

Later from India.—The Salem (Mass.) Gazette has received Calcutta papers to the beginning of January.

The India Gazette states that the Cholera Morbus, was "very general" in the suburbs of Calcutta.

H. M. ship Comet had lately arrived from New South Wales, having returned from her interesting expedition of removing the 87 inhabitants of Pitcairn's Island to Otaheite.

Calcutta, December 11.—While the Moulavees in Lower Bengal are so active and dangerous that horse, foot and artillery, are sent out against them, the din of disturbance is coming down to us from the farther quarters of the empire.

We are compelled to admit that there is a growing belief that affairs are not proceeding in the calm and tranquil course they were wont to pursue: and we regret to state that, in addition to rumours of disturbance and resistance to our authority, there is a very general complaint of increasing poverty and wretchedness among the natives in the Upper Provinces.

Latest from Canton.—By the ships Panama and McLellan, we have received (says the New York Journal of Commerce) Canton papers to Dec. 19th, inclusive; about a month later than our previous accounts.

William Lanyon, fourth officer of the Company's ship Hythe, and eight seamen, were drowned Nov. 17th, by the upsetting of a boat.

Inundation at Yanking.—The heavy rain first commenced on the 6th of July, and continued to pour in torrents for three whole days, so that the city was entirely laid under water; but it was not till the recurrence on the 25th and 26th of July, that the Yang-tze-keang overflowed its banks, and rushing in a body on the city, rose in the streets and public offices to a height of from 2 1/2 to 3 and 4 cubits.

The village and cottages in the outskirts of the city were of course destroyed, and those of the inhabitants who did not perish with them, reduced in that over-populated province to a state of abject misery.

Extract of a letter from Rome, dated the 13th inst. "All foreign newspapers are prohibited, except those for the several Ambassadors and other diplomatic residents.

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hitherto unheard of, and evidently the result of the presence of the French in Italy.

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From the Jamaica Courier. We have been requested by a Merchant of this City to publish the following translation:—"From the Bahama Government Gazette, 23d Feb.

An absence of a few days in the country prevented the Editor from noticing certain publications in the Jamaica Courier of 23d and 26th of December, in the Jamaica Courant of 23d and 26th of December, in which copies of which have been sent here to the friends of the bad foreigners residing in Jamaica, who were expelled from New Grenada, in consequence of having committed crimes which in any other country would have forfeited their lives.

The first article purports to be a letter from Bogota, and abounds in abuse of His Excellency the Vice President, General Jose Maria Obando, and of many well tried patriots, members of the present convention.

These very men, all of whom are well known, are carrying on a weekly correspondence with Garcia-del-Rio, Johnston, and O'Leary, advising them to remain in Jamaica, and that ere long, the party here, will get up a war between the Centre and the South, which will result favourably to their criminal projects.

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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 columns: NAMES OF PERSONS, ABOUT TO OBTAIN TICKETS FOR DEPARTURE. Lists names like Elizabeth Sullivan, Esther Robinson, Margaret Cliphase, Freeman Johnson, Emily Johnson, W. E. Alexander, Miss Dennis, Sarah Baldwin, W. M. Fox, Geo. S. Roy, Susannah Stirrup.

BRUCE'S NEW YORK TYPE FOUNDRY, established in 1813.—The subscriber has completed a new edition of his book of Specimens, with which his customers, and other Printers disposed to buy from him, may be supplied on application at his Foundry, No. 18 and 20 Augustus street, behind the City Hall.

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The Bahama Argus.

GEORGE BIGGS, Editor. WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1832. VOL. I--No. LXXXIX.

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



POETRY.

STANZAS—FROM THE ARABIC. Bright, bright is the eye of the wild gazelle, And her footsteps fleet and free;

Her locks are the purple clouds of morn When their soft celestial voice is borne; And her soft celestial voice is borne;

And her soft celestial voice is borne; And her soft celestial voice is borne; And her soft celestial voice is borne;

And her soft celestial voice is borne; And her soft celestial voice is borne; And her soft celestial voice is borne;

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denied, the fundamental principle on which the whole policy of these Courts was founded, was in direct opposition to that on which was based the Revolution of 1830.

"There remains, then," continued he, "only England, in whose wake our diplomatists have placed us like a ship without sail or rudder.

Labouring under the weight of her debt, and tormented with internal pains, she has no other idea than that of finding employment for 13 or 14 millions of Proletaires, who are stirring up disturbances at home;

in order to attain this, maintains her monopoly of the other Don Pedro or Don Miguel reigns at Lisbon, so long as Portugal continues to be one of her Colonies.

Little does it concern her whether Spain be brutalised by fanaticism, or Italy sink under an abhorrent yoke—she can bargain equally with the oppressor and the oppressed; and it must be confessed that this mercantile egotism, was never so marked as under the present Ministry.

Castlereagh deflected with energy and success the national independence of Poland in the Congress of Vienna; but, at the present day, England, without the least emotion, suffers her to be effaced from the map of Europe.

Canning, twining all the force of liberal ideas, threatened the Kings to let loose the tempest against them; while the successor of Wellington (as he is acknowledged in his speeches), has no other thought than how to prevent France from taking the advantage of the happy circumstances which gave birth to the revolution of July, to keep her in a state of debasement, and above all things, exclude her from the Scheldt.

It is not thus that Fox, the man of elevated ideas and generous soul, would have understood the interests of England. He would not have hesitated to avow his approbation of the principle of our revolution, and to stretch out his hand to France.

He would at once have aided her to reassume the rank she ought to hold in the scale of Europe, in order to preserve its just equilibrium, and protected by those two nations, which excel all other in civilization, liberty would have sown the seeds of prosperity, which would have become immediately and abundantly productive.

Thus our defence for England, and even our concision in abandoning Belgium at her dictation, has not been sufficient to make her our ally; and in the north, as well as in the south, the policy of our Ministry has not been successful in disarming a single enemy, or insuring the support of one powerful friend.

The Hon. General then judged that as it must be evident that the propaganda of absolutism was in full force, and must naturally sooner or later bring the Powers who supported it into direct collision with France, it was the height of imprudence in the Government of the latter country to isolate itself in the manner it had done by abandoning all those from whom it ought naturally to look for alliance and support.

After some business of no great importance, the Chamber proceeded to the general discussion of the Budget of the Department of Foreign Affairs.

as in Belgium, since the former country was not within the reach of her armies, and it was in vain to attempt to induce Russia voluntarily to resign what she considered one of the most valuable portions of her empire, more especially as France had nothing to offer her in exchange for it.

With respect to the success of Poland, of which so much had been said, France was continuing to negotiate with the Imperial Court, for the purpose of obtaining the most favourable terms for the Poles; but it must not be forgotten that there were great difficulties to surmount.

The first article of the treaty of Vienna, on which the negotiations must be founded, was unappreciably somewhat ambiguous in its expressions, as it only provided that the Duchy of Warsaw "should enjoy a distinct administration," and that the Polish subjects of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, "should have a representation and institutions regulated according to the political system which each of the Governments to which they belonged should think it proper and desirable to grant them."

It might be said, that if Poland had separate administrations like those of Posen, or any other great Province, the terms of the treaty would be complied with. He (M. Thiers) did not mean to say that France ought to be satisfied with such an arrangement, which he had only mentioned as a possibility, which he had only mentioned as a possibility, which he had only mentioned as a possibility.

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We have to inform our readers, that our castigation of the worthies composing the force of the "Great Philistino," has been of considerable service, as they have crept into their holes, and are as still as mice; therefore, we have nothing new concerning them.

His Majesty's ship Ariadne, (28,) Captain Phillips, arrived yesterday morning from the Bay of Honduras, having on board the Head-Quarters of the 2d West India Regiment, consisting of the Grenadier company, under the command of Lieut. and Adjutant Elliott. The colours were shortly after landed at the new Barrack wharf, where a detachment of the Regiment, under the command of Captain McVicar, was drawn up to receive them. The detachment was then marched off, accompanied by the band, to the house of Lieut. Col. Pattison, in whose hands the colours were lodged in due form.—Captain Collins, Paymaster of the Regiment, also arrived at the same time.

The sloop Bob, Tension, master, eight days from Mobile, arrived yesterday, bringing us newspapers from that place to the 12th instant, which contain Harre (private) dates to the 5th ultimo.

The Cholera, it is stated, is making great havoc at Paris, 483 cases having been reported, and 183 deaths, up to the evening of the first of April.

The following, it appears, was copied from a Havre Journal of 2d ultimo; but we must confess, that we do not place the most implicit confidence upon that part of it relating to the attack of the combined fleets of England and France upon that of Russia, the latter of which is reported to have been destroyed.

From the Mobile Patriot.

The Havre papers contain no important political matter. Under date Vienna, 24th March, it is stated that a report prevailed in that city, that the Russian troops had been arrested in their retrograde march from Poland, by orders of government; and it was not known to what cause to attribute this movement. Poland was stated to be extremely tranquil; and in no condition for agitation.

Intelligence from London to the 30th March, had reached Havre. The King of Holland had refused definitively to accept of the treaty, which had been concocted for him, with its present conditions. It was announced that Austria had ratified it; and reported that Russia had refused to do so. Cases of Cholera 54; deaths 34.

Under date Toulon 27th March, a correspondent writes to the editor of the Havre Journal that the news which is circulating at that place, if true, is very extraordinary and very important; to wit: the steamboat which brings the mail from Corsica to Toulon, reports, that at the moment of departure from that Island, a trading vessel from Livourne, had announced that the English and French divisions had united in an attack upon the Russian fleet in the Levant, and destroyed it! The motive of this unexpected hostility was, that the Russians had debarked previously, some troops, who joined the army of Colocotroni, and committed against the French, at a moment when the latter could not prevent it, an aggression of a similar nature.

The Editor of the Havre Journal states that he has been assured that fifteen or twenty thousand persons, will repair to that city, from countries bordering on the frontiers, for the purpose of embarking for the United States, during the ensuing summer. Already the Government, foreseeing the inconveniences attached to this continual emigration of persons, who, for the most part, arrive without resources, in the French ports, had prohibited the admission on the frontier, of all such as did not possess means of passing through the country, without being obliged to resort to charity on the way. But it was said this measure did not prevent these unfortunate persons from arriving in the sea ports in the most destitute condition, and remaining there sometimes, a very long time before the departure of a vessel.

GREECE.

(Private Correspondence.)

On the 20th, His Majesty's brig Ferret arrived in seven days from Nauplia. By her we have received letters to the 11th inst.; from which we extract the following:—

Sir S. Canning arrived at Nauplia on the 20th. He was just in time to witness, but too late to prevent, the unhappy proceedings at Argos, which began on the 21st. It is not certain what occasioned this disturbance, but it is said that the Capodistrian party had sent to arrest a person suspected to be the carrier of letters between the Hydriots and Roumelioti. In an affair which took place in the police office, the chief of that department had his hand cut off. The Government troops quartered in the Tribunal fired a volley from the windows on the crowd, which brought on a dropping fire of musketry from the houses occupied by the Roumelioti, about 1,200 strong. In the course of the day artillery was sent from Nauplia, which took up a commanding position on the heights close to the town, and played on it. The affair did not end till dark. Sir R. Church was in his house at Argos, and was repeatedly urged to take command of his old troops, the Roumelioti, but he wisely exerted himself to calm the disturbers

and kept his house and garden quite neutral. Towards evening there were some overtures of accommodation on both sides, which put an end to the firing. Next day it rained violently. Sir R. Church came to Nauplia, to visit Sir S. Canning; he returned to Argos next morning, and previously to his entering the town, firing again commenced, but with greater fierceness than on the 21st. The Capodistrian, or as it is called, the Government party, had increased its artillery to six guns. The loss on their side was, however, much greater than on that of the liberals, who, being short of ammunition, confined themselves to acting on the defensive from their quarters. Their opponents were supplied with ammunition by Admiral Ricard, from the Russian ships of war. Several houses were knocked down by the artillery, others set on fire; the rest, with the shops and bazars, pillaged by the troops, who, breaking into the wine stores, and getting drunk, a wild scene of bacchanalian horror followed; sallying into the Roumelioti quarter, many of them lost their lives. The Roumelioti have lost six killed and nine wounded; the Government troops had forty killed and sixty wounded; what number of the peaceful inhabitants suffered, we have not ascertained. Several women were killed by grenades thrown by the artillery. On Saturday, the 24th, the Roumelioti finding their position untenable without artillery, retreated on Corinth, where they found the houses shut up or deserted; they behaved with great moderation, molesting no one, and paying for what they received. Along with the Roumelioti went Coletti, one of the Government Triumvirate, who succeeded from his unwise colleagues. On the same day Agostino Capodistrian; with the remains of the Government, and the troops took up their quarters in Nauplia. On arriving at Corinth the Deputies proceeded to appointing an administrative Government, nominating for that purpose Condurtitis, Zaimis, and Coletti, inviting at the same time Prince Maurocordato to the situation of Secretary. The first of these is from Hydra, the second, from the Morea, the third from Roumelia; Prince Maurocordato is from Constantinople.

By a messenger which arrived on the 28th, we learn that the Roumelioti had proceeded to occupy Megara and the passes into the Peloponnesus; subsequently the head quarters were removed to Perachoria, a port in the Egean Gulf, where they wait the Hydriots and their other friends to join them. Grivas, one of the Roumelioti Chiefs, had been sent into Maina to bring forward the Spartans. There are now two Governments in Greece, that of the Capodistrian party at Nauplia, and that of the liberals at Perachoria. Hydra continues strictly blockaded, to prevent the Deputies who had taken refuge there from reaching the Continent; but it was expected that the blockade would soon be raised, as the Hydriots, under authority from the Administrative Government, at Perachoria, were arming their ships for that purpose.

Colocotroni and his son are represented as wavering; if he also secedes from the Triumvirate, Count Agostino will then be left alone. It is expected that Sir R. Church will be invited by the liberal party to resume his situation as Commander in Chief of the Greek troops, and the veteran Miaslis that of the naval department, and the "Mr. Tricoupi, in coming from Hydra to visit Sir S. Canning, was taken by a schooner of the Government, and brought in arrest to Nauplia, but was as speedily sent back to the place from whence he came. His Majesty's brig Procris was then sent for him, and he is now with the Ambassador to Constantinople. It is expected that as soon as the Spartans are known to be on their way to join the Roumelioti, that both parties will meet, and, by occupying the heights, invest Nauplia, whilst the Hydriot ships will take their station before it in the Gulf.

The St. Vincent, Belvidera, Acteon, Procris and Alban, were at Nauplia; also the Russian Admiral and French Commodore, with several of their respective vessels.

MALTA, February 3.

By the Cordelia, which arrived on the 26th, from Nauplia, we have received letters of the 19th. Sir S. Canning left Nauplia on the 14th, by land, for Epidaurus. The Alban steamer went round to meet him there. The Acteon frigate, the suite, and King's messenger preceded the Ambassador to Constantinople. The Barkham frigate, with Mr. Parish, had arrived on the evening of the 14th, in three days, from Malta; it was expected that she also would sail for Constantinople, as there is no suitable residence for His Excellency on shore. The Hydriots, and other Deputies couped up there, had contrived to make their escape, and had arrived at Megara. Condurtitis only had been detained at Hydra by his own affairs and the infirmities of old age. Miaslis was preparing the ships in port for the purpose of raising the blockade. The Roumelioti had possessed themselves of all Eastern Greece, including Thebas, Tahuti, &c.; and it was reported that Missiolighi had opened its gates to them. The desertion of Capodistrian's troops continues; thirty of his artillery left him on the 18th. On the night of the 16th the Russian Admiral sailed from Nauplia, having taken on board, after dusk, about fifty of the Greek artillerymen; his destination was unknown. The inhabitants of Nauplia are under the apprehension of a siege, and many families from Argos have taken refuge in the city.

FROM COLOMBIA.

Bogota, March 1.—The Constitution of the State of New Grenada is completed. Yesterday it was signed by all the members of the Grenadian Convention. It will be immediately published; and the Convention will proceed to the provisional election of the high officers of government, to continue in office until the elections can be held by the people, agreeably to the constitutional provisions.

Among the laws passed by the Convention, one enacts

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

London, March 21.—We learn from a private source on which we have reason to rely, that notwithstanding the assurances of the Spanish Ministry to the contrary, it is intended, in the event of the invasion of Portugal by the forces under the command of Don Pedro, that the Spanish troops, now on the frontier, as an army of observation, shall enter Portugal for the purpose of aiding Miguel in his endeavours to attain an usurped crown. Shortly after the reply of the Spanish Cabinet to the remonstrances of Lord Palmerston a meeting of the Apostolic Junta was held, at which it was resolved with the direct concurrence of the King, that as the restoration of the constitutional system in Spain must inevitably follow the success of Don Pedro, it was essential for the protection of the throne and the Clergy, that assistance should be given to Don Miguel.—This having been unanimously agreed to, it was suggested that private orders should be given to the General commanding the army of observation, to enter Portugal on the summons of the Cortes, with an intimation that although it might become necessary on the part of the Ministry to disavow the act, the Junta and the King would take special care to reward the officers who should by their obedience to the orders of the Junta, evince their regard for the altar and the throne.

It will be asked, perhaps, how a proceeding intended to be kept secret, should be known to us.—We can only reply that the authority upon which we make it public is too respectable to admit of doubt.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM BUENOS AYRES.

New York, April 23.—By the brig Montevideo, Captain Farran, we have received Buenos Ayres papers to the 19th February, from which we extract some interesting particulars, relative to the Falkland Isles, which our readers may recollect were conferred on Louis Vernet, by the Government of Buenos Ayres, in settlement of his claims. Captain Duncan, of the U. S. sloop of war Lexington, appears to have acted with great promptness and severity, according to these accounts, taking signal vengeance on the Islanders for the detention of the American whalers.

The whole of this question is rather intricate, for in the first place, the Government of Buenos Ayres has disposed of that over which they had no legal authority, the Falkland Islands being a possession of the British Crown; in the next place, it remains to be seen, even admitting that the right of England be not asserted, how far Buenos Ayres could confer an absolute and sovereign right of territory on Vernet, the exercise of which might interfere with the accustomed privileges of other nations in fishing and trading.

The proclamation of the Government of Buenos Ayres, and the circular addressed to the different Provinces, furnish all the particulars of this transaction for which we have room.

PROCLAMATION.

The Delegate Government of the Province of Buenos Ayres to the people. Fellow Citizens.—The official details, collected by the Government, have confirmed the truth of the scandalous acts said to have been committed in the Falkland Islands. The Commander of the United States ship of war Lexington has invaded, in the midst of the most profane peace, this our new Colony; has destroyed, with notorious animosity, the public property, and has carried off the effects legally deposited there at the disposition of our Magistrates. The Colonists were unoppositely assailed under a friendly flag; some of them fled terrified to the interior of the Island; others were violently torn from their homes, or, under deceitful pretences, have been brought away and thrown clandestinely upon the coast of

the Oriental State, which now affords them a shelter hostility; and others, natives and our fellow citizens, are subjected as prisoners to the United States, with the apprehension of being tried there. The unanimous indignation which this odious outrage has produced in you is fully justified; and no doubt the same sentiment will be felt by men of honour in every part of the world, who witness this transaction.

But fellow citizens, it is impossible that the Government of Washington will approve such acts, as that your Government can tolerate them in silence—the former act in conformity to the principles of moderation and justice which will exercise it, will no doubt give a corresponding satisfaction due to the dignity of the two Republics. In the meantime, whatever may be the result of these disagreeable events, your Government will maintain with equal vigour, as its rights, the inviolability of the persons and property of North American citizens, and in no case will it yield by any ignoble reprisal upon innocent men, who are under the safeguard of the national faith, and the national honour.

JUAN RAMON BALSARCE, MANUEL J. GARCIA.

Buenos Ayres, 14th February, 1832. Circular to the different Provinces. The delegate Government of this province has the honour to address His Ex. the Governor of —, to inform him that the political and military Governor of the Falkland Islands having embarked three North American vessels, which had been sailing against orders of the Government, it proceeded immediately to the investigation of the said vessels. The Consul of that Republic forwarded to the Government his remonstrances; these were answered, but without concluding the enquiry, or a decisive sentence being pronounced; the Commander of the United States Schooner Lexington, which sailed from this port, with the express object to take off some men, who had been left on the said Islands, invaded on 31st December last, the said Islands, and went on shore with armed men, destroyed the artillery, burned the powder, disposed of the said private property, and kept under arrest on board the said Corvette, the director of the fisheries of the said Islands, and in iron six citizens of the Republic. The Government of Buenos Ayres is far from persuading itself that that of the United States can approve conduct so opposed to the rights of nations, and contrary to a good understanding existing between both Republics. By the last Message of the President of the United States to Congress, it appears that he is about to send a Minister to that Government, who may still remove any difficulty or doubt that may have arisen.

The Government trusts that all will be amicably arranged, and that the rights of the nation it is charged to defend will be preserved, and worthily sustained.

JUAN RAMON BALSARCE, MANUEL JOSE GARCIA.

Letto poisona.—It is the opinion of all anatomists, that modes of destroying life can be put in practice, which will be as little trace of violence on the remains as completely whole detection. "When murder," says a living physiologist, "is committed in a mode which leaves marks of violence on the exterior of the body, suspicion may be excited; and if, on examining the internal organs, they present certain appearances, the suspicion, that murder has been committed, will be confirmed. But these appearances in the internal organs are also produced by natural and common diseases, and, therefore, could never of themselves excite even a suspicion of violence. Yet, how easy is it to produce death by strangulation, without leaving upon any part of the exterior of the body even the slightest discoloration, we have seen. But there are far more efficient means of accomplishing the object than those which depend on stopping the respiration. There is a poison, and these poisons are becoming every day better known to the vulgar, which will destroy life with absolute certainty in from one to four minutes, and the simple experiment of exposing the body for a short time to a current of air, or to a shower of rain, will remove any traces of its presence and operation. There is another poison which, in the minute dose of half a grain, will destroy the stoutest man in three minutes, and leave behind it not the slightest character by which its presence can be detected. There is a substance produced from a substance in daily use, a gas, under the fatal influence of which a person may be brought, without its being possible to human sagacity to discover that it has been employed; and there is a gas which any man can carry about in his pocket, one full inspiration of which will infallibly extinguish life, without the chance of recovery, and without the possibility of detecting its action. If, then, the made worth while to pursue murder as a trade, it can be carried on to a prodigious extent without detection." Such are the warnings which the legislature and public cannot pass by, whatever be the means which they may propose to avert the threatened evil.—Monthly Review.

ARRIVED. May 21st—Sp. schr. Maria, Ferrero, Cuba Tobacco, Sugar, &c. to JOHN THOMSON & Co. Key West

22d Am. sloop Azelia, Sawyer, Key West Flour, Chairs, &c. to H. GREENSLADE & Co. 40 H. GREENSLADE & Co. H. M. ship Ariadne, Capt. Phillips, Honduras With troops of H. M. 2d West India Regiment.

H. M. schr. Kangaroo, Lt. Hookey, Cruise 23d Sloop Bob, Tension, Mobile Flour, Pork, Butter, Shingles, &c. to H. GREENSLADE & Co. Am. schr. Eclipse, Mattison, St. Augustine Flour, Corn, Rice, Hams, Bacon, Lard, Beef, &c. to HENRY ADDERLEY.

CLEARED. May 21st—Sp. schr. Estrella, Aguda, Cuba Halifax Schr. John Henry, Jones, Liverpool Sloop Euphemia, Findlater, Philadelphia 23d Am. schr. Cassa Ann, Miller, Ditto

SAILED. May 22d—Sp. schr. St. Juan, Bina, Cuba Ditto Sp. schr. Estrella, Aguda, Ditto 23d brig Euphemia, Findlater, Liverpool Sloop Active, Johnson, Philadelphia

PASSENGER ARRIVED. In H. M. ship Ariadne, from Honduras:—Master William Anderson, son of Major Anderson, of the 2d West India Regiment. PASSENGERS SAILED. In the brig Euphemia, for Liverpool:—Miss Dennis. In the sloop Active, for Philadelphia:—Mr. Freeman Johnson, Lady and family.

JUST RECEIVED. From St. Salvador, a fine Gelding, which is for sale. Apply to H. G. ARMBRISTER. May 19th. EXUMA SALT, for sale at 15 cents per bushel. Apply to THOMAS THOMPSON, At Exuma. February 4th.

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 21.

BRUCE'S NEW YORK TYPE FOUNDRY, Established in 1813.—The subscriber has completed a new edition of his book of Specimens with which his customers, and other Printers disposed to buy from him, may be supplied on application at his Foundry, Nos. 18 and 20 Augustus street, behind the City Hall. He would remark, for the information of those who have not been in the habit of dealing with him, and because a different practice has been extensively introduced, that his book contains nothing but the actual productions of his own Foundry, and presents a true specimen of what will be furnished to orders. The assortment is very complete, has been deliberately and carefully in twenty years brought to its present high state of perfection, and embraces a variety of styles, adapted to different tastes and to the various departments of printing Newspaper, Book and Job, highly finished, and cast of the most serviceable metal. Not to notice the varieties which are distinguished by their numbers in the Book, it contains of ROMAN and ITALIC 27 sizes, from twelve-line Pica to Pearl.

TWO-LINE and TITLE, 15 sizes, Two-line Columbian to Agate. SHADED, 13 sizes, Ten-line Pica to Long Primer. ITALIAN, 7 sizes, Seven-line Pica to Long Primer. ANTIQUE, 17 sizes, Ten-line Pica to Nonpareil. BLACK, 12 sizes, Four-line Pica to Minion. OPEN BLACK, 5 sizes, Four-line Pica to Great Primer.

SCRIPT, 2 sizes, Double Small Pica and Great Primer. Besides Music, Back Slope, Ornamented Letters and Lottery Figures, Piece Fractions, Superiors, Astronomical and other Signs, Space Rules, Brass Rules, Ornamented Dashes, Long Braces, more than 200 kinds of Flowers, and 1000 Cuts and Ornaments for School Books, Newspapers, and Scientific works. Orders for any of these, and also for Presses, Chases, Composing Sticks, Cases, Furniture, Printing Ink, or any thing required in the Printing business, will be executed on the most favourable terms, and with the utmost promptitude, a large stock of the Foundry articles being always on hand. Printers of newspapers who publish this advertisement three times, and forward a paper containing it to the Foundry, will receive payment for the same, if they purchase from the Foundry, to four times the amount. GEO. BRUCE. New York, January, 1832.

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

NAMES OF PERSONS ABOUT TO OBTAIN TICKETS FOR DEPARTURE. 23d February Elizabeth Sullivan 24th " Esther Robinson 19th April Margaret Chipchase 13th " W. I. Alexander 20th " Sarah Baldwin 11th May W. M. Fox 31st " Geo. S. Ray Samuel Johnson

Marine List.

PORT OF NASSAU, N. P.

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AUCTION SALES.

BY HENRY ADDERLEY. To-morrow, Thursday, the 24th instant, At the Stores of Messrs. John Thomson & Co. At 10 O'clock, A. M. Will be sold

A quantity of Bar and Rod Iron, Locks, Calicoes, Russia Drill, &c. &c. Being sundries thrown overboard at Ginger Key, from the British brig Sterlingshire, of Liverpool, bound to the Havana, and saved by sundry wrecking vessels. Terms—CASH, on delivery. May 23d.

BY HENRY GREENSLADE & CO. On Monday the 28th instant, AT THE VENDUE HOUSE, At 12 O'clock, Will be sold

That valuable Lot of Land, with the Buildings and other improvements thereon, situate at the North West corner of the Eastern Parade, the property of the late Mr. Joseph Hall. A full description will be given at the time of sale. Terms—six months' Credit, on giving approved security. May 19th.

BY HENRY ADDERLEY. On Monday the 28th instant, AT THE VENDUE HOUSE, At 11 O'clock, A. M. Will be sold

That valuable and well known plantation, called Cocoa Nut Grove, about two miles to the Westward of the town, containing 360 acres—a great part of which has never been under cultivation. About one hundred acres are enclosed by stone walls, in ten acre pastures. There is, on the above tract, an immense quantity of Firewood, which would render it a valuable consideration to any person disposed to enter into contract for the supply of the Garrison. Its inalienable properties, on the score of pasturage, are so well known, it requires no recommendation.—The Fruit trees are innumerable, and of every description afforded on this Island. In front, there are from 10 to 14 acres of Guinea Grass, well established and from 500 to 700 Cocoa Nut trees—many in bearing. ALSO—

The following valuable Slaves, viz. SOPHY, 34 years, an excellent Cook, Washer and Ironer. SUSAN, 10 years, House Servant. JANE, 22 years, a good Cook and Washer. TONY, 6 years. WILLIAM, 8 years. PEGGY, 36 years, Cook and House Servant. JACOB, 10 years, very handy about a House. POLIDORE, 50 years, a Driver and Field hand. BINAH, 46 years, ditto. JEFFERY, 17 years, accustomed to work with a Mason and Plasterer for the last two years.

PRINCE, 47 years, a Carpenter. PRINCE, jr. 15 years, accustomed to drive a Cart. AARON, 133 years, a very smart waiting Boy, particularly handy with a Horse. GORDON, 11 years, in constant employ with a Dray. JERRY, 10 years, handy about a House. Terms—three months' Credit, on giving approved security.

The above sale is postponed until Monday, the 25th of June. May 23d.

FOR SALE, at credit. London built covered Gig, with good English harness, and a Horse accustomed to both draft and Saddle. May 16th.

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.

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.

GEORGE BIGGS, Editor.

SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1832.

VOL. I---No. XC.

THE BAHAMA ARGUS.

PUBLISHED SEMI-WEEKLY IN NASSAU, N. P.

Eight Dollars per annum---In advance.



POETRY.

From the London Age.

SPECIMEN OF A CABINET CORONAL.

Gaffer Grey, Gaffer Grey,
Though the Radicals say,
That your popular measure must pass;
Yet whatever its fate,
It is clear to the State,
That you're an egregious ass.

Lord Brougham, Lord Brougham,
There's a plentiful room,
For reform in your Chaucery bearing;
Be civil, be wise,
Keep upon your eyes,
And abandon profaneness and swearing.

Lord Holland, Lord Holland,
No glosses from Dulloud
Are needed to see you must fall;
But let them deride,
You yet safely may ride,
On the bonny grey mare in your stall.

Lord Althorp, Lord Althorp,
Can London or Calthorp,
A bungler more stupid afford?
Prize hollers and pigs
Pray offer the Whigs,
But as for finances--oh Lord!

Falmerston, Falmerston,
Sly son of a gun!
Why side with the imbecile swarm?
If your word were not sold,
And your sentiments told,
You'd pitch to the devil Reform!

Lord Privy, Lord Privy,
Warm prizes to give ye,
We dare not, bow-maker, refuse;
Then of praise take your fill,
For we know by your Bill,
That you are a great Salon--goose.

Pert Stanley, pert Stanley,
(With talent so Canine)
You think you're a cunning young man;
But as clever you'll find,
Who will pay you in kind,
If you'll search from Beersheba to Dan.

Jemmy Graham, Jemmy Graham,
It's a piteous shame,
That stayed in the patriot's hand;
When abuses you're first in command,
You were only a Sab--
What a pity you're first in command!

Billy Lamb, Billy Lamb,
It's a bit of a flum,
That the measure you value a curse;
With your own pretty grace,
Then back out of your place,
And abandon the post of dry-nurse!

Goose Goderich, Goose Goderich,
Has England shodde shod,
And are you a prophet, or sap?
You, hearing a clink,
Mistook it for chink--
'Twas the jingle of bells in your cap.

Lord Johnny, Lord Johnny,
My blessings upon ye,
How well the State vessel, you steer!
Your station you fill,
With a nautical skill,
Thought they say you are not a Land-seer!

No allusion to the Chancellor's nap while Rose was pleading.
By G--ll, mother, you're right!--Lord Brougham's exclamation.

(Continued from the first page.)

with which social order was threatened by the principles and proceedings of France. When the Revolution of 1830 occurred, similar fears were entertained, and had France acted in a similar manner, a similar result would have ensued. "But," continued the Honourable Deputy, "when it became evident that France was disposed to be moderate, and had no wish to disturb the tranquillity of Europe, no conflict took place between England, Austria, and Prussia; each country was left to consult its own national interests. It became possible for France to form alliances. In England, for example, time was given for the party in favour of reform to gain the ascendancy, and to the Whigs to get into possession of power, while, at the same time, by putting an end to all difficulties as to territory, by the moderation of our views with regard to Belgium, a sincere and solid alliance between France and England was formed. If we had displayed either impatience or ambition, as we were urged to do, the Tories would have embroiled ourselves with them. Our present alliance is known to the whole world; it is an honour to both nations. Nor can any State be alarmed at it, for we are united not to enslave--not to disturb the world, but to maintain peace, and, by their powerful patronage, cause liberty to flourish. (Hear, hear, hear.) Now, gentlemen, may it be said, there is no longer a Holy Alliance, but it may be declared that Five Powers have come to a full understanding upon the real interests of liberty. There are, no doubt, among them nations in which liberty has not made so much progress as in France, such as Austria and Russia, but there are at the same time others which lend their support to liberty: such are France and England. It has been said that the alliance between France and England is not firmly established, there being too many conflicting interests. No, gentlemen, all grounds of difference between France and England are at an end. The great question as to colonies remains one no longer. That relating to Belgium is decided. Above all these interests which are, however, now put at rest, there is one of immense importance, which predominates over all other considerations, and unites the two kingdoms--it is the common interest of civilization. Reform is at present more coveted by England than the fine conquests. Besides, as to these, what has she to desire? (A Member on the right: "Yes! give her Algiers!") France and England have then powerful motives by remaining closely attached to each other. Should even--but this appears to me to be an impossibility, as I think I can easily prove--should even difficulties which remain to be settled produce a rupture, France, allied with England, or assured of her neutrality, has nothing to fear from the rest of the world. In fact there is a war which France, however brave, however strong she may be, ought to dread--I mean a war with all Europe including England. A coalition of Europe with the alliance of England amounts to a combination of the whole of the forces of the whole of the Continent--for England furnishes ships and subsidies. "M. Perreau--" But she is not now able to do this.

"M. Thiers--" It is by means of the vessels and subsidies of England that Russia must reach our frontiers, and send 150,000 men from the banks of the Volga to those of the Rhine. It is by means of the subsidies of England that Austria and Prussia, particularly the former, must put their forces in motion, and transport them to our frontiers; it is, finally by means of England alone that an available continental coalition can be formed against us. But even if such a coalition were possible, it would have nothing to alarm us as long as England did not form part of it; so long as England is even neutral, no coalition can furnish grounds for serious apprehension. While England leaves the seas open to us, we may embarrass our enemies by sending our fleets to the Black Sea, the Baltic to every part of the Mediterranean, and even to the Adriatic. (Hear.) Thus we may carry our operations into every part of Europe; it is enough for us that England is not against us; but being for us is comparatively little importance. The Hon. Deputy, in conclusion, argued that there were no reasonable grounds of apprehending war; as to the Belgian question he would not (the whig) pretend to explain what might be the exact circumstances which had retarded the ratification of the Treaty by the Three Northern Powers; but as it was quite evident that England was the Power primarily interested in the solution of that question, and England had ratified, there could be no room to apprehend that war would result from any proceedings on the part of Powers whose interests were so far inferior, and so much more remote. In the Italian question he also considered that the Government of July without being driven to use the sword to sever it. The country was, he said, at peace, and that peace had been produced by the foresight of Government in understanding and associating itself with the interests of Europe, all of which required peace, and in steadily pursuing an honourable and moderate line of conduct. The course recommended by the Opposition Orators at the time when Europe was in a state of uncertainty as to the views of France, and the anti-Reform party was predominant in England, would infallibly have produced war; but the Government knew better how to appreciate the interests of the country and those of Europe; and having succeeded in maintaining peace, would now secure its continuance by perseverance in the same course. (Loud applause.)

"M. Thounell said that it was never supposed that the principle of Italy could be formed into one kingdom: all that France ought to have done was to have supported her own principle of non-intervention, by preventing Austria from interfering to prevent the revolution from taking its own course. He then argued that the Ancona expedition was to be censured in whatever light it was viewed; if it were intended to support the Pope, it ought not to have violated his sovereignty by breaking into the town; if it were to

support the insurgents it was a condemnation of all the preceding acts of the Ministry, in refusing to assist other insurgents; and if it were to act in concert with the Holy Alliance, no reprobation would be strong enough for it. The Honourable Deputy afterwards protested against any reliance being placed on the friendship of England, which, he said, could always find excuses enough to break off when the moment of trial came.--Adjourned.

An Extraordinary Express from Paris brings a report of the debate on Wednesday evening. The following are extracts from the speech of the President of the Council, in the Chamber of Deputies:-- "BELGIAN QUESTION. "I shall continue faithful to the order of events, by commencing with calling to your attention the Belgian question. "It is useless to enter into a detail of the negotiations, and of the decisions which have been brought about by turns the recognition of the principle of the separation of the two States, and the demarcation of their frontiers; the adoption of a form of Government by the Belgians; the choice of a Sovereign after a refusal, and some exclusions on honourable motives; and the preference given to a Prince whose prudence and popularity falsify in so striking a manner numberless blind prejudices--and finally the recognition of the neutrality of Belgium. All these points have been long exhausted, and are resumed in the 24 Articles, and in the treaty of the 15th of November. The Belgian Conference having adhered to the 24 Articles, the Conference did not hesitate to convert it into a treaty between the Five Powers and the King of the Belgians. This is the treaty of the 15th of November, of which the last articles contain at the same time, the guarantee of the Five Courts, and the formal recognition of the King selected by Belgium. "A clause of the treaty of the 15th of November had fixed the exchange of the ratifications of this act on the 15th of January last. In the interval the King of Holland addressed to the Conference a memorial, in which, rejecting the most essential clauses of the treaty, he demanded modifications, which have formed the object of the serious attention and of a long answer from the Conference. "This Prince addressed at the same time representations in the same sense to the Cabinet of St. Petersburg. Those proceedings, and in particular the appeal made to the friendly affections, as well as to the friendly sentiments of the Emperor Nicholas, induced this Monarch to suspend the sending of his ratifications; and out of consideration for Russia, the Courts of Vienna and Berlin have adopted the same course. It was thus that the Conference of London, in order to give an opportunity for all the ratifications to arrive, prolonged to the 31st of January, the period for the exchange. But on that day, the Plenipotentiaries of Austria, Prussia, and Russia, not having received the orders of their Courts, to give up their ratification of the treaty with the Belgian Plenipotentiaries. But the Ministers of Austria, of Prussia, and of Russia, having demanded that the protocol should remain open until they should have received new orders, the Plenipotentiaries of France and England, and also of Belgium, assented to this proposition. It is a new pledge of the spirit of prudence and conciliation that has not ceased to animate the members of the Conference; and the firm resolution observed by the Powers to accomplish the work of peace, to which their united efforts have been consecrated, ought completely to satisfy all respecting any difference which leads definitively to nothing else than a question of term and form.

"Such is the actual state of the important affair confided during 15 months to the prudence of the representatives of the Great Powers in London. The character of rectitude and of impartiality, of which all their conduct bears the stamp, has not however placed it beyond the attacks of some critics more passionate than reflecting, to whom the spirit of justice which they have brought to their decisions is a sufficient answer. "The Powers, after having placed Belgium and Holland in their respective ancient limits, have obeyed an analogous principle of fitness and equity, by arranging, as to which each of those parties must necessarily make to the other, in order to conciliate, under other respects, diverging pretensions and interests. "This testimony, which the Government of the King is pleased to render to the representatives of the Great Powers, it may with confidence invoke on its own account, certain that it never lost sight, during the course of a long and thorny affair, of what the true interests and the dignity of France required. It is thus that the question of the fortresses has never, in the thoughts and in the proceedings of the Government, been separated from those of the fortresses touched not less than that of Belgium the security and honour of France. "Several of the principal fortresses erected on our frontiers by virtue of the treaties of 1815 are to be demolished; and the other places that the treaties have put under foreign influence, are in future, like the Belgian territory, to be free from all influence other than that of protection and neutrality. It was to a prudent and moderate Government that the obtaining this result is to be attributed by ways of persuasion; and it is consistent alike with their interests and their dignity to give those examples to the people of the world. "In conclusion, gentlemen, the assurances that reach us give confidence that those amicable explanations will be followed by a complete adhesion on the part of all the Powers to an amicable act, which tends solely to reunite the dispositions to which they have already given their as-

sent. We await with confidence the accomplishment of those concluding formalities. In all cases, France and England have exchanged their ratifications; and as far as they are concerned, the affair is consummated; and as impatience may be dissatisfied with some delays, but they are merely of congruity, they cannot, in any manner, or under any respect, bring about a collision. What has been already completed in this affair suffices as a guarantee against all new complications as far as we are concerned, and as far as the peace of Europe is interested. It is, and we cannot too often repeat it, that interest from the declarations of all the Powers, who, in maintaining the motives of their conduct, never omit to maintain the motives of the most expressive manner, the fixed will, as for its own part, with all its power and with all its influence.

"This confidence which we declare expressly to you, gentlemen, another power has also manifested with equal candour. The English Ministry has expressed before their Parliament, in the same terms as we in this Chamber; and if they have spoken of the necessity now more than ever left of a sincere alliance between France and England, and if they have spoken of its efficacy, Europe knows that the contest between two nations has produced long, blindly, and unwise wars, and, at this time, it is fit that Europe should know that union can give guarantees to the peace of the world, and the pledges of true liberty, which is founded in each country and for each people only on institutions truly national. "It would be one of the glories of the revolution of July, which rested on pretended natural hatreds, and a systematic hostility, the noble policy of the interests of mankind and the pacific rivalries of civilization. Thus, gentlemen, you will perceive how generous is the feeling that presides over the approaching intimacy of two great nations--two enlightened governments. Those are the alliances--two enlightened nations in the face of times and before all nations, which have fixed a common guarantee--because they have for object the Revolution of July, properly understood and properly applied, Powers persevere therein, and invite every State. Let those assured; and prosperity to the one and to the other will increase, inasmuch as the emulation will add thereto of the will to have, up to this day, contributed most to the progress of civilization, the true end of liberty, and the natural fruit of peace, and of the Alliance rests also on that of the two countries, who know best how to compromise the one, and to profit by the other."

"The Minister next proceeded to discuss the question of Poland and Italy. "A single political question starts up at the close of these events--that of the nationality of Poland. This is a question which turns on the maintenance of existing treaties, and France is no more inclined to give up her obligations on that point under those treaties, than she is to disavow them upon others. In consequence of late events, Poland is still a provisional government; but she has not lost the rights which she derives from treaties. These rights the Court of Russia does not dispute, and Europe has already received a solemn assurance that the basis of those treaties shall be respected. "In relation to Italy, the Minister stated the efforts which had been made by France to induce the Papal Government to grant certain ameliorations in favour of those towns which had been placed under its authority, and thereby prevent the recurrence of fresh disturbances. Unfortunately, this object had not been attained; on the contrary, fresh disturbances broke out, and the Austrian troops for the second time, entered the Roman States. The French Government, supported by the representatives of other Courts, endeavoured to persuade the Holy See to observe its promises, and also to warn the people of the inevitable consequences of new disorders. Unfortunately the voice of reason was not heard. Faithful to the policy which I have just described, the Government, seeing with a view to its own interests as well as to those of the Holy See, and always regarding the interests of peace, of which the removal with religious care, the Government preserving its leading idea of resting the safety of the Holy See upon the maintenance of the Government believed it to be its duty to take a determination, which, far from being an obstacle to the solution of the difficulties which it was necessary to remove, appeared on the contrary to render it more easy. It was for this object that our troops landed at Ancona on the 28th of February."

"The Minister then said, that having explained the principles on which France had acted, he should hasten to declare that there was nothing in the proceeding, which should give occasion any irritation to the friends of peace, or that could among the different Powers, who would act upon this question, as upon all others, with a view to the common good. The position to Ancona like that to Belgium, was connected in the general spirit of peace. "Thus, gentlemen (said M. Ferrier), the presence of our soldiers in Italy will produce the effect--an effect of which we can have no doubt, of contributing to protect that part of Europe against any collision with strengthening the Holy See by procuring real and certain advantages to the population of Italy, and by terminating those periodical interferences which are so troublesome to the Powers which are engaged in them, and which might become the constant subject of apprehension on the repose of Europe."

"Oysters.--The Athenians held oysters in great esteem. They were not common in Rome, and consequently fetched a good price: yet Macrobius assures us, that the Roman Patricians never missed to have them every day on their tables. From the fourth century to the reign of Louis XIV. they were nearly forgotten; but they soon came again into vogue, and from that time have kept up their reputation. Gasteronner, and then sit down to eat heartily, and perhaps better than if they had abstained from them. They clear the stomach from accidental phlegm, increase the gastric juices, and by their natural coolness diminish the heat, which may be fixed in the organs of digestion. When good, they are wholesome; but poisonous when bad.

From the United Kingdom. The conduct of Lieutenant-General Darling as Governor of New South Wales having been commented upon in various letters inserted during the last fortnight in the columns of the Chronicle, a champion in the person of His Excellency's house of lords, has most magnanimously, though in the opinion of the case has, however, compelled this advocate of a bad cause to resort to threats of legal proceedings, or the still more argumentative inroads of bullets and triggers; for armed with a colonel and a lawyer, it appears by his public "Advertisements," that he has vouchsafed a visit to the editor of the Chronicle with a view to intimidate him into silence.

The statement which has called forth the wrath of Lieutenant-colonel Darling on behalf of his brother, appeared in the Chronicle of the 14th of December last, under the signature of "Miles," which amounts to nothing more than a recapitulation of circumstances that have already aroused the attention and just censure of our journal; and which no ingenuity can palliate, nor sophistry fallaciously vindicate. It is not the subterfuge of an appeal to the confidently quoted, and in so many cases of gross oppression and heartless tyranny which have emanated from the uncontrolled sceptre of General Darling. That notorious caution should long ere this have been sounded in the ears of those who have supported his measures in Downing-street--then would not the unfortunate victims of his unrestrained severity have been left to mourn their fate in poverty and distress--nor the widows and orphans been made destitute, through the loss of their protectors by the cruel harshness of his government.

No less than forty-four civil servants have been removed from their offices by this second Dionysius--most of whom have never learnt the cause of His Excellency's displeasure. On the 11th June, 1830, the attention of Sir George Murray was drawn to this subject by Mr. Hume in the House of Commons, when that hon. member gave notice of a motion for a "Return of all suspensions in New South Wales, of government officers by General Darling;" but on the *seeds sicut judex* principle of a Secretary of State, the return was positively refused! Thus ashamed to publish the impetuous acts of his protégé, or fearful of encountering the animadversions that might ensue, the late ministry threw their agonising efforts to the winds, and shielded him, whilst they possessed the power, from the execration of the world. But Lieutenant-colonel Darling affirms that the day of retributive justice is at hand, when the accused will meet his opponents face to face; for that "General Darling is expected in England in May next." The dignity of the Lieutenant-colonel will no doubt be offended at any surmise which may cast a reflection on his veracity; but since he has ventured to make so very positive an assurance (as there are some doubts upon the subject of General Darling's return to his country,) we trust that the numerous individuals who are now prosecuting their complaints at the Colonial Office, and before Parliament, will not relax in their exertions from the idea, that "His Excellency" will soon be on the spot to meet their accusations. The last ship which quitted Sydney the *Esmond*, left General Darling in possession of the government, and exulting in the prospect of a long continuation therein; so much so that he had just parted with his eldest son, whom he had sent home to England for education.

In conclusion, we would fain caution the present authorities, if they be not impervious to advice, that having removed General Darling from his government, they visit equally with their displeasure his prime minister, the Colonial Secretary, who, although not so prominent, has been equally culpable with him in every act of misrule and illegality during the last six years in New South Wales. Why the usual mode should have been departed from, of dismissing the secretary at the same time with the Governor, it is difficult to discover. If Lord Goderich were disposed, by the late appointment of General Bourke, to allay the irritation which the misrule of his predecessor has so long excited--if his lordship were anxious, by a change of Rulers, to effect a change of measures, or desirous to conciliate that spirit of disaffection to the Government which had been so universally engendered by Darling's mis-administration why continue in the councils of the new Governor the principal agent in all the despotic measures of General Darling, it can only be accounted for in the infatuation which marks the conduct of the present Ministry in retaining so many adherents of the Tory party in their ranks, men whose principles are adverse to that spirit of liberty which they profess to cherish and sustain. Surely something should be conceded to the anxious wishes of the colonists in respect to a thorough change of late proceedings in New South Wales; and the Colonial Secretary of State may rest assured, that so long as any one member of General Darling's council remains to clog or frustrate the conciliating measures of the new Governor, peace and harmony cannot be established in that important colony.--(Mr. McLeay (the colonial secretary of General Darling) receives £2700 a year; the £700, was granted as a pension from the Transport Board, and is paid by the colonists;--look to this, my Lord Althorp! He has, besides, grants of land of the most valuable parts of the town and vicinity of the capital of the colony, Sydney, valued at least at from forty to fifty thousand pounds! How is this, my Lords Goderich and Howick?

India.--Our trade with China, involving as it more or less does property to the extent of £60,000,000 sterling, is now in such jeopardy, that we hear the Court of Directors of the East India Company have very properly left the recent disputes between the Canton authorities and the British free and unincorporated merchants trading to China as a government question; and we trust it will be taken up with that spirit and liberality which the importance of the subject so imperiously demands. We certainly think an embassy ought to be sent from our Sovereign to the Court of Peking without delay, in order that our extensive commercial relations with that extraordinary people may be placed on a more permanent footing which they have hitherto been. The ambassador to be chosen should be a man, who to sound practical knowledge would add dignity by his personal appearance, and authority by his mission; for among all demi-civilized nations, the two latter are important points; a respectable naval squadron, with a small complement of European troops, from the Bengal Presidency, ought to attend the expedition; and also a few steam-boats from Calcutta and Bombay. But the important point to be decided is, shall our ambassador perform the *katou* (knocking of his head on the audience-stool) before the throne of the "Celestial Empire?" We reply, most certainly. Where is the difference in reality between kneeling before our own Sovereign, or kneeling before the Emperor of China? They are both mere ceremonies, equally devoid of meaning and ignominy. What sensible man thinks that in kneeling to his King, he implies the same reverence as when kneeling to his Creator? And as far as more personal feelings are concerned, the kissing of the Pope's toe is much more repugnant and humiliating, yet how many ambassadors perform the act without thinking the dignity of their sovereigns at all compromised by it. The life of man is indeed too brief, and his business on earth too important, to be occupied in discussing such trifling nonsense; if a nation, as well as an individual, lowers itself by departing from the principle of moral rectitude, then indeed it must be despicable, in its own eyes as well as in those of all other nations; but the ceremony which we recommend the fulfilment of, conveys no homage, implies no subjection, and detracts from no real dignity, and we trust our countrymen have too much sense to think of paying the slightest attention to what others may think of their conduct, who are as incapable of appreciating lofty purity of motive as *frigiditas animi* aristocrats to seek to prop up tottering of pomp, and the fulsome parade of antiquated exhibitions empire, "Whose march is on the mountain wave, Whose fame is on the deep,"--

stands in need of no such gawgaws; and the constitutional Monarch who sways the destiny of this commercial country has the happiness of his subjects, and indeed those of all mankind, too much at heart to be for one instant influenced by the feelings which two frequently govern the proceedings of royalty; we therefore firmly express our hope that the course above pointed out will be adopted forthwith, or else there is not an old woman in England, who may not ere long be deprived of the refreshing luxury which forms a source of enjoyment within the reach of the poor as well as the rich, and furnishes an annual revenue of upwards of £25,000,000 paid into the British Exchequer with scarcely any cost or trouble in the collecting!

THE LOSSES BY A WHIG ADMINISTRATION. The reforming administration have been now above a year in power, and the following financial return exhibits the progressive fall in the revenue, from the political agitation which they have introduced into the country. The first table exhibits the progressive decline in the revenue during the four quarters of the last year of the Wellington administration; a year during the last quarters of which the reduction in the beer duty, which produced £3,000,000 sterling, came into operation.

Table with 2 columns: Year ending and Revenue. Wellington Administration. Year ending 2d April, 1830: £266,000; 5th July: £260,000; 10th October: £243,000; 5th January, 1831: £240,000.

Table with 2 columns: Year ending and Revenue. Greys Administration. Year ending 5th April, 1831: £1,134,000; 5th July: £1,056,000; 10th October: £1,072,000; 5th January, 1832: £1,084,000.

Thus, while the year ending with the concluding quarter of the Tory administration, though embracing a reduction of £3,000,000 of revenue, exhibits only a deficiency of £440,000: the first complete year of the Whig government, though embracing only a reduction of taxation to the amount of £2,600,000, exhibits a deficiency of almost four millions. In other words, supposing the reduction of taxation by the two governments had been equal, the deficiency of the Whig government was nearly three millions and a half! The Duke of Wellington left Earl Grey a real sinking fund of £3,000,000 a year. Where is that fund now? Gone to the vault of all the Capulets.--*Staford Herald.*

When the late Admiral Crosby was dining with Col. Fitzgerald, at Merion Square, London, he happened to say his huge brown fist upon the table; at the moment, Dr. Jenkins who was very short sighted, casting his eyes round the table in search of a loaf of bread, happened to rest