hamburg. The number of cases is not great, and but the dissolute and filthy are attacked. The rest of the part of the population appear to regard the disease with very little apprehension.

The cholera morbus, after making great havoc among the pilgrims at Mecca, has reached Cosair and Suez, both of which places it is raging in the most destructive manner.

By accounts from St. Petersburg of the 13th ult. it appears that the cholera morbus had broken out again at Cronstadt; and that, on the 27th and 28th of September (old style), fourteen new cases had occurred there. On these, six cases had ended fatally. The disease continued to linger at St. Petersburg, and apprehensions were entertained that it was raging again at Archangel.

Political unions in favour of Reform, are gaining great fact in the United Kingdom. It is feared they are likely to prove fruitful sources of dissension amongst those they are specially intended to unite.

### FOR SALE—At this office.

Bills of Lading,  
Bills of Exchange,  
Bills of Sale,  
Manifests of Cargoes,  
Blank Forms for the Custom House,  
Leases and Releases,  
General Court Writs,  
General Court Executions,  
Inferior Court Writs,  
Subpœna Writs,  
Subpœna Tickets,  
Police Summonses,  
Police Permits,  
Police Warrants,  
Militia Warrants,  
Bills of Sale for Vessels,  
Mortgages (with bonds),  
Warrants of Attorney to Confess Judgment,  
Attorney's Warrants,  
Arbitration Bonds,  
Apprentice Indentures,  
Powers of Attorney,  
Obligation Bonds, &c. &c. &c.  
N. B.—Job Printing executed with neatness and dispatch, upon good paper, and on moderate terms.  
January 4, 1832.