

POLAND. As a Kingdom, Poland is swept from the map of nations; but when geographically considered, is of no small importance...

This was the country of the ancient Vandals; it was made a duchy about the end of the seventh century; in the tenth, Christianity was introduced, and Boleslaus erected it into a monarchy in 999.

In the year 1779, a singularly bold partition of this country was effected by Russia, Prussia and Austria; Russia laid claim to part of Lithuania, Polesia, Volhynia, and part of the Ukraine.

The Kingdom of Poland is hereditary in the person of the Russian Autocrat and his successors, and comprises 8,500,000 souls. It is divided into eight woiwodeships, namely, Warsaw, Landomir, Kalisz, Lublin, Plotzk, Muscovia, Poddolia, and Angostowo.

SIR CHARLES WETHERELL. As this gentleman has become somewhat conspicuous among the moving incidents of the day, the following sketch of him from the London New Monthly, may not be uninteresting to our readers at this time.

Sir Charles is a tall man with a considerable stoop, and a swing in his gait—his face is intelligent and rather remarkable; the forehead expansive, the eyes not large but expressive of humour; the nose straight and rather short, or appearing so from the unusual length of the upper lip and chin; his voice is good but not musical, and his manner is sometimes calm and impressive, but, for the most part, his efforts, even upon the most important occasions, are attended by a whimsicality, which is the most distinguishing feature of his manner as an advocate.

Court. He wears clothes that seem to have been suddenly grabbed from some shop-window in Monmouth-street, without any consideration as to the fit. He scorns the appendages of suspenders, and sometimes wears a waistcoat long enough to meet the other garment, which, for lack of the appendages aforesaid, are wont to sink below the ordinary level—his inside coat is old, his outside one, for he often indulges in two coats, is of great antiquity, and commonly flies behind him in the breeze, while he strides along, muttering to himself, with his hands, lodged deep in the recesses of his breeches, and his cravat seems as if it had not been folded, but rolled up, and tied on in the dark, by hands not of the cleanest—he wears huge shoes, tied with great black tape, or what should be black, except that, like his hat, the vicissitudes of time hath turned them to a hue of brown.

I am persuaded there is not a particle of affectation in his singularities—they arose, perhaps, out of the darling notion of his mind "independence," and have become confirmed by long habit. Many stories are told of the strange way in which he lived in Chambers, when it was not his custom to come to Court; they say he had a bit of looking-glass fixed into the wall, which, when some one would come in after he had commenced the process of shaving, he would quite forget to complete it, and has been found in the evening with a crust of "lather" upon his face, which had remained from the morning, without his being conscious of it.

From Bell's Life in London. MR. OSBALDESTON'S LATE MATCH AND CHALLENGE.

Sir,—As I am perfectly confident that a correct and faithful report of my Two-hundred-mile match was sent you only aim and object, I feel certain you will oblige me by correcting a few inaccuracies which appeared in your paper on Sunday last, and will insert the following in your next week's paper.

From your situation in the Stand, it was impossible you could be an eye witness to every particular, and you were consequently indebted to those around the Starting Post for the accuracy of them; many of whom no doubt came red-hot during the match with some news or other. The first inaccuracy I would call your attention to is—age, 47, whereas I am not 47 by several years. This is of no other moment than it might be the means of losing some person's money, as bets have been made about my age before, and I have been referred to, to decide them. The second inaccuracy is—"that Skyolums made a slip and dropped a little forward, and I fell over his head," whereas after making the turn round the Plantation, from the Stand, assisted by James Robinson and other friends, they stopped short and turned round, but I got him off again, and after going about 200 yards more he made the same attempt, and finding he was likely to bolt among the trees, from having only a snaffle bridle on without a martingale, I threw myself off. He ran back towards the Stand, but was caught by some spectators about 200 yards from me. I immediately followed, and remounted. When I came in I was not at all thrilled, but certainly shook from the fall. The third inaccuracy is—that I said "I would bet 100 to 1 nobody did it in the time I did," whereas I observed to one of my friends, who was doubtful about the nine hours, "I'll bet 100 to 1, I do it in the nine hours." There are men, I have no doubt, can do it in the time I did it, and in much less who only ride 7 stone, if they are to be called men.

Many foxhunters and even jockeys, before the performance, thought it impossible to do it in nine hours, but now the very same men say, any fool can do it. If they are correct, pray what can a wise man do? Double at least; perhaps no wise man will be fool enough to try 100 miles in 17 successive hours and 12 minutes will puzzle all the Wise Men of the East. It is the pace which a man is obliged to maintain, with such short intervals between every four miles, that distresses him, from which the muscles have not time to recover—200 miles in 10 hours would be no performance to talk of; putting on the extra steam of six miles an hour tries the wind and strength. A man riding 14 stone could do it in 10 hours, if a good horseman, sound wind and limb, and with good pluck.—Whoever accomplishes it in 8 hours and 42 minutes, riding 11 stone 3 lbs., will find "his stockings tied up higher than he ever had them tied up before," to make use of a waterman's phrase. Various rumours have gone abroad as to the sum I won, and great exaggerations exist: some say £210,000; some, £20,000; and some even, £36,000. After deducting all expenses I shall not net any more than £1800, owing to the supineness and bad advice of my friends; they would not exert themselves for me, nor would they allow me to exert myself "in the ring," because, they said, I should spoil the betting; and, if I would only be quiet, they would get plenty on for me. I followed their advice, but they never let a shilling for me, but kept humbugging me to the last—"It was all right." They knew I would have betted 3, 4, and even 5 to 1 on the match two nights before, and kept me quiet to fill their own pockets at 6 to 4, which they did pretty handsomely, at my expense. I never was afraid of any thing but sudden indisposition, and at no one period of the match would I have taken 10 to 1 about the nine hours; I had time enough to dine with the Lord

Mayor of London, and do it in ten. My friend... son, who was executed for poisoning the horses at the market. They persuaded him a pardon was close at hand, even up to the moment of his execution, merely to let his mouth shut, as "dead men tell no tales," &c. I forgot to mention in the accuracies, that Skirmisher and Liberty, as mentioned in your report, are not in your valuable paper, but having been posted over by so much paper, and having been posted over by so much paper, I thought it best to put a complete statement in the paper, of which one at least, I should imagine, may be wanted for their adoption. I have named large sums, because my attempting or accomplishing any of them, I should incur a great expense, and risk my health and stamina; and it is not worth my notice for less. I address myself to all the sporting men in England, and simply to let them can "stump the ready" against me, should they think it a good "catch." Should no man or body of men think forward to take up any one of my offers, I will not be bothered with "It is nothing to do—an old man can do it—and a jockey can do it in eight hours." I merely back myself on my own stamina and determination; and a man of my age challenged to ride 200 miles in eight hours against me is unparalleled in the history of any sporting, and hardly to be believed. I will however appear at the scratch whenever called upon, both with the needful and my own carcase ready to be "frayed."

The following are my offers:— I challenge any man in the world, of any age, weight, or carrying my weight, to ride any distance he pleases from 200 to 500 miles, for £20,000; but if he will ride 200 to 250 miles, I will ride for £10,000. Or I will ride against the jockey of 7 stone, whom they will back, to ride 200 miles in eight hours, receiving 10 minutes for the difference between 7 stone and 11 stone, or I will take £10,000 to £3000, or £20,000 to £5000, that I ride 200 miles in 8 hours, which, it must be allowed, would be a wonderful performance for 11 stone and I think almost impossible—at least, a single attempt would lose the match, and I should scarcely have time to mount and dismount. I am always to be heard of at Pittsford, near Northampton. Your obedient servant, GEORGE OSBALDESTON. Pittsford, Wednesday, Nov. 16.

Re-epulsion.—Mr. Mackenzie, who after being expelled from the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, was re-elected, has been again declared unworthy to hold a seat in that House, by a vote of 27 to 19, passed on the 7th inst. The new offence of Mr. M. was the publication of "Annals of the Province," a weekly paper, edited by the late Governor of the Province and the Advisers of the Crown, which he charges the House of Assembly with accepting, and also a publication in his paper, the Colonial Advertiser, which he stigmatised the thirty members who voted for his expulsion as "tyrants."

A Mr. Sandys, a gentleman of bold spirit and great wit, being examined before the House of Commons, London, then speaker, put some ridiculous and impertinent questions to him, and at last asked what countymen he was. "Kent," said Sandys, adding, "and now, sir, may I demand the same of you?" "I am not of the West," answered Sandys, "By my troth," answered Sandys, "so I thought, for all his wise men come out of the East."

FOR SALE. The House and Premises at present occupied by Mrs. Potter. The House is really well convenient, with a large Kitchen and wash-house, a parlour, dining room, and sitting room, and a large stable, with a carriage house, and a large 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--At this Office. Bills of Lading, Bills of Exchange, Bills of Sale, Manifests of Cargoes, Blank Forms for the Custom House, Leases and Releases, General Court Writs, General Court Executions, Bills of Sale for Vessels, Mortgages (with Bonds), Warrants of Attorney to Confess Judgment, Powers of Attorney, Attorney's Warrants, Arbitration Bonds, Apprentice Indentures, Police Warrants, Police Summons, Police Permits, Militia Warrants, Subpoena Tickets, Inferior Court Writs, N. B.—Job Printing executed with neatness and dispatch, upon good paper, and on moderate terms. January 4, 1832.

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



POETRY.

DISCOVERY OF RICHARD CŒUR DE LION. His conquering sword had lost its shine— His proud and eagle plume— Which waved so oft o'er Palestine, Droop'd in the dragon's gloom— Bar'd from the millions of his fame, He pined—when, lo! one eve there came A host, with tuneful hand, And play'd beneath his grated tower, In twilight's lone departing hour, A song of his fair land!

The captive monarch heard the strain In melting accents roll, And thoughts of early hours again, Like sunshine cross'd his soul; He felt his limbs, the dungeon's cell, Sink in his brain before the spell— The dream of life's young day! He seized the harp with sunning thrill, Though won his sole companion still, And sung that island lay!

That song, his spirit's burning prayer, Roll'd on its cloudy track; The vulture heard it in the air, And scream'd its echoes back; Above the captive warrior stood, Harping in his dark solitude, While to his memory's eye His own green valley rose anew— His healthy hills, their streams of blue, Flashed in their beauty by.

The sky was calm, the clouds had met, The day's last ray went down: "Twas thus," he said, "I saw thee, when I teach bright star in her crown— The minstrel heard the notes that rung, He knew 'twas England's King that sang— Which England's shore he hid, His people heard his fate; that strain, From Europe's mightiest, broke the chain, And saved an empire's pride."

(From Blackwood's Magazine, for November, 1831.

DIALOGUE BETWEEN THE MARQUESS OF ANGLESEY, AND THE GHOST OF HIS LEG.

[The ghost of the Leg, is said to have appeared to the Marquess, "claiming identity with his former self, and upbraiding him for the desertion of his principles." Anglesey. Eh, What! my own Leg! Alive, as I live, and well as ever! We shall become acquainted again, my old boy. Leg. More than your own consent will be necessary for that. Ang. Why, the devil! Speaking too! Can I believe my ears! What, this rivals the cobbler and his cock! Leg. My quondam bellmons, why fight shy of your old friend? I had not learnt to run away when you and I were formerly acquainted. Leg. When Anglesey forgets himself, his limbs may relax their office. Ang. Confound the knave, this is personal. What others may have said or done, I never could think that you would have lifted up your heel against me. Leg. As little could I have thought that you, my Lord, would have flown in the face of your former self, and trampled a life of honour by a base desertion of sacred principles. Ang. I am amazed! But come, little Hobgoblin, let me have your opinion of affairs in general? If you are what you seem to be, your judgment ought to carry weight. At least I have known when you deserved the character of a good understanding. Leg. I wish I could honestly return the compliment, but your Lordship was always reputed to be more witty than wise. My judgment of affairs in general does not differ materially from that which you yourself would have formed when you left me behind you upon the plains of Waterloo. Ang. You recall proud and glorious recollections; but, I know not why, they do not bring with them the pleasures which which they were once regarded. Leg. The reason is, because they stand contrasted with your present conduct. Who could recognise the valiant champion in the person of the supporter of the Reform Bill! Ang. Nay, my leg, you are now talking like a calf. Leg. If you had any soul—nay, if your understanding were not "a leior cortice," you could not think so.

Times are changed, but principles are eternal. You fought against revolutionary France; you now abet a measure which must revolutionize England! Ang. There I think you will be found a false prophet. I support the Reform Bill because I consider it the only means of averting Revolution. Leg. Then you do not consider it a good "per se." Ang. Just so. Leg. And how will it prevent it? Ang. By satisfying the wishes of the people. Leg. Are you sure that, by passing the present bill, they will be satisfied? Has the popular appetite ever yet been appeased by just such concessions as may be extorted from what it feeds on? And can infatuation itself induce you to believe that France, by increasing the power of the democracy of England, will avert the danger of revolution? As well might you avert the danger of revolution? the purpose of bringing him to reason? Ang. Upon my life, you talk uncommonly well. You almost make me believe that I ought to be under the sod at Waterloo, and you in the House of Lords. You give tongue a devilish dead letter than I can. Leg. It is my cause, my Lord, that makes me eloquent, and your cause that makes you dumb. I feel no little pleasure in perceiving that there still lingers about you a sufficiency of right feeling to render it difficult for you to defend it. Ang. Come—come—the Reform Bill is very susceptible of defence. Surely, we Peers could not, with any face, continue longer to exercise the prodigious influence of the House of Commons. Leg. Does your Lordship admit that the Nobility of England ought to possess any such influence? Ang. Why, yes, to a reasonable and moderate degree, I think it might be allowed—but, as it was, it was monstrous! Leg. Will your Lordship please to inform me whether, to control the House of Commons? whether it encroached upon the freedom of their debates, or gave an unduly aristocratic bias to their deliberations? Ang. Why, no, I cannot say it did. But still it was confoundingly unpopular. Leg. Then your Lordship admits two things—first, that the influence complained of is not objectionable in any degree; and, secondly, that it was not exercised in any degree that was dangerous to the British Parliament. Why, then, about the senseless outcry that was raised against it? Your Lordship well knows that the Peers of England were never so little able to invade the privileges of the other branches of the Constitution as they are at present, even if it were as true as it is false, that they were inclined to do so. You must also be aware that there seldom has been a period when their own peculiar privileges stood more in jeopardy. Can any thing, therefore, be more preposterous than to employ that time in fortifying the democracy against imaginary, which ought to be employed in protecting your own order against real dangers? Ang. But is there no danger in resisting the popular momentum that at present presses upon it? Must we not yield something if we would retain any thing? Leg. Can this be the language of the Anglesey of Waterloo? Is it true that our nobles are come to nine-pence? Well may the cause of the Constitution be lost, naparts, quite before the ragmuffins of England? Ang. Ragmuffins! No, the King is for the bill. It numbers on its side a goodly array of potent and right noble supporters. Leg. If they be goodly, as you are for it, either because they conceive it to be the least of two evils, or because they have not the courage to confront popular violence, or the ability to dissipate popular delusion, the case is not materially changed. It will still be the triumph of democratic force over aristocratic weakness. The case is as inglorious and humiliating to the soldier as it is disgraceful to the Senator, and must prove ruinous to the Constitution. Ang. But how the devil can the thing be avoided now? Tell me that. Granting that we have foolishly got into a scrape, how are we to get out of it? In my mind we have but one course to pursue, even to go on as we have commenced, whatever be the dangers which threaten our advance. I think you will yourself allow that retreat would be ruin! Leg. Alas! my Lord, how different is the feeling with which you now give the word of command to advance, from that with which, on former occasions, you commissioned me to sound the rattle of your spur into the side of your charger? I shall only say, that if the Peers do not possess the courage and the virtue to oppose their wisdom to the madness of the people, the Monarchy of England is at an end. I, who have heard the roar of the cannon, and seen the flash of the sabre in a hundred fights, would rather, a thousand times, be cut down, like the Roman Senate of old, in the discharge of my hereditary duties, and the defence of my ancestral privileges, than be a consenting party to a measure so fraught with ruin and degradation.

pos. I will not object—on the contrary, I shall be very glad—if it may be effected in a manner less likely to endanger the old institutions of the country. Leg. The only object of all Reform should be, and the professed object of all reforms has been, to uphold and strengthen our old institutions. This has always been the real object of such political perfectionists was to undermine and to destroy them. But the present impending calamity must pass away before any sane project of practical reform can be even thought of. Ang. I am afraid that a position like that would only exasperate the people, and cause them, perhaps, to force other measures in a manner that they may not otherwise be disposed to do; at least if they do not see minds. Leg. Arguing, I suppose, thus, that because we would not take physic, we should take poison—that if we did not redress, after their own fashion, imaginary ills, they would take care to create real ones, which could not be remedied by human wisdom! Thus it is that mobs reason, and thus it is that they act; but to be it far from my noble master to be a consenting party to the foulest and the most wicked deceit that ever was practised upon the credulity of the people. The present Reform Bill, while it literally unsettles every thing, establishes nothing. It is powerful enough to disorganise, to subvert, to derange, to dislocate the frame-work and the machinery of our old constitutional monarchy; but no one deceives himself with the belief that any thing fixed or permanent can result from it. It will be, if it should pass, but the beginning of changes. Do you yourself imagine that things can remain stationary precisely at that point where the Reform Bill proposes to leave them? Ang. It would be very hard to say. We live in an age when nothing is stationary. If we could remain as we are, I confess that I do not very earnestly desire to experience "that untried form" of political being towards which we are tending. But that cannot be; and the people will then; if they are right, it is pleasant to agree with them; if they are wrong, it is both wicked and cowardly to do so. In the case last mentioned it would be both base and cruel not to make any effort to protect them from the fatal consequences of their own importunities. This, however, is not the case of Burke's, no sane individual would attempt alterations in the structure of his house during a thunder-storm. Ang. But what if the thunder-storm should blow it down? Leg. In that case we will be guiltless of having aided in its overthrow. But if the Lords are firm, that calamity need not be feared. God aid our own good genius will still protect the Constitution of Old England. The only thing formidable in the present state of the public mind is, that it has been produced by the Government. You, perhaps, do not know that the most sedulous and stimulating Papers have come direct from the Treasury—most of the noise which would seem to be made for the Government, and urging them on in the prosecution of their revolutionary measure, has been produced by a species of political ventriloquism, by themselves. The people are beginning to find that out. They also begin to see that the only motive which prompted the present scheme was, that they might keep their places. You may depend upon it, therefore, that if the Lords are firm and do their duty, they have nothing to apprehend from popular violence; although I will not disguise that august assembly by supposing that they could be influenced by apprehensions. Ang. The times are out of joint. Look to the state of France. If they reject the bill, no does not know what may happen. Leg. But if they pass the bill, it is very easy to foresee what must happen. Their legislative functions will henceforth be at an end. They will no longer be the Peers of England. Your Lordship says look to France; and, I say look to France. What do we see there? A shadow of a monarchy, the substance of a republic; nay, I should rather say, the expense and the pageantry of a monarchy, without its solidity or dignity; and the turbulence and preciosity of a republic, without its simplicity, its economy, or its freedom. And how has this been produced? By the very measures which our worthy Reforming Oh! my Lord, if we look to France, we are to look to it as a warning, and not as an example. Ang. You are certainly wrong there. The present state of France has been produced by the violent and unconstitutional aggression of the Ministers upon the rights of the people. Leg. And what produced that aggression? Mind, I do not justify it; I say not one word in its vindication. But I ask, what produced it? Your Lordship does not suppose that the French Ministers, of mere wantonness, incurred such a tremendous responsibility as that to which they must have been conscious of being liable when they suspended the Constitution? No. Polignac thought himself excusable for the course which he adopted by most deplorable state necessity—a necessity which was mainly directed by democratic influence which we possess in the nomination boroughs. The power of the commonalty

Ang. Reform of some kind we must have. That's

verberate that of the nobility and the crown. The French Ministers merely attempted (certainly in a most unconstitutional way) to restore the balance. They failed; and the consequences are at present sufficiently visible.

Ang. What do you mean? Leg. The influence which the Crown and our Nobility possess, by means of the nomination boroughs, which cause the House of Commons to act in sympathy with, and not in opposition to, the other two estates of the realm, without in the slightest degree impairing its efficiency, or compromising its independence—an impulse which some persons without restraining, which guides without controlling, and which directs, without unduly encroaching upon, the rights and privileges of the democracy of England.

THE ARGUS.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1832.

Of all the absurdities that we have noticed, one which we are about commenting upon may fairly take precedence, as being a mixture of barefaced impudence, unwarrantable assumption of Legislative authority, and a perverse obstinacy, towards the combined hatred and contempt of a whole community, which would do no discredit to one of our marine propensities and capabilities.

Amidst the numberless messages of our Governor's indignation, he remains still labouring on with stoic indifference, as to the manner in which they will be received, and surrounded by a mass of rubbish of his own collecting; like the atechus pillularius, he still persists in farming what disgusts every animate thing in nature, but himself. Under his special license, he would introduce a few Baptists, or any other species of Sectarian preachers, among our Out Island negroes, and has chosen this very fit and proper time for sending a message to the House of Assembly, requesting them to frame a "short act," vesting him with the authority for so licensing them; and their only security for the conduct of such an erratic ministry, is to be His Excellency's opinion, whether they receive a declaration of his omniscience would, in our opinion, be the shortest act that could be framed.

No Episcopalian minister will come from his own country, like the Evangelists of old, to preach the doctrines of his master in humility and in truth, and unprovided with "shoes or scrip;" and unless our "worthy Governor" was to resort to some of his able admirers of sound inspiration, we are at a loss to know, how he purposes to fill up the muster-roll of his mission, and of this class. As of the Jamaica Baptists, we would pronounce, that the depths of their goal are only fordable at the shallows of their cupidity and excessive ignorance. Motives, we are aware, often go to palliate actions; but we can never credit, nor think that the outward ordinances of religion, when burlesqued by the observances of the ignorant, are either productive of the moral good intended, or of the efficacy we are taught to believe, they are of devotionally, when properly understood and conformed to.

A quick and apt sense of the ludicrous, and of its concomitant combinations, are the leading features of the mind, in a state of ignorance—more particularly so, of that of the Bahama negro; and, although temporary fear of censure may induce a degree of demure decorum among them, yet there will be a proportionate want of real reverence for what they will deem "John Cane's" exhibitions. That there would be an abundance of followers, we admit; but their worshipping would be more in conformity with the noisy rites of Bacchus, than with the sober doctrines of the Christian faith.

To the Editor of the Bahama Argus. Sir,—But one name could be given to the several questions propounded by Roderick Random; and not one man throughout the extended range of these devoted Islands, who is honest, and has any brains, but would, I assert, give that answer. Innumerable are the questions, having a similar tendency, that could be put, and with equal facility and truth, could be replied to. Happy is that government where legally constituted institutions, from which have emanated great benefits to its inhabitants— institutions admired and respected, that never, by the strong hand of power, have been so interfered and trifled with, as to have become the contempt of every one. Fortunate is that land, where the ear of the great is not lent to every worthless Slave, against his master, without

the opportunity being afforded to the latter, of rebutting the false and malicious accusation; where no encouragement has been given, by publishing to the violent, insolent, and mutinous, that for every blow they receive, they are justified in the *lex talionis*. Degraded is the state of that master, who, having legally appealed to proper authorities against his Slave, and from whom a legal punishment had been awarded; that such punishment should not only have been either mitigated, or entirely done away with, but that the Slave should have been the bearer of a reprimand to his master; a master from whom, he had never received a blow, and had frequently partaken at the same time, of the same meal, and out of the same dish with him. En- vial, indeed, must be the situation of Magistrates who, for the mild sentence of a dozen stripes of a cat-o'-nine-tails, composed of nine strands of packthread, to be inflicted on an abandoned prostitute, and for a crime that would have hung you or me, Sir—being white—that such Magistrates should have been admonished, and have been told, that it was their duty to reform, and not to resort to such cruel and severe punishments, that deaden the feelings and destroy every sentiment of delicacy; and contemptible must be such appointments, when laws faithfully put in force—laws sanctioned by the sign manual of the ruling power—that these Magistrates should have been by that very power, either deprived of the emolument of any office they held, or altogether dismissed from the magistracy. It is impossible to say, where such occurrences have taken place; how direful, at some period or other, may be the consequences. We have a painful and a melancholy example, in a sister Colony. Though I have heard that there is such a government, as I have described, some where or other, you will know it cannot be here, for in a famous paper lately published, in the shape of a petition to the King, every virtue under Heaven is ascribed to our great man—a perfect *non habeo equum replere*.

The applause of the Imperial Government has now become a secondary consideration, to all men sent among us, to fill the highest as well as the lowest situations; primarily, is the applause of the Aldermanbury crew; to whom all power belongs, and from whom all honours, distinctions and fortune, flow—provided you will do their work: the ruin of West India property, though attended by the annihilation of the negroes. It has been said, that these Islands, as well as the Antilles, have been formed by some convulsion of nature; pity it is, that they had not all been united, and have formed a little continent. Then might we have escaped the abuse that has been heaped upon us; then might we have resisted the machinations of our enemies, and, abandoned by our government, have been justifiable in throwing ourselves into the arms of a power, who has both strength and willingness to receive us into its embrace. The saint, the deity, the despoiler, and the sycophant, either looking after office, or anxious to retain that which he has, may call these remarks disloyal. Disloyalty, Sir, has never yet been countenanced here—it never has existed; and as convincing proofs can be given of attachment to our Kings, and to the Government, (and by sacrifices dear to man as his very existence) as can be produced even in Britain itself. The days of Praise-God-Barebones are fast approaching; for when a Minister in his elegant and beautiful despatches, as they have been called, (but which I call plain English) declares his weakness, that he is under the control of a hypocritical and faustical crew—that he can no longer protect the subject, but that that subject must knuckle to, or the consequences may be dreadful—I then assert, Sir, that Great Britain has arrived at her zenith, and that her sun is about to set forever.

I am, Mr. Editor, your obedient servant, TRISTRAM SHANDY.

By the kind attention of a friend, we have been put in possession of a file of the "Jamaica Courant" to the 16th ultimo, inclusive—by which, we perceive, that the public excitement there, has been considerably allayed, and that the slaves have, in almost every instance, returned to their work. Public opinion, however, appears to be very strong against the Baptist preachers and missionaries, in that Island—inasmuch, as their chapels and places of worship have been destroyed in the towns of Falmouth, Montego-Bay, Luca and Savanna-la-Mar. The Earl of Belmore has issued a proclamation, requiring the authorities to apprehend and bring to justice the perpetrators of these unlawful outrages.

The packet "Tyrian," noticed in our paper of the 25th ultimo, to leave Jamaica on Tuesday, the 14th, was detained until Saturday, the 18th; and by the arrival there on the 15th of the brig Erin, from Belfast, last St. John's, (Antigua) which she left on the 9th, we observe that the Mail Boat from Barbadoes was in the office when she left, and telegraphed that she had the first January Mail on board.

The precious "Order in Council," sent out for adoption in the Bahamas has been carried into effect, at the Islands of Trinidad and St. Lucia, and, by extracts we have given below, it will be seen that the inhabitants, in both places, have entered their protest against its operation, and resolved to petition both Houses of Parliament for redress.

From the Antigua Weekly Register. St. John's, Feb. 7. Papers from several of the Islands in our neighbourhood have been received in the course of the past week.—The

Port of Spain Gazette of Trinidad, are principally taken up with the Order in Council of the 21st November, which has been put in operation in that, as well as in the other Crown Colonies, and with the proceedings of the Legislature recently held there, at which a series of resolutions, and protest against the order, all more ably and powerfully, though respectfully drawn up, were presented by Mr. Jackson, after a very eloquent speech, and in which Petitions to the King and both Houses of Parliament were founded upon the resolutions, were also presented. The conclusion of the meeting it was proposed that a writhe-assembly should proceed to Governor-General Sir Lewis Grant, this however, was not adopted for the purpose of laying their grievances before His Excellency Sir Lewis Grant, this however, was not adopted and a Deputation of twenty-five gentlemen named by the Governor, and expostulated with him, and the injurious consequences, which they imagined would result from an immediate enforcement of the Order. His Excellency expressed the impossibility of postponement, and instructions being peremptory, but stated his intention of forwarding their appeal without loss of time, and promising his good offices on their behalf.

We learn from the "Port of Spain Gazette," that George Scotland, Esq., the newly appointed Consul-General of Trinidad, was to embark on the 21st December last, on the ship Ewretta, for that island.

At St. Lucia the Order in Council had also called together a Public Meeting, where the height of excitement which seems to have arrived at, induced very violent resolutions and remonstrances. Indeed it is said that the frenzy of some of the folks of that Colony was so great, as to fix them in a determination of starving out the Governor and Garrison if they could, and for that purpose refused any supplies whatever, on sale or otherwise, and even endeavoured as much as in them lay to prevent any supplies being brought from a neighbouring Colony. The certainly appears a very extraordinary method of relieving themselves from the enforcement of this obnoxious act, and must in our opinion have any other than the desired effect.

The kindness of a friend in Barbadoes, enables us to present our present number, to give a statement of the loss of lives by the Hurricane of August last. The loss in property is given at £2,311,729, Barbadoes currency. Killed—Whites, 247; coloured, 63; slaves, 115. Total 425. Wounded—Whites, 106; coloured, 15; slaves, 18. Total 306. Of whom died—White, 82; coloured, 8; slaves, 21 and 4 slaves missing. In the authenticated account received, these remarks are made:

"The above is the number killed, wounded, &c. according to official returns from each parish, for it is to be presumed, that many persons, who were injured, but refused or neglected to report the losses they have sustained, and many individuals were killed, who had a friend to lament their death, or give information of it to the proper quarter. The number killed, and who have since died of injury, may be estimated at about 250, and of persons wounded, at least 5000. This is not mere conjecture, but the result of personal observation and enquiry in every part of the Island."

This morning, the American schooner Three Sisters, Glander, master, arrived from New York in six days, bringing our regular files of newspapers from that city, to the 20th ultimo. The latest European news they contain is—London the 13th, Paris the 13th, and Havana the 14th of January, inclusive. Want of room prevented from making more extensive extracts, as one half of our paper was printed previous to the arrival of the vessel. Appearances are gloomy in England, if we may judge from the deficiency in the Revenue, for the quarter ending the 5th of January last; which is stated to be nearly £1,000,000 less than that of the corresponding quarter of the year. It will be seen, that the King has finally determined to create a sufficient number of Peers, to carry the Reform Bill through the House of Lords.

The refusal of Russia to ratify the award of the London conference, which now seems placed beyond a doubt, has excited, evidently, a great sensation among the politicians upon the continent; and it seems probable, that Prussia and Austria have also hesitated to adopt the award.

From the New York Courier & Enquirer, 20th Feb. 1832. In the internal politics of France, nothing of importance has occurred. The word "subjects," applied to the people of France by one of the Ministers, in speaking of the relation in which the people stood to the King, has excited the indignation of the Chamber of Deputies. General La Fayette, with six others who were not present at the sitting in question, have written to the Chamber to express their assent to the principles of the protest. The debates on the Civil List still continued. "Twenty millions of francs had been voted as an allowance to the King.—Rambouillet, which the Ministers proposed should, among other territorial possessions, be allotted to him, was refused. An attempt was then made to bestow on his eldest son the Duke of Orleans; with what success does not appear at the latest date.

The Paris Stock Exchange has been thrown into a state of great alarm by an expected deficiency in the funds of the state, in consequence of the discovery, that a large amount had been subtracted from them by one of the Receivers General, M. Kasper; the amount however was afterwards found not to be as large as was at first supposed, and confidence was again restored.

January 9.—Our readers will recollect, that in a former page, we stated that the influence of Russia, in consequence of the ratification of the Treaty of Commerce between Belgium, and Holland, agreed upon by the Netherlands. Circumstances have just occurred to us, that we were perfectly well informed on the subject, and that if any ratification should arrive either from Prussia or Austria, it will be subject to so many modifications, as to render it necessary to go through the whole of the matter. Indeed, it is confidently stated that there is no ratification before the time fixed upon by the Treaty, as the latest period, viz. the 15th instant.

With respect to the modifications which are spoken of in the 9th article, relative to the navigation of the river Meuse, and the passage through the town and fortress of Maestricht, we are to prevent future disputes—the object of these modifications being to respect the rights and dignity of the Netherlands. We hear also that Austria and Prussia decline to guarantee the annual payment by Belgium of the interest of the debt, on the ground that a guarantee implying a doubt of the integrity of the Kingdom, should these modifications be adopted, would be a guarantee of time to take place to enable the parties to complete the Treaty, or rather the Convention, for such may be its new character.—Courier. The Cabinet Council held on Saturday, sat in deliberation upwards of three hours.—Courier. We hear, not for the first time, that a proposal has been made to settle the affairs of Portugal by Conference and stool on the part of the great Powers.—Courier. The Lord Chancellor has been confined to Brougham with a slight attack of English cholera.—Globe.

London, Jan. 10.—There has not been so much real interest in the political circles for several years past as within the last few days. Cabinet councils have been crossing the Channel, and flying about in all directions, in a very unusual manner. There must be something very important in hand to occasion all this bustle, and the dispatches of Prince Lieven, that on Saturday the Russian messenger crossed the Channel with an open boat; and yesterday another Russian messenger followed. Messengers from the Austrian, Prussian and French Embassies, also, went over yesterday.

ARRIVED. March 1st—H. M. schr. Kangaroo, Lt. Hokey, St. Salvador Cuba. 5th Schr. Maria, Wilson. Fusic, Lignumvita and Corn. 7th Am. schr. Three Sisters, Glander New York Flour, Corn, Potatoes, Onions, Cheese, Candles, Oiler, Lard, &c. to H. GREENSLADE & Co. CLEARED. Feb. 29th—Am. brig Frigate, Blanchard, Portland. March 1st—Sp. schr. Flor de la Mar, Castenados, Cuba. SAILED. March 3d—H. M. schr. Kangaroo, Lt. Hokey, Jamaica. 6th H. M. schr. Nimble, Lt. Potbury, Ditto.

This day, the American brig Abigail, Captain Kelly, 18 days from Wilmington, (N. C.) bound to Liverpool, put into this port in distress, for the purpose of receiving repairs, having sprung a leak, and received much other damage. Part of the cargo, which consisted of turpentine, was thrown overboard, in a gale from the N. E. on a considerable time.—Globe.

CHRIST CHURCH PARISH. THE VESTRY. HAVING fixed the assize of bread at the rate of 8/10 per barrel of superfine Flour, Ordered, that the shilling loaf do weigh 2lbs. 4oz., and the sixpenny loaf 1lb. 2oz. By order of the Vestry. DAVID SPENCE, Vestry Clerk. VESTRY ROOM, 7th FEBRUARY, 1832.

NOTICE. IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Sealed Tenders will be received, on or before the 12th day of March next, for printing the Laws, and other public papers, according to the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly of these Islands, of the 45th Geo. 3d, Ch. 14th. Every information will be given on application to G. ARMBRISTER. February 11th.

THE SUBSCRIBER, intending to leave the Bahama for some time, requests all persons having demands against him, to render the same without delay; and all those indebted, are requested to make immediate payment. JOSEPH THOMPSON. March 3d.

NOTICE. THE SUBSCRIBER will put in suit, without discrimination, all Vencue accounts due for the last year, with interest, if not liquidated by return day. Those persons who are indebted, will govern themselves accordingly. HENRY ADDERLEY. February 18th.

LOST—A Bunch of Trinkets, consisting of two keys, a finger ring, and watch ring. By leaving them at this office, the finder will be liberally rewarded. March 7th.

war, principally founded on the article in the English Courier arrived this morning, and the renewal of reports (which however, are positively contradicted in the ministerial evening papers) of the refusal of Austria to ratify the treaty having been received by the French Government. In consequence of this the Funds have again declined in price. The Five per cent. for cash have fallen 1/4 c.; the Three per cent. 1/4 c.; the Four per cent. 1/4 c.; the Five per cent. 1/4 c.; the Six per cent. 1/4 c.; the Seven per cent. 1/4 c.; the Eight per cent. 1/4 c.; the Nine per cent. 1/4 c.; the Ten per cent. 1/4 c.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Every person about to leave these Islands, after having resided therein for the space of THIRTY DAYS, must give security at the Secretary's Office, or put up his name in said Office for FIFTEEN DAYS previous to his departure—after which, at any time during forty-five days, a Ticket may be obtained.

Table with 2 columns: NAMES OF PERSONS, ABOUT TO OBTAIN TICKETS FOR DEPARTURE. 31st December Felix Cassin Ruby. 1st January Thomas Turnbull. 12th Elizabeth Barry. 20th Apsey Wells. 30th John J. Forbes. 2d February Alexander Barben. 14th Henry Baldwin. 14th Alice Tucker. 14th Matilda Wall. 17th W. I. Alexander. 20th Catharine Eves. 5th March Francis McKee.

Marine List.

PORT OF NASSAU, N. P.

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BY HENRY GREENSLADE & CO. On Friday next, the 9th instant, AT THE VENDUE HOUSE, AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M. Will be Sold, Corn, Potatoes, Cheese, Cider, Candles, Smoked Beef, Butter, Lard, Onions, AND— A few barrels Superfine Flour, Terms—CASH on delivery. March 7th.

EXNUMA SALT, for sale at 15 cents per bushel. Apply to THOMAS THOMPSON, February 4th. At Exuma.

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.

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.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE BARGAIN—A Lot of Land, in the Eastern District, with a substantial Dwelling House and out buildings, now the residence of the Subscriber. Another Lot, adjoining the above on the Southwest, with buildings, &c.

ALSO—A family of Negroes, five in number, viz: Della, 26 years, Eliza, 24 ditto, William, 44 ditto, Amella, 24 ditto, Sophia, 11 months.

AND—Another family of Negroes, three in number, viz: Eliza, 31 years, Rose, 24 ditto, Jane, 3 months. Among them there are Washers, Ironers and House Servants.

AND ALSO—A Lot of Land, containing about twenty-eight acres, situate on Royal Island, adjoining on the west, land of the late Benjamin Barnett, deceased. Terms, &c. will be made known, on application to the Subscriber, or to Messrs. Henry Greenslade & Co. If not disposed of before the 1st April, they will, on that day, be sold at Auction. JOSEPH PRUDDEN.

FOR NEW YORK. The fast sailing schooner THREE SISTERS, For Freight, or passage, apply to Captain Glander, or H. GREENSLADE & CO. March 7th.

FOR SALE. The choice of 2 Lots of Land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in Prince's street, generally known by the name of Lightfoot, or Cupid's Row. For Terms and other particulars, apply to the Subscribers. HENRY GREENSLADE & Co. March 3d.

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 29th.

FOR SALE. The House and Premises at present occupied by Mrs. Poirier. The House is rosy 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.

