

THE BAHAMA ARGUS.

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POETRY.

MEETING OF THE OLD AND NEW WORLD.

By Mrs. Stourmy. He comes! he comes! with his white sails spread, With his banners proudly streaming; Oh! a haughty brow, and an eye of dread, Through its darkened fringes beaming.

DREAMS.

Oh! there is a dream of early youth, And never comes again; 'Tis a vision of light, of life and truth, That flits across the brain; And here is the theme of that early dream, So wild, so warm, so new, That all our after years I deem, That early dream we rue.

From the Halifax Free Press. NEGRO SLAVERY.

The following extract from a Sermon, preached in January, by a clergyman of the Wesleyan persuasion, who was recently stationed in this Province; must be acceptable to those who wish rightly to understand the question, and who wish to design or disaffected individuals would neglect.

(Continued from the first page.) we would also double the population of India to take British produce and manufactures to the amount of £6,000,000 sterling (see account additional from us.

Such, say Lord, is the extent and amount of the trade and commerce of the British colonial empire—a trade and commerce exceeding that of the most powerful empire. It exceeds the whole foreign trade of France, and it also exceeds the foreign trade of the whole Russian empire, which, in 1818, amounted to 184,910,382 roubles impaire, and 256,075,059 roubles exports.

The British North American Colonies, so little known, and so much despised in Great Britain, are, nevertheless, of the greatest importance to her strength and prosperity.—Their trade and population are increasing in an astonishing manner. They give unlimited scope to the employment of British capital, and to the productive labour of the numerous emigrants from Great Britain and Ireland, who are daily seeking refuge on their shores.

Experience has also shown, that an agricultural population is always the most industrious and contented, and hence the great advantage of having such possessions as our North American provinces, to which the superabundant population of Great Britain and Ireland can emigrate.

Besides the immense command which, as naval and military stations, our various colonies afford us, they are placed in such a variety of climates that each yields those productions which are most wanted to supply the wants and the deficiencies of the other; and thus Great Britain possesses within her own dominions, in peace and in war, inexhaustible fields for commerce with which no foreigner has a right to interfere, and which are, or ought to be placed completely beyond their control.

We have only to contrast the colonial commerce alluded to, with the whole commerce which Great Britain carries on with every foreign power, in order to show how much the former ought, in preference to the latter, to engage our attention, to command our care, and to receive our protection.

country sent to the Maritimes, where the French language alone is spoken, as chief judge, an individual who did not understand a word of French, and who was, moreover, perfectly deaf! Early this year, it was determined to send all the old pensioners that could be mustered to settle in Canada. Their pensions for three years were advanced to them to supply them with funds, and when arrived there they were told they would have lands allotted to them by the local government.

During the last eight years in particular, the Ministers who have composed the Cabinet of Great Britain, have been so busily engaged in conceiving measures to keep themselves in power when they had got possession of it, or to get hold of it again when they had lost it, that they have not had time to attend to any thing else.

I am, &c. JAMES M'QUEEN. Glasgow, 10th Oct. 1831.

† The exports greatly exceed this amount, but I cannot obtain more correct returns.

France.—The Paris papers are devoted, almost exclusively, to the consideration of the late ordinance of the King, for the addition of 36 new Members to the Chamber of Deputies. This measure appears to have caused upon all hands an extraordinary sensation, and to have provoked discussion and resistance in some quarters, the virulence of which threatens to be exceeded only by the denunciations thundered forth against the memorable July ordinances of Charles X. which sent that Monarch into exile, and nearly cost his Ministers their heads, who had the temerity to sign and adopt them.

From the London Times, November 2. POLICE.

Hatton-garden.—Yesterday, Mr. Carmichael Smyth, a solicitor, applied to the Magistrates, Messrs. Rogers and Smith, for an assault-warrant against his wife, which was granted; and the applicant proceeded to the clerk's office to have it made out. Shortly afterwards he returned to the Magistrates, and complained that the officer had made an unjust claim of 4s. from him, to which he was determined not to accede until he consulted with the Magistrates.

when she again assaulted him. He then proceeded to the door of Queen-street, Holborn, where he called a hansom cab, and into which his wife followed him, and struck him repeatedly on his way to his chambers in Clifford's-lane. Mr. Rogers.—You may go to Marylebone and get a warrant, and you are justified, as a county Magistrate, to issue a warrant, and you are justified, as a county Magistrate, to issue a warrant, and you are justified, as a county Magistrate, to issue a warrant.

[What a queer fellow this Carmichael Smyth is!]—Argus.

From the Liverpool Chronicle. An Odd Fellow.—There is at present residing in Warrington a singular character of the name of John Leigh. This eccentric, last summer, got an oak coffin made for him at the Old Quay, Manchester, and it was sent him in a packet. It runs upon wheels and has a lock to it, and is used in his house as a wardrobe, &c.

The Old Quay Flats was My delight I sailed in them both day and night God bless the Masters and the Clerks The Packet People and Flat Men too Horse drivers and all their Crew Our Sails are set to Liverpool We must get under way Discharge our Cargo safe and Sound in Manchester Bay Now all hands when you go home Serve the Lord where ever you go Let the wind blow high or low

John Leigh Mary Leigh his Sister died 6th Oct. 1801 aged 39 years Betty Mother of John and Mary Leigh died 6th May 1802 aged 28 years. Here she lies I hope at Rest In the Glory of Heaven all for the best. A boy in Liverpool.

Spring Guns in Farm Yards.—Lord Melbourne introduced an act of Parliament for securing against the destruction of incendiaries, for the wisdom of which the annals of legislation have hardly a parallel. This act empowers farmers and others to set spring guns in their yards to shoot those who approach to fire their stacks, and the following is the mode of its operation:—The incendiary leans over the wall of the farm-yard and discharges a fire-ball into a rick; a blaze arises, the inhabitants of the farm-house are alarmed,—they rush into the yard to extinguish the flames, and the foremost man is shot dead by the spring gun. Panic-struck at the event, his fellows fly from the spot, and the next day a coroner's inquest is held, and a verdict of "Died by act of Parliament" returned. Dead and on the act, is—Prison Pilot.—The bill has been withdrawn, and we hope we shall hear no more of so foolish and mischievous a measure.

Unnatural Parents.—The Right Honourable Sir E. Thornton, K. G. B., late Minister at Lisbon, and Lady Thornton, were summoned last week before the magistrates at Plymouth for cruelly beating and assaulting their son, a lad of fifteen. It appeared that Sir Edward and his lady habitually employed the complainant and his brother in the most degrading menial offices. The complainant had been ordered by his mother to sweep the carpet and clean the grate of her dressing-room, and not having done so to her Ladyship's satisfaction, she struck him by the ears and knocked his head against the wainscot. Sir Edward also seized him by the hair of the head and struck him five or six times most unmercifully in the face. His ears bled and his face was frightfully swelled. It further came out that Sir Edward and Lady Thornton held their daughter's feet forcibly in hot water, regardless of her screams. The magistrates, after a full hearing of the case, convicted Lady Thornton in the penalty of £5, and Sir Edward in £1.

FOR SALE—At this Office. Bills of Lading, Bills of Exchange, Bills of Sale, Manifests of Cargoes, Blank Forms for the Custom House, Licenses and Releases, General Court Writs, General Court Executions, Bills of Sale for Vessels, Mortgages (with bonds), Warrants of Attorney to Confess Judgment, Obligation Bonds, &c. &c. N. B.—Job Printing executed with neatness and dispatch, upon good paper, and on moderate terms. January 4, 1832.

to those features which present a view of the state of slavery in connexion with Christianity. "It is with feelings of a peculiar nature that I enter upon this very delicate subject, and nothing but a sense of duty could have urged me to it; but when so many reports are in circulation, calculated to mislead you, and excite feelings of discontent so prejudicial to your happiness, it behoves me as your teacher to endeavour to place the subject before you in its proper light, that I may if possible correct the erroneous opinions which you may have imbibed; and thus to try, in humble imitation of the great Apostle, to 'save myself and those who hear me.'" There is however, no intention to enter into a discussion on the origin of slavery, nor is it meant to defend or oppose the system, because this would be highly unbecoming the character of one, whose business it is to teach religion, as it would be, leaving the place of Divine, and taking that of the Politician. I shall therefore only view it as connected with Christianity, and endeavour to show what Christianity does for slaves, and in what respect they are affected by its operations.

First then, it is suggested by the conversion of Onesimus that the Christian Religion does not interfere with the civil state of slaves, as on their embracing it; it does not supercede their obligations as servants, nor make them less binding. It has however been asserted to the contrary in this colony, and this is my reason for bringing the subject now before you. It has been said that Christianity levels all distinctions in society, and therefore entitles the slave to freedom; if so it may be asked why did Onesimus not claim his freedom on becoming a Christian? Why did he think of returning home after his conversion? And why had he recourse to the Apostle as his intercessor, had he no longer been the property of Philemon? The fact avers that Onesimus considered himself as much the property of his master as ever, and even more so. Religion in his view instead of breaking or even weakening the civil tie between them, made it more strong and binding, for previous to his acquaintance with religion he was regardless of his duty; but no sooner did he feel the force of its principles than he returned home to his master, and became a faithful and profitable servant. If Christianity levels the distinction between master and slave, it may be further asked, why did not the Apostle so inform Onesimus, especially as he was greatly beloved? Why did he not state the matter plainly and fully in his letter to Philemon? It was a most favourable opportunity for making known his sentiments on the subject: He was writing to an intimate acquaintance, who was his particular friend, his "follow-helper," and a pious Christian. He was writing to him on a topic closely connected with the subject interceding for Onesimus. Why did he not, as an ambassador of Christ, claim not only his forgiveness, but for his manumission? Why did he not inform Philemon that he could no longer, consistently with the Christian character, retain him in bondage?

It cannot be supposed for a moment, the Apostle would have been reluctant in making such claims, or in giving such information, had the Gospel authorized him so to do; but that it gave no such authority must be obvious to every unbiased mind, not only from the silence of the Apostle and the spirit of his letter, but from a consideration of the unhappy effect which it would have necessarily produced among men, had this been the case. For, when it was first made known to mankind, it found a great portion of the civilized world, to whom it was first communicated, in a state of absolute servitude. Only think then of the melancholy and awful consequences which would have followed, had it, in its rapid stride through the world, trampled down the relations of civil society. Blood would have marked its every step, and flagrant injustice would have followed in its train! Instead of bringing "peace upon earth," it would have brought anarchy and distress, for revolution and war! This happily was not the case, for Christianity inculcated no such doctrine, nor did it say anything definite as to the justice or injustice of the practice of slavery. It neither directly sanctioned nor abrogated it, but taught men duties suitable to the circumstances in which it found them. It gave no plans of civil government nor systems of political regulations, but taught all men mercy, justice, peace, sobriety, diligence, and brotherly love, and left those great principles gradually to work that melioration in the civil state and relations of society, in which all would be equally interested.

The equality which Christianity inculcates, is purely religious. It is true that the Apostle says of Christians, "There is neither Jew nor Greek: There is neither bond nor free, for all are one in Christ Jesus." But this is not understood in a civil, but in a religious point of view, as it is evident from the case of Onesimus. No sooner was Onesimus converted, than he was admitted to all the privileges of this equality, for the Apostle acknowledged him as his "son," and Philemon recognized him as his "brother." But Paul kept up the dignity of the Apostle, Philemon retained the authority of the Master, and Onesimus felt the dependence and the submission of the Slave. Thus did they move in the different spheres of life, in which Providence had placed them, cheerfully fulfilling the duties of their respective stations.

That Christianity interferes with the civil state and relations of society is no new sentiment, but was inculcated in the days of the Apostles by those false teachers that so

much annoyed the Churches with their corrupt doctrines. Expectations of freedom having, as it is supposed, been raised in the minds of the converted slaves at Corinth by those teachers; and murmuring, the genuine fruit of such expectations, having appeared, the Apostle was led to address them on the subject; but instead of giving sanction to such sentiments, he admonished "every man to abide in the same calling, wherein he was called. As the Lord hath called every one, so let him walk, and so ordain I in all the Churches," was his advice. "Art thou called being a servant (Double Slave), care not for it: Let it not distract nor agitate thy mind, but be content with thy situation; 'but if thou mayest be made free,' either by purchase or the generosity of thy master, 'use it rather,' as it will leave thee more at liberty to attend to the duties of religion. But if those of you who are under the yoke, cannot lawfully obtain your freedom, then 'Brethren, let every man wherein he is called, therein abide with God.'" Do not attempt to avail yourselves of freedom by unlawful means, as this would be highly displeasing in the sight of God.

Such was the nature of the Apostle's reasoning, which, together with his sending home Onesimus, ought for ever to crush the absurd idea of attaching the doctrine of civil equality to the Gospel of Jesus Christ. Let me, therefore, guard you against such sentiments, which are not only unscriptural, but of the most dangerous tendency, being calculated to produce conspiracy and rebellion, and to scatter firebrands, arrows, and death." For if history be consulted, it will be found that the influence of such sentiments has repeatedly crowded the prisons with felons, and caused the scaffold to groan beneath its load. And the operations of similar sentiments may be fairly attributed to the late unhappy occurrences in this Colony, which brought so many of your fellow-men to an untimely grave. They thought it right to conspire against the lawful authorities of the country; and actually commenced hostilities, but were arrested by the hand of justice, and as a punishment due to their crimes, were led forth to the gallows to close a wretched career.

If Christianity meddles not with the civil relations of master and slave, let me admonish you as bond servants, against being dissatisfied with your condition, as this would be nothing less than murmuring against him, "who doeth according to his will in the army of Heaven, and among the inhabitants of the earth." It ought also to be remembered that the situation of life, in which Providence has placed you, is not without its comforts; for, when you have performed your appointed work, you are happily delivered from all anxiety and tormenting care, and in the evening of each day can return to your humble cabins with confidence, being assured that no creditor will be found there, claiming the little property of which you may be possessed; no sick wife or sick child will be there, without the aid of medicine, and if required, the assistance of a nurse; neither will your children meet you at your doors with looks expressive of starvation and pierce your hearts with cries of hunger! No such scenes of misery are found in your dwellings, for your "bread is given you, and your waters are sure." Such however are the trials of many of the labouring poor in England, as can be abundantly testified; and I feel no reluctance in stating that many of them have much harder labour, and enjoy fewer comforts, than the generality of slaves in Jamaica.

And, allowing that your condition of life has its inconveniences and its privations, it is under the control of a gracious and unerring Providence, which in the process of its operations, often brings good out of apparent evil, and renders the most painful and mysterious things subservient to the highest good. That Providence will thus operate on your case, if you faithfully perform the respective duties of your station, I entertain not the smallest doubt. Joseph was sold as a slave, torn away from his father's house, and all that was dear to him; he was carried down to Egypt by a tribe of Ishmaelites, which Providence was most unquestionable gloomy and mysterious; but Joseph peacefully submitted to his lot, and after the designs of Heaven had been fulfilled, the clouds broke, the sun beamed forth, darkness became light, and the mystery was made plain. His abasement was made the means of his promotion, and in the process of time brought about a course of events the most happy and glorious on record in the annals of history. It cannot therefore be presumption to suppose that your present servitude is designed for your future good, and if you serve and love God aright, in this life, that you will praise him for it in the life to come. Nay, we may put conjecture aside, as the fact is fully stated by the Apostle. He tells us that "all things shall work together for the good of them that love God." Let this consideration then crush every repining thought, and exhilarate your drooping spirits, that you may go through your respective duties with prompt steps, and with cheerful countenances. Consider likewise that your present servitude is but temporary, being confined to this fleeting life, which is quickly passing away and will soon be gone. Then every civil tie will be broken, and the different relations of society for ever dissolved; for in eternity there is neither master nor slave, bond nor free, these being terms entirely unknown throughout the range of its vast dominions."

CANTON.

More Trouble for His Celestial Majesty.—The following from the Russian frontiers in Asia, dated August 6th, must be some months later from the rest of the Northern Chinese rebellion, than the accounts which have been received via Cau-

For some years past, disturbances have been prevailing in the West Indies... The Editor of the Royal Gazette asserts in the above paragraph, that a "clap of thunder" struck the mast of the brigantine Pam-civil.

THE ARGUS.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1833.

ELECTIONS. The writs from Harbour Island, Exuma, and Rum Key and Watling's Island, have been duly executed, and the following Gentlemen returned to represent these places in the General Assembly of these Islands, viz: for Harbour Island—Henry Greenlade, William L. P. Johnson and Henry Adderley, Esquires; for Exuma—William Farrington, Henry G. Armbrister and William J. Weech, Esquires; and for Rum Key and Watling's Island—Charles R. Nesbitt, Esquire.

The following will be the state of the House of Assembly on Tuesday next, the day appointed for them to meet, according to the returns already made, and we cannot resist the opportunity of congratulating His Excellency upon the pleasing fact, that he will be opposed in the new house by a more respectable number than he was in the late one, and of which he so justly complained to the Colonial Minister.

Table with 2 columns: District, and Popular Memb's. Gov't. do. Rows include Town District, Eastern District, Western District, Andros Island, Eleuthera, Long Island, Harbour Island, Exuma, Rum Key and Watling's Island.

The Writs for Abaco, St. Salvador, Crooked Island, Turks Islands and the Caiens, have not yet been returned; but we may say with certainty, that out of the 7 members, 5 will be opposed to His Excellency, which will leave a majority in the whole House of 19—the opposers being 24 and 5.

By the arrival of the schooner Wave, Saunders, master, from the Windward Islands, we have been politely favoured with the Saint Christopher Advertiser and Weekly Intelligencer, of Tuesday, 24th ultimo, containing His Majesty's Speech, on opening the session of Parliament, delivered by him, in person, on Tuesday, the 6th of December, which we insert. The first December Mail arrived at Saint Christopher from Falmouth, on Saturday, the 21st ultimo, and the latest dates brought by her were to the 12th of December.

We are enabled only to give a short summary of news from the private correspondence of this paper, which varies little from our last accounts from England. In London, from the raging of the Cholera in Sunderland, and the agitation caused by the Reform question, trade had suffered very great depression, and failures were daily taking place. The alarm first felt at the breaking out of the Cholera, had nearly died away, and the epidemic proved by no means to be so fatal as was supposed. Out of 376 cases, from the 26th October to the 7th December, 121 had died; and at that time, 37 cases remained. Incendiarism in the counties was increasing; and Ireland was also in a very disturbed state.

The funds, however, maintained their prices with great firmness. Consols for account, 89½; Brazilian stock, 44½; Danish, 66½; Spanish, 14½; Russian, 99½-100; Portuguese, 50½-51, and Mexican, 86½.

The new American brig Canada, Captain White, arrived at this port on Thursday afternoon, in a leaky condition, having been out five days from Baltimore, on her passage to New Orleans. The Captain politely favoured us with a file of the Baltimore Gazette, up to the 24th ult., by which it appears that the latest European dates received in America, are to the 20th of November from England, and the 2d of December from France. Want of room prevents us from extracting from them so extensively as we could wish, and therefore solicit the indulgence of our readers till the next publication.

From the Bahama Royal Gazette, Oct. 10th, 1821. Last evening about seven o'clock, a shower of Rain came on, accompanied with some flashes of Lightning, when of a sudden a loud clap of thunder, like the firing

of a cannon, was heard, which it appeared had struck the mast of the brigantine Pam-civil, lying opposite the Public Buildings, and shivered the mast down to the deck, but has done no other injury. What is a little unusual, no thunder was heard either before or after this one report.

The Editor of the Royal Gazette asserts in the above paragraph, that a "clap of thunder" struck the mast of the brigantine Pam-civil. We suppose such assertion was made in contempt of the practical demonstrations, in Electricity, made by Dr. Benjamin Franklin, whose scientific researches, we presume, are viewed, as only adapted for the meridian of New York intellect, and beneath the dignity of the Editor's antediluvian dogmas.

Latterly, robberies upon the stores and cellars of persons in different parts of the town, have been committed almost nightly, and the thieves have invariably escaped detection: we are glad, however, to say, that these daring marauders have at length been discovered.

Yesterday morning, a little before daylight, a man living somewhere in the neighbourhood of Fort Pincas, observed a black soldier rolling a painted liquor cask, which he immediately recognized as belonging to a spirit shop at the Eastward. He communicated this circumstance to the Police, and Mr. Nathaniel Sweeting, the owner of the shop, was sent for, and a search made, when a soldier confessed having been concerned in the robbery, and conducted the constable, to the place where the articles were concealed, which were stolen from Mr. Sweeting—as also several other articles, taken previously from other persons. This soldier was then, with two others whom he informed against, as his accomplices, taken to the Police Office, and, after undergoing a long examination, in which they confessed several of the robberies lately committed, were committed to the common Gaol to await their trial. The wife of one of them, in whose possession the articles were found, was also committed with them.—We understand these men are old offenders, and were to have been discharged from the 2d W. I. Regiment for repeated acts of this nature.

NASSAU, N. P. 3d February, 1832.

To the Editor of the Bahama Argus. Sir.—The false statements of the "narrator of facts," relative to the tumult in George street, on the night of the 10th ultimo, together with his pitiful attempts at ridiculing those by whom he is held in utter contempt, as prime movers in the Eastern election, would have been allowed by me to stand uncontradicted, and unanswered, had that writer thought fit to confine his false assertions to my conduct alone.

As, however, he has declared to this community, and to those who may read the Royal Gazette in other parts of the world, that you deserted me in the hour of peril; and as, had such been the case, I should certainly have been the first to reprobate, and resent such pusillanimous conduct on your part; I have felt myself imperatively called upon, to do the most ample justice in my power, to you, which, I do now most solemnly pledge myself, and declare, that such was not the case, without equivocation, or any mental reservation whatsoever, on my part. And further, I firmly believe, that had it been either requisite, or wished for on my part, that you would have accompanied me, without thought of the danger, or dread of the consequence. I enclose you an affidavit made by me, to the statement of the occurrences of the 10th ultimo, which you may dispose of as you deem best.

I am, Sir, yours, truly, CONRAD DUNCOME.

BAHAMA ISLANDS, NEW PROVIDENCE.

Conrad Duncome, of the Island of New Providence, Esquire, being duly sworn, maketh oath and saith, that on Tuesday the 10th day of January, instant, his name and District of this Island, at an Election, held in the Eastern District in the General Assembly. That deponent was, with the exception of two intervals of about half an hour each, at the place at which such Election was held, and that during the whole period of polling, say from eight o'clock, A. M. until two o'clock, P. M., there was not the smallest noise or riot witnessed, beyond the common conversational tones of the human voice. That during that interval, there were not the most trifling refreshments used or shown, even to the extent of a glass of water, as can be best testified by the officer by whom the poll was held. That this deponent and his colleagues, having been returned without opposition (although such was opened by the adverse party,) they, as customary, gave a second breakfast, or collation, to their friends and constituents. That deponent and his colleague prepared themselves much, after the voters had appeared to enjoy and loud laughing, when they, for the first time, heard that preparations had been made for carrying them into Town, and to their homes, in a carriage then standing at the door drawn by their friends.

That both himself and his colleague resolutely declined the conveyance, until chagrin and annoyance became so strongly demonstrated, on the part of their friends, that they, finding that they were, at least for the day, the property of their several constituents, consented to their allowed themselves to be dealt with as their friends deemed

That deponent was drawn in manner already related, to his own house, in Bay Street, which his friends entered

with him; and that, from the number of great many who did not partake of any refreshment, though there was an abundant supply. That deponent, in company with a number of his colleagues, after a short stay, he left them, and proceeded to his house, stopping on the way for about five minutes at Vendue House.

That upon being told about an hour afterwards, that Vendue House was to be illuminated, he was impelled by no other motive than the idle curiosity which had in his hand a small wance case, with a Jollencased, which deponent has used as a companion of his walks, for the last six or eight months, which was calculated for no greater means of illumination from the attacks of an infuriated dog.

That upon deponent's arrival at the Vendue House he was informed, that owing to the great excitement among the black and coloured population, he had been deemed improper (as provoking a peace) to illuminate that building. That a meeting was pointed out at the head of George street, and as also groups of persons about Bay street, and Vendue House, armed with Madagascars, to the accompaniment upon the improper conduct of the Magistrate was made. That he immediately proceeded to warn the Police Magistrate, in the most public manner of the riotous state of his street, and mentioned such his determination. That, thereupon, five or six persons immediately volunteered to accompany this deponent, whose offers he rejected, telling them that he was more likely to endanger his safety than otherwise, might evince an intention of hostility, and thus lead to a breach of the peace.

That he consequently set out, as he thought, upon his usual deliberate pace; when, after proceeding about twenty yards, he saw Mr. Sherry apparently approaching him. That this deponent said "Sherry you are to do more harm than good; but if you will go to the walker of the two, when the deponent arrived upon Mr. Nesbitt's balcony, Sherry was from five to ten paces before this deponent.

That when so opposite the balcony of Mr. Nesbitt, deponent called out with a Sternian voice the following warning, three times—in doing which, this deponent's motive will in proper time and place duly appear. "Charles Rogers Nesbitt, I, Conrad Duncome, warn you, that the street in which you live is filled with rioters, a nuisance, disgraceful in its allowance, and one in the commission of the peace; and more particularly so, to one holding the office of Police Magistrate, or words to that effect.

That after having repeated the warning the third time, last time, the deponent turned round to proceed towards, as he expected to meet one or two friends, and going to Mr. N's. he was of course the same distance behind, on returning; that deponent had not proceeded ten or twelve paces, when he heard a very heavy fall immediately behind him, and looking round, saw Sherry on ground, and four or five persons hearing him in a merciful and cowardly manner. That, although apparently surrounded, the deponent was in no way tacked or molested, and he firmly believes, that had he reconciled it to his conscience, to have a creature in such a dilemma to the mercy of a man who would himself have escaped unhurt. That deponent immediately walked directly up to those who were tacking Sherry, and supposing that he (Sherry) might have drawn this attack upon himself by some previous act of aggression, he addressed the assaulters in the following terms: "You d—d base cowards, are you going to kill the man? get off him, and if he has offended you, let him fairly—once up and one down." As this creature was unattended to, and the operation of beating him continued, deponent raised the light wance case, and struck to strike one of those who were sitting athwart the legs of the prostrate and groaning victim of their cruelty and cowardice.

That before deponent could so strike the blow intended with such care, he received a side from the man who cudgeled, the violence of which was thrust off by a pistol elastic lat; that deponent immediately drew the pistol, and struck him; that the person at whom he thrust, being some hard substance concealed about his person, and hard substance completely beat and rendered useless said foil, at its point, and for about three inches upwards, and that he could not afterwards defend himself with it. That immediately, a volley of cudgel blows, upon which, four, was dealt the deponent from behind; upon which, he turned round and made a sham thrust at those who volley was dealt him from the rear, and that, as deponent perfectly recollects receiving two volleys of four or five blows each, remaining unarmed and standing, he is able to conclude, that at the third volley he was felled.

As all this deponent's wounds are upon the back part of his head; he can offer no better testimony of the cruelty of a pack of wretches, who dared not face him in the dark.

This deponent, when felled from the blows he had must have been impelled forwards, and falling backward, received from his own weight a severe contusion on the eye; and this he the more readily believes, as his head is in no ways gashed, as must have been the case if such blow had been dealt by an cudgel.

CONRAD DUNCOME.

Sworn to before me, this 3d day of Feb. 1832. WM. MEARES, J. P.

THE KING'S SPEECH ON OPENING PARLIAMENT.

My Lords and Gentlemen, I have called you together that you may resume, without further delay, the important duties to which the circumstances of the times require your immediate attention; and I sincerely regret the inconvenience which I am well aware you must experience from so early a renewal of your labours, after the short interval of repose allowed you from the fatigues of the last session.

I feel it to be my duty, in the first place, to recommend to your most careful consideration the measures which will be proposed to you for a reform in the Commons House of Parliament. A speedy and satisfactory settlement of this question becomes daily of more pressing importance to the security of the state, and to the contentment and welfare of my people.

I deeply lament the distress which still prevails in many parts of my dominions, and for which the preservation of peace both at home and abroad will, under the blessing of Divine Providence, afford the best and most effectual remedy; I feel assured of your disposition to adopt any practicable measure, which you will always find me ready and anxious to assist, both for removing the causes and mitigating the effects of the want of employment, which the embarrassments of commerce and the consequent interruption of the pursuits of industry have occasioned.

It is with great concern that I have observed the extension of a disease at Sunderland, similar in its appearance and character to that which has existed in many parts of Europe, whether it is indigenous, or has been imported from abroad, is a question involved in much uncertainty, but its progress has neither been so extensive nor so fatal as on former occasions. It is not, however, the less necessary to use every precaution against the further extension of this malady; and the measures recommended by those who have had the best opportunities of observing it, as most effectual for this purpose, have been adopted.

In parts of Ireland a systematic opposition has been made to the payment of tithes, attended in some instances with afflicting results; and it will be one of your first duties to inquire whether it may not be possible to effect improvements in the laws respecting this subject, which may afford the necessary protection to the Established Church, and at the same time remove the present causes of complaint. But in this and every other question affecting Ireland, it is above all things necessary to look to the best means of securing internal peace and order, which alone can be wanting to raise a country blessed by Providence with so many natural advantages to a state of the greatest prosperity.

The conduct of the Portuguese Government, and the repeated injuries to which my subjects have been exposed, have prevented a renewal of my diplomatic relations with that kingdom. The state of a country so long united with this by the ties of the most intimate alliance, necessarily be to me an object of the deepest interest. The return to Europe of the elder branch of the illustrious House of Braganza, and the dangers of a disputed succession, will require my most vigilant attention to secure by which not only the safety of Portugal, but the general interests of Europe, may be affected.

The arrangement which I announced to you at the close of the last session, for the separation of the States of Holland and Belgium, has been followed by a treaty between the five powers and the King of the Belgians, which I have directed to be laid before you as soon as the ratifications shall have been exchanged. A similar treaty has not yet been agreed to by the King of the Netherlands; but I trust the period is not distant when that Sovereign will see the necessity of acceding to an arrangement in which the penitentiaries of the five powers have unanimously concurred, and which has been framed with the most careful and impartial attention to all the interests concerned. I have the satisfaction to inform you that I have concluded with the King of the French a convention, which I have directed to be laid before you, the object of which is the effectual suppression of the African slave trade. This convention, having for its basis the concession of reciprocal rights to be mutually exercised in specified latitudes and places, will, I trust, enable the naval forces of the two countries to accomplish by their combined efforts, an object which is felt by both to be so important to the interests of humanity.

Regarding the state of Europe generally, the friendly intercourse which I receive from foreign powers, and the union which subsists between me and my allies, inspire me with a confident hope that peace will not be interrupted.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons, I have directed the estimates for the present year to be prepared, and they will in due time be laid before you. I will take care that they shall be framed with the strictest regard to economy; and I trust to your wisdom and patriotism to make such provision as may be required for the public service.

My Lords and Gentlemen, The scenes of violence and outrage which have occurred in the city of Bristol and in some other places, have caused me the deepest affliction. The authority of the law must be vindicated by the punishment of offences which have produced so extensive a destruction of property, and so melancholy a loss of life. But I think it right to direct your attention to the best means of improving the municipal police of the kingdom for the more effectual protection of the public peace, against the recurrence of similar commotions.

Sincerely attached to our free constitution, I never can sanction any interference with the legitimate exercise of those rights which secure to my people the privilege of discussing and making known their grievances; but in reserving these rights, it is also my duty to prevent combinations; under whatever pretext which in their form and

character are incompatible with all regular government, and are equally opposed to the spirit and to the provisions of the law; and I know that I shall not appeal in vain to my faithful subjects as second my determined resolution to repress all illegal proceedings by which the peace and security of my dominions may be endangered.

A CARD.

JOHN B. HAMMETT, master of the American schooner Seaflower, begs leave in this way, to return his best thanks to Lieut. Shortland, commanding His Majesty's schooner Skipjack, for the kind assistance rendered him, while at Great Harbour, Stirrup's Key, wards him for his very handsome and gentlemanly conduct towards him since his arrival at Nassau. February 4th.

DIED.

On Thursday morning, after a short illness, Mrs. Mary Curry, wife of Mr. Thomas Curry.

Marine List.

PORT OF NASSAU, N. P.

Table with columns: ARRIVED, Sailed, and Cleared. Lists ships like Schr. Wave, Sloop Jane, and H. M. schr. Skipjack.

CLEARED.

Table with columns: Sailed, and Cleared. Lists ships like H. M. schr. Skipjack, Lt. Shortland, and H. M. schr. Kangaroo.

The schooner Emerald, Captain Alexander, from Wilmington bound to this port, was wrecked at the east end of Rose Island, on the night of the 27th ultimo. The master and crew, with a portion of the cargo, consisting of lumber and shingles, arrived here on Saturday last.

CHRIST CHURCH PARISH.

THE VESTRY.

HAVING fired the ounce of BREAD at the rate of 39 per barrel of superfine Flour, Ordered, that the shilling loaf do weight 2lbs. 6ozs. and the sixpenny loaf 1lb. 3ozs. By order of the Vestry. DAVID SPENCE, Vestry Clerk. VESTRY ROOM, 3d January, 1832.

EXUMA SALT, for sale at 12½ cents per bushel.

Apply to THOMAS THOMPSON, At Exuma. February 4th.

NOTICE.

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

CHEAP FOR CASH!

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale, at his store in Bay-street, near the Public Buildings, the following articles, received per Highlander, from London, viz: Linsed and Spinn Oil, Fine Green Paint, in pots, Sperm Candles, Pickles and Sauces, Capers, Olives, and fine Salad Oil, Gentlemen's superfine black Hats, No. 1 and 6 Bleached Canvas, Black Bombasin, superfine white Drill, Cotton Shirtings, Reel Thread, in fancy boxes, Pomatum, Pearl Buttons, Seine and Sewing Twine, Bonnet Linc, Foolscap and Letter Paper, Quills, Red Ink, Common Prayer Books, Cut Glassware, consisting of Shades, Rummers, Tumblers, Wines, pint and quart Decanters, Butter Tubs and Sals.

Silvels, Tin Pots, Gentlemen's Saddles, Mule Harness, Negro Pipes, Tow Hooks, piped Candlesticks, Sad Irons, Toilet Glasses. ALSO—Pipes Otard's superior Brandy, Butts Barclay's Porter. GEO. R. BANNISTER. January 28.

FOUND.

A gold Bunch, set with pearls. The owner can have it by applying at this office. February 1st.

BY HENRY GREENSLADE & CO.

On Monday next, the 6th instant, AT THE VENDUE HOUSE, At 10 O'clock, A. M. Will be Sold, Superfine Flour, in barrels, Corn Meal, in ditto, Corn and Rice, in bags, Butter, Lard, Hams, Tallow Candles, Cheese, Pilot Bread, Potatoes, Dry Goods, &c. &c. Terms—CASH. At two months' Credit, 8 penceoons } Windward Island Rum, 1 hbd. } AND—150 boxes Soap. February 4th.

BY HENRY ADDERLEY.

On Monday next, the 6th instant, AT THE VENDUE HOUSE, At 10 O'clock, A. M. Will be sold Fresh superfine Flour, in barrels and half ditto, Rice and Corn, in bags, Soap and Candles, in boxes, Irish Butter and Lard, 100 cannisters superior Gunpowder, Dry Goods, &c. &c. Terms—CASH. At two Months' Credit, 10 penceoons Jamaica } Rum, 9 do. Windward Island } ALSO—At three months' Credit, A valuable Lot at the Village, containing about 14 acres, upon which there is a substantial Dwelling House, in good repair. February 4th.

BY JOHNSON & SAUNDERS.

On Monday next, the 6th instant, AT THE VENDUE HOUSE, At 10 O'clock, A. M. Will be Sold Superfine fresh Flour, Rice, Corn, Hams, Butter, Lard, Tobacco, Dry Goods, &c. AND—A few thousand feet White and Yellow Pine Lumber. Terms—CASH. February 4th.

NOTICE.

THE SALE of the late E. J. Solomon, Esquire's, Stock in Trade, by order of the Executors, consisting of a valuable and extensive assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, &c. &c., will positively take place by Public Auction, early in March next. Terms will be made known, previous to the day fixed for the sale. HENRY ADDERLEY. February 4th.

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. January 7th. F. TURNER.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, by private contract, Derby Island, situated near the west end of Exuma, containing about 700 acres. For further particulars, apply at this office. January 25th.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET, that pleasantly situated House and Premises, lately in the occupation of Henry Adderley, Esquire, with immediate possession. Apply to C. S. ADDERLEY. January 25th.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, 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.

