



the coroners and the crowd, all alike fell without a murmur; and friends who hesitated in one short minute in close embrace, at rest and peace with each other for ever. The battle raged with the utmost fury the whole day; positions were taken and retaken; men fought hand to hand till towards sunset; then it was that the French, after struggling to the last, began a rapid retreat, leaving several hundreds of dead and dying on the field, with all their baggage and material. The British troops triumphantly entered the town; the victory was complete. Thanks were due to N— for the assistance he had afforded by his valuable information; but alas! fate ordained he should not be conscious of the result of his exertions: he lived not to enjoy the proud feeling the glory of this day would have given him. When the returns were sent in, poor N— was amongst the killed, and by inquiries during almost the whole day, and it was not till nearly the close of it that a fatal bullet carried its billit. Thus ended the short but brilliant career of one alike distinguished as an ornament to his profession as he was for his private virtues. Peace to his remains!

# THE ARGUS.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1832.

"FANTAS" was received at too late a period for publication to-day, but shall appear in our next. We are rather surprised at its not having reached us earlier, as it is dated three days back; and what is also singular, has had the seal cut open. We think it necessary to state this, for our correspondent's information.

## SCRUTINY.

The Scrutiny upon the poll of the Western Election, was held at the usual place, in the Western District, on Thursday last, when, after several votes had been examined, further enquiry was relinquished by the Council on the part of Messrs. Wilgoos and Armbrister; and Messrs. James Malcolm and Henry M. Williams, were declared duly elected.

Yesterday afternoon, H. M. schooner Kangaroo, Lieut. Hokey, Commander, arrived from St. Salvador, with the flagstaff of the "insurrection" at the plantation of the Hon. Joseph Hunter; with several other slaves, as witnesses. We understand every thing was quiet when the Kangaroo left.

We stated in our last, that a deputation from the inhabitants had waited upon His Excellency the Governor, to request him to use such measures as might by him be deemed most proper for maintaining public tranquillity, but that we had not seen His Excellency's reply: it, however, made its appearance in the Royal Gazette, and, at once, convinced us, why we had not received a copy for publication—for nothing could be less satisfactory to the public, or less calculated to answer the object of the application to the Executive, than the Governor's reply upon this occasion. He was requested to endeavour, by the authority vested in him, to allay the excitement existing at present among the Blacks; and he reads the gentlemen of the deputation, a lecture upon their own conduct, accuses them of having treated even the most respectable of the coloured class in a way not "calculated to inspire them with sentiments of regard, and good will," and, in plain terms, tells the black and coloured gentry, that they have just cause for acting as they do; and it must, therefore, depend entirely upon the conduct of the whites, themselves, whether they are to continue their unlawful riots, or be peaceable and orderly.

We shall take a retrospective view of the state of public excitement, from the day on which the town Election was held, and leave it to the dispassionate of both parties, to determine with whom the disgraceful occurrences of Tuesday evening, originated. Perhaps it may be as well to preface our remarks by stating, that the disputes between the Legislature and the Governor—in which, the former was supported by the white population, generally, of these Islands, and the latter by the coloured class—had the effect of inflaming all that jealousy and hatred, which has always existed between the two colours, and had only, heretofore, been partially smothered. Sir J. C. Smyth had, long previous to these disputes, become obnoxious to the slave-owning part of the community, and the rupture with the House of Assembly, rose entirely out of a question of this description, not having the slightest reference to the free coloured population, who were always treated by the whites with that civility, to which their own conduct entitled them. It may be said, that the conduct of the whites, in refusing to sit upon Juries with men of colour about this time, was the means of reviving the jealousy of the latter, and causing them to look upon the former with enmity; but we contend, that if the conduct of the white Juries is impartially viewed, there will appear to have been no good grounds for any such feeling.

We are here governed by laws enacted by a local Legislative body, formed of persons, who, by their wealth, respectability, and personal influence, are supposed to be the leading characters in the Colony. These persons form, also, a majority of our Grand Jury. The privileges of a Legislative body, are guarded with the greatest care, and the slightest attempt of a superior power to infringe upon those liberties, is opposed with the greatest energy, and warmth. Will any one be surprised, then, that our Grand Jury should have protested against the novel proceeding of summoning men to sit as Jurors, who had never before enjoyed that privilege, when many of them were also Legislators, and, as such, looked upon the conduct of His Excellency, in directing those persons to be so summoned, without first applying to them to pass a law, as an invasion of their rights? And will any candid person assert, that in persisting in their opposition till a law of the country is passed, giving coloured persons this privilege, they wish to prevent such of this class as are capable of duly exercising the duties, from being admitted to do so? The very circumstance of several suits, in which whites were concerned, having been tried before a Jury composed entirely of coloured persons, at the last term of the General Court, and also since, in the Inferior Court, will contradict any such assertion.

If, therefore, the coloured population of these Islands permitted any unkind feeling to harbour in their breasts against the whites, on this account, they were misled, and we have no doubt, they will find it so ere long. They have been made the dupes of a designing party, who, finding that the present Governor would meet with nothing but opposition from the white inhabitants, with whom their own credit is irretrievably gone, have set themselves to work secretly, by falsehood, misrepresentation, calumny and arguments, to inflame their passions in the Governor's cause, and to excite a hostile feeling to his opposers. Why did the coloured persons attend the late Election? Why did they not stick to the resolution (which, perhaps, was a laudable one) of not exercising the elective franchise till granted them upon a more equal footing? We answer, they were persuaded to come to the poll. An improper construction was designedly placed upon the wording of the law, and they were led, blindfold, to the poll, by the persons for whom they voted.

Those four gentlemen, or those of them who took the most active part in that Election, have been guilty of gross, dishonourable deceit, and to them must be attributed the serious troubles which have occurred since. They buoyed up the coloured persons with false ideas of a privilege, to an extent which the law did not give them. They were told that they had a right to value their property, real or personal, at whatever they pleased, without any reference to the appraised valuation—that is, if one possessed a house worth one hundred dollars, he might value it at one thousand, and conscientiously take the oath of qualification. If another had a chest of tools, which, when new, might have cost him fifty dollars, he might, in the same way, value them at five hundred dollars.—These must have been arguments made use of to the more ignorant—for we cannot for one moment believe, that those who are intelligent men, or are in any way educated, could be deceived into a belief of any thing so much at variance with the dictates of common sense.

The more intelligent were deceived by a sophister, whose arguments are the most futile, and, if the same are made use of at the Scrutiny, were grounded upon a quibble, similar to the old "horse-chestnut, and chestnut-horse." We, therefore, feel convinced, that the mortification caused by having their votes erased from the poll by the Scrutineers, assisted by the excitement always attending a contested Election, (which was displayed by bursts of passion from a few), together with the loud and angry evening discussions upon a subject, on which they had received the most inflammatory and libellous address that was ever uttered in this town, particularly before an audience such as that present at the Scrutiny, were the primary causes of the disturbances on Tuesday evening; and those who worked upon, and deceived the coloured voters, are principally to blame; and, if they have a conscience, they must feel it. Numerous arguments could be advanced, to show the more thinking part of the coloured class the impolicy of their late conduct; and it must be obvious to every one, that had the same violence been shown by the whites, which we have been personally witness to at night, for near a fortnight past, on their part, the most ruinous consequences would have followed. They must remember, that many of them depend almost entirely upon the whites for support in their several professions and that the whole would suffer materially by any collision. The interests of the two classes are so intermingled, that any thing calculated to injure one party, must also injure the other, in an equal degree.

We are glad to observe, that since the disturbances on Tuesday evening, many of the most respectable have come forward to assist in preserving the public peace, by volunteering as Special Constables, and by the means of quieting the minds of the excited, we suppose, they are influential. We cannot, however, too severely animadvert upon the address of Mr. Lewis Kerr, to the Scrutineers, and the present alarming excitement of the Black population, serious injury to the lives and property of the whites, is in contemplation, and to request that His Excellency will be pleased, not only to take means for the restoration of the peace, but to allay the present alarm and excitement, now existing amongst the black population. We are, however, not without our fears, that all the mischief he is so ungratefully plotting upon his own head. We are certain he has some one who will be involved in the general ruin, and for whom he should have a proper regard.

## TO THE EDITOR OF THE BAHAMA ARGUS.

Mr. Editor,—I must take shame to myself, as a Gentleman, preventing me, as a Militia officer, from wearing my uniform, should I please to do so, my full military dress, or whether, like an automaton, as it were, am only to form part of a pageant, to contribute to the ostentation, or any childish feeling of a great man, the reason for thus appealing to you, has arose from the reason you perceived a constable parading our town, in a flashy sabre in his hands, which, upon enquiry, I learned had been taken by the Police Magistrate, from the Captain Greenlade, of the Light Infantry Company, who, during the insurrectionary movements of the night last, had accoutred himself, to be in readiness to create disturbance, but to accomplish and maintain that there was urgent necessity, none but the incompetent among us will deny, the Light Infantry Company was well called upon, and was always supposed to be in readiness. Had the attention of the Police Magistrate been directed towards the gangs of lawless blacks, passing and repassing his very door, for several nights previous to the alarming and disgraceful occurrence of Tuesday night, from dusk until midnight, and all armed with bludgeons, and circumstance altogether unusual—he would then have been performing a duty which might have entitled him to some commendation. We all here know, and understand the conduct of this man; but will it not astonish you, when it is known, that a prodigious mass of food, and savage yells struck terror into the hearts of all who were collected at the front gate of the enclosure around Government House, and reaching almost the door of the peace officer's residence, was permitted, for a brief time, to remain unmolested, until two gentlemen paid a visit, and then shortly after the dispersion of this mob, he re-assembled within fifty yards of the palace of the Magistrate of the colony, extending itself in different ramifications, from one end of the street to the other, also in front of the Police Magistrate's residence, and an attempt made to disperse them, with two other gentlemen called upon him for that purpose, and no official aid was even then taken, until he obtained permission from Government House, to use the main guard. I am a Magistrate, and, perhaps, may not know the duties of the station; but had I been one, and could not with the aid of hand, put an end to so alarming a riot, I should not have applied to no man on earth for permission to call upon the military, but, of right, as I conceive, would have commanded that aid.

When we either see, or hear of the conduct of an officer in high authority, by comparison, we may find reason either to rejoice at, or to deplore our situation. Upon a less alarming occasion than that which occurred on Tuesday evening last, the conduct of Sir James Lyell, flashed upon my recollection.—"I WILL BE THE FIRST TO BE AMONG YOU." So would have said, and have said, I read until I have it by heart, the reply of His Excellency the Governor, to the communication made to him yesterday by the deputation of gentlemen, who waited upon him, and I can see nothing relevant to that communication. I would not for the world insinuate, but that His Excellency intended, by that reply, every thing for the best; still, it appears to me to be calculated to promote the very reverse of what it is pretended to recommend—the regard and good will between two descriptions of inhabitants. The attempt from another quarter which is now sedulously exercised, to create breaches, will, if it succeeds in the least, have but temporary effect; the good sense of the respectable part of the one description, will bring to their recollection, that some of those who now pretend to be their friends, were always their most determined enemies; and that any apparent alteration on their sentiments, has for its object, some sinister, interested motive; and it will also occur, to them, that what they have at present obtained, has been through the means of those, who the designing are attempting (frankly, I trust,) to raise up against them feelings of distrust and enmity.

## AGRICULTURE.

From the Royal Gazette, and Bahama Advertiser. PUBLIC MEETING. At a Meeting convened at the Court House on Wednesday the 11th January 1832, at the request of many of the Inhabitants, to consider the propriety of a deputation being appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Governor, for the purpose of informing His Excellency, that for the last two nights, a number of men and women had paraded the public streets of this Town, armed with various weapons, threatening the lives of the white Inhabitants, and

the destruction of several individuals, two of whom were maimed; James Sprou, Esq. being unanimously called to the chair: His Excellency, that a deputation be appointed to wait upon His Excellency, to represent to His Excellency that, the present alarming excitement of the Black population, serious injury to the lives and property of the whites, is in contemplation, and to request that His Excellency will be pleased, not only to take means for the restoration of the peace, but to allay the present alarm and excitement, now existing amongst the black population.

We are, however, not without our fears, that all the mischief he is so ungratefully plotting upon his own head. We are certain he has some one who will be involved in the general ruin, and for whom he should have a proper regard.

## JOHN STORR, Chairman.

His Excellency was pleased to make the following reply to the Deputation: GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Nassau, 11th January 1832.

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.

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NAMES OF PERSONS ABOUT TO OBTAIN TICKETS FOR DEPARTURE.

18th November	Apley Wells.
10th December	Capt. S. Ridd.
31st January	Felix Casimir Ruby
3d January	Robert Wier.
9th "	Thomas Turnbull.
12th "	Elizabeth Barry.

## Marine List.

## PORT OF NASSAU, N. P.

ARRIVED.

Jan. 12th	Schr. Pomona, Miller,	Bermuda
" 13th	Am. sloop Friends, Curhman,	Key West
" 13th	H. M. schr. Kangaroo, Lt. Hokey,	St. Salvador

CLEARED.

Jan. 10th	Little Turk,	Turks Islands
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## CHRIST CHURCH PARISH.

HAVING fixed the assize of BREAD at the rate of 99 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 tender 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.

## NOTICE.

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

## 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.

## FOR SALE.

The House and Premises at present occupied by Mrs. Poitier. 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.

## FOR SALE.

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.

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## The Bahamas Argus.



## BY HENRY GREENSLADE & CO.

On Monday next, the 16th instant, AT THE VENDUE HOUSE, At 10 O'clock, A. M. Will be Sold, Superfine Flour, in barrels, Rice and Corn, in bags, 1 case fresh Mustard, 1 ditto Sallit, Sausages, Crackers, Bales of Tobacco, Cheese, 1 hhd. Loaf Sugar, 1 chest Hyson Tea, 10 trusses Hay, Earthenware, &c. &c. ALSO— 1 pipe Brandy, in lots to suit purchasers, AND— 2000 Staves, LIKEWISE— 75 bushels Guinea Corn, with reserve. Terms—CASH on delivery. January 14th.

## BY HENRY ADDERLEY.

On Monday next, the 16th instant, AT THE VENDUE HOUSE, At 10 O'clock, A. M. Will be Sold, Fresh superfine Flour, in barrels and half barrels, Sugar, in barrels, Coffee, in bags, Rice and Corn, in ditto, Barrels Potatoes and Onions, Irish Pork, in barrels, Barrels and hds. Molasses, Loaf Sugar, Dry Goods, &c. &c. Terms—CASH. ALSO— At three months' Credit, Immediately after the sale at the Vendue House, At the residence of Mr. Peter Johnson, in Church Street, All his Household furniture, &c. &c. January 14th.

## BY JOHNSON & SAUNDERS.

On Monday next, the 16th instant, AT THE VENDUE HOUSE, At 10 O'clock, A. M. Will be Sold, Superfine fresh Flour, Rice, Corn, Butter, Lard, Soap, Tobacco, Dry Goods, &c. A few lots Y. P. Plank, AND— 47 bales Cotton Wool, Terms—CASH. January 14th.

## BY HENRY GREENSLADE & CO.

On Monday next, the 16th instant, AT THE VENDUE HOUSE, At 11 O'clock, A. M. Will be Sold, That extensive lot of land situate on the Hill, with all the buildings thereon, late the property of Mr. Thomas Whewell, containing, by admeasurement, 150 feet by 128 feet. Terms—6 months Credit, on giving security, if required. January 11th.

## BY HENRY GREENSLADE & CO.

On Monday next, the 23d instant, AT THE VENDUE HOUSE, At 12 O'clock, M. Will be sold The following property, viz. A House and Lot, situate in Culmer Street. The lot is inclosed by a substantial Stone Wall; the out buildings are in good condition. ALSO— One other Lot, on the corner of Bay and Devaux's Street, adjoining the Lot occupied by Mr. Alexander Finlayson. AND— Another Lot, situate at the head of Union Street, on which there is a Stone Quarry. LIKEWISE— A tract of Land on Hog Island, containing about 50 acres, well known by the name of the Ship-yard. Terms, three months' Credit, on giving security. January 14th.

## BY HENRY GREENSLADE & CO.

On Monday next, the 23d instant, AT THE VENDUE HOUSE, At 12 O'clock, M. Will be sold A tract of Land, situate on Grand Bahama, containing 220 acres. Further particulars will be made known at the sale. January 14th.

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# The Bahama Argus.

GEORGE BIGGS, Editor.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1832.

VOL. I--No. LIII.

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



## POETRY.

### KING CANUTE AND HIS NOBLES.

Canute was by his nobles taught to fancy,  
That by a kind of Royal acromancy,  
He had the power old ocean to controul;  
Down rushed the Royal Dane upon the strand,  
For soot he put his Majesty in hand,  
And issued like a Solomon, command!  
Poor soul!

"Go back, ye waves! ye blustering rogues!" quoth he,  
"Tear not your Lord and master, sea."  
"Far by my power almighty, if you do,"  
Then starting vengeance, out he held a stick,  
"Vowing to drive old ocean to Old Nick,"  
Should he e'er wet the latchet of his shoe,

Old sea returned—the monarch fierce rushed on,  
And look'd as if he'd drive him from the land,  
But sea not caring to be put upon,  
Made for a moment, a bold stand.

Not only made a stand, did Mister Ocean,  
But to his honest waves he made a motion,  
And bid them give the King a hearty trimming,  
The order seem'd, a deal the waves to tickle,  
For soot they put his Majesty in pickle,  
And set his Royalties, like geese, a swimming.

All hands aloft, with one tremendous roar,  
Boon did they make him wish himself on shore,  
His head and ears most handsomely they dous'd;  
Just like a porpoise with one general shout,  
The waves so tumbled the poor King about,  
No nabstapst e'er was half so souse'd.

At length, to land he crawl'd, a half-drown'd thing,  
Laid more like a crab, than like a King,  
And found his courtiers making rack faces,  
But what said Canute to the Lords and gentry,  
Who hailed him from the water, on his entry,  
All trembling for their lives, or places?

"My Lords and Gentlemen! By your advice,  
I've had with Mr. Sea a pretty bustle,  
Mistreatment from my foe not over nice,  
Just made a jest for every shrimp and muscle.

A pretty trick, for one of my dominion,  
My Lords, I thank you for your great opinion,  
You'll tell me, perhaps, I've only lost one game,  
And bid me try another—for the rubber;  
Permit me, to inform you all, with shame,  
That you're a set of knaves, and I'm a lubber.

From the London Morning Herald.

### BRUSSELS AND GERMAN PAPERS.

BRUSSELS, October 21.  
The treaty, consisting of 24 articles, concluded by the Conference of London, on the affairs of Holland and Belgium, was laid, on the 20th, before the Chamber, by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs. It was accompanied with a preliminary of the Five Powers to the Plenipotentiary of Belgium.

In reviewing the Plenipotentiary of Belgium to sign the articles, of which mention has been already made, the undersigned will observe—

1. That the articles will have all the force and value of a convention between the Belgic Government and the Five Powers.

2. That the Five Powers are to guarantee their execution.

3. That, once accepted by the two parties, they are to be inserted word for word in a direct treaty between Belgium and Holland, and which will contain, notwithstanding the stipulations relative to the peace and amity which subsist between the two countries and their Sovereigns.

4. That this treaty, signed under the auspices of the Conference of London, shall be placed under the formal guarantee of the Five Powers.

5. That the articles in question shall form a whole, and shall not be separated.

6. Finally, that they contain the final and irrevocable decisions of the Five Powers, which, with one common accord, are resolved to effect, (a *cameris*) themselves the full and entire acceptance of the aforesaid articles by the above party which shall reject them.

The undersigned take this opportunity of offering to the Plenipotentiary of Belgium the assurance of their very high consideration.

(Signed)  
ESTERHAZY, BULOW,  
WESSEMBERG, LIEVEN,  
TALLEYRAND, MATUSCHEWITZ,  
PALMERSTON.

The Treaty consists of 24 articles—  
1. The Belgic territory, by this article, is to be composed of the provinces of South Brabant, Liege, Namur,

Hainaut, Western Flanders, Eastern Flanders, Antwerp, and Limburg, as made part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in 1825, with the exception of the districts of the Prince of Limburg pointed out by article 4.

The Belgic territory will comprise, besides, the part of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg indicated in article 2.

2. His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, Grand Duke of Luxembourg, consents, that in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg the limits of the Belgic territory shall be such as they are hereafter described.

[The remainder of the article traces the line of frontier.]

3. His Majesty, the King of the Netherlands, Grand Duke of Luxembourg, shall receive, for the cessions made in the preceding Article, a territorial indemnity in the province of Limburg.

[This article then points out the limits of this indemnity.]

5. The article stipulates for the arrangement of the ceded territory with the Germanic Confederation.

6. Pending these territorial arrangements the parties are to resign for ever all pretensions to the ceded parts, and Commissioners from Belgium and Holland are to assemble as soon as possible in Maestricht, to mark out the boundaries.

7. Belgium, in the limits pointed out by these articles, will form an independent and perpetually neutral State.

8, 9, and 10. These articles regulate the navigation of the rivers of Flanders, of the Scheldt, and of the canals which traverse both countries, on a system of perfect equality.

11. Leaves free commercial communication by Maestricht and Sittard.

12. Regulates the continuation of all new canals henceforward made.

13. From the 1st of January 1832, Belgium is to be charged a debt of 8,400,000 florins of annual rent; and the article regulates the transfer of the capital which is henceforward to form a portion of the Belgic national debt.

14. Regulates the payment of the expenses incurred by Holland since November 1, 1830, which Belgium is to reimburse in three instalments—on the 1st of January, the 1st of April, and the 1st of July, 1832.

16. Refers to public works, as canals, roads, &c., which are to belong to the country in which they are situated.

18, 19, 20. The inhabitants of both countries are to be allowed two years to dispose of their property, &c., if inclined to transfer their domicile from one country to the other.

21. A general amnesty for past political offences.

22. All pensions and salaries to be discontinued according to the laws in force before November 1, 1830.

23. All claims to be examined by a mixed Commission of Liquidation.

24. Immediately after the exchange of the Treaty of Intervention between the two parties, the necessary orders shall be sent to the Commandants of the respective armies for the evacuation of the territories, cities, towns, and places which change domination. The Civil Authorities in them will at the same time receive the necessary orders for the surrender of their territories, cities, towns, and places to the Commissioners who shall be appointed for that effect on one part and the other. This evacuation and surrender shall be so effected that they may be completed within 15 days, or sooner if it can be done.

(Signed)  
ESTERHAZY, BULOW,  
WESSEMBERG, LIEVEN,  
TALLEYRAND, MATUSCHEWITZ,  
PALMERSTON.

The answer of the Belgic Plenipotentiary was read; it merely stated that the 24 articles exceeded his instructions, and the basis of the preliminaries.

The reading of the 24 articles excited great and long agitation; but nothing in the way of discussion thereon took place.

Adjourned at half-past two till to-morrow (Friday).

Private Correspondence of the Morning Herald.

BRUSSELS, October 21.  
The Minister for Foreign Affairs communicated yesterday to the two Chambers the preliminaries of peace, as agreed on by the Conference of London. I have enclosed them for you, as well as his report and the official notes which accompanied the treaty. The Belgians are dissatisfied with the decision of the five Powers, and say they will not accede to them; yet I have not the least doubt they will be accepted. I have heard that the Ministry are divided in their opinion, and that the King sides with the opponents to the acceptance. I know that he is much hurt, and has had serious intentions of abdicating. But the people—the Belgians—their who, six months since, bullied the Conference, and were prepared to fight the whole of Europe—they are for acceding to any terms, however dishonourable, on one condition—that they are ensured from any future attack from Holland, and consequently may never come in contact again with them in the field. The determination of these weak people is not to be wondered at, when their representatives show every inclination to leave them to their fate, or take little interest in their welfare. It will, probably, hardly be credited that this afternoon the Minister for Foreign Affairs came down to the Chamber of Representatives with a report from the King relative to this important question, and was refused a hearing by these sage Counsellors; and why? because it was late, and several of the Members had left! The Minister was obliged to leave, and a sitting is appointed for this

evening. The reading of the report might probably have taken a quarter of an hour; it would have been printed and discussed to-morrow, and would materially have eased the public mind. But no; M. Gendebien had not dared, and probably could not, bluster on an empty stomach. Several well-informed persons have serious doubts as to the propositions being accepted by Holland; and if this opinion gets spread you may rest assured the Belgians will accept, and throw themselves on the protection of France.

[The arrangement of the debt, although less than one-third is only to be paid by Belgium, gave great dissatisfaction; and I am told that the statement made by Holland, that the interest is 27,000,000 annually, is incorrect, it being only 19,000,000. Which of the statements is correct I know not; but from the budgets I have seen I should be ready to credit the 19,000,000. You may suppose the French in this city are not cold at the present moment; and General Belliard is continually driving about, first to the King, then to the French Princes, then to Sir Robert Adair, and so backward and forward the whole of the day; and far fear the King may not have sufficient French advisers, Marshal Gerard has arrived here in post-haste from Mauburg.

"In the multitude of Counsellors there is wisdom." May this cortege induce Leopold for his good, our lord him into any dirty intrigue. I have my fears, and I speak not without cause. The conduct of General Belliard requires explanation. I have repeatedly mentioned the importation, almost daily, of French Officers of all ranks against the avowed declaration of the King. I expressed my surprise, and hinted at some underhand work. The curtain is withdrawn, and behold the act. Belliard entertained doubts of a final settlement previous to the 25th; and was preparing against an attack from the Dutch. The French officers had orders to remain at their hotels until further orders. But since the arrival of the propositions they have disappeared, and, on inquiry, I find by order of General Belliard, dated yesterday. The declaration of Prussia as to its intentions in case of an interference by France may probably have hastened the orders. The Orange party is not idle, and, if I mistake not, will shortly show themselves openly. Liege is ripe—at this moment there are 50,000 workmen starving in that province, and it only requires the command to raise the whole of the district. One manufactory alone, which, up to the time of the revolution employed 4,500 men, now supports 1,800, out of charity, having only 200 left at that number. Ghent is in the same state, and they confidently expect an attack from the Dutch on the 25th. The declaration of the Minister yesterday that he could give no information as to whether the Dutch would be permitted to re-commence hostilities on the 25th or not, will materially strengthen the Orange party. The *Messenger de Gand*, in an article of to-day, positively asserts that the Conference in London is dissolved—consequently the King of Holland is at liberty to act as he thinks proper. You are better informed on this subject than we are, but you may suppose it has caused a great sensation.

The propositions having been signed by Talleyrand and the declaration of Lord Grey that no serious differences of opinion have ever occurred in the Conference, have lowered the popularity of the French very much in this country, and very soon, I have no doubt, they will have the honour to be quite as much hated as the English. It is worthy of remark, that the leading paper of the country, the *Courier de Pays Bas*, in a leading article this morning, seems angry with the Government for throwing itself under the protection of France, and considers it would have been more wise to have taken England for a protector. The *Courier* has much influence, and already have the advantages and disadvantages that might have arisen from the protection of England been canvassed in every *Cafe*, and the result has always been in our favour. The conclusive argument is, that it is better to pay for a protector who has the power to serve you, than one who is as weak as yourself. But it is too late, they have made their choice, and must abide the result.

M. Van der Weyer is still here, and I believe will remain, until the decision of the Chamber. He considers it for the interest of the country that the propositions should be accepted. He says every thing has been granted that they could well have expected for the encouragement of their commerce, in giving them the free navigation of rivers. He has told them that, should they wage a diplomatic war for 100 years, they will never get an alteration as to the line of frontiers; that it will not be permitted to attack Holland; and if they refuse, England will send a fleet into the Scheldt, the expenses of which they will be compelled to pay. Therefore he advises them by all means to accept.

I know not whether Baron Stockmar is the private Plenipotentiary of Leopold in London, but despatches have lately been sent and received from the Baron, through the medium of the King's private courier.

You will find in the speech of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, a compliment paid to the Ambassadors from England and France; and we are told that the best understanding exists between them. This is true; and so far have they carried this good understanding, that they have actually taken a box at the theatre between them. It is pleasing to see English and France go thus hand and hand together whether to the field of battle or the theatre.

Within these few days several Polish refugees have arrived in Brussels, and are well received by the inhabitants.

BOLOGNA.

The following note is in very general circulation throughout

The following farewell address from the Editor of the "Trinidad Dispatch" to his subscribers and readers, appears in the last number of his paper, which has died a "natural death," after a miserable existence of twenty-three years.—Ed. Argus.

TRINIDAD, Nov. 30.

We now take leave of our very limited number of subscribers and numerous readers—most probably for ever! Had the former been in any reasonable proportion equal to the latter, this painful farewell might perhaps have been for some time deferred; but necessity has no law,—we are compelled, for want of sufficient support, to bring our humble labours to a close. Here what is painful to our own feelings, and must be equally so to the feelings of those whom we now address; but as we are aware that something more is expected from us on this occasion, we unwillingly continue. The early desertion we experienced from those in whose superior abilities we had altogether trusted to bear us through the arduous task we had hastily and without due consideration undertaken, is well known. Since this unprovoked and unlooked for abandonment, we have exerted the utmost of the trifling talent entrusted to us, in the support of the cause we had headlessly taken upon us to defend,—with what success our readers are the best and only judges. The necessity was thus forced upon us,—we were compelled to persevere, and we trust we shall be excused, under these circumstances, from the charge of presumption, which, without a knowledge of this fact, might be very justly brought against us. We have persevered against hope, either of doing good to the cause we espoused, or of obtaining benefit to ourselves; and the only consolation we retire with is, that as far as our humble abilities have enabled us, we have fulfilled our duty zealously and honestly. The small number of our subscribers who have paid their subscriptions punctually, will probably expect our thanks—in common courtesy we are bound to offer these to them, although God knows, that if any benefit has resulted from our humble endeavours, it has been in their favour and not in ours. We have at this day's dinner! To the far more numerous class of our supporters, who from sheer thoughtlessness are willing to believe, have been less punctual, we will only remark, that they may be assured that no useful institution can be long supported in any country unless it is paid for. To our French subscribers we have many apologies to offer, but they we know will be satisfied with the assurance, that our limited means has never enabled us to support that part of our undertaking as we wished, and as their liberal patronage justly entitled them to. To our fellow labourers, the Editors of the Colonial Press, to offer our sincere thanks for the very favourable and flattering manner in which they have been kind enough to appreciate our unavailing exertions, and for the punctuality with which they have at all times supplied us with their news more able productions. To all our friends we now bid a Dieu! After twenty-three years residence among them, and in a period of life, long past its meridian, we throw ourselves upon the protection of a merciful Providence for a subsistence. To that omnipotent power we fervently pray, that the distress and misery under which we have all so long laboured, may speedily cease, and that it may be changed into prosperity and happiness. Subscribers, Readers, Friends, and Enemies, if we have any,—farewell.

### TREATMENT OF M. BONHOMME IN LISBON.

A new and interesting miscellany, called "Paris in London," gives the following version of the indignities suffered by M. Bonhomme in Lisbon:—

"Influenced by the lively illusions to which youth gives birth, I set sail in 1819 for the Brazil, and after a residence of several years, I left it to go to Lisbon, for the purpose of establishing a seminary, to teach mathematics and the French language. I afterwards went to Coimbra and studied medicine. At the end of two years I returned to Lisbon.

"Two months had scarcely past after my leaving Coimbra, when numerous sacrifices were committed in several churches in that town, which set the agents of Don Miguel in motion; but all their searches after the offenders were fruitless; yet it was necessary to find some guilty person. They cast their eyes on me because I was a Frenchman; and my liberal opinions were no recommendation to me. I endeavoured to justify myself by proving an alibi, but all my reasons were vain. I was declared guilty of sacrilege, and cast into a loathsome dungeon, where I languished ten months. Their rage knew no bounds, notwithstanding my situation; other more serious charges were brought against me. I was accused of having incited liberal opinions into the minds of my scholars, hostile to the paternal government of Don Miguel, and that I was a freemason; ridiculous presumptions against me; but my judges were sufficient grounds to assure my fate; they condemned me to be publicly whipped through the streets of Lisbon, and afterwards to be exiled to that burning clime of Africa for ten years. Better had it been to have sentenced me to immediate death, than to a slow and grievous one, surrounded by deserts, where scarcely an European survives more than two years.

"When I was made acquainted with my sentence, I instantly informed the French Consul, M. de Ceps, entreating him to employ his good offices in my behalf; he advised me to get the judgment revised. But in the whole of the Peninsula the order of justice is such, that the condemned cannot expect the least hope of establishing his innocence; for the same judges who pass the first sentence are the judges of appeal; therefore, however inconsistent, they

will not confirm the same. I consequently declined the appeal, and adopted the only military plan that remained, I addressed myself direct to the Chamber of Deputies of my own country; my complaint was attended to, and shortly after the frigate *Endymion* entered the port of Lisbon. Her arrival was to make to the Portuguese Government energetic representations for the insult done to the two French citizens, and to insist upon their immediate liberation. My unfortunate companion was M. Sauvignat, an old gentleman of fourscore. Enraged to see his victim escape his fury, Don Miguel ordered that my sentence should be carried into effect the next day.

"On the morning of the 26th of March, 1831, the gulet entered my prison; he was provided with a heavy iron chain, a whip with a short handle and long thong. I shuddered at it, and a feeling of horror ran through my nerves.

"The same morning, several unfortunate patriots were taken from my side, to be conducted to their last home; but that involuntary fright soon gave way to a perfect resignation. Conscious of my innocence, I armed myself with courage and prepared to meet my fate.

"The gulet stripped off my clothes, and made me put on a pair of linen drawers, and fixed on a leather collar, to that was suspended a chain which he held in his left hand, in his right he brandished the whip. I quitted the prison in this state, escorted by sixteen mounted soldiers, and the like number of policemen; they led me through all the streets, and every now and then my conductors halted. The gulet published, in a loud voice, a long list of my pretended crimes, and in the name of the most just and most merciful King, Don Miguel, he inflicted on my shoulders and back, a vigorous lash of his whip. I read in the looks of the populace both pity and indignation; many persons turned away their eyes to avoid the sight, and fled with horror; the shops and the coffee-houses were closed at our approach. My sufferings appeared less cruel, in seeing that the tyrant had not yet stifled all sensibility in his capital, the theatre of his baseness, and his sanguinary executions. After having been subjected to this horrible flagellation, I was led back to my dungeon, with my skin cut and lacerated to pieces, I was destined to be transported to Angola, the place of my exile.

"But I was a Frenchman—I was a citizen of a nation that knows how to make the rights of her people respected, and which never with impunity suffers an insult to be offered to one of its members.

"Soon after, the French squadron entered the Tagus, and in three days I was set at liberty. I found myself proud and happy in the midst of my countrymen, and my liberators.

"The morning of my departure, I could not refrain from the pleasing idea of some trifling revenge. I hired a cabriolet, and paid a visit to every one of the judges who had condemned me; anxious to treat them ironically, I dared to present my compliments of condolence upon their destitute situations. How I was received, may easily be conceived."

### UNITED STATES—REPORT ON COMMERCE.

From the Baltimore Republican.

This document, to which we referred a day or two since, contains many very interesting items of information on the subject of the trade, commerce, and manufactures of the country. The whole amount of exports from this country to the British dominions (which term includes England, Scotland, Ireland, Gibraltar, British East Indies, British West Indies, Newfoundland, British American Colonies, and all other colonies) for the year ending September 30, 1830, amounted to 31,647,881 dollars.

Of these, the domestic produce exported, amounted to 29,757,068  
Of foreign produce, 1,890,813

The imports from the same places, for the same year, amounted to 31,647,881

It thus appears that the exports from the United States to the British dominions, of our own produce, exceeded the whole amount of imports from the same places by nearly three millions of dollars.

The like excess is shown in the case of France and the Mediterranean, the French West Indies, &c. and French places, was 11,806,238 dollars.

Of these, there were of domestic produce, 10,806,238  
Of foreign ditto, 1,000,000

The whole amount of imports from the same places, for the same period was 8,240,885

Leaving an excess of exports of domestic produce over all imports of nearly three millions of dollars.

The whole amount of cotton (domestic) manufactures, of every description, exported to all parts of the world, for the same period, was 3,118,183 dollars. This includes twist, yard, thread, &c.

Sir Charles Wetherell.—Sir C. Wetherell is the son of Dr. Wetherell, late head of University College, Oxford. He was born about the year 1770. Having gone through the scholastic course preparatory to a college education, he was entered in the college books, and applied to such studies as are usual in such places. Upon leaving the University, Mr. Wetherell came to London, that he might commence the study of the law. He immediately entered himself a student of Lincoln's Inn, and selected the Court of Chancery. He began to work hard for the year 1794, and having his way into notice. His rise, however, was very gradual. He was many years at the bar before he was much known in the courts, and had to father, Dr. Wetherell, died in the year 1808, and bequeathed an ample fortune to the public by his will being counsel in the trial of Watson, Thistlewood, Hooper, &c. In this

case he distinguished himself by a speech of eloquence, but was thought to speak with warmth upon the general conduct of government. When Mr. Copley became Attorney-General, Wetherell was appointed Solicitor-General, which very shortly followed this trial. Both of these offices, however, were like unexpected; Lord Liverpool, who then held the office of Secretary of State, desired that Mr. Copley next became Master of the Rolls, which he is now, *pari passu*, with Sir R. Peel, the Attorney-General. About this time Sir Charles Wetherell was the daughter of one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas, and Sir Charles is now a member of the House of Commons. Upon the breaking up of the Duke of Wellington's Ministry, which he is now, *pari passu*, with Sir R. Peel, the Attorney-General and imprisoned leader.—Bell's Messenger.

Napoleon's Dream.—The following incident, of a singular nature, so well authenticated, and at the same time new, we believe to the English reader, that it will find a place here.—The most celebrated theatrical representations were assembled, and nightly representations given at Erfurt; the two Emperors, seated by side, occupied each an arm-chair, on a platform, and by the usual station of the orchestra, on account of the audience's weak hearing; the pit was filled with the kings; On the 3d October, Voltaire's *Edipe* being played, when Talma repeated the verse,

"L'antite d'un grand homme est un bienfait des dieux."  
Alexander rose, and gracefully presented his hand to Napoleon. The compliment was instantly applauded and loud acclamations burst from all parts of the royal and princely audience. On the same evening, Napoleon retired to rest at the usual hour, every access to his bedroom being secured by guards and bolts, with the ordinary precautions. About two o'clock, Constant, who with Dostan, the Manelake, slept in the antechamber upon a mattress, spread across the only doorway of the bedroom, was awakened by an alarming noise from the passage. Rousing his companion, the two listened together, and the sounds were repeated, falling distinctly upon the ears the gurglings of a man in the agonies of strangulation. Rousant silently seized his weapon, and Constant, who in the light, cautiously opened the door. No one was visible in the bedchamber; but low moanings were still heard, if from one nearly exhausted in a struggle. Advancing, they beheld Napoleon stretched across the bed, his face closed, lips drawn back, and showing clenched teeth; the one hand was pressed against the breast, the other extended as if grasping at some invisible antagonist. Constant with difficulty roused the sleeper. "What is it? What is it?" cried Napoleon, sitting up, and casting a bewildered gaze on the figures before him, of themselves—on their alarm. Constant hastened to explain. "Thus has it well, my faithful Constant," interrupted Napoleon. "What a fearful dream! I thought a bear was devouring my vitals." So strong remained the impression of a dream, that Napoleon, as he stated next morning, did not again sleep. Even after a long interval of sleep, he returned to the subject. Did he think of his dream during the Russian expedition?—Memes' Memoirs of the Emperor Josephine.

\* The friendship of a great man is a blessing from the gods.

An Irish Cabin.—For the information of those who have ever seen an Irish bog hut, I will attempt to describe the residence of two poor women. A considerable quantity of bog had been cut away for the purpose of being used in the neighbourhood, to the depth of about four feet, being a perpendicular face, as it is termed, of that height visible. In this face, a piece, elliptic in its figure, had been cut, measuring about sixteen feet by ten—and this was the end of the dwelling. The front was composed of a wall of turf, with an opening being left for a door-way.—The roof was formed with a few rude poles, and covered with some thin turf, which had been pared off the surface of the bog. A fire was burning in the centre of the bore, over which a lattice was suspended by three sticks, and the smoke drew freely through a hole left purposely in the roof, or through the many narrow slits, which were left by the rude construction of the wall, of about a yard high, stood a pallet on which these poor creatures rested themselves at night. I held in my hand a slight walking stick; and, with a force which might have been used by a child, I pushed nearly its own length in a horizontal direction into the bog which formed the walls on three sides of this habitation. Water was oozing out here and there, notwithstanding the dryness of the season; indeed, it could not be otherwise, for the house was a powerful drain to the adjacent bog!—British Farmer's Magazine—Mr. Red's *Days Visit to Ireland*.

### 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,  
Inferior Court Executions,  
Inferior Court Writs,  
Bills of Sale for Vessels,  
Mortgages (with bonds),  
Warrants of Attorney to Confess Judgment,  
Attorney's Warrants,  
Arbitration Bonds,  
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.