

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 honor 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, 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 Tarragona, addressed to the soldiers of the Spanish army, to engage them to support 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 Juniper 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 to see 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 Scotica) 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 seraphic 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. McKerrell, 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—Ertine—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 living for the dead 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 chains 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 to 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 nimble, 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 by 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 "have attained eminence in the profession, but who is 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 thought both parties to the dispute, that a person ill of the cholera and kiss him. Twenty-four hours having passed without either of them being attacked by the malady, the seconds declared that the affair must be considered as terminated.

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 distinctly 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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POETRY.

BEAUTY.

'Tis not the form's exquisite mould—
The silken curl's voluptuous flow.
The lightsome 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 rosy 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;
Endure'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, Esq., Donly, 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. Clause 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 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 domestics?—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 objection 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.]

THE ARGUS.

SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1832.

Yesterday, at 11 o'clock, His Excellency the Governor... The Revenue and Appropriation Bill...

Gentlemen of the Council, Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly...

I am come here to propose this General Assembly, with a view to its immediate dissolution...

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly...

The determination not to proceed further in the business of the Colony, during such period as His Majesty may continue me in the Government of these Islands...

2d. The nature of the address which you thought proper to present to me, in reply to my Speech at the opening of the present General Assembly...

3d. Your subsequent conduct has shown, that my opinion was but too well founded. It is very true, you have prepared a Revenue and Appropriation Bill...

4th. The apprehension of the annual Revenue bill, not being passed, or of alterations affecting the Salaries of different individuals being made in the Appropriation enactments...

5th. Our Colonial Revenue derived from three distinct sources. First—from the Salt and tonnage duties...

annual duties, as the Colonial Legislature may think proper to authorize, in their annual Revenue Bill...

6th. The act of the 8th Geo. 2d, was, I find, suspended, previously to the year 1821, for two consecutive periods of ten years each...

7th. Having this, Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Assembly, explained to you, the financial situation of this Colony, and the steps I intend to adopt...

8th. The rights of the Monarch are as sacred, and, in our well balanced constitution, fully as necessary for the maintenance of the liberties of the people...

9th. The Printing bill read a second time, and ordered to be engrossed...

10th. The Printing bill read a second time, and ordered to be engrossed...

11th. The Printing bill read a second time, and ordered to be engrossed...

12th. The Printing bill read a second time, and ordered to be engrossed...

13th. The Printing bill read a second time, and ordered to be engrossed...

14th. The Printing bill read a second time, and ordered to be engrossed...

of the House, for his own use; and to the said Members for the use of their constituents...

15th. The Printing bill read a second time, and ordered to be engrossed...

16th. The Printing bill read a second time, and ordered to be engrossed...

17th. The Printing bill read a second time, and ordered to be engrossed...

18th. The Printing bill read a second time, and ordered to be engrossed...

19th. The Printing bill read a second time, and ordered to be engrossed...

20th. The Printing bill read a second time, and ordered to be engrossed...

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23rd. The Printing bill read a second time, and ordered to be engrossed...

24th. The Printing bill read a second time, and ordered to be engrossed...

THE ARGUS.

SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1832.

Extract from Treasury Minute, dated 25th November, 1831. My Lords take into consideration, the mode which is now in operation, of paying the salaries of the Officers of the Customs in those Colonies...

Upon a consideration of the whole question, my Lords are of opinion, that the pressure upon the several Colonies, under the operation of the Minute of 1828, is unequal...

Under the regulations laid down in that minute, the expenses of the Customs Establishments were to be divided between the Crown and the Colonies...

Very few of the Colonies have acceded to this arrangement, and great confusion has, consequently, arisen in this branch of the Public Service...

My Lords have before them a short statement of the mode in which Salaries of the Officers of the Customs, are now provided for, in the several Colonies...

From this statement, it is evident, that the arrangement which was proposed in 1828, and has proved unsatisfactory to the Colonies, ought not to be persisted in...

After mature deliberation, the following general plan for providing the funds necessary for the Salaries, and all other charges and expenses of the Customs Establishments in the Colonies...

By the plan which my Lords propose in this Minute, the whole of the duties of Customs, whether Colonial or Crown duties, should be charged with ten per cent, on the gross amount thereof...

As, however, this arrangement, if acceded to, will not settle the claims which the Colonies of Barbadoes, Antigua, St. Vincent, Grenada, Dominica, St. Kitts, Tortola, Montserrat, and Nevis, have advanced to receive the gross amount of Custom duties...

Save and except so far as the same or any part or parts thereof, has or have been amended, repealed, or...

with the charge of ten per cent, on the gross produce of all duties shall be insufficient, that the deficiency be made good out of the Customs Revenue of Great Britain...

In proposing this plan, my Lords do not intend to disturb that part of the arrangements made in 1826, and in December, 1828, by which the Revenue of Great Britain was made chargeable with the payment of compensation allowances, granted to certain Officers, on the reduction of their emoluments...

Transmit copy of this Minute to Lord Howick, for the information of the Secretary of State, requesting that His Lordship will communicate this proposal to all the Colonies having Colonial Legislatures...

Resolved, That this House will, at its rising this day, adjourn until Monday next, at twelve o'clock.

Monday, March 19th, 1832. The House met according to adjournment, and adjourned until to-morrow morning at ten o'clock.

NASSAU, 23d March, 1832. A meeting of the Commissioners of Correspondence, is required, on particular business, at the office of Correspondence, on Tuesday next, the 27th instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Mr. Solomon's sale to be continued next Friday. A meeting of the Commissioners of Correspondence, is required, on particular business, at the office of Correspondence, on Tuesday next, the 27th instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

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by any act or acts of the General Assembly of the said Islands, now in force. Mr. Wood, Mr. H. Advertiser, and Mr. Farrington, be a Committee to meet the Officers of the Council in conference on the amendments made to the Market bill.

Message from His Excellency the Governor, by the Deputy Secretary of the Colony: Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly, I herewith transmit to you copy of a Circular dispatch, dated the 16th December, which I have had the honour to receive from the Right Honourable the Lord Viscount Goderich, enclosing copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, dated 6th December, addressed to Viscount Howick, Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, transmitting copy of a Treasury minute, dated 25th November, 1831, explanatory of a proposed new arrangement for the payment of the salaries of the Officers of His Majesty's Customs and of the contingent expenses of the Custom House Establishment throughout the Colonies.

The House will, I have no doubt, duly appreciate, and receive with respect and gratitude, this additional instance of the unceasing care and attention with which the real interests of this Colony are protected by the truly paternal Government of His Majesty.

J. CARMICHAEL-SMITH. GOVERNMENT HOUSE, 16th March, 1832. (Copy.) CIRCULAR. DOWNING-STREET, 16th December, 1831.

Sir, I enclose to you, herewith, a communication which has been received at this department from one of the Secretaries to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, coming a Minute of that Board on the subject of the salaries of the Officers of the Customs Officers in the Colonies, having Legislative Assemblies. You will be pleased to take an early opportunity of laying copies of these papers before the Council and Assembly in your Government, and to express the confident hopes which I entertain, that the arrangement therein proposed will be satisfactory to the Colonial Legislatures.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient, humble Servant, (Signed) GODERICH. Major General Sir James C. Smyth, &c. &c. &c. Bahamas.

My LORDS, I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, to transmit to you for the information of Viscount Goderich, the enclosed copy of their Lordships Minute of the 25th ultimo, wherein it is proposed to pay the salaries of the Officers of the Customs, in the Colonies, by charging the whole of the duties of Customs, whether Colonial or Crown duties, with 10 per cent, on the gross amount thereof; and in case such charge shall be insufficient for the purpose of defraying the said salaries, and other expenses to be charged thereon, that a tonnage duty of one shilling and sixpence per ton should then be imposed on all shipping entering the respective ports; and I am to request that you will move His Lordship to communicate this proposal to all the Colonies having Colonial Legislatures, and at the same time to acquaint the respective Governors, that, although the tonnage duty proposed for the purpose of paying the expenses of collecting the duties of Customs is limited to one shilling and sixpence per ton, my Lords do not intend by fixing that limit, to express any opinion on the expediency of imposing a higher tonnage duty for purposes of Revenue; and to instruct them to communicate to the Officers of the Customs, the acquiescence of such of the Colonies as may accede to this arrangement; and my Lords will instruct the Commissioners of Customs, to direct their Officers to carry the measure into effect, as far as they are concerned, whenever they shall be informed by the respective Governors, that the Colonial Legislatures have signified their acquiescence.

As, however, this arrangement, if acceded to, will not settle the claims which the Colonies of Barbadoes, Antigua, St. Vincent, Grenada, Dominica, St. Kitts, Tortola, Montserrat, and Nevis, have advanced to receive the gross amount of Custom duties, in the first instance, from the period that the act of the 6th Geo. 4th ch. 114, came into operation, namely the 5th January, 1826, to the present time, my Lords being anxious that all difficulty and litigation should cease, are desirous to consider that question with a view to settle it upon the most equitable and amicable principles; and will be ready to give their attention to any arrangements which the Colonial Legislatures may respectively submit, for providing a due proportion of the charge for the salaries of the Officers, from the period above mentioned to the commencement of the new arrangement; and upon such provision being made, my Lords will direct the amount which has been retained out of the gross proceeds of the duties, to be paid to the Colonial Revenue. My Lords, therefore, request that Viscount Goderich will make a communication to that effect, to the Governors of the before mentioned Colonies, and I am to request you will acquaint His Lordship, with reference to the observations which he has from time to time made on the amount of the salaries of some of the Officers of the Customs in the Colonies, which he is of opinion will admit of reduction, that my Lords propose to revise the scale of these salaries, at an early period.

I am, My Lord, your obedient Servant, (Signed) SPRING RICE. Extract from Treasury Minute, dated 25th November, 1831. My Lords take into consideration, the mode which is now in operation, of paying the salaries of the Officers of the Customs in those Colonies, where the Officers were remunerated by fees, previously to the passing of the 6th Geo. 4th ch. 114, which fees were abolished by the act of 6th Geo. 4th ch. 105, sections 117, 135 and 234.

My Lords have before them, the numerous representations which the several Colonies have made, objecting to both the arrangements for paying the salaries of the Officers of the Customs, which were sanctioned by the respective Minutes of this Board of the 25th April, 1826, and 2nd December, 1828, and the arguments advanced at various times, by different Colonies, against the last mode of payment, prescribed by the Minute of 2nd December, 1828, which superseded that of 1826.

Upon a consideration of the whole question, my Lords are of opinion, that the pressure upon the several Colonies, under the operation of the Minute of 1828, is unequal, and that it is necessary to adopt some other plan, which will bear more fairly on the Revenues of the respective Colonies, in proportion to their amount.

PROCEEDINGS

THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. THURSDAY, March 15th, 1832.

BAHAMA ISLANDS. The Printing bill read a second time, and ordered to be engrossed.

Resolved, That the orders in Council printed by order of the House, be placed under the charge of the Clerk, to be distributed as follows:—one copy to each member

AUCTION SALES.

BY JOHNSON & SAUNDERS. On Monday next, the 26th instant, AT THE VENUE HOUSE, At 10 o'clock, A. M. Will be sold, FOR CASH, Superfine fresh Flour, Sugar, Rice, Corn, Bread, Hams, Bacon, Butter, Pork, Lard, Candles, Soap, Tobacco, Dry Goods, &c. AND— At two Months' Credit, 10 puncheons Windward Island Rum. March 24th.

BY HENRY GREENSLADE & CO. On Monday next, the 26th instant, AT THE VENUE HOUSE, At 10 o'clock, A. M. Will be sold, FOR CASH, before delivery, 130 barrels Philadelphia Flour; 20 half barrels do. Corned Pork; 6 do. do. Beef; 4 barrels Pork; 1 do. Vinegar; 25 kegs Lard; 1 do. Cordial; 100 hogs Corn, &c. &c. ALSO—A well toned Piano Forte. March 24th.

BY HENRY GREENSLADE & CO. At 1 Month's Credit, on giving security before delivery of property, (Without the least Reserve.) 172 boxes Soap; 6 cases Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Children's Shoes; 1 case Leghorn Bonnets; 130 gallons Cordial; 1 case Medicine. AND— 50 gallons real Cognac Brandy, in lots, to suit purchasers. March 24th.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC SCHOOL, NASSAU, N. P. THE above establishment will be attended to as usual, until further notice. Persons desirous of placing their Children in this establishment, will be pleased to apply to, W. T. PRESTON. March 24th.

conduct on the part of Mr. Hobson. Mr. Hobson had attempted at the former meeting of the Court to intimidate the Chief Justice by holding out a threat of filing an action against him in the Court of Common Pleas for his letter to General Nicholas—and now objects to him, notwithstanding the explanation made by the Chief Justice.

The Attorney-General—I have been misapprehended. I did not say I would give it if ordered. I was directed to give it when I returned with the Message. I was told by the Court, does Mr. Blanc mean that he will not give it again told him the wish of the Court, he said he would give it—but added—if the Court will make an order for it.

The Attorney-General—See how I have been misapprehended! Mr. Justice Glanville—Then Mr. Blanc you would obey the order of the Court.

The Bahama Argus.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1832. VOL. I--No. LXXIII.

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



POETRY. PRAYER AT SEA AFTER VICTORY.

The land shall never rise, No England to herself do prove but true,--SHAKESPEARE. Through evening's bright repose A voice of prayer arose, When the sea-fight was done; The song of England knelt, With hearts that now could melt, For, on the wave, her battle had been won.

ROBERT WIER. THE SUBSCRIBER, intending to leave the Bahamas for some time, requests all persons having demands against him, to render the same to 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.

JOSEPH THOMPSON. NOTICE. THE SUBSCRIBER, intending to leave this island for some time, 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. EXUMA SALT, for sale at 15 cents per bushel. Apply to THOMAS THOMPSON, At Exuma.

FOR NEW YORK. The fast sailing schooner THREE SISTERS, For Freight, or passage, apply to Captain 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.

HENRY GREENSLADE & Co. TO BE LET, that pleasantly situated House and Premises, lately in the occupation of Henry Adelerley, Esquire, with immediate possession. Apply to C. S. ADLERLEY. January 28th.

FOR SALE. The House and Premises at present occupied by Mrs. Potter. 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.

JOHN W. MILLER. 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.

Belgium, is announced in the Paris Journal of the 30th January. A public meeting was held at Manchester on Sunday, 22d January, in St. George's Fields--4000 persons had assembled by 12 o'clock, and 1500 of the military and police were assembled to preserve peace. One object appears to have been to petition His Majesty to spare the lives of the men condemned at Bristol and Nottingham--one of the speakers thought it would be much better to hang the Judges, than these unfortunate individuals.

among which, one is, that it was occasioned by the present unsettled State of the Cabinet. Large bets have been offered, that Earl Grey will not be First Lord of the Treasury on the 1st April next.--Standard. London, Jan. 27.--There was one incident during the debate last night, which we confess astonished and appalled us. Lord Grey, in his forcible and eloquent vindication of the pacific and enlightened policy of his Government, insinuated that Lord Aberdeen's motion might have the effect, and perhaps the view of encouraging the King of Holland in his resistance. Lord Aberdeen cheered vehemently--not as it appeared to us to repel the insinuation, but to avow the wish and design ascribed to him! The Duke of Wellington, with more rhetorical address than is usual with his Grace, declared that the policy he was recommending seemed to him more conducive to peace than that of the present administration. But is it possible to believe that the resistance of the King of Holland to the Five Powers can conduce to peace? It is really supposed that all these great powers will yield to the obstinacy of one Prince! If England were persuaded, in violation of her proverbial good faith, to abandon her engagements to King Leopold, after he had been induced to a somewhat reluctant consent, it yet could hardly be reconciled to the interests of France to acquiesce in such a dishonourable retreat of her word. In truth, no French Government would have the will or the power of following so ignominious a course.--Globe.