

severe comments each evening upon industry after industry, and was much cheered by his partisans.

THE ARGUS.

SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1832.

Since our last, the following vessels have arrived, viz: the American schooner Cassa Ann, Captain Miller, from Philadelphia; the schooner Lily, of this place, Captain Hall, from New Orleans; the American schooner Harvey, Captain Moore, from Baltimore; and the sloop Lively, Captain Prudden, from Jamaica.

We observe by the Jamaica Courant, that the House of Assembly met on the 28th ultimo, and we should have given in this day's impression the speech of His Excellency the Earl of Belmore upon the occasion, but want of room in our columns prevents us from doing so, until our next.

The first business that will be brought before the House, will be an enquiry into the cause of the late insurrection there.

The second January Mail had arrived in the packet barque Hope, Lieut. Wright, in 38 days from Falmouth, last Jaenel.

We have been informed, that Admiral Colpoys sailed in the ship Winchester, from Port Royal, (Jamaica), in company with another ship and the schooner Speedwell, on the 3d instant, supposed for Bermuda; they passed through the Crooked Island passage, on Saturday last.

The Saints, we perceive, have approved of our "worthy Governor's" removal of Mr. Anderson, from the Commission of the Peace; and that old imbecile Lord Goderich, it seems, has sanctioned and confirmed that also of Mr. Duncome, as Police Magistrate, if we are to believe His Excellency. His Majesty knows as well of the removal of Mr. Anderson, as does the Autocrat of all the Russias. Mr. Anderson has been a resident in this Colony nearly fifty years, and has filled, with few exceptions, either on this or on some of the Out-Islands, almost every Colonial situation to which emolument does not attach; and his conduct has uniformly met with the approbation of every gentleman, administering the Government.

We would advise Mr. Duncome to lay his grievance before the King, and not submit to the partial decision of so weak-minded a Minister as Lord Goderich; and we refer our readers to our number of the 19th October, and we will justify our assertion, that the duties of the Police Office were performed infinitely better by Mr. Duncome than they ever have been since his removal.

Both these gentlemen enjoy the regard and esteem of the whole community, except a few office seekers, and men in expectancy of situations, so soon as the holders of them will have the complaisance to "shake off this mortal coil."

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY, March 8th, 1832.

BAHAMA ISLANDS.

The House again in committee on the General Revenue and Appropriation bill, Mr. C. Duncome in the chair.

On the Speaker resuming the chair, Mr. C. Duncome reported that the Committee had gone through the bill, and had made several amendments thereto.

Ordered, that the bill, with the amendments, be engrossed.

A motion was made, and the question proposed, that this House will indemnify the Receiver General and Treasurer, in allowing a drawback of one half of the duty levied upon Lumber and Shingles by act of Parliament, in case of the same being brought into any port of entry in the Bahamas, from vessels cast away on the coasts thereof.

Ordered, to lie on the table. Adjourned until Monday, at twelve o'clock.

MONDAY, March 12th, 1832. The House met according to adjournment, and adjourned until to-morrow morning, at ten o'clock.

TUESDAY, March 13th, 1832. The House met according to adjournment, and adjourned until to-morrow, at ten o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, March 14th, 1832.

A Message from His Excellency the Governor, was delivered by the Deputy Secretary of the Colony: Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

The act of Parliament of the 6th of George the 4th, imposes a duty of five shillings sterling on every barrel of Flour, and ten pence sterling on every bushel of Maize, or Indian Corn, imported into the British West Indies, from the United States of America, or any foreign State. These duties are to be collected by His Majesty's Custom House, and to be paid over to the Receiver General of the Colony.

Under the impression that, in consequence of the repeal of the non-intercourse act, orders would shortly be received from home, transmitting another seal of duties, as far as regards the importation of American produce, I did not draw the attention of the House of Assembly to the omission of the clauses alluded to. As, however, the duties have not been altered, and the Commissariat Department has, consequently, to pay to the contractor, a higher rate for the Flour and Corn required for the supply of the Garrison, I recommend that in the Revenue and Appropriation Bill of the present Session, the clause exempting the Receiver General from calling upon the Collector of His Majesty's Customs, for so much of these duties as would be payable upon Flour and Corn, imported for His Majesty's service, be renewed.

J. CARMICHAEL-SMYTH.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, 8th March, 1832.

A motion was made and seconded, that a Committee be appointed to examine during the recess, into the salaries and fees enjoyed by the different public officers, to ascertain if any of the said salaries and fees be exorbitant, and to what extent the same can be reduced, and to report the same to the House during the next Session of the Assembly;

And the question being put thereon, The House divided: It passed in the negative.

It was moved and seconded, that the engrossed Revenue and Appropriation bill, be read a third time.

An amendment was made and the question proposed, That the Revenue bill be divided, and that so much thereof as imposes assessments, to be rated by the Vestries of the respective Parishes, be in a separate bill, inasmuch as persons of Colour, as well as White persons, are liable to be assessed by the said Vestries; the members of which, persons of Colour have no voice in electing.

And after a debate, the question being put thereon, The House divided.

Yeas—Mr. Nesbitt and Mr. Malcolm—2.

Nays—Mr. Store, Mr. Wood, Mr. Farrington, Mr. Tynes, Mr. Montell, Mr. Armbrister, Mr. Weech, Mr. Sands, Mr. Wildgoos, Mr. Miller, Mr. C. Duncome, Mr. W. Johnson, Mr. Sawyer, Mr. Joseph Johnson, Mr. Greenslade, Mr. Saunders, Mr. H. Adderley, Mr. C. Adderley, Mr. G. Adderley and Mr. Taylor—20.

So it passed in the negative.

An amendment was made and the question proposed, That the Appropriation bill be kept distinct from the Revenue;

And the question being put thereon, The House divided.

Yeas—Mr. Nesbitt and Mr. Malcolm—2.

Nays—Mr. Store, Mr. Farrington, Mr. Wood, Mr. Tynes, Mr. Montell, Mr. Armbrister, Mr. Weech, Mr. Sands, Mr. Wildgoos, Mr. Miller, Mr. C. Duncome, Mr. W. Johnson, Mr. Sawyer, Mr. Joseph Johnson, Mr. Greenslade, Mr. Saunders, Mr. H. Adderley, Mr. C. Adderley, Mr. G. Adderley and Mr. Taylor—20.

It passed in the negative.

Then the original motion, that the engrossed General Revenue and Appropriation bill, be read a third time, being put,

Resolved, in the affirmative.

The bill was then read a third time, and an amendment to the 16th clause, an amendment to the 40th clause, and an amendment to the 41st clause, agreed to; and a proposed amendment by striking out the 11th clause, six proposed amendments to the 40th clause, and six proposed amendments to the 41st clause, disagreed to by the House.

A motion was made and the question proposed, That a clause be inserted in the said bill, imposing the following taxes upon all public salaries and allowances, except such as are already reduced, in the said bill, viz.

1st. A tax of 20 per cent. on all public salaries and allowances of £400 and upwards.

2d. A tax of 15 per cent. on all salaries and allowances of £300, extending to £400.

3d. A tax of 10 per cent. on all public salaries and allowances of £200, extending to £300.

4th. A tax of 6 per cent. on all public salaries and allowances of £100, extending to £200.

And the question being put on the said motion, and after a debate thereon,

The House divided: It passed in the negative.

A motion was made, and the question proposed, That a clause be inserted in the said bill, imposing a tax of 5 per cent. upon all public salaries, stipends, and annual allowances, above £100.

An amendment was proposed, that the following words be added to the said motion: "Save and except those salaries which have been already reduced."

And the question being put, that the said motion be referred to the original motion,

The House divided: It passed in the negative.

The original motion being then put, The House divided.

Yeas—Mr. Malcolm, Mr. Armbrister, Mr. Miller, Mr. Sands, Mr. Sawyer, Mr. Greenslade, Mr. H. Adderley, Mr. C. Adderley and Mr. G. Adderley—9.

Nays—Mr. Store, Mr. Wood, Mr. Monnell, Mr. Weech, Mr. Wildgoos, Mr. C. Duncome, Mr. J. Johnson, Mr. W. Johnson, Mr. Saunders, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Nesbitt and Mr. Tynes—12.

It passed in the negative.

The bill was then passed and sent to the Council for their concurrence.

A Message from the Council with the Neglected bill passed, without any amendment; and the Market bill passed with the following amendments:

After the word "respectively," in the third line from the bottom of the said act, add,

"Save and except the twelfth section of the said act, relating to the forty eighth year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the third, so far as the same relates to free negroes, or other free persons of Colour, any of the clauses or provisions therein contained, may be altered by the amendments following. And by any thing contained in the 11th section of the said act, relating to the forty eighth year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the third, that when any Slave, male, or female, or of any free Black, or other free person of Colour, competent to give testimony, shall be sufficient to convict such offender, or offenders, of a person of Colour."

That, notwithstanding any thing contained in the 21st section of the said recited act, of His late Majesty King George the third, no seizure of Bread shall be made save and except by some Magistrate or Constable, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,

That, notwithstanding any thing contained in the 21st section of the said recited act, of His late Majesty King George the third, the evidence of any White person, or of any free Black, or other free person of Colour, competent to give testimony, shall be sufficient to convict such offender, or offenders, of a person of Colour."

Adjourned until to-morrow morning.

English Sporting News.—A match for £10, a side, of a similar nature to that recently won by Mr. Osington, but on a much smaller scale, was determined on Saturday last at Kersall Moor.

Mr. George Lees, horse dealer of Manchester, undertook to ride twenty-three miles round Kersall Moor within an hour for a bet of £10. The stipulations were, that Mr. Lees should not be confined to the number of his horses, but that the match should be completed before nine o'clock the following morning.

The course at Kersall Moor is seven furlongs 184 yards round, or 36 yards short of a mile, so that Mr. Lees, who is by the bye, upwards of six feet high, and of tolerably slender proportion would have to ride rather better than 23 miles within the hour. Mr. Lees took six horses, two only of which were thorough bred, Antiope, the property of Mr. Yates, and Brielle, the property, we believe, of Captain Wilde of the White Lion. The others were hacks.

Mr. Lees completed his task 55 seconds within the time.—Chester Chronicle.

Currents in the Atlantic Ocean.—A metal cylinder, containing a printed notice, has been found at Viero, a small port on the north coast of Spain, which had been thrown into the sea from H. M. S. Chanticleer, on her return from her scientific voyage. According to the documents, it was cast into the deep on the 3d of May last, in lat. 51 44 N. and lon. 1 S. 4 W. the weather being fine and the wind moderate from the northward. On the 12th of September it was picked up at Viero, being distant 165 miles, in a S. E. direction from the place, which would lead us to conclude that it had been influenced by a superficial current setting it a mile and a quarter in each twenty-four hours.

DIED,

At the Hermitage on Sunday evening, after a short illness, John Hepburn, Esq.

On Tuesday morning, in the 27th year of his age, Mr. John Elliott, a native of Bath, (England,) and late from Charleston, S. C.

On Wednesday morning, in St. Matthew's Parish, Mrs. Mary Anderson, aged 59 years and 8 months.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

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

NAMES OF PERSONS ABOUT TO OBTAIN TICKETS FOR DEPARTURE.

Table listing names of persons and their departure dates: 9th January Thomas Turnhill, 10th Elizabeth Barry, 20th Alexander Wells, 21st February Alexander Barber, 14th Henry Baldwin, 14th Alice Tucker, 14th Matilda Wall, 17th W. I. Alexander, 5th March Francis McKee, 14th Robert Wier, 14th Emily Evans.

Marine List.

PORT OF NASSAU, N. P.

ARRIVED. 11th Mail Boat Morning Star, Cooke, Jamaica, 12th Am. Schr. Morca, Grinnell, Boston

13th Sloop Willing Mind, Cash, Abaco Iron, Tin, Hair, & Chains, from wreck of American ship De Witt Clinton, to JOHN STORR.

14th Sloop Hotspur, Wright, Matanzas in Ballast, to WILLIAM FARRINGTON.

14th Sloop Sarah & Margaret, Stirrup, Cuba Turtle to the master.

15th Sp. schr. Maria, Fenera, Cuba Schr. Lily, to J. THOMPSON & Co.

16th Schr. Lily, Hall, New Orleans Flour, Corn, Pork, Hams, &c. &c. to J. THOMPSON & Co.

Am. schr. Cassa Ann, Miller, Philadelphia Flour, Corn, Bread, &c. to H. GREENSLADE & Co.

Am. schr. Harvey, Moore, Baltimore Flour, Corn, Hams, Pork, Candles, Butter, &c. to H. GREENSLADE & Co.

17th Sloop Lively, Prudden, Jamaica Sugar, Rum, &c. to JOSEPH THOMPSON.

Sloop Liberty, McKinney, Cuba PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In the Mail Boat Morning Star, from Jamaica—Mrs. Sweeney, and two Children.

In the Sloop Hotspur, from Matanzas—Mrs. Freeman Johnson and Son.

The ship Byron, from Liverpool bound to Havana, was seen on the coast of Cuba, about 60 miles to the windward of Matanzas. We cannot give all the particulars, but learn that the Captain had arrived at Matanzas; where he procured a vessel, in which he started again for the wreck.

CHRIST CHURCH PARISH.

THE VESTRY HAVING fixed the assize of BREAD at the rate of \$10 per barrel of superfine Flour, Ordered, that the following loaf do weigh 2lbs. 4oz., and the sixpenny loaf 2oz.

By order of the Vestry. DAVID SPENCE, Vestry Clerk. Vestry Room, 8th March, 1832.

AGREEABLY TO NOTICE, Tenders for printing the Laws, &c. of the Bahamas, were presented to the Board of Commissioners from Mr. NE. McQUEEN and GEORGE BUGS; when the Tender from the latter gentleman being the lowest, the same was accepted.

By order of the Commissioners. GEO. ARMBRISTER, Clerk. 13th March, 1832.

LAST NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER intending to leave this Colony, early in April next, again requests all persons having demands against him, to render the same; and those indebted to him, to make payment on or before the 1st of April. All accounts remaining unpaid at that time, will be put in the hands of G. P. Wood, Esquire, for Recovery.

ROBERT WIER. MARCH 14th.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received per brig Rolla, eight trunks, containing Gentlemen's Coats, walking and dress Shoes; also, Youths' and Boys' Hats. The above Shoes are of superior quality, and will sell at reduced prices, for Cash.

MARCH 14th. SAMUEL JOHNSON.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received per brig Rolla, an assortment of Men's, Boys' and Youths' Shoes, which he offers for sale low, for Cash.

MARCH 10th. W. R. B. SANDS.

Persons 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.

MARCH 3d. JOSEPH THOMPSON.

NOTICE.

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

FEBRUARY 18th. HENRY ADDERLEY.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, intending to leave this Colony, 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 of February. All accounts remaining unpaid after that time, will be left at the office of G. P. Wood, Esq. for recovery.

JANUARY 7th. F. TURNER.

FOR NEW YORK.

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

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for sale, by private bargain. 6-hds. choice Madeira Wine, 40 dozen do. do. do. 60 dozen do. Tenerife do. 1 trunk Gentlemen's Shoes, 2 blue Dinner Sets.

HENRY GREENSLADE & CO. December 24th.

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

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 28th. 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, Ellice, 24 ditto, William, 4 1/2 ditto, Amelia, 2 1/2 ditto, Sophia, 11 months.

AND—Another family of Negroes, three in number, viz: Eliza, 31 years, Rose, 23 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.

AUCTION SALES.

BY HENRY ADDERLEY. On Tuesday next, the 20th instant. At the store of the late Elias J. Solomon, Esq. deceased, At 10 O'clock, A. M.

Will be sold (Without the least Reserve.) By order of his Executors, All his remaining Stock in Trade, consisting of Iron Pots, Dutch Ovens, Copper and Iron Tea Kettles, Saucepans, Brass and Iron Tinges, Window and Door Bolts, Steelyards, Jack and Smoothing Planes, Hand and cross cut and whip Saws, an assortment of Files, Chisels, Gouges, Screws, Gimblets, sets Braces and Bits, Pump Tacks, Brass Nails, Adzes, hand Vices, Brass Cocks, sets Castors, Bed Screws, Gun Flints, Gun Locks, Masons' Trowels, Iron rimmed Locks, Machets, Hammers, plate Covers, Copper Nails, Camphouses, Anchors, Sheet Lead, Knives and Forks, Powder Flasks, Shot Belts, Spy Glasses, Copal Varnish, Cream Tartar, Ivory and Toupet Combs, White Chapel Needles, Silver Pencil Cases, Mathematical Instruments, Hand, Paint, White-wash, Shoe and Horse Brushes, Metal and Iron Spoons, Time Glasses, Bridle Reins, Stirrup Leathers and Halters—an assortment of Razors, Scissors, Penknives, &c. Gig and Horse Whips, Gun Implements, 3 very handsome Fuzees, Pistols, &c. &c.

An assortment of Stationary, consisting of Letter and Foolscap Paper, Quills, Ink Powder, Port-Folios, Journal and Ledger, Dictionaries and Bibles, Prayer Books, Blank and other Books, &c. &c. Glassware, viz. Candlesticks and Shades, Decanters, Tumbler, finger Basins, Butter Dishes, Champagne, Jelly Glasses, &c. &c. A set carriage Harness, (new) with a quantity of trimming, &c. Buttons, Braces, Ladies' Silk Handkerchiefs, whole and half pieces fine Irish Linen, Muslins, assorted,—Long Slip and White-brown Thread.

AND—An elegant London made Carriage and Harness, complete. A handsome well broke Saddle and draft Mare. 26 volumes Encyclopaedia Britannica, well bound; an elegant Clock; 1 Large stand Looking Glass, Wash Stand, Liquor Case, 1 Set Chairs, with a quantity of other Furniture, &c. &c.

BOB, a valuable gardener. Terms.—All sums amounting to £40 and over, Six Months' Credit; under that sum, Three Months. Purchasers giving notes, with approved endorers. N.B.—The sale will be continued from day to day, until the whole is disposed of. March 14th.

AUCTION SALES.

BY HENRY GREENSLADE & CO. On Monday next, the 19th instant, AT THE VENDUE HOUSE, At 10 O'clock, A. M.

Will be sold Superfine Flour, in whole and half barrels, Pork, in barrels, Guinea Corn, in lots, Terms—CASH.

At two months' Credit, from the 15th instant, TO CLOSE SALES, 13 barrels superior Beef, 80 bags Flint Corn.

For CASH, before delivery, 6 half barrels Philadelphia Corn Beef, 6 do. do. do. Pork, 2 kegs Sausages, 1 barrel Vinegar, 6 kegs Tripe, 1 barrel Cordial, 15 barrels Pilot, Bread, 14 do. Navy, 45 kegs and half barrels Wine and Sugar Biscuit, 20 barrels Corn Meal, 10 do. Potatoes, AND—

About 2000 feet White pine Boards and Plank, ALSO—

100 Chairs. March 17th.

BY HENRY GREENSLADE & CO.

On Monday next, the 19th instant, AT THE VENDUE HOUSE, At 12 O'clock, A. M.

Will be Sold, For the benefit of the concerned, 1091 barrels Turpentine, being the Cargo of the American brig Abigail, Kelly, master, having put into this port in distress, in her passage from Wilmington to Liverpool, and condemned by a board of survey. Terms—Immediate CASH. March 17th.

BY JOHNSON & SAUNDERS.

On Monday next, the 19th instant, AT THE VENDUE HOUSE, At 10 O'clock, A. M.

Will be sold, 50 barrels Howard Street fresh superfine Flour, 250 bushels Corn, 20 bags Rice, 9 barrels Bread, 12 half barrels and } Crackers, 50 kegs 10 boxes Candles, 20 Hams, 1 crate blue China Plates, Dry Goods, &c.

Terms—CASH, before delivery. At one Month's Credit, 30 barrels Jamaica Primo Sugar, 15 firkins Irish Butter, 5 puncheons High Proof Jamaica Rum. March 17th.

BY HENRY ADDERLEY.

On Monday next, the 19th instant, AT THE VENDUE HOUSE, At 10 O'clock, A. M.

Will be sold Superfine Flour, in barrels, Rice and Corn, in bags, Soap and Candles, in boxes, Butter, Lard, Cheese, &c. &c. Terms—CASH.

ALSO—

At one Month's Credit, 50 barrels Flour, 10 barrels Clear and Moss Pork, 100 sides Bacon and Hams, 2 hds. double refined Loaf Sugar, 20 kegs Barley, 20 ditto Split Pease, 1 trunk Ladies' Shoes, 1 ditto Gentlemen's ditto and Pumps, 2 cases Calicoes, &c. &c. March 17th.

FOR SALE.

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

From Blackwood's Magazine.

THE BURIED ALIVE.

I had been for some time ill of a low and lingering fever. My strength naturally wasted, but the sense of life seemed to become more and more acute, as my corporal powers became weaker. I could see by the looks of the Doctor that he despaired of my recovery; and the soft and whispering sorrow of my friends taught me that I had nothing to hope.

One day towards the evening, the crisis took place. I was seized with a strange and indescribable quivering—a rustling sound was in my ears.

I saw around my couch, innumerable strange faces; they were bright and visionary, and without bodies.—There was light and solemnity, and I tried to move, but could not. For a short time a terrible confusion overwhelmed me; and when it passed off, all my recollection returned with the most perfect distinctness, but the power of motion had departed. I heard the sound of weeping at my pillow, and the voice of the nurse say, "he is dead." I cannot describe what I felt at these words. I exerted my utmost power of volition to stir myself, but I could not move even an eyelid. After a short pause my friend drew near; and sobbing and convulsed with grief, drew his hand over my face, and closed my eyes. The world was then darkened, but I still could hear, and feel, and suffer.

When my eyes were closed, I heard by the attendants that my friend had left the room, and I soon after found the undertakers were preparing to lay me in the garments of the grave. Their thoughtlessness was more awful than the grief of my friends. They laughed at one another as they turned me from side to side, and treated what they believed to be a corpse with the most appalling ribaldry.

When they had laid me out, these wretches retired, and the degrading formality of affecting mourning commenced. For three days, a number of friends called to see me. I heard them, in low accents speak of what I was; and more than one touched me with his finger. On the third day, some of them talked of snuff, of corruption in the room.

The coffin was procured; I was lifted and laid in; my friend placed my head on what was deemed its last pillow, and I felt his tears drop on my face.

When all who had any peculiar interest in me, had for a short time looked at me in the coffin, the undertakers returned and screwed it down. There were two of them present; one had occasion to go away before the task was done. I heard the fellow who was left begin to whistle as he turned the screw nails, but he checked himself, and completed the work in silence.

I was then left alone—every one shunned the room. I knew, however, that I was not yet buried; and though darkened and motionless, I had still hope; but this was not permitted long. The day of interment arrived—I felt the coffin lifted and borne away—I heard and felt it placed on the hearse. There was a crowd of people around; some of them spoke sorrowfully of me.—The hearse began to move—I knew that it carried me to the grave. It halted, and the coffin was taken out—I felt myself carried on shoulders of men, by the inequality of the motion. A pause ensued—I heard the cords of the coffin moved—I felt it swing as dependant by them—it was lowered and rested on the bottom of the grave—the cords were dropped upon the lid—I heard them fall. Dreadful was the effort I then made to exert the power of action, but my whole frame was unmovable.

Soon after a few handfuls of earth were thrown upon the coffin. Then there was another pause—after which the shovel was employed, and the sound of the rattling mould, as it covered me, was far more tremendous than thunder. But I could make no effort. The sound gradually became less and less, and by the surging reverberation in the coffin, I knew that the grave was filled up, and the Sexton was treading in the earth, slapping the grave with the flat of his spade. This too ceased, and then all was silent.

I had no means of knowing the lapse of time; and the silence continued. This in death, thought I, and I am doomed to remain in the earth till the resurrection. Presently the body will fall into corruption, and the epicurean worm, that is only satisfied with the flesh of man, will come to partake of the banquet that has been prepared for him with so much solicitude and care. In the contemplation of this hideous thought, I heard a low and under sound in the earth over me, and I fancied that the worms and the reptiles of death were coming—that the mole and the rat of the grave would soon be upon me. The sound continued to grow louder and nearer. Can it be possible, thought I, that my friends suspect they have buried me too soon? The hope was truly like bursting through the gloom of death.

The sound ceased, and presently I felt the hands of some dreadful being working about my throat. They dragged me out of the coffin by the head—I felt again the living air, but it was piercingly cold; and I was carried swiftly away—I thought to judgment, perhaps perdition. When borne to some distance, I was then thrown down like a clod—it was not upon the ground. A moment afterwards I found myself on a carriage; and by the interchange of two or three brief sentences, I discovered that I was in the hands of two of those robbers who live by plundering the grave, and selling the bodies of parents, and children, and friends. One of the men dug snatches and scraps of obscene songs, as the cart rattled over the pavement of the streets.

When it halted I was lifted out, and I soon perceived by the closeness of the air, and the change of temperature, that I was carried into a room; and being rudely stripped of my shroud, was placed, naked on a table. By the conversation of the two fellows with the servant who admitted them, I learned, that I was that night to be dissected.

My eyes were still shut, I saw nothing; but in a short time I heard by the bustle in the room, that the students of anatomy were assembling. Some of them came round the table, and examined me minutely. They were pleased to find that so good a subject had been procured. The demonstrator himself at last came in.

Previous to beginning the dissection, he proposed to try on me some galvanic experiments; and an apparatus was arranged for that purpose. The first shock vibrated through all my nerves. They rung and jangled like the strings of a harp. The students expressed their admiration at the convulsive effect. The second shock threw my eyes open, and the first person I saw was the doctor who had attended me. But still I was as dead; I could, however, discover among the students, the faces of many with whom I was familiar; and when my eyes were opened, I heard my name pronounced by several of the students, with an accent of awe and compassion, and a wish that it had been some other subject.

When they had satisfied themselves with the galvanic phenomena, the demonstrator took the knife and pierced me on the bosom with the point. I felt a dreadful crackling, as it were, throughout my whole frame—a convulsive shuddering instantly followed, and a shriek of horror rose from all present. The ice of death was broken up—my trance ended. The utmost exertions were made to restore me, and in the course of an hour I was in the full possession of all my faculties.

THE HISTORY OF A VERY CLEVER FELLOW.

I like your clever fellows amazingly; your open-browed, open-hearted, open-handed, shrewd enterprising characters, but as to your very clever fellows—I mean Yankee clever—there is an ominous emphasis in the expression. The appellation was never bestowed upon me but once, and then I imagined I could feel myself losing my foot-hold on respectability, and sliding, like the man in Leggett's story, down—down—down. But that's not to the point.

You know Jack Easy?—I am sure you did, for you lived at the same time, in the same town with him. Every body there knew him, every body loved him, and every body said he was a very clever fellow.

And a beautiful boy he was, as healthy and cheerful as a bright-eyed, rosy-cheeked lad as ever played at ball, or blind-man's-buff. He was the joy of his parents, the pride of his playmates, and the first friend of every young man who had ever exchanged glances with him.

Jack exhibited his peculiar qualities very early in life; when a child he would give away all his marbles, and let the little urchins split his top; and he always treated his own gingerbread as the English clergymen treat their parishioners—he took a tenth part.

He was too fond of play to be a good scholar; yet he was so ready to acknowledge his errors, received a scolding in such good part, was so kind and conciliating to his teacher, listened with so much patience to his "long talks," and paid so much respect to his learning, that the pedagogue could never find it in his heart to "reform" him; so our hero, while at the academy, learned little more than to describe a circle on the ice, and add applies to the "school fund," by subtracting them from his neighbour's orchard.

After having got through, or rather over his education, he was transplanted into a retail store as clerk, where he increased his employer's popularity by diminishing his wealth; the rich customers would never pay him any profit, and he had not the conscience to ask from the poor; he always gave good measure, and good weight, and was an entire stranger to the thousand little ways in which men cheat their neighbours, and thereby gained a reputation for great shrewdness; and, at last, his master told him that the "credit" side of his "profit and loss" account was becoming so small, that it would be impossible for him to retain him; yet he must say, that although he was not cut out for business, still he was a very clever fellow.

About this time Jack's father died, leaving him ten thousand dollars as his portion; whereupon a particular friend of his (his money always brings particulars) who could write them "pleasures of hope," as well as Campbell could write them, suggested the expediency of his employing his capital in the manufacture of a new article to be made by steam power; there was not the smallest doubt of a fortune's being realized in a short time. The offer was accepted, the money was expended, the project failed; they went too much upon the high pressure principle—their boilers burst, the manufactory went to the dogs, and Jack went to jail.

Here our hero could have enjoyed himself in meditation and solitude; but not being quite as fond of meditation as Mr. Hervey, nor quite as much attached to solitude as Mr. Zimmerman, he was happy to scrape an acquaintance with the jailor's daughter.—He told her the circumstances of his life, and related what he was pleased to call his misfortunes: he spoke of many a "deadly breach" of trust; she loved him for "the dangers he had passed," and he "loved her that she did pity them." Loving souls! she had a few dollars in cash, and he wanted to cut the jail, so he married her.

Although, like Mr. Cob's ett, decidedly favourable to the matrimonial state, I do not think our friend, "good easy man," was sufficiently cautious in his selection of a companion. "Why not?" you ask.—"Was she a wizen?"—no, reader; she was gentle as a dove. "Was she a fat?"—no, she could talk like a book. "Was she artful?"—no, she would tell all she knew, and more too. "Well, then," you inquire again, "what is your objection to her?" Why, to tell you the sober truth, she had a queer sort of a way of looking at the stars; of exciting her imagination without refining her sentiments; of—excuse me for mentioning it—of taking a glass too much! there it's all out.

But my lady readers, do not scorn her. I doubt not but some of you have been intoxicated with flattery, which

is just as exhilarating, and often as dangerous in its effects as alcohol itself.

"But what did Easy do?—did he remonstrate?" he was too gentle. "Did he get into a passion?" he was too kind; she was eloquent—he was yielding. He drank—he drank. Have you never heard of female influence?

Since that time Jack has kept an auction store, and a lottery office, and is at present runner to a steamboat. He is now at the bottom of the hill, gets many a good turn, but has never lost his good nature—his ruinous pliability of disposition.

"I would rather," as Mr. Hackett says, "be whipped by a salt-sea roarer," be a dandy without whiskers, a fool without vanity, a Dutchman without a pipe, or a Frenchman without a fiddle, than a very clever fellow. The story is most veritable and the moral is plain.—Y. Mir.

From the London Morning Chronicle Dec. 31.

European statesmen will not only find this document (the address of the American President) full of information usually withheld from the profane vulgar in Europe, but deficient in the information which usually forms the substance of European state papers. The President tells us nothing of his daughter's mother, his wife, or of the little Jacksons, who, judging from European analogies, ought to be of intense interest to all good Americans. He tells nothing in it of the manner in which he means to dispose of his progeny, and of his expectations that the nation will enable him to make a suitable provision for them. Not a word does he say of his own establishments, or of the palaces which are in progress, and the repairs which are required to make the old edifices worthy of the head of a great nation. This comes of trusting the affairs of thirteen millions of men to one who does not probably know the name of his grandfather, though, of course, he had a grandfather as well as other folks. In no respect American state papers are defective in information. A correspondent points out to a display of the reality of the Marquis of Wellesley, in the Irish position list, towards his apothecary and his private secretary. Whether Andrew Jackson has an apothecary or not, is a fact unknown in Europe; but if he has recourse to an apothecary, he does not pay him by a pension out of the taxes of the United States. To pay off the national debt, the mothers of dukes, and the apothecaries of servants of the state receiving £20,000 a-year. But, indeed, every thing in America seems a perfect contrast to what is seen in Europe. The whole expenditure of thirteen millions of men, having relations in every corner of the ball of the world, and possessing a navy, respected in every sea, is about three millions and a half sterling. This is, indeed, somewhat more than the revenue of the clergy of sixteenth century of the people of Ireland, but it does not exceed one third part of the revenues of the united churches of England and Ireland. In Europe, it is well known that the people are suffered to exist because kings and nobles cannot do without people. In America, the people are, not for the sake of the government, but the government for the sake of the people. The President boasts that the nation is entangled by no alliances. In Europe, the Russians are removed many a hundred miles from the Dutch, and a Russian, who has not travelled, never probably heard of a Dutchman. But though the Dutch and Russians are not related, the Emperor of Russia and the Prince of Orange are closely related, and that is an excellent reason why the Russian people should interfere in the affairs of Holland, and by supporting the King, kindle a general war. The Prussians have any thing but an interest in the advance of the Russians towards Germany; but the King of Prussia and the Czar are nearly related; and what is the welfare of a nation compared to the welfare of a son-in-law?

POETRY.

From the Metropolitan for August.

ATRIBUTORY STRAIN TO NICHOLAS PAGANINI.

Great bow-man! man of sharps more sharp than swords! Great executioner, that hang'st in chords The dying notes through which our rapture lives! Grant neck-connoisseurs of the magic scroll! Mytic musician! oh, let me enrol!

My homage with the praise that Europe gives!

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Pet child of fashion!—leader of the tone! Arch-sultan of the string supported bridge! High sealer of perfection's arist ridge! Oh! how can words thy vast perfection own?

True alchemist—illustrious Paganini! Thou canst turn each note into a guinea, This giving notes a premium above gold; A gambol, thou mak'st dull bodies start With thine electric touches—and thou art "Master of Arts" more rare than may be told.

Winebel, Viotti, Spagnoletti, Mori, Legotti, Di Britan, bold Spahr, and Onry, Luler, and Cramer, and the noted Mayson, All great, are little against thee!

Thou Lord of Crowders, competition-free. The ne plus ultra, and non plus andrei.

All others milk-and-water, every one, are. Compared with thee, thou music's own Cream-owner! Of thee it shall be said, with praise not scanty, "This is the knight beyond La Mouch's name."

With bow and arrow, and with Rustin, 'at he!"

By wild, mysterious, haggard, unstrung looks, Thy seven hair that dost not go, thou dearest boy! Have made suspicion try at a false bar 't'ye; But well I know thy slings are all sound; 'Tis: what mischief can in him be found? Whose friends, foes, fiddle, are alike amant!

They call thee names—(I see their paltry shifts)— Art one-string'd Jack of neck-or-anything shifts! But heed not thou of malice such a state piece; Of a Dutchman.

Art, while false knives to draw the long-how taught are, How thou but rise, far better, although shorter; Neglect their tales, and mind thy fiddle's tail-piece.

The hair beat many who before beat him; But wilt thou yield unto the tyrant grim?

Shall he or thee chaunt forth his mower's chime? No-fashions change, and seasons pass away; But thou in fame canst never know decay.

Who art thyself "the very Nick of Time!"

Farewell, most mental instrumentalist! Most learned fiddler; harmony's high priest! Farewell—but do not go, thou dearest hope!

How our ears and eart to any tune; So when thou wilt not shift from us too soon; Oh! make thy stay with us a double stop!

Quare, Cremona!—PAINTEK'S D.—E.

JAMAICA.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, February 28.

The Speaker took the Chair at three o'clock, and appointed a Committee to wait on His Excellency the Governor, and acquaint him that the House had met according to proclamation.

The Committee returning, reported the delivery of the message, and shortly afterwards the Provost Marshal appeared at the Bar, and commanded, in the name of the Council Chamber. The House accordingly proceeded on His Excellency, who was pleased to open the Session with the following Speech:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Assembly,

The sincere interest I feel in the peace and tranquility of a colony to which I am attached by so many ties, and in regard, and infinitely to the sorrow I must express in announcing to you an event which will ever be remembered as having brought ruin and devastation on one of the most fertile districts of the island.

The close of the Christmas Holidays was marked by a sudden insurrection of slaves, in the parish of Saint Andrew, which afterwards extended to portions of the adjacent parishes, and in other parts of the island, alarming symptoms of disorder also appeared. It is a complete echo of the Governor's speech—with the exception of one paragraph in it, which expresses the deep regret of the House, that the Proclamation of the King, of June last, should have been so long a time delayed; and expressing the opinion of the House that the dreadful scenes

which have been enacted in the late rebellion, would have been saved had a different line of conduct been adopted by the Governor.

The report having been read, it was referred to the Committee of the whole House—Mr. Guy in the chair.

Mr. Lynch moved that the report should be read paragraph by paragraph.

When the paragraph to which we have just alluded, was read,

Mr. King moved an amendment that it should be deleted, as it contained a severe censure on the Governor.

Mr. Batty seconded the amendment, and gave his reasons for doing so, in a speech of considerable length.

Several Members, among whom were Mr. Hodgson, Mr. Berry, Mr. Lynch, Mr. Stamp, &c. &c. opposed the amendment, stating it as their opinion, that if the proclamation had been issued at a proper time, the greatest good would have resulted to the island.

Mr. Lynch, in contra-distinction, instanced the conduct of Sir James Lyon, at Barbadoes, who promulgated the proclamation immediately after he received it.

After a debate of upwards of four hours, the committee divided, when Mr. King's amendment was agreed to by a majority of 15 to 12. Progress was reported in consequence of the lateness of the hour.

The Clerk having read the amendment, the Speaker asked the pleasure of the house.

Mr. Lynch—I move that the paragraph struck out in the committee be re-inserted.

Mr. Leslie seconded the motion.

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Mr. Quirell, Mr. Leslie, Mr. Berry, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Stamp, Mr. Jones, Mr. Guy, Mr. Brydon, Mr. Bayly, Mr. Crawford and Mr. Lynch.

In the House against it:

Mr. Marshall, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Lunan, Mr. Yates, Mr. Manderson, Mr. King, Mr. Dallas, Mr. Beaumont, Mr. Bernard, Mr. Hyslop, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Hylton, Mr. Watkins, Mr. Batty and Mr. Lowndes. The names and numbers were on motion of Mr. Lynch, ordered to be published after the address that he would to-morrow, move that Commissioners should be appointed for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of property destroyed in St. James, Trelawny, Hanover and Westmoreland during the late rebellion, and that they do report the same to the house.

From the Jamaica Courier, March 1.

An expression of feeling took place in the House of Assembly yesterday, which baffles description, and exceeded, as far as we can understand, anything of the kind which has ever been witnessed within the walls of that House, on Mr. Lynch submitting a motion to the House not to entertain any proposition having for its object the further amelioration of the condition of the slaves in this island, during the present Session, and which the Honourable Member supported in terms of great moderation, urging the impropriety of entering into such a discussion so recently after the late rebellion, and before the minds of the slaves were sufficiently tranquillized.

Mr. Beaumont opposed the measure, and entered into an elaborate argument to show that the misconduct of a few influential slaves who had instigated others to rebellion, ought not to prevent the House from extending its beneficence to the great body of the slave population. Mr. Beaumont, in the course of his argument said, it was in some measure from the hardships under which the slaves laboured, being in many instances unable to procure their freedom, although they possessed the means of purchasing it, that had caused the rebellion, and that the Sectarians were in no way connected with it, and that none of the causes which had led to the rebellion could be attributed to them!!! At this assertion, loud cries resounded through every part of the House from Members, as well as from several persons at the bar, accompanied, by hissing, which became so general and loud, that the voices of the Members could not be heard. Several called "order," but the call was unheeded by the persons at the bar. The Speaker ultimately stated, that the conduct of these persons was most unjustifiable, as it was interrupting the proceedings of the House. This, however, had not an immediate effect.

Mr. Beaumont then moved, that the bar should be cleared, as the Speaker could not enforce order. At this, the Speaker was about to clear the bar, but Mr. Stamp rose to speak to order, and remarked, that before the House decided whether the bar should be cleared or not, he would address a few words to the gentlemen at the bar; which was, to request that they would restrain their feelings, and hear out the member for Westmoreland, so that they might form a complete judgment of the opinions entertained by him. This Mr. Beaumont objected to, stating, that he cared not for the opinions, nor required the interference of the member for St. George, to enforce order. Some desultory remarks then passed among other members, and as the Speaker was about to take the sense of the house, Mr. Beaumont said he would not press his motion for having the bar cleared. The debate then proceeded, and became animated and deeply interesting. It would be injustice to the speakers to attempt to give an account of the debate in this day's impression, but we shall so do at an early period. In conclusion we shall only say that the speech of Mr. Beaumont was met, and

GEORGE BIGGS, Editor.

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