

ITALY. The news from Italy is to the 24th Jan. The General...

HOLLAND. The following are extracts from the Dutch papers received to-day...

THE HAGUE, Feb. 2. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Orange and Prince Frederick leave the Hague to-morrow...

IRELAND. Dublin, Feb. 4.—The Political Union again met on Thursday, but it was only to exhibit the justice with which it is now regarded...

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM. Upon the opening of the Conference, the Plenipotentiaries of Austria, Prussia and Russia...

CHOLERA MORBUS. Central Board of Health, Council Office, Whitehall Feb. 4. Sunderland, Feb. 2.—Remaining at last report, 1; new cases, 0; died, 0; recovered, 0...

Edinburgh, Feb. 1.—Remaining at last report, 1 case, 0 died, 0 recovered, 0 remaining...

SUPPLEMENT. DECLARATION ANNEXED TO PROTOCOL NO. 55. The Belgian Plenipotentiary having been informed by the Plenipotentiaries of Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia...

A PROCLAMATION. WHEREAS the General Assembly of the said Islands stands prorogued until the thirty-first day of March instant...

GOD SAVE THE KING. PROPRIETORS OF SLAVES AND AGENTS OF SLAVES. For absent owners, who may be desirous of retaining Slaves from one Island to another...

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM. The undersigned Plenipotentiaries of the Courts of Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia, have the honour to receive the note and memoir which their Excellencies the Plenipotentiaries of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands addressed to them on the 14th December, 1831...

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.

Table with columns: Place, Cases, Recovered, Died. Includes Sunderland, Newcastle, Gateshead, North Shields, &c.

BAHAMA ISLANDS. By His Excellency Sir James Craik, Major-General, &c. &c. &c. of His Majesty's Forces, Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in and over the said Islands...

POETRY. NIL FICTE. Who wad't who talk'd of honour's name, And wad't that satire was a shame, But now who prints the very same? Nil Fict.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM. Answer to the note addressed to the Conference by the Plenipotentiaries of the King of the Netherlands, dated Dec. 14, 1831.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, 15th March, 1832. 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.

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.

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



POETRY. NIL FICTE. Who wad't who talk'd of honour's name, And wad't that satire was a shame, But now who prints the very same? Nil Fict.

Who wad't who always did refuse, To print whatever might abuse, The wicked, factious, saintly crew? Nil Fict.

Who hates the Argus like a potion, And cannot read without emotion, What does not please his narrow soul? Nil Fict.

Who condescends to be a toad, To please the snits; who yields to lead, By which he's made the greater fool? Nil Fict.

Who for a motto has "Nil fice," With which his paper don't agree, For there great falsehoods oft we see? Nil Fict.

Who next the words "Aut fodee" uses, And seems to say he ne'er abuses, But falsely thinks he much amuses? Nil Fict.

Who of "Intemperant" makes his boast, Which might be said of any post, But still who loves to rail the most? Nil Fict.

One question more, and I have done: Who first the war of words began, And now displac'd, dislikes the fun? Nil Fict.

Answer to the note addressed to the Conference by the Plenipotentiaries of the King of the Netherlands, dated Dec. 14, 1831.

LONDON, Jan. 4, 1832. The undersigned Plenipotentiaries of the Courts of Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia, have the honour to receive the note and memoir which their Excellencies the Plenipotentiaries of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands addressed to them on the 14th December, 1831...

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 the Salt in the pan belonging to his master, that permission for the removal is requested.

Without intending by the opinion which it will express the least attack on the rights of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands as an independent sovereign, rights which he is recognized to their full extent, the Conference cannot subscribe to the interpretation which the Cabinet of the Hague persists in giving to the 4th section of the Protocol of Aix-la-Chapelle, dated Nov. 15, 1813.

the sittings, directly or by their sovereigns themselves, or by accredited envoys. This section has not—nor ever could have had—any other sense. Besides which, it cannot be too often repeated, that it lays down nothing relative to the form of the deliberations which the five Powers might have to open with Plenipotentiaries of the States which claimed their intervention. It leaves them, on the contrary, in this respect, a free latitude, and above all, it leaves them the right, a right which it could not refuse, of deliberating on the propositions which that intervention might require on their part, and the right of communicating the propositions unanimously. Undoubtedly in its principles and nature, the right now under consideration requires additional strength when with the interests of the States which have required the intervention are associated as in the negotiations of London relative to Belgium, the most important interests of the intervening Powers themselves.

According to these considerations, in inviting the Plenipotentiaries of the Netherlands to explain in writing the rights and wishes of their government; in engaging them to reply to the arguments and demands of the adverse party; in offering them besides the means of making known their thoughts and wishes on all the questions to be subjected to final arrangement; in addressing to them, finally, the unanimous communications of the 15th of last October, the Conference thinks itself bound to maintain that it has acted entirely in accordance with the fourth section of the Protocol of Aix-la-Chapelle.

The note and memoir of the Plenipotentiaries of the Netherlands discuss the 24 articles of the 15th October, in their relations to the eight articles of the Protocol of July 24, 1814, on which the junction of Belgium with Holland was founded, and to the basis of separation annexed to the Protocol of January 27, 1831.

However, before the Plenipotentiaries of the five Powers had assembled in Conference in London, the principle of a separation between Belgium and Holland had been proclaimed in the united kingdom of the Netherlands. The adoption of this principle was to annul that of the essential dispositions of the Protocol of July 21, 1814; it was also to invalidate the authority of this act.

In making this observation, the Conference is far from wishing to impute any blame to a measure taken in the midst of circumstances of extreme difficulty. It is satisfied with settling a point of right and fact, from which it results that it is only in their bearings upon the basis of the separation of January 27, 1831, upon the Protocol to which they are joined, and upon the propositions accepted by the government of the King since the commencement of negotiations at London, that the 24 articles of the 15th of October last, can and ought to be considered.

It flatters itself to be able to prove as it proceeds—that the 24 articles present only the development of the basis of the separation already mentioned. That they embrace the application of all the principles proposed in favour of Holland in the Protocol of January 27th, 1831. That these principles have been sustained with a view to the interest of the government of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands.

the whole together—not by detaching from the combined whole some partial changes, and by so detaching them increasing their difficulty, but by seeing if the combined whole does not offer advantages superior to its inconveniences, from which no diplomatic transaction has ever yet been wholly exempt.

At the close of such an examination of the 25 articles, and the explanations contained in the memoir of this day, the Netherlands Government will find the Conference entertains no doubt, that all the means by signing these articles have been supplied, of arriving at the conclusion that Europe, wearied with trouble and apprehension, accepts with a just impatience, as an honourable one, which will settle the long disputed state of Holland herself, and lead finally to that general disarming, the proposition for which the Conference approves of highly.

It cannot, on the other hand, too strongly regret the suspicion of its not wishing to give Holland henceforth an honourable position in the European family. Such an object never entered into the wishes of the Five Powers, and would be as opposed to their sentiments as their own interests.

Again, placed involuntarily, and by the march of events, under the obligation of contributing, as in 1814, to settle the future destiny of Belgium, the Courts have not abused their position; and by the financial arrangements which diminish the burden of the ancient debt of Holland, by affixing good boundaries, a state of compact possessions, and a continuity of territory on the two banks of the Meuse, and by a formal guarantee of all these stipulations, they have offered to Holland advantages in vain sought for in the most glorious epochs of her history.

In those memorable times, it was not from a junction with Belgium, it was from herself, from the noble qualities of the House of Nassau and the Dutch nation, and from her own resources, that Holland derives her power. It only remains for her to fill the same character now; and far from desiring to make the King of the Netherlands descend from the high rank he fills in Europe, the Courts represented in the Conference of London have had only in view to maintain him in all his dignity, all his influence, and all his importance.—The undersigned, &c.

ESTERHAZY. WESSENBERG. TALLEYRAND. PALMERSTON. BULOW. LIEVEN. MATUSCHEWITZ. FRONTIERS OF POLAND, Dec. 31. It seems that final resolutions with respect to the fate of Poland are at length on the point of being taken. Since the return of the Emperor to St. Petersburg, we hear it frequently affirmed that it seems more for the interest of Russia to make Poland a distinct province, though without free institutions, than to incorporate it with the empire. Thus a kingdom of Poland may exist in name, although it will not possess any kind of independence. This resolution is not founded on any considerations with respect to foreign powers, but on a general system adopted as a principle, which will be continued to the advantage of Russia as a warning to the ancient Polish provinces not to hanker after independence. Many families fearing that they may be compelled always to reside in the kingdom, have already sought permission to settle in the interior of the empire, which, however will hardly be granted them. Nothing has yet been done to revive the manufactures—on the contrary, every body is endeavouring to wind up his affairs and to live in retirement. The policy of the Russian Cabinet with respect to its foreign relations is evidently more decided. It now clearly expresses its intention of resuming its character of siber on all disputed points. We need not, therefore, wonder that we hear of promises made to the King of Holland in case he should be in danger of having his rights disputed by other powers. That these assurances are not empty words, is proved by the unusual military preparations in the interior of Russia.

From the London Times of Jan. 23. The convention between the French and the English Governments, for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade, which was alluded to in the King's speech at the opening of the session, and which has since been presented to Parliament has been printed. It was signed at Paris on the 20th of November last. The negotiators were the British Ambassador and M. Sebastiani, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs. As all the world was convinced that nothing but a mutual right of search could prevent the shameful breaches of the French law by French subjects, in continuing, by smuggling, the abominable traffic in human flesh, this great point has at length been conceded to justice and humanity, notwithstanding the habitual suspicion entertained of the exercise of our naval power by our proud and jealous neighbours. The right, however, is subjected to some restrictions which, in our opinion, will not materially lessen the efficiency of the measure, while they tend to prevent misunderstanding, inconvenience, or collision. The merchant-vessels of the two nations can only be visited on suspicion of having slaves on board, along the western coast of Africa, from the Cape de Verde to the distance of ten degrees south of the Equator, around the island of Madagas-

car within a circle of 20 leagues, around the island of Cuba, Porto Rico, and along the coasts of Brazil to the same distance.

In order to reduce as much as possible the chances of mistake or indelicacy, the search even within these limits can only be made by ships of war, commanded by officers with the rank of post Captain, or lieutenant at least.

By another article of the convention, even the number of searching vessels must be limited, and in no case shall the number of cruisers belonging to one of the parties be allowed to exceed double that of the other.

A fourth regulation requires the command of the cruiser, when he overtakes a suspicious vessel, to show the order which confers upon him the right of search.

The vessels captured for having taken part in this infamous traffic are to be given up, along with their crews, to the jurisdiction of the nation to which they belong.

No right of search is permitted in any case over national ships or men of war.

Such are the chief provisions in this important treaty, which has filled up a great chasm in the sanctions given by international law to the claims of justice and the rights of humanity.

THE ARGUS.

WEDNESDAY APRIL 4, 1832.

His Excellency the Governor returned with Judge Sandilands on Saturday last.

The printer to KING JAMES I. of the Bahamas, having shaken off a little of the despair that was depicted in his visage, before his appointment to that high sounding, but dirty office, and we presume by virtue of ARTIFICIALLY secured, charging his old querulous, inquisitive and unprincipled prices for printing a pack of absurdities, under the name of GOVERNMENT NOTICES, which have for their comparison, on the score of rationality, the flight of mad King Lear; and having dared to use insolence towards the Argus writers, as well as towards ourselves, we shall take leave to read him a lecture, for his future benefit.

We believe that his subscription list has been reduced to a mere skeleton, since the establishment of the "Argus," and his spleen has been excited during the last week, by a further loss of subscribers. This we know to be fact, and do not assert it upon supposition.

To blame us for the acts of others, over whom we can have no control, is a proof of unvolence; and to use, as he has done, the unwise and unwished for praises of our friends, ingratitude, is both unjust and unkindness. Our labours have been rewarded beyond our most sanguine expectations, by the friendship of a generous community,—into which we came a stranger, and received the attentions that would have done credit to long-trying friendship.

Circumstances have combined, to make it the land of our adoption; and we hope, that when the hour shall arrive, in which we shall, like our contemporary of the Royal Gazette, turn recedant to the interests of those by whom we have been fostered, that we may meet with precisely the same treatment, that he has received from a liberal and generous public, as a punishment too well merited, for his time-serving, treacherous and Judas-like conduct.

While receiving the means of subsistence from the people, we have seen him acting as the public liabeller of those to whom he was so indebted. No calumny too gross, no falsehood too glaring for publication, if it emanated from AUTHORITY; forgetful, that without counter-statements being sent forth to the world, that his mis-statements would be deemed those of truth.

To the Argus, the people have been indebted for such defence of their public character, as Mr. McQueen and his one or two hired hacks have frequently been made to wince at, having been galled by the truths that exposed to the open face of day, their low and pitiful policy; and to "time" we are willing to trust, for the proof of our stability. We may at some future period, perhaps, lose two or three holders of office, as subscribers, who are sneaking in the grass, to save their situations; but that will not be an event to be dreaded;—for the "Argus" is the organ of the people, and what is lost to us by timid vice and fear, will be supplied from the ranks of fearless honesty and patriotic feeling.

To see the doing and Royal Printer, wishing to appear jealous of the credit of the Bahamians, is worse than ludicrous—more than absurd; when he has lived for more than thirty years among them, and finally sold himself, and their interests, to the abolitionists.

Mr. McQueen has asserted, that we are not supported by those of the first respectability in the Colony; to this assertion we give him the lie direct,—for, although we have not that of the meretricious respectability, which has its origin in the short sighted policy of Sir James C. Smyth, and which will, whenever he leaves the Colony, sink into lower obscurity than ever, still we can boast of having, not only the names, but the good wishes of

every colonist, whose rank is of too long standing to be questioned, by any of the mushroom Knights of Sir James' bedchamber.

We cannot pretend to the degree of prévoyance sufficient, to know whether those who are now leaving, or are preparing to leave, our shores, will ever return; nor are we disposed to play the wiseacre, and declare that those who remain, following their respective callings, will benefit by their absence: we leave these speculations, to those who, like the Royal Editor, are fond of peering through millstones, or diving for reasons which float upon the surface; as, for instance, when he, with asinine gravity, tells us, that "it is only those who have been prosperous that can, with any prospect of success in another country, go away."

This declaration is almost equal to that of a "clap of thunder," having struck the mast of the "Pam-be-civil." Should Sir J. C. Smyth be at a loss for a uniform for his Royal Printer, we would recommend him to use the Roman toga pretexta, for we believe that he is one of those, whom nature has doomed never to attain the years of discretion.

Had libellers been always punished, the Royal Editor would have long ago paid the penalty, so gratifying to his gross and vengeful feelings. He has forgotten, in reminding us of our delinquencies, and of the arbitrary manner in which we have been treated, that he will himself be before the tribunal of the country, for the same offence, before long; and we hope, that his malice may sit as lightly upon his spirit, as the vengeance of our TYRANT has upon ours.—We would rather suffer from injustice, than be, as the Royal Editor, cloaked and screened by usurped power. We have the respect of our fellow citizens, while he is the object of their just execration, made manifest by the withdrawal of their accustomed support.

Pursuant to notice given by the "King's Printer," His Excellency held a Levee at Government House, on Monday last, at 2 o'clock. We are gratified in stating, that there was not one inhabitant in attendance, except those in public situations, which, with some, no doubt went far in enforcing attendance. Mr. Butler, as also Mr. Campbell, who moves in the shadow of the former gentleman, are a sort of nondescript members of the community, whose attendance may be considered as a thing happening of course, and as *chaperons* of the Coloured gentlemen, who, for the first time, honored His Excellency with their presence. His Excellency had preconceived a plan, and when he thought all had arrived that intended to come, sent his Orderly to summon eight of the coloured people, who were in readiness with an address, which was read by one of them; to which His Excellency, having a reply "already cut and dry," delivered *instantly*. Neither of the Rectors, to their credit be it spoken, attended.

We should have stated on Saturday last, in our Law Report, that upon the Indictments of the King against the Olivers, Jerry Forbes, Ben a Slave, Toby a Slave, and Elice a Slave, *nolle prosequi* were entered by the Attorney General, at the request of Mr. Nicholas D. Beard, the supercargo of the American schooner "North America."

From the Jamaica Royal Gazette, of March 17, JAMAICA.

The following Address of the Honourable the Council was presented to His Excellency in answer to his Speech at the opening of the Session:

JAMAICA, SS. "To His Excellency the Right Honourable Somerset Lowry, Earl of Belmore, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of this His Majesty's Island of Jamaica, and other the Territories thereon depending in America, Chancellor and Vice-Admiral of the same.

"THE HUMBLE ADDRESS OF THE COUNCIL. "May it please your Excellency,

"We, His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Council, beg leave to return your Excellency our thanks for your Speech at the opening of the Session. "We are persuaded that the sincere interest which your Excellency feels in the peace and tranquillity of this Colony, must have added infinitely to the sorrow, which you experienced in announcing to us an event which will ever be deplored, as having brought ruin and devastation on one of the most fertile districts of the island.

"We sincerely deplore that the close of the Christmas holidays, a period of the year with which unusual indulgences are granted to the slaves by their masters, should have been marked by a sudden insurrection in the parish of St. James, which afterwards extended to portions of the adjoining parishes, and that in the other parts of the island alarming symptoms of disorder should have appeared.

"We are deeply sensible that your Excellency adopted the most wise and efficient means, by proclaiming Martial Law, in conformity and with the unanimous advice of a judicious distribution of His Majesty's Troops and the Militia of the Island, under the command of Major-General Sir Willoughby Cotton, had a speedy effect in repressing the destruction of property, and ultimately ending consequences fraught with general and insupportable danger.

"We cannot sufficiently convey to your Excellency how much we deplore that it is a remarkable feature in these transactions, and worthy of particular and anxious consideration, that the leaders and chief promoters of the insurrection should appear to have been almost exclusively composed of persons employed in confidential situations on the properties to which they belonged.—It is clear, that masters to induce and reward fidelity; and that no doubt can remain that, by their influence and example, the slaves were encouraged to perpetrate the crimes in which they have been so deeply involved.

"We participate in the regret expressed by your Excellency that, in suppressing this most odious rebellion, many slaves perished in the field, and that numbers have been executed after trial, the publicity of the trials rendering striking examples indispensably necessary; and we fully concur with your Excellency, that numbers of the lenity would have only operated as an indirect encouragement to the disaffected to persevere in their lawless designs.

"It imparts to us much consolation that your Excellency can now, with confidence, assure us that the rebellion may be considered as an end. And we agree with your Excellency, that to heal the wounds it has inflicted, and restore confidence between master and slave, will require time and an oblivion of past offences.

"We are of opinion with your Excellency that an useful lesson has been taught to the whole slave population, of the utter hopelessness of any attempt to resist the authority of the law with a chance of success; and we trust that the fatal experience they have had of the promptitude and dispatch with which an overwhelming force has been brought into action against them, will guard against the insinuations, which have been employed to withdraw them from their allegiance and the duty they owe to their masters.

"It is with regret, we are informed, that it is necessarily divided by the dying declarations of many unfortunate individuals, who have suffered under sentence of the law, that a very general impression had been made on the minds of the slave population, that His Majesty had granted them their freedom.

"We trust, that on every occasion we have evinced the utmost disposition to give our serious consideration to the suggestions of His Majesty's Government, consistent with the safety, policy, and welfare of this Colony. "Your Excellency may rely upon our zeal and cordial co-operation, in bringing the labours of the Session to an early and satisfactory conclusion."

"To which His Excellency was pleased to reply:—"Gentlemen of the Council,

"I return you my thanks for your Address, and I am much gratified to learn that you approve of the measures which have been adopted to suppress the late alarming and destructive rebellion."

From the London John Bull, January 22, THE COUNTRY AND THE ARMY.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR—When riot has been put down, and property has been preserved, and terror and lawlessness have been dispelled, and confidence, and even the law itself, restored, by the military—odium, infamy, and punishment have been—the rewards—patriotically attempted to be applied to the particular soldiers upon duty. And there has been much newspaper controversy about the conduct of a military and disperse soldiery, towards a tumultuous and destructive populace, that the proper course to be pursued by the army in such cases, has been somewhat generally mystified. And, at the recent melancholy incidents at Bristol, the riots, pillage, and conflagration were increased—and their extreme extent, and extraordinarily protracted duration were caused—by hesitation or mistake, upon the part of the late unfortunate officer who was in command there, as to what was his duty in the position in which he was placed; or rather, by doubt or apprehension as to the responsibility he would have incurred, and the protection which would have been afforded to him, legally and by the law, if he had acted differently, and rescued, from disturbance and rapine, the city he was called in to protect—and not have permitted half of it to have been burnt to ashes by a mob.

The Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas (a judge, by all lawyers, held in the highest veneration for his legal knowledge) has, in his comprehensive and admirable charge to the Grand Jury at the late Special Sessions for Bristol, laid down, most powerfully and most plainly, the criminal law as regards the suppression of riot, and removed all doubt (doubt in which some points have been taken to place it)—the duty of the army when in contact with a tumultuous populace.

To the country at large, as well as to the army, it is of the utmost importance that this particular duty of the army should be universally, and properly, and exactly understood. The publication of one extract, from the excellent charge of Chief Justice Tindal, will render that duty clear, certain, and notorious.

His Lordship says—"And, whilst I am stating the obligation imposed by the law on every subject of the realm, I wish to observe, that the law acknowledges no distinction in this respect between the soldier and the private individual. The soldier is still a citizen, living under the same obligation, and treated with the same authority to preserve the peace of the King, as any other subject. As the one is bound to attend the call of the civil magistracy, so also is the other; as the one may interfere for that purpose with

occasion demands it, without the requisition of a magistrate, so may the other too; as the one may exercise discretion, which requires the civil subordinate to act in subordination to, and in aid of the magistrate, rather than upon his own authority, before he is bound to arms, ought to operate in a still more degree with a military force. But, where danger is pressing and immediate; where a felony has actually been committed, or cannot otherwise be prevented; and, from the circumstances of the case, no opportunity is offered of obtaining a requisition from the proper authorities, the military subjects of the King, like his civil subjects, not only may, but are bound, to do their own, of their own authority, to prevent the perpetration of outrage, to put down riot and tumult, and to preserve the lives and property of the people; and the soldier may be assured, that whatever he honestly does by him, in the execution of those objects, will be supported and justified by the common law."

To this quotation and authority, which given from the judgment-seat itself, is at once the best legal explanation, and the best military definition, of the duty of the army in the suppression of riot,—it would be superfluous and pre-emptuous to add a word.

I am, Sir, with great respect, your constant reader, A BARRISTER OF LINCOLN'S INN.

January 19, 1832.

Warlike Rumour.—We are informed that a contract has been entered into, to provision fifteen ships of the line; in fact, our informant states positively that he has spoken with a gentleman who has seen the contract. To this information is added a report that the vessels in question are to be stationed in the Humber, and that their object is to watch the proceedings of Russia.—Hull Packet.

Portugal.—The Journal of Commerce contains several particulars relative to the state of affairs in Portugal, communicated in letters from Lisbon, dated on the 10th and 12th of January last, and received in Washington by way of Philadelphia.

It appears that Dr. Randolph had arrived at Lisbon, and after remaining there only four days, proceeded to Madrid. With respect to the state of Portugal, the letter of the 10th of January, ultimo, states that a force consisting of 60 divisions, composed of regulars and militia, amounting to sixty or seventy thousand men, is distributed on the coast from the mouth of the Douro to that of the Ganges. The first division is commanded by Lieut. General Barroo de Perola Regon; the 2d division, by Major General Povos; the 3d division, by Major Augusta Pio de Moraes Sacramento; and the 4th division by Major General Viscount of Santa Martha, the whole commanded by the King in person. If he be not victorious, he is to be executed by his brother Don Pedro, who will say it will not be for the want of terrible means in the General staff of his army.

The letter further states, that the levy en masse is well organized, and ready for service on the appearance of an enemy at any point; and that the King of Spain has lined the frontiers of Portugal with an armed force to support his ally in any emergency. Many military promotions have been made in the army of Don Miguel; and a reinforcement was despatched on the 1st January, to Madeira, or destined against the insurgents at that other place. The ship of the line, Maria I. has been converted into a floating battery, mounting 50 pieces of artillery of the largest calibre. The castles are manned. The ship Don John VI. is moored between Lisbon and the Torre Villa. Every thing is animated, bold, and spirited, and nothing is apprehended on account of the pretensions of Don Pedro or his troops, which are regarded unequal to any serious invasion. The preparations have an eye to more important objects.

Riotousness.—The sovereignty of a part of the Slave Coast is divided between two barbarians—one called King Pelel, residing on the River Bonny, and the other Duke Ephraim, on the Old Calabar. The contest for making slaves, and the opportunity of disposing of them, has excited a deadly rivalry between these native ruffians, which the English traders avail themselves of. Whenever one of them possesses a cargo, the other immediately sends information of it to the ship of war on the coast, detailing the particulars of the cargo, and the state of forwardness for sailing, by which means the coast has been seized, and the envious and malignant passions of these savages made subservient to the cause of humanity. On one occasion of information of this kind sent by King Pelel to the British, by which his rival lost his cargo, he was so exasperated that he prepared an expedition to attack him, and take vengeance for the injury and insult. He got a messenger, and sent a messenger to apprise him of it: "tell Pelel," said he, "that I am coming, and bringing his coffin." "Tell Ephraim," said the other in reply, "to bring the coffin, and I will put himself into it."

A singular anecdote is related of Sir Edward Montagu, Speaker of the House of Commons, in the reign of Henry the Eighth, which marks the character of that monarch, and the obsequiousness of the Speaker. Upon one occasion a Bill of Subsidies not passing, Mr. Speaker was called for by the King, and thus addressed, while upon his knees, in the Royal presence:—"Ho! will they not let my Bill pass?" And, laying his hand upon the head of the Speaker, continued:—"Get my Bill to pass by such a means, or else by such a time this head of yours shall be off." The speech was brief, but conclusive; for the time prescribed, the Bill passed with the approbation of the House; and to the Sovereign's satisfaction.—Burke's Extinct, Dormant, and Suspended Peerage.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

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

Table with 2 columns: NAMES OF PERSONS, ABOUT TO OBTAIN TICKETS FOR DEPARTURE. Lists names like Elizabeth Barry, Aphey Wells, Alexander Barbier, Henry Baldwin, Alice Tucker, Matilda Wall, W. I. Alexander, Francis McKee, Robert Wier, Cicely Evans, William I. Hamilton, Joseph Thompson, Henry Thompson, Elizabeth Sullivan, Esther Robinson.

Marine List.

PORT OF NASSAU, N. P.

April 3d.—Sp. Felucca Neptune, Garcia, Cuba. Corn and Pumpkins, to JOHN THOMPSON & Co.

SAILED, April 1st.—Haytien brig Confiance, Savain, New York. Am. sloop Emma Augusta, Fulgham, Key West. 2d Brig Rolla, Wallace, Greenock.

PASSENGERS SAILED. In the Haytien brig Confiance, for New York.—Captain Kelly, and 2d Mate, of the American brig Abigail, condemned here by a Board of Survey; Captain Douglas, of the American schooner North America, wrecked on St. Salvador; and Captain Joseph Salter, junr. of the brig Enterprise, wrecked on Walling's Island.

CHRIST CHURCH PARISH.

NOTICE. A meeting of the Inhabitants of Christ Church Parish, is requested on Monday, the 23d of April next, (being Easter Monday), in the Church of the said Parish, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of making choice of four persons to serve as Vestrymen, for two years, in the room of those whose term of service will then have expired. By order of the Vestry, DAVID SPENCE, Clerk. VESTRY ROOM, 3d April, 1832.

NOTICE. ALL PERSONS having demands against the Estate of Joseph Saunders, late of the Island of New Providence, gentleman, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested; and those indebted to the said Estate, are likewise requested to make immediate payment, at the office of G. P. Wood, Esquire, THOMPSON SAUNDERS, Executor. April 2d.

WANTED. A Bill, or Bill of Exchange, payable in London or Liverpool, for £160 Sterling. For particulars, apply at this office. April 2d.

FINAL NOTICE. THE SUBSCRIBERS, having closed the mercantile concerns of the late Elias J. Solomon, Esq., hereby notify to those who still remain indebted to his Estate, that unless their respective demands are liquidated previous to the 1st June, they will be placed in the hands of an Attorney-at-Law, for immediate recovery. E. M. SOLOMON, Executor. C. S. ADDERLEY, Executor. March 31st.

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.

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

WANTED.—A steady woman, of good character, to wash, iron, and cook, for two single men, or particulars, enquire at this office. N.B. None need apply who cannot come well recommended. April 4th.

AUCTION SALES.

BY JOHNSON & SAUNDERS. On Monday next, the 9th instant, AT THE VENDUE HOUSE, At 10 O'clock, A. M. Will be sold

A new and fast sailing Bahama built schooner Boat, 23 feet keel, 9 9-12 beam, launched in February last. Materials, &c. all new. TERMS.—4 Months' Credit. April 4th.

BY JOHNSON & SAUNDERS.

On Thursday next, the 5th instant, At 10 O'clock, A. M. At the residence of Joseph Thompson, Esquire, Will be sold,

All his Household Furniture, Consisting of 1 pair handsome Couches, 1 set Mahogany Chairs, to match, Sofa Table, Tea Tables, Card ditto, Breakfast ditto, one set Dining ditto, Sideboard, fancy rush bottomed Chairs, Windsor Chairs, Settees, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wash-hand Stands, Dressing Glasses, An assortment of Glassware, &c. &c.

ALSO.—A handsome upright Cottage Grand Piano Forte, A high toned square ditto, by Stoddart, AND—That well known horse Marplot; Together with a neat London made Gig, and Harness, An excellent eight day Clock, with a variety of other articles. Terms—one month's Credit, on giving security if required. April 4th.

BY HENRY ADDERLEY.

On Monday next, the 16th instant, AT THE VENDUE HOUSE, At 11 O'clock, A. M. Will be sold. If not disposed of previously by private bargain, That valuable House and Lot, lately occupied by Mrs. Potter. The House is roomy and convenient, with a large Kitchen and wash house attached, chair house and stable 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. Terms will be made known, at the time of sale. April 4th.

BY HENRY GREENSLADE & CO.

To-morrow, Thursday, the 10th instant, At the residence of Robert Wier, Esquire, At 10 O'clock, A. M. Will be sold (Without reserve),

All his Household Furniture, consisting of 3 Dining Tables, with circular ends, Fancy cane bottom and Windsor Chairs, Tea Tables, 2 wash-hand Stands, Handsome Sideboard, do. Dressing Glass, Bedsteads, pair handsome Hair Cloth Sofas, Prints, and an eight day Clock. ALSO—

All his Kitchen Furniture, LIKEWISE—All his Groceries, Liquors, &c. &c. consisting of Sugar, Coffee, Fig and Leaf Tobacco, Molasses, Segars, Pipes, &c. &c. Otard's superior Cognac Brandy, Jamaica high proof and Windward Island Rum, Holland Gin, Old Shrub, Anniseed, Table Beer, &c. &c. with a number of other articles. The Liquors will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Terms.—CASH, before delivery. At two Months' Credit.

A Negro boy named Nelson, about 17 years of age, accustomed to House work. April 4th.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, intending to leave this in April next, for the United States, requests all persons having demands against him, to render them; and those indebted, to make payment on or before the 10th February. All accounts remaining unpaid after that date, will be left at the office of G. P. Wood, Esq. for recovery. F. TURNER. January 7th.

FOR PHILADELPHIA,

The fast sailing schooner POMONA, Miller, master. For passage only, (having good accommodations,) apply to the Captain, or to BENJ. C. CLAXTON. March 28th.

