

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 habit 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-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 foothold on respectability, and sliding, like the man in Leggett's story, down—down—down. But that's not to the point.

Do 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 human being 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 a tall?"—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 fop 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 three or four sixteenth 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-concomer of the magic scroll! Mystic musician! oh, let me enrol!

My homage with the praise that Europe gives!

Great Cambist, that exchanged notes for notes! Wise votary, that dost secure all notes!

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 of dull bodies start With thine electric touches—and thou art "Master of Arts" more rare than may be told.

Wineh. Viotti, Spagnoletti, Mori, Labat, De Bériot, bold Spahr, and Onry, Luller, and Cramer, and the noted Mayr, all great, are little against thee!

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

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 comb, and thy eye Have made suspicion try at a false bar 't'ye;

But tell me I know thy doings 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)—An' one-string'd Jack of neck-or-anything shifts!

But heed not thou of malice such a state piece; 'Tis of a Dutchman, and not of a state piece!

Ad, while false knives to draw the long-how taught are, How thou but tise, far better, although shorter;

Regard their tales, and mind thy fiddle's tail-piece.

The hair that beats many who before beat him; He wit thou yield unto the tyrant grim?

Shall he or thee chaunt forth his mower's rhyme? 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!

Mastered fiddler: harmony's high priest!

Well—well—but do not go, thou dearest hope!

How our ears and eart to any tune;

Which 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:

"Gentlemen of the Council,

"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.

"The house divided—At the bar for the amendment proposed by Mr. Lynch,

Mr. Quarrell, 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.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1832.

VOL. I--No. LXXXI.

THE BAHAMA ARGUS.

PUBLISHED SEMI-WEEKLY IN NASSAU, N. P.

Eight Dollars per annum—In advance.

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Great Cambist, that exchanged notes for notes!

Wise votary, that dost secure all notes!

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?

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Thou canst turn each note into a guinea,

This giving notes a premium above gold;

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With thine electric touches—and thou art

"Master of Arts" more rare than may be told.

Wineh. Viotti, Spagnoletti, Mori,

Labat, De Bériot, bold Spahr, and Onry,

Luller, and Cramer, and the noted Mayr,

all great, are little against thee!

Thou Lord of Crowders, competition-free.

The ne plus ultra, and non plus ultra!

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,

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

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combated, by Mr. Lynch, Mr. Stamp, and one or two other members, in a manner which reflects the highest credit on their talents and judgment.

THE ARGUS.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1832.

Lewis Kerr and John James McIntosh, Esquires, have been duly elected Members of Assembly: the former to represent Turks Islands, and the latter the Caicos—both without opposition.

A special Court of Oyer and Terminer met this day, at 10 o'clock, under a Special Commission from His Excellency the Governor, to try the Prisoners charged with having embezzled property, from the wreck of the late American schooner North America, cast away in January last upon St. Salvador. The Court adjourned until tomorrow, 10 o'clock.

We have given below an extract from the "Weekly Register," published at St. John's, Antigua; which contains, also, a long account of the whole proceedings to which it refers, and which, we shall give (entire) in our next. The article alluded to, refers to the right of Attorneys General, in any of the British Colonies, to file Ex-Officio informations instead of submitting the matter complained of, to the Grand Jury for their consideration.

We cannot attribute to our Attorney General, a feeling so degrading to humanity, as that which is stated to have actuated Mr. Blanc, the King's Attorney General at Dominica; but as we have felt the weight of this unjust mode of prosecution, and as there are five others now hanging over us, as well as two each over nine of the most respectable inhabitants of this Island—(eight of whom are Members of Assembly, and singled out, doubtless, by some high authority, as objects of vengeance, as well as to answer some political purpose)—we sincerely hope that our Attorney General will pause, before he presses further, so unconstitutional and disgraceful a proceeding—a proceeding that has been reprobated both by Statesmen and Philanthropists; and which is well calculated to reduce, in the minds of British subjects, the respect for Law and Justice—and which respect, is principally conducive to national virtue and morality.

From the Antigua Weekly Register, October 11.

In Dominica an attempt has been made by the Attorney General, Mr. Blanc, now a man of great notoriety, to establish a right of filing Ex-Officio Informations—a right which would be dangerous indeed if possessed by any man holding that office in these Islands, and which, from the circumstance of such authority not being extended to Ireland, is clear could never have been intended to operate in these more distant parts.—But if it be looked upon as dangerous in the hands of any man, how much more would it be in the possession of such a one as Mr. Blanc, whose vindictive and intolerant character has become a common theme with those even, who were formerly his followers—for what did Mr. Hobson declare in open Court, at the sitting preceding that at which his trial came on—he said, the Attorney General was actuated by a desire of private revenge, and to gratify personal hostility, but not for the ends of justice;—that he was prepared for the trial, and had little doubt of setting himself right with the public, and of making the Attorney General shed tears—not of hypocrisy, as he was in the habit of shedding, but those of dejected, and disappointed malice. The conduct of the Assistant Justices on the occasion was firm, and will have the effect of sheltering their Community from the gripe of a man who has shown himself so greedy of power, and so prone to oppress.

Nassau, N. P. 19th March, 1832.

To the Editor of the Bahama Argus. Sir,—There is nothing so true, as that strangers are the dupes of the many on the side of the passing moment. Upon seeing the denial of the Editor of the Royal Gazette, of the truth of a person of colour requiring to be admitted a member of a lodge, and of his admission, that it was to attend a procession, I find my master has been misinformed, so far; but the merit claimed, of having proposed the measure, is more false than the error pointed out. In every society, the chairman, (or by whatever other name custom may have given him), is bound often to propose what he does not acquiesce in, and this was the case in this instance,—for the person alluded to, certainly, whatever he thought, stated his wonder at the presumption of a man of his colour. As far as regards the merit claimed, for franchises attained in 1824, and in 1826, as chairman, or Speaker, he only could put the measure, and a person whose name is synonymous with the profession of Mr. Dillett, in conjunction with another's influence directly opposed to that of the Speaker's, were mainly instrumental in carrying the measure into effect. The correspondent of the Argus, (my master), has, therefore, not perverted truth; but the Editor of the Royal Gazette has, as usual, been the tool of falsehood and misrepresentation.

I am, your obedient servant, JACOB DRAPER, Valet to Lady Larkins.

From the United Kingdom Newspaper of 24th December, 1831.

THE COLONIES.

The conduct of Lord Belmore, the governor of Jamaica, in attempting to dictate to the House of Assembly of that island, as to the course they were to pursue in their debates, has obtained, as it deserved, the warm animadversion of the members of the legislature, who received as gross an insult from the governor as our House of Commons would if the King, in his speech from the throne, were to tell the members of parliament they were not to waste their time in useless discussion! Such an act of despotism requires the instant recall of Lord Belmore; for a governor who will dare to controul the debates of a deliberative Assembly, will not scruple to make any invasion on liberty which his possession of power may permit him to do with impunity. But it is not only on account of the inhabitants of Jamaica that we advocate the immediate recall of a colonial governor, found guilty of the unwarrantable exercise of the authority confided to him; it is, that it may operate as a warning to others; and in order that we may thus demonstrate to the most distant or weakest branches of the empire, that an invasion on the liberty of the subject will no longer be tolerated; and that an Englishman, whether he be living in London, or Jamaica, or Africa, or New South Wales, is at all times (as was the case with a Roman citizen) in possession of his inalienable rights. It is thus that our colonies may be a source of strength and wealth, instead of weakening or impoverishing the parent state.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

London, Tuesday Evening, December 27.

The French Papers of Sunday, and some of yesterday's date, contain satisfactory accounts from Lyons and Grenoble. All for the time was tranquil at those places. The inhuman execution of the gallant Torrijos and his patriotic associates, had produced, as was to have been expected, a great sensation at Paris. The revolt at Neufchatel was said to be completely at an end, but a conflict was on the eve of taking place between the inhabitants of the Upper and Lower Valais. The Duke of Rovigo, on his passage through Marseilles, announced that the French Government intended to colonize Algiers. In the Chamber of Deputies the resolution for abolishing the celebration of the anniversary of Louis XVI had been carried by a majority of one hundred and eighty-six. The important trial respecting the will of the Duke of Bourbon had been continued, but was not yet brought to a termination. It will be resumed on Friday next.

We perceive that the Gazette de France states that a courier has arrived at Paris to the Russian Ambassador from St. Petersburg, authorizing the Russian Ambassador to join with the Conference in making a declaration of the good understanding which exists between the Great Powers, and from which a general disarmament must be expected.

London, Jan. 14.—We received last night Dutch and German papers to the 11th inst. They contain reports of military preparations by Holland upon the Belgian frontier, and are otherwise of a rather warlike aspect. The Chamber of the States-General at the Hague had sanctioned the Budget presented to it, though large, by the Dutch Minister; and the King seems to have the means, if he continue in his present strong-headed disposition, to rush into a war with his revolted subjects.

On the Belgian side matters look as if they would not be taken unprepared; and as the parties, if they do come to blows, will meet this time upon more equal terms as to preparation, the issue may not be quite so favourable to the Dutch as it had been before, and they confidently anticipate it will be now.

We learn that dispatches have been received by Government, which state that some Polish officers in Saxony, who have refused the amnesty of the Emperor Nicholas, are on their march, in small detachments, to France. Each receives a small sum per diem from the Saxon Government.

The Duke of Wellington, we regret to say, has been seriously ill; but we trust he is getting better, though it is feared slowly. The Noble Duke was born with a vigorous constitution, and though subject occasionally to attacks of severe cold, has thrown them off with little delay or effect. Such, however, has not been the case on this last occasion. Having been affected by a redundancy of inflammation of the chest on his return from Waterloo, he suffered some loss of blood, and being relieved, with his usual confidence in his own strength, he started immediately for Northamptonshire, but being exposed to the night air, his malady returned. His Grace, in consequence, came up again to town, where, from the necessity of repeated and copious bleedings, he has been much reduced in strength, and though not so weak or low as he has been, it is understood that he will not be able for a considerable time to make any great exertion of mind or body—least of all to encounter the unwholesome air and oppressive business of Parliament.—Times.

The answer to the numerous inquiries made yesterday, (Tuesday) at the mansion of the Duke of Wellington, were invariably that "his Grace was much better." We have reason to believe, however, that his Grace has been much worse than is generally supposed, and that the laconic replies to the inquiries after his Grace's health have been dictated from a spirit more characteristic of the soldier than the statesman.—Morning Herald.

Portsmouth, Jan. 16.—The Despatch, 18, Commander Frankland, arrived on Wednesday, in nine days from Lisbon. She left in the Tagus the Prince Regent, 120; Captain Deans Dundas (with the flag of the Rear Admiral Parker), Asia, 84, Captain Hyde Parker, Revenge, 74, Captain Mackay, and Victor, 18, Captain Ellice.

Don Miguel was unwearied in his preparations to resist the projected attack upon him, and though detested by many, yet the influence of the Priests was so strong over the minds of the troops, and the lower orders, to lead to the belief, that Don Pedro would find it an uphill work to unsettle his brother from the throne of the country.

Brussels, Jan. 11.—We are still in great alarm, fearing an attack from the Dutch. Our Minister of War has issued fresh orders, commanding an obedience to War of the day for the return of the men on furlough to their regiments.

I have just heard it reported that the question of the fortresses on the Belgian coast, as to what fortresses are to be razed, France and the other Powers being at the point. The Courier says that nothing but feelings of delicacy towards the Sovereign of Holland prevents the Emperor Nicholas from formally recognizing the 21 articles, of which, it is understood, he has already signified his approval. The same paper adds that his propositions are now more pacific than ever. This may be true, and they may even be sincere, eye and until he is satisfied that he is not to be trusted. As regards Holland, the Emperor is very suspicious, and the jealousy which is so completely entertained of his intentions will not be allayed by the following brief document, in answer to an application of Baron Heckeren, the ambassador of King William.—

The Emperor of Russia cannot promise to the King of Holland the desired assistance, if he does not wish to accept the 21 articles; but the Emperor will not prevent the King of Holland from continuing the war at his own risk. On the contrary, the Emperor expects that the King of Holland may try to what extent he can succeed against the Belgians.

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A letter from Senegal says: "On the 8th of Nov. last, the expedition sent from St. Louis for Gambia had returned to Goree, where it was sent to afford succour to the English, who were attacked by the natives of the country." Dr. Clave, the surgeon who went out with the expedition, writes as follows:—"Although almost all the Europeans confined to my care have had serious attacks of the fever at Gambia, I have not had to lament the death of a single individual."

Duty on Newspapers.—We understand that Lord Althorp does not approve of the idea of taking off the whole of the stamp duty on newspapers at once, and that he intends to adhere to his plan of lowering the duty to 2d. in the first instance. His Lordship, however, will not, it is said, adhere to the scale of reduction last proposed in the amendment duty, but do something more liberal and extensive.—Court Journal.

Turkish Newspaper.—This Journal, the first ever published in Constantinople, called Le Monitor Ottoman, contains a short prospectus detailing its origin; 2, an account of a journey performed by the Sultan in one of his European provinces, in the course of which he appears to have revealed merit, punished oppressors, inspected armies, and visited the hospitals, quitted the Napoleon style; 3, the particulars of a fire at Sater; 4, a notice of an order issued by the Sultan for the restitution of the property of the Armenian Catholics at Pera; 5, an account of a distribution of crosses of merit among the troops; 6, a list of the public employes at Constantinople; 7, an account of a recent Russian success at Meziad, the heir presumptive to the throne; 8, as to the better regulation of the police in cases of fire &c.; 9, the bulletin of the expedition against Bagdad; 10, a bulletin of the Government of Junina, detailing the suppression of a revolt; 11, the particulars of a review of the troops by the Sultan, on the 29th of October; 12, a notice of the military organization; 13, a few paragraphs of news from the Russian papers; 14, a severe comment on an article of the French Constitution relative to the fire at Pera, in which great representations are stated to have been made. Such Le Monitor Ottoman.—The style is good and the typographical execution is equal to our own.

American and British-built Ships.—We have been asked in what the great difference of the price of an American and a British-built ship consists; why the former should be so much cheaper than the latter? The answer is, the difference principally arises from the price of wood in America compared with England. The ship-builders' wages in America are perhaps a link higher than in England, but not much. Iron, cordage, and such, are also a little dearer, but these will soon be as low as with us, as the American protective system encourages the growing of hemp and making of iron at home, and consequently, both these branches of industry are in a flourishing condition. The great advantage, however, of the American ship-builder is the low price of timber. The pasture oak, the finest description of the white oak, costs in America from 15s. to 25s.—For the wood used in England for the same purpose, which is not at all superior in quality, the British builder has to pay from £20 to £28. As for all sorts of deals, they are at least one-third cheaper in America than in England. In stating the ship-builders' wages are, perhaps, a little higher in the United States than here, we of course speak of the amount of their earnings in money. If we calculate them in the quantities which they procure of the various necessities of life, we shall find that they are three or four times poorer; but of course this fact has nothing to do with our argument. There is another circumstance over the British-builder has no duty to pay upon insurance, and insurance is itself much cheaper in New York than in London. The difference, in fact, amounts to five-eighths or 12s. 6d. per cent. This will make, in the passage of a ship of 500 tons burden, a glance in favour of the American ship-owner of £43 7s. 6d., or, supposing the vessel makes two passages a year, £260 5s. per annum. Such is the state of things, as between the ship-owners of the two countries.—Morning Herald.

We have authority to state that the deputation from Mauritius to England has obtained its objects. The Island is to have an open Council under the sanction of the Crown. Taxes and expenditures will be diminished, and all monopoly abolished. A charter has been obtained for establishing a bank, with a capital of £100,000. Forty thousand pounds in specie is going from England for the bank. All this shows what perseverance and union can do.—Zuid-African, October 21.

From the Greenock Advertiser, January 6.

We are informed that the obstinacy of the King of Holland, and the delay of the Emperor of Russia in giving assent to the treaty, are not the only obstacles which present themselves to the settlement of the embarrassing differences between Belgium and Holland. There is yet another obstruction in the question, as to what fortresses are to be razed, France and the other Powers being at the point. The Courier says that nothing but feelings of delicacy towards the Sovereign of Holland prevents the Emperor Nicholas from formally recognizing the 21 articles, of which, it is understood, he has already signified his approval. The same paper adds that his propositions are now more pacific than ever. This may be true, and they may even be sincere, eye and until he is satisfied that he is not to be trusted. As regards Holland, the Emperor is very suspicious, and the jealousy which is so completely entertained of his intentions will not be allayed by the following brief document, in answer to an application of Baron Heckeren, the ambassador of King William.—

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The Hamourist.—A volume under this title is again presented to the public as a Comic Annual, with eighty new stories, and a few paragraphs of news from the Russian papers. The whole of the essays in this Annual are those of the Hamourist of last year, from the pen of W. H. Harrison. Some of them are very clever—all of them amusing; and we think there are few who will be disposed to pay their tribute of praise to the ability of the writer who can pass from "grave to gay," from "lively to severe," with so much freedom and success. We shall give some extracts to justify our praise. We cannot do the same with the illustrations, but we do not hesitate to say that Cruikshank need not be unwilling to have them attributed to his invention.

The frontispiece of the Hamourist is a burlesque upon the present rage for emigration, and represents fourteen persons—men, women, and children, on a horse and a fish car, for the vehicle will not hold them all, and some of them are upon the horse's back—being conveyed over the mountains in Ireland to the place of embarkation. The car, as it goes on a roller instead of wheels, is admirably contrived to find in each public an impediment. There is a woman on foot wheeling three children in a barrow, with a child at her back, followed by a sow and a numerous progeny, passing the people on the car, at a pace, to overtake the others on foot with burdens on their shoulders, who have already taken the lead of those who can afford to ride for the sake of expedition. "The Aster of the Rolls" is illustrated by a smart sketch of a lumbar. "Blue Bess," or the Epicure, is a spirited burlesque, and illustrates a well-told story. "Rufus Knights," (Roef-us Knights); this print precedes a story of Dick Dooly, who, being stage-struck, was accustomed to sit in his garret window at night, indulging in visions of his future greatness, until he fancied the chimney-pots around; the cows which surmount them, helmets; and the weathercocks, spears and lances—the whole appearing like a party of armed Knights. "Taking care of the main chance." Tom Starboard, one of the characters in an amusing tale, entitled, "The Veterans," is holding on by the back of the saddle and the mane of the horse, which is running away with him. "Bubble and Squeak," a pig drowning in a canal lock. "A Pair of Bulls," is illustrated by a barber who cuts a man's ear off, whom he is shaving, in consequence of a bull putting his head in at the window, and following at the barber until he cuts his customer, and he follows at the barber in turn for cutting his ear, which makes a pair of bellows. "Two Stish Beings" (sell bellows). Ladies of the Billingsgate persuasion suing the action to the word. "Three Negroes in a Punt" representing Negropunt. "The Two Adjutants" is the most amusing story in the book, and turns upon the equivocal nature of a lady being contracted in marriage to a Colonel, but by a female relation of the lady's to send her, as a present, his betrothed an Adjutant, accompanied by a note, requesting her to accede to her own satisfaction; for she reads the letter, but knows nothing of the arrival of the bird until the adjutant takes place. A tall thin woman, followed by a Black Servant, who points to her and says "Miss-Loughi." "La-la-Rookie" is a rook supposed to be singing from a music-book. "Plymouth," a boy plying his mouth with pie. "Fabstaff," a falling stick. "Lime Juice," two Irish labourers mixing mortar. This plate illustrates a story told in an excellent style of the Abbott's Kitchen. Monks fighting, set on by Rhishmen. "Pugna pro patria," a boy having his cutfinger tied up in a piece of rag. "The Colossus of Rhodes" (roads), an immense Waggon, on which is written "Cumberland." "Connecticut," a man having his cutfinger tied up in a piece of rag. "Tant Meux," Two Sockies, riding a race are styled "Messieurs Gall and Spurzheim." "A Regiment of the Line at Drill." A row of fishermen, just such a party as may be seen fishing in the New River opposite Sadler's Wells, every Sunday afternoon during the fine weather; and, "Pennsylvania," a young painter, exceedingly vain of pencil. These are the most striking subjects in this book; the literary part is good, although not so humorous as we were led to expect; however, with the plates, to use the author's words, it

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SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

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NAMES OF PERSONS

Table with columns for names of persons and dates of departure. Includes names like Thomas Turnbull, Elizabeth Barry, Aphey Wells, Alexander Barbier, Henry Baldwin, Alice Tucker, Marilda Wall, W. I. Alexander, Francis McKee, Robert Wier, Cluny Evans, William Hamilton.

Marine List.

PORT OF NASSAU, N. P.

ARRIVED. March 19th Sloop Hannah & Susan, Evans, St. Salvador. Stranded property, to JOHN STORER. " " Schr. Adelaide, Watkins, Windward Keys Stranded property, to H. GREENSLADE & CO. " 20th—Sloop Ceres, Belfour, Turks Islands Rm.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED. In the sloop Liberty, from Cuba:—Mrs. Patterson and two Children, and Mr. Louis Casarola.

CHRIST CHURCH PARISH.

HAVING BEEN THE ASSIZE OF BREAD at the rate of 80 per barrel of superfine Flour, Ordered, that the shilling Loaf do weigh 2lbs. 7oz., and the sixpenny Loaf 1lb. 4oz. By order of the Vestry. DAVID SPENCE, Vestry Clerk. VESTRY ROOM, 20th March, 1832.

AUCTION SALES.

BY HENRY GREENSLADE & CO. To-morrow, Thursday, the 23d instant, At the Stores of John Storr, Esquire, AT HALF PAST 9 O'CLOCK, Will be sold The Hull, Sails, Anchors, Calies, Masts, and other Spars, &c. &c. of the American brig Abigail, Kelly, master, put into this port in distress, and condemned by a board of survey. March 21st.

NOTICE. THE sale of Elias J. Solomon's Stock in Trade, will be re-commenced on Friday, the 23d instant. HENRY ADDERLEY. March 21st.

AGREEABLY TO NOTICE, Tenders for printing the Laws, &c. of the Bahamas, were presented to the Board of Commissioners from Mr. Neal McQueen and Mr. GEORGE BOOS; 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 for Mobile, 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, intending to leave the Bahamas for some time, requests all persons having demands against him, to render the same without delay; and all those indebted to him, to make payment on or before the 10th of February. All accounts remaining unpaid after that date, will be left at the office of G. P. Wood, Esq. for recovery. F. TURNER. January 7th.

LOST, between the Pen and George Street, a pair of Gold Spectacles. The finder will be handsomely rewarded, on delivery of them at the office of this paper. March 20th. JOSEPH THOMPSON. March 3d.

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 of February. All accounts remaining unpaid after that date, will be left at the office of G. P. Wood, Esq. for recovery. F. TURNER. January 7th.

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

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 28th.

FOR SALE. The House and Premises at present occupied by Mrs. Poitier. The House is roomy and convenient, with a large Kitchen and wash house attached, chair house and swilling 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.

THE KING OF THE FRENCH.

The New York Commercial Advertiser translates from a French paper, an address by Mr. Lennex, recently published in the Messager des Chambres, which does not reflect much honour on the liberal opinions of Louis Philippe, the present King of France.

"We do not at all mean to blame the prudent conduct, precaution and foresight of the present King on this occasion, but simply to mention a fact which will not be disputed. Yet it seems to me, that if the man in power calculate on deriving any advantage from the perfidious course they have adopted, of driving me to make these public disclosures, and availing themselves of them in the prosecution against me, there is a want of address in this leading me to go over the whole ground, and in charging me with changing my political colours, when it would be easy for me, with far better foundations, to address the same reproach to august personages, who are not accused, and whom I do not accuse myself, because circumstances have served them with no excuse."

"It is well known that during the whole period of emigration, during his residence in England, Sicily and Spain, and during the fifteen years of the restoration, the present King thought it proper to address professions of his repentance and respect, and subsequently of his obedience, regard and absolute devotion to his relatives of the elder branch. It is also well known that in 1811 he left Sicily for Catalonia, where he expected to have command of a combined Anglo-Sicilian and Spanish army against the French. At that period he issued a proclamation dated at Trogos, addressed to the rights of the Spanish Bourbons, of whom he called himself the relative and representative; and he addressed another to the French soldiers soliciting them to abandon the usurper's colours, and fight themselves under the banner of legitimacy. It is likewise known that in 1815 the same Prince repaired to Lyons, to assist the Duke of Bourbon, with the cockade of Coblenz and emigration; for the cause of the Bourbons of the elder branch, and to repulse by force of arms, the tri-colour of Juno and of Valmy; then returned from Elba, and which, notwithstanding the vain efforts of the Duke of Orleans and of his cousin Charles X. at Lyons, and of his other cousin, the Duke of Bourbon, in Vendee, of the Duke of Angoulême, at Marseilles, and of his cousin, the Duchess of Angoulême; at Bordeaux—flew with the imperial eagle, from steeple to steeple, to the towers of Notre Dame and the Tuileries, where it was hoisted on the 20th March, the birth day of the son of Napoleon."

"But what is not so well known is, that on the 14th June, 1830, King Louis Philippe and the Queen of the French were at Rosny, with their niece, the Duchess of Berry, when Charles X., with a numerous suite, arrived at the Chateau, was earnest in his expressions of lively gratification, and his manly royal proclamation which had been addressed by M. Polignac's advice to all the electors, in which he spoke of his unwillingness. Charles X. was pleased with the compliment, and said in reply, 'There is nothing in it but what is right. It is short, but it is strong.' I could name many witnesses who heard the congratulations expressed by the present King on the terms and style of the royal proclamation, and the brief reply of Charles X. The words of Kings are not forgotten, and these have been well remembered."

LATEST OF MR. IRVING AND HIS FOLLOWERS.

As we were present (says a Correspondent) on a very recent occasion, when the pretensions to gifts of the Holy Spirit exhibited before the Reverend Edward Irving, and the Reverend Edward Irving before his congregation, we will briefly describe the course of proceedings. The chapel or church (for he has christened it Ecclesia Scoticæ) being pretty nearly filled, the Reverend Gentleman took his seat in an ornamental chair, immediately below the pulpit and the clerk's desk, but on a raised platform, and with a table before him. On one side of him sat a Mr. C., and on the other side the clerk, both in distinguished and exalted seats. Then came a short prayer by the Reverend Edward Irving, which was followed by the reading of a portion of Scripture; in the midst of which the Scholomaster of Fitzroy-square broke out in a sort of sermons spirit. This assertion was only indistinctly articulated, and the Reverend Edward Irving, for the benefit of those who sat most remote, rose and repeated, in a slow and solemn tone, the words delivered by the supposed 'chosen vessel'—beginning 'The Holy Spirit says, &c.' The reading was then resumed, and the screamer again resumed, but to us the words were unintelligible, though meant for English, and the Reverend Edward Irving's interpretation equally dark, partly in consequence of the broadness of his accent. This part of the performance being over, another 'chosen vessel' began to overflow with the gifts of the Spirit. This was the daughter of a most respectable and wealthy Solicitor, in Bedford-row, who continued to speak, or rather to vociferate, for about ten minutes, repeating over and over again the same words, and with a surprising paucity of ideas, considering the source in which they were asserted to originate. The voice was rather like that of a boy, but in any other respect not remarkable. We looked at the young lady all the time; but she used no action, and her countenance was not peculiarly expressive. She was light-complexioned and rather pale, and sat 'with eyes upraised;' but not exactly, in our opinion, 'as one inspired.' She ceased rather abruptly, and after a hymn, the Reverend Edward Irving again prayed at greater length, and returned thanks for the Divine forewarning. After his benediction had been bestowed, the congregation took up their hats and walked—some as if lost in wonder, and others (and these not a few) looking at each other, as if inquiring how men could possibly be such fools!

The following are specimens of the unknown tongue, published in a pamphlet by one of the true believers, a Mr. M'Kerrell, who states that a few weeks since, the number

of the gifted was fifteen. From page 12 is taken the following magnificent burst:—

"Hippo—gerosto—hippo—boros—senooto
Fortune Oxin Hoopo—Tantu Nootin—
Noorastin—Niparos—Hipanos, Bantoo—Boorin—
O Pinitos—Eclatino—Halmongitos—Dantitu
Hauptotino—Farini—Aristos—Ekrampos—
Epoongos Vangami—Beresssing—Toreston—
Satinotino—Almoosis—O Fasios Sungor O Fus-
ton Sungor.
—Deripangio—Boorinos—Hypen—
Eletanteti—Erviné—Menati."
The following is a specimen of the hymns:—
"Hippo gerosto niparos, " O Deripangio boorin;
Boorastin farini; " Aristos ekrampos
O Fasios Sungor boorinos, " Senooto hypanos noostin.
Epoongos menati. " Hypen hippo booros."

RESPECT FOR THE DEAD.

There is no feeling in our nature stronger or more universal than that which insists upon respect for the dead. It is found in every age and nation. The savage shows a kindness and reverence to the dead, which he never pays the living; and enlightened man ranks it among the most sacred of his duties, to offer the last sacrifice of affection at the grave. If the belief prevailed now, as in ancient days, that the spirits of the unburied suffered for the neglect of their friends, this feeling might be more easily accounted for; but it does not seem to partake of superstition; it is rather sentiment, enlightened, just, and manly sentiment, influencing not only the intelligent, but many beside, who in general seem to be strangers to strong and delicate feeling.

The light-hearted soldier, at the grave of his comrade, feels a heaviness which makes him a better man for the time; the rough seaman leans thoughtfully over the side of his vessel, till the waters which the plunge of the corpse has broken, are calm and unconscious again. At every village funeral, when the dead lies in the midst of the living, with a fixed and calm serenity on his brow—with an unsearchable depth of meaning in his features, which no the daybreak of its existence, whose loss will be as little felt in the world at large as the withering of a garden flower—still he is for the time invested with the commanding majesty of death; children join their hands and look timidly around them; old men lean upon their staves and ponder; though among them, he seems no longer of them; the air of gentleness and firm reserve on his countenance gives the impression that he sees what we cannot see, and yet tremble to know.

Neither does this interest in the dead cease when they are hidden from our eyes. It follows them, as they would be laid them. The burial place is the retreat of the thoughtful; the shoes of care and passion are put off by those who enter the lonely ground. It has a good effect upon the feelings; it makes the unfortunate more reconciled to this world, and the gay more thoughtful of another. The cold ghastliness of the sculptured marble—the gray stone sinking, as if weary of bearing its unregarded legends of the ancient dead, the various inscriptions showing, sometimes, what the dead were, but still offering what they ought to have been, subdue the heart to sadness, though not to gloom. And what a lion in the path is public feeling, to all who would disturb the repose of the tomb! It is easier to rife the mansion of the living, than the narrow house of the dead; for the living can protect themselves, and therefore are less regarded, while the whole moral force of a wide region is at once in arms to resent an insult offered to the dead. This feeling may be excessive and strong. We do not condemn nor defend it; but the thirsty vengeance with which it pursues offenders, shows how deep is the reverence of the living for the dead.

One reason why the home of the dead is thus sacred, is, that it is the place where we lose them. Up to this place we follow them through the changes of life and death; but at the gates of the tomb, they are taken and we are left. We are forcibly driven back, and the mind loses itself in earnest conjectures respecting their destiny—what it may be, now it is thus separated from ours.

The most striking and magnificent view we ever saw of the great cataract of our country, represented simply the waters above, and the long line where they lean to dash below; the rest was left to the imagination, which made out for itself a more profound impression of the grandeur of the scene, than representation or description by measure could possibly have given. Thus it is with we come, but no further; we see not how nor where they are gone; this is the boundary, beyond which the living cannot go nor the dead return; and it arrests and claims the imagination, like the place in the ocean where some gallant wreck went down.

View of the Human Mind; an Allegory.—That which annoyed and interested him the most, was to see the different passions of the human mind, each inhabiting a separate cell of the brain, and each personified and enlarged in his distempered eye, until it assumed the human size and form.—Love sat at the entrance of his groto, painting every thing that he gazed upon in the brightest and most fluttering colours, although when jealousy, who occupies the next recess, turned his green eyes towards him, shook his wings, and more than once threatened to fly to the opposite cell, where hatred looked out with a scowling dwelling, raving like a maniac, and striking at random with his weapon, which fortunately did little injury, since, by his hasty and injudicious management of it, he had blinded

himself at the outset. Revonge looked among the caverns, gnawing his own liver, and looking wildly at Despair, who was lifting a bowl of poison to her lips, though Pity, with tears and supplications, implored her to desist, and Hope pointing to the finger of Hippocrene in the distance, endeavoured to dazzle the eyes of the suffering; but continually turning towards her the bright light of a reflecting glass. Fear ran and hid herself at the opening roundly; and all seemed to be affected by the spectacle, except Religion, who, on her knees apart, with eyes fixed on heaven, and thoughts outpoured in prayer, repelled every touch of woe.—Horace Smith.

The Life of a Physician.—There are few medical men who will not be ready to assert to the accuracy of the following sketch. It is drawn by one, who is reported to be desirous of dissuading his nephew from pursuing it.

"Of all professions, that of medicine is the most odious, the most disgusting, the most thankless. Forced to humour the capricious, to soothe the irritable, to mend the headstrong; to mingle in scenes which even familiarity cannot divest of their loathsomeness; to feel the gnawing of anxiety, when fathers, husbands, and brothers, their dearest interests to your skill—all may lie at stake—and then, when all is done that man can do, to have your services requited with a grudging hand, and even in the eyes of those, who should know how to appreciate your merits, you will find that the discharge of the pecuniary debt cancels all obligation. As if money could speak of the better (would I could say the greater) part of the profession; far, as for those whose only object is to earn a living, who would draw the last drop from the veins of their victims, could they but coin it into gold—Nephew! a quack you shall not be! I will bury you with this land first!

"Believe me, this is no fanciful picture. If you have genius, if you be of an impatient temper, if your character be proud and finely sensitive, I warn you—study no medicine. Yet I repeat: as far as concerns myself, I have no objections; I am willing to instruct you, but weigh well what you do—lest you repent, when repentance will avail you nothing."—Journal of Health.

Two Frenchmen at Berlin have lately had recourse to a singular method of deciding a quarrel. One, who had been insulted, challenged the other, but as the challenge was a bad shot, and an indifferent fencer, it was laid them. The burial place is the retreat of the thoughtful; the shoes of care and passion are put off by those who enter the lonely ground. It has a good effect upon the feelings; it makes the unfortunate more reconciled to this world, and the gay more thoughtful of another.

The Yorkville Pioneer, in South Carolina, and the Greensborough Patriot in North Carolina, notify their subscribers, that owing to pressure of job work, they would be under the necessity of omitting the publication of their paper the following week. They must be blessed with good natured subscribers at the south.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

PROPRIETORS of Slaves and Agents or Attorneys for absent owners, who may be desirous of removing Slaves from one Island to another, will expedite the object they have in view and save themselves and the Public authorities a great deal of trouble, if they will most pointedly attend to the Regulations, and afford, at once, in their petitions, the information without which the Governor cannot give the permission required; and which information is very frequently at present not to be obtained, until one or two letters have been written from the Public Secretary's office upon the subject. The Governor will not, in future, allow any notice to be taken of an application for the removal of a Slave, in which it is not clearly and unequivocally stated.

1st. That the owner of the Slave is the proprietor of an Estate, or has a share in the Salt pond on the island to which it is proposed to remove the Slave; and that it is for the purpose of cultivating the said estate, or for raising Salt in the pan belonging to his master, that permission for the removal is requested.

2d. A certificate signed by the owner (or in the absence of the owner by his Attorney or Agent) is required to be attached to each petition for the removal of a Slave, stating that the removal will not cause any separation of Families; that is, between Husband and Wife; between Parents and children under 14 years of age.

3d. An extract from the Slave Register, signed by the Slave Registrar, must accompany each petition, describing the Slave or Slaves; and in the event of their having been any transfer since the 1st January, 1831, (the date of the last registration) petitioners must, in addition to the certificate of Registry, accompany their application with a bill of Sale; so as to show that the Slave or Slaves proposed to be removed, do actually and bona fide belong to the person who is the Proprietor of the Estate on which it is intended to employ them.

All Memorials or Petitions for the removal of Slaves, to be sent to the Public Secretary's office; and from whence none that are not strictly in accordance with the foregoing rules, will be forwarded to the Governor.

By His Excellency's Command. S. NESBITT, Secy.

GOVERNMENT OFFICE, 15th March, 1832.

GEORGE BIGGS, Editor.

SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1832.

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THE BAHAMA ARGUS.

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Eight Dollars per annum—In advance.



POETRY.

BEAUTY.

'Tis not the form's exquisite mould—
The silken curl's voluptuous flow,
The light-soft step, the winking eye,
The small, white hands and snowy brow,
Can that be beautiful that fades
Like rainbows from the cloud of dawn,
Which withers at the touch of time,
Like flowers beneath a burning sun?
What are the charms so boasted of?
A fleeting glance—a passing smile—
A form whose graceful lineaments
Conceal too oft the heart of guile;
A vain and transient smile may play
On my lip and dimpled chin—
The eye may brightly glance yet give
No token of a mind within.
But ah, the mind—the undying mind,
Hath holier beauty of its own—
A charm that lingers on to bless
When outward loveliness hath flown.
Aye, linger when the cheek is pale,
And ears hath dimm'd the eye of mirth;
Under'd by the frost of time,
Or changing circumstance of earth.

DOMINICA.

ANNOUNCED COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

TUESDAY, September 6th.
Before His Honour the Chief Justice, the Hon'ble S. M. G. Water, C. Court, and F. H. Garraway, His Honour U. J. Glanville, E. Dowdy, Esq.

The cases on the Calendar were
The King v. Charles G. Hobson.—Perjury.
The King v. J. L. Bermingham.—Perjury.
The Grand Jury being empow'ed the Chief Justice addressed them as follows:

Were I to address you on the general duties of a Grand Jury, I should do little more than reiterate those observations I made when we met on the first day of the Session. They apply, quantum valent, to the case now to be sent up to you—to receive which, your services on the part of the Country have been required this day.

You are not now met to try the painful question whether Mr. Hobson be guilty as he is charged in the Indictment, but whether upon the evidence to be sent up to you case is made out as calls upon the defendant to answer such charge.

This is a prosecution under the Statute of the Colony entitled "An Act for the Registering of Slaves in this Island"—a most important Act, framed with a view of preventing illegal traffic in Slaves; and, as the Preamble recites, to show "the sincere disposition of the Legislature of this Colony to guard against any possible infringement of the Laws for abolishing the Slave Trade." I presume there is no Gentleman on the Grand Jury who is more or less acquainted with this Statute—and of them minutely so.

His Honour then cited various Clauses of the Registering Act of 1817, but as the same are gone into in the course of the next day we omit them in this place.

Mr. Justice Glanville, then expressed himself to the Grand Jury to the following effect:

Gentlemen—It is not usual for a junior Judge to address a Grand Jury, nor did I intend to do so, but in consequence of an omission by the Chief Justice I should be wanting in my duty, if I did not say a few words to you.—From the Chief Justice's charge to you it appears that Mr. Hobson is accused of wilful and corrupt Perjury in taking the Oath directed to be taken by the Registration Act of 1817. Since the passing of that law, in May 1824, another Act has been passed, the 1st clause of which directs the Oath to be taken on making future returns, and the 2d clause expressly repeals so much of the former Act as regards the Oath required by that Act to be taken. The questions for your consideration are first—Has Mr. Hobson taken a false oath? Second—Is the oath which he has so taken, the oath required by the law now in force.

The Attorney-General—I ought to have an opportunity of saying to what has fallen from Mr. Glanville.

Mr. Justice Glanville—I have only done, Mr. Attorney, what I should have been culpable in not doing. I have applied what was omitted in the Chief Justice's charge.

The Attorney-General—This is a question which can only come on in the course of a regular argument before the Court. The Grand Jury ought not to be left to decide which of two acts is in force, or whether if the oath be false, the person taking it can be prosecuted upon—these are questions of Law, and the Grand Jury are only to judge of the fact—I claim to moot the question. The

Grand Jury have to establish the fact of the oath having been taken. It is for the Court to decide if the fact when proved is punishable.

The Judges conferred, and the Grand Jury were directed to withdraw to their Room, and remained there some time waiting for the Indictments.

The Attorney-General addressed the Court. If the Grand Jury are to take the law into consideration I cannot send up the Indictment, it must be altered, which cannot be done before to-morrow.

Chief Justice—If there is no other course, the least evil must be submitted to.

The Court adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

WEDNESDAY, 7th September.
The Court, consisting of the Members who sat yesterday being assembled, and the Grand Jury present, the Chief Justice addressed the latter as follows:—

This case stood over to allow the Indictment to be amended, but it is not rendered more difficult for the consideration of the Jury. The only difference is the introduction of another form of oath varying very slightly, but to the same intent. The offence is alleged to be against the Registry Act—passed with the especial view of aiding the law of the Empire against traffic in Slaves, and as is recited in the Preamble to show the sincere disposition of the Legislature of this Colony to guard against the possible infringement of the Law for abolishing the Slave Trade.

The 2d Clause contains a special direction as to the form of the Returns within certain columns; under the respective titles are to be entered, the number, name, sex, colour, reputed age, ordinary employment, increase and decrease, with the cause of such increase or decrease.

Class 3d requires the Returns to be subscribed by the person making them, and an Oath to the truth thereof to be taken before the Treasurer, who is bound under a penalty of £500 to administer the same—a form of oath is given, but as that form is altered by a subsequent Act, it is not necessary that I should read it. By the 6th Clause the Treasurer is required to record the Returns, and such recorded Returns are declared public property.

The 8th Clause provides against erasures, and heavy penalties are imposed on the Treasurer if he knowingly makes a false Return. Clause 13th, makes it perjury to make any false oath "to any matter or thing by this Act required."

We now come to the Act of 1828, which was passed to remedy a complexity which had arisen from frequent changes of property—it takes nothing from the duties or the forms required by the Registry Act, but directs that the names shall be entered alphabetically—and in a few expressions, the importance of which you will judge, altered the form of the Oath which must accompany the Returns.

The effect of the oath appears the same, for the forms and returns must be the same—and if the oath be taken falsely, it is equally perjury as though no such substitution of form had taken place—for the 13th Clause of the Registry Act declares, "if any person shall knowingly and wilfully make any false oath to any of the matters or things required by this Act, &c." And it is a rule of Law that "if there are several Acts upon the same subject, they are to be taken together as forming one system, and as interpreting and enforcing each other;" wilfully making a false oath, therefore, to any of the matters or things required by the Registry Act, is perjury. The considerations for the Grand Jury are, the Perjury must be wilful—the competency of the jurisdiction, and the evidence.

1. The swearing must be false—and it must be in the terms of the Act be done knowingly and wilfully.

A certain degree of deliberation therefore is necessary: not a mere false oath taken in ignorance or hurry or mistake. There must be reason to believe that the person accused, knew what he was swearing and was pre-determined to swear falsely.

And in judging of this it is of the utmost importance that the Jury should look at the intent of the party in making the oath—and in the present case especially. The defendant is charged with falsely swearing that these 29 Slaves newly purchased from the field were his domestics, in the town of Rousseau. Now I can easily conceive that a person may register a Slave upon oath as a domestic, though such Slave never had been employed as such, or from change of circumstances never might be so employed, and yet be perfectly innocent of perjury. It is not the mere breach of the letter of the law that would constitute perjury. But the Registry Act was framed for the express purpose of aiding the laws made for suppression of trading in Slaves. Whatever are the Laws of the Empire respecting the dealing in Slaves, the local Registry Act is subsidiary to them. And—the Indictment charges Mr. Hobson with having committed this alleged perjury in swearing all these negroes were his domestics for the express purpose of enabling him to violate those laws, and to export the Slaves to another Colony. Is there any evidence of such intent on the part of Mr. Hobson—for premeditated falsehood must be judged by what preceded or what followed the oath.

2. The Oath must be taken in a judicial or a public proceeding—and before a competent jurisdiction—that is, before some person lawfully authorized to administer an oath.

The Registering of Slaves is a public proceeding—"the Records Public Property"—and as to authority, the Treasurer is not only empowered to administer an oath, but he is subject to a penalty of £300, if he admits a Return not upon oath.

3. As to evidence—It is a settled rule that the evidence

of one witness is not sufficient to convict for perjury—because in such case there would only be oath against oath.—But this rule must not be understood as establishing that witnesses are necessary to disprove the fact sworn to by the defendant; for if any material circumstances be proved by other witnesses, in confirmation of the witness who gives the direct testimony, it may turn the scale and warrant the conviction." If therefore there be more than one witness, the whole, as in other cases, turns upon the credit attached by the Jury to their testimony: and in cases where a person furnishes evidence against himself, by swearing in one place in contradiction to his own oath in another, the rule does not apply.

The rule applicable to documents alleged to be sworn and subscribed by the party accused, as was decided by Lord Mansfield and the Court of King's Bench, is, that the oath ought to be taken in sufficient proof of its being sworn by the person whose name is signed—and proof of the handwriting of the person signing, is sufficient evidence that he was the person who took the oath. The Registry Act of the Island requires the oath to be subscribed, obviously for greater severity against false returns.

Mr. Justice Glanville—I agree with the Chief Justice that where Acts are passed relating to each other, they assist each other, except where the subsequent Act expressly repeals any part of the former one—it is for you to consider how far this is so in this case.

As to the rule relating to documents—its application appeared solely to be made to answers in Chancery, where there is a perpetual Order of the Court respecting it—the Oath should be proved to have been taken.

The Attorney-General then wished to address the Grand Jury; the Court did not think it requisite. He said he only wished to point out where one of the Judges had mistaken the law.

Mr. Justice Glanville—Denied that he had mistaken the law.

The Jury were retiring when the Attorney-General said—

I object to Mr. Lockhart sitting—the Oath was to enable the party to remove slaves from one Island to another—and there was a prosecution against Mr. Lockhart for removing slaves, and it were well if he did not sit.

Mr. Justice Dowdy—Is there any reason to suppose Mr. Lockhart's slaves were not domestic?—Or that the crime of Perjury attaches to him?

The Attorney-General—He purchased and took them away between the time required for making the Triennial Registry and then no oath was required, the former owner having taken it.

Mr. Justice Dowdy—The cases of Mr. Lockhart and Mr. Hobson are not parallel: the Grand Jury were charged yesterday—he was not objected to them.

The Attorney-General—I state my opinion publicly, I have a public duty to perform.

Mr. Justice Dowdy—And the Court express their opinion publicly—there is no occasion to say any more—the Court have overruled the objection and you must not interrupt them.

The Attorney-General—I did not hear them express their opinion.

Mr. Justice Dowdy—Nor can you when you cause such constant interruption.

The Attorney-General—I object to Mr. Hobson; he has expressed an opinion.

Mr. Hobson—I am not on the Jury.

The Attorney-General—Objected to Mr. Court sitting as a Judge in the case of Mr. Hobson, on the ground of Mr. Hobson being an Arbitrator between Mr. Court and another person with whom he had a disputed account.

Mr. Court—Denied that he stood in any such situation with regard to Mr. Hobson—he felt himself free from bias and would sit.

The Attorney-General—You are Mr. Hobson's judge to-day, and to-morrow he is to be yours.

Mr. Court—I will not allow such remarks, Sir; sit down or go on with the business of the Court.

The Attorney-General—I shall, Sir.

The Attorney-General—I object to Mr. Glanville sitting as a judge—I have also an Indictment to send up for the same offence against Dr. Bermingham—it seems to me that Mr. Glanville ought not to sit—as he is Counsel for Mr. Bermingham in a prosecution in another Court for removing slaves—and Mr. Hobson is also a Client of Mr. Glanville in other Courts—it is a fatal objection to a juryman, in making the objection, solely actuated by my duty; it is for Mr. Glanville and the Court to decide.

Mr. Justice Glanville—It is for me alone to decide—the Attorney-General has stated a proper motive and I am not to presume any other.—In the case of Bermingham I will not sit—but in this case I feel myself as impartial and uninterested as man can be—if I consider the prisoner innocent I shall direct the jury to acquit, if Guilty I shall charge them accordingly—I take credit to myself for having yesterday prevented the Grand Jury from perhaps finding a prisoner guilty of an infamous crime upon a wrong charge.

Mr. Hobson—Repeated his objection made on the first day of the Court to the Chief Justice sitting on his case—the Chief Justice had prejudged him—and had pronounced him a perjured individual as far back as February, 1830, in a letter to Governor Nicholson.

The Attorney-General—This is most extraordinary [Continued on the last page.]