

GEORGE BIGGS, Editor.

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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, Gaffer Grey,

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 Brougham,

Abandon profaneness and swearing.

Lord Holland, Lord Holland, No glosses from Dullard

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 Holland,

On the bonny grey mare in your stall.

Lord Althorp, Lord Althorp, Can London or Calthorp,

A bungler more stupid afford?

Prize hulsters and pigs Pray offer the Whigs,

But as for finances—oh Lord!

Lord Althorp,

Palmerston, Palmerston, 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!

Palmerston,

You'd pitch to the devil Reform!

Lord Privy, Lord Privy, Warm praises 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, Lord Privy,

That you are a great Salon—goose.

Pert Stanley, pert Stanley, (With tutelet so Cannie)

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, Pert Stanley!

If you'll search from Beersheba to Dan.

Jenny Graham, Jenny 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, Jenny Graham,

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, Billy Lamb,

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, Goose Goderich,

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,

Though they say you are not a Land-seer! Lord Johnny,

Though they say you are not a Land-seer!

No allusion to the Chancellor's nap while Rose was pleading.

By G—l, mother, you're right!—Lord Brougham's recalculation.

(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 their united efforts have been concentrated, 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 which results from the declarations of all the Powers, who, in explaining the motives of their conduct, never omit to join, and continually in 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 unreasonably, 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—the two enlightened governments. Those are the alliances which we enlightened in the face of times and before all nations, we can be proud to have 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. That 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 the slightest uneasiness 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 conceived 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 certain and dangerous invasion of Italy, 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."

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 pascuntur* 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 faintly 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 misadministration 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 £25,500,000 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 £5,000,000 sterling, came into operation.

Table with columns: Wellington Administration, Year ending 26 April, 1830, 5th July, 10th October, 5th January, 1831. Revenue values: £266,000, £260,000, £243,000, £240,000.

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

Thus, while the year ending with the concluding quarter of the Tory administration, though embracing a reduction of £5,000,000 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 the beer duty by the two governments had been equal, the deficiency of the Whig government by the Whig measures was nearly three millions and a half! The Duke of Wellington left Earl Grey a real sinking fund of £2,500,000 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

them on the Admiral's fist; and mistaking it for a loaf thrust a fork plump into it. The Admiral, starting with the wound, said in a rage, 'don't trouble yourself to reach—I'll help you,' raised the same fist to demolish the doctor, who perceiving his mistake, immediately cried out, 'only a slice, sir, it won't go round!' This disarmed the Admiral of his wrath, and so convulsed the company with laughter, that all the dyspeptic cases at table were discontinued.

THE ARGUS.

SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1832.

On the first page of this day's paper, we have inserted an article from the "United Kingdom"; a perusal of which, will inform our readers, that the system of misrule and petty despotism is not confined to this and the other British West Indian Colonies alone, but is carried by the Colonial Office to those of the Pacific Ocean also. Alas! Poor old England! How art thou abused by thy dishonest and ignorant Ministers! "All of us have cause to wail the dunning of our shining star"; its brightness, we fear, hath fled for ever.

The Engineer department of military duty, has not unaptly been styled by one of our correspondents, the mechanical arm of the profession; and truly its details seem to be called into use, to some extent, to carry the views of our government tacticians. The two sons of Major Nicolls, officers of the flank companies of His Majesty's 2d West India Regiment, and Lieut. Hill, of the Light company of same Regiment, have been suddenly and most unexpectedly ordered to embark for Honduras; and we believe, that removal from those companies is always deemed as a reproach and mark of dishonour towards those who come under the displeasure of a commanding officer, for laxness in duty. We are not sufficiently versed in military affairs, to declare that such has been, or is the fault of those officers; but we suppose, as such reflection would tend to make their situation in the Regiment not very enviable, that the Commander-in-Chief in Jamaica will see fit to grant them a trial by court martial. Connected as those gentlemen are with persons in the colony, who may be termed, at least no friends of Sir James Carmichael-Smyth, and by some, perhaps, be classed as his most inveterate enemies, this line of conduct certainly wears rather a vindictive aspect—also one, which is deemed as emanating from the before named "mechanical arm," as it carries in its front the pioneer's mark, while performing the arduous duty of sapping and mining. Col. Pattison, we are informed, has denied that His Excellency had any thing to do with the affair; and we are also informed, that His Excellency told one of the three officers already mentioned as under orders, that Col. Pattison had done it at his request!! rather a contre temps!!! Truth is always said to lie between extremes: we should, therefore, think that they had, upon this occasion, knocked their heads together, and it would afford us matter of serious satisfaction, could we tell our readers the exact sound that was emitted by the fire concussion, but, as we have our own thoughts upon the subject (rather a portentous one,) we shall allow every one to amuse himself with his own speculations.

GENERAL FAST.—The 21st of March was celebrated, in London, as a Day of Fasting and Prayer to the Supreme Being, for protection from the dangers of the prevailing pestilence. The day was well observed by the respectable portion of the public. The Houses of Lords and Commons marched in procession to the Abbey, where Divine Service was performed. Alms were received at the portals of the Churches, for the benefit of the poor. Notices having been posted up for a grand procession of the London Political Union, and of the working classes on that day, the Government issued a proclamation forbidding any such processions, and directing the people to abstain from the measure. But it had little effect, as a procession of more than 20,000 people was formed, and moved through many of the principal streets. Wherever their progress was impeded by the police, however, the procession turned off into other streets.—The people were in general good humoured, and no outrages were committed.

It appears that there are now in the American Navy, 40 Captains, 57 Masters Commandant, 260 Lieutenants, 44 Surgeons, 57 Assistant do, 42 Purasers, 9 Chaplains, 53 Passed Midshipmen, and 376 Midshipmen. Vessels in commission—2 frigates 11 sloops of war, and 2 schooners. Total vessels in the Navy, 7 ships of the line & 5 nearly finished, 10 frigates and 7 nearly finished, 15 sloops of war, and 8 schooners. Besides these, the timber has been procured, or is procuring, for 5 ships of the line, 5 frigates, and 5 sloops of war.

Lord Byron, on receiving the intelligence that Lord Castlereagh had cut his throat, remarked, "It is the best thing he has ever done for his country!"

COMPARATIVE EXPENSE

OF SHIP BUILDING IN THE UNITED STATES AND IN ENGLAND.

About two months since this subject was discussed at considerable length by the city correspondents of two of the Morning Papers. It has since occupied the attention of the public at New York; and a writer in the New York Gazette contends, that the view which has been taken of the subject in the London Morning Herald is, in many respects, erroneous; and that the American ships do not cost less than the same class of vessels built in England.

This writer begins by admitting that wood is cheaper in America than in England; and then he quotes the following paragraph from the Morning Herald:—"Shipbuilders' wages are perhaps a little higher in America than in England, but not much. Iron, cordage, and sails are also a little dearer; but these will soon be as low as in England, as the American protective system encourages the growth of hemp and making of iron at home, and consequently both these branches of industry are in a flourishing condition in the United States."

On this paragraph the New York writer remarks:—"Ship carpenters' wages in England are 4s. 6d. sterling, or one dollar a day; here (in America) they are two dollars; and inasmuch as the proportion of labour to the whole cost of the hull of a ship is one-half, it results that in the hull and spars of a ship of 500 tons, costing 20,000 dollars, the labour would be 10,000 dollars here, whilst it would be but 5,000 dollars in England."

There is about the same difference in the cost of iron. In England the price is from 45 to 410 sterling a ton, say 22 dollars 22 cents to 44 dollars 44 cents for the different qualities—whilst here our protecting duty being 22 dollars to 95 dollars a ton, making the iron work of a ship built here about 45 dollars a ton more than in England; and as about 20 tons are used in a 500 ton ship, it results that we pay 900 dollars more than they, to which add the difference in prices of chain cables and anchors, the price of the former being less than 33 cents per lb. (17s. sterling per 112 lbs.) and of the latter less than 6 cents per lb. (27s. per 112 lbs.) there—whilst here our duties being 3 cents per lb. on chains, and 2 cents per lb. on anchors, we have to pay 83 cents per lb. on the former, and 9 to 93 cents on the latter.—A ship of 500 tons will require 25,000 lbs. of chain cable, costing 5 cents a lb. more here than in England makes 1,250 dollars, and on 5,000 lbs. of anchors, at 3 cents, 150 dollars, will make the cost of cables and anchors 1,400 dollars more here than there.

With regard to American hemp, as used for making rigging for ships, it is utterly worthless and no shipowner will use it, unless the rope makers mix it so as to deceive him, and the cotton rope system may be learned by the fact, has increased, and there is rapidly diminishing the quantity of this city now, when, fifteen years ago, five, if not ten times this quantity came here, in hemp and in Kentucky yarns, the duty then being 30 dollars now 60 dollars a ton. The American hemp is fit only to make bale rope of.

If in England the price of best cordage is 42s. sterling per 112 lbs. say less than 83 cents per lb.; here it is 113 cents per lb.; difference 3 cents. A ship of 500 tons will require 12 tons of rigging, say 29,900 lbs.; difference 3 cents against us 807 dollars. Sails cost here rather more than 40 per cent more than the price of the same quality in England, as can be shown by actual bills paid within four months past. A full suit for a ship of 500 tons will cost here between 2,500 and 2,800 dollars—say 2,600 dollars;—40 per cent on which will be 1,040 dollars. White lead, and other paint used on ships, cost about two-thirds in England what they do here. But without going too much into detail, let us see how we stand now:—

Table with 2 columns: Item and Cost. Items include iron, cordage, and sails. Total cost listed as 9,147 00.

which cannot be but admitted to be a pretty serious item in the cost of a ship, whose whole value may be stated at 35,000 dollars, and more than counter-balancing the increased price of wood in England, and inasmuch as the sails and rigging are continually wearing out, the difference in cost is constantly operating against the American ship. Most of the British ships, however, being built in the colonies, where timber is much cheaper than in the United States, I believe I shall not be contradicted in asserting, that British colonial ships by the cheapness of wood, iron, cordage and sails, do not cost two-thirds as much as our ships do, and are of course supplied with wear and tear material at half to two-thirds the price we pay. From the foregoing it is clear that our navigation must be relieved from some part of the enormous burdens imposed by way of duty on hemp, iron and sail-cloth, or we shall navigation of England, or still cheaper of Sweden and Norway."

Armed Steamer.—The large steam vessels which are now in progress of building, in Sheerness, Chatham, and Woolwich dock yards, are to carry two bomb cannons, mounted on pivots, so as to command an extensive range without altering the course of the vessel. This will enable a steam vessel to be put in the best possible position, relatively to an enemy's armed vessel, so as to protect the paddle wheels free from shot. One cannon is to be situated on the aft part of the deck so as to range entirely over the arc of the stern, and as far forward as the paddle boxes will permit. The other is to be mounted before the

wheels, and will command an arc on each side, from the bow to the fore part of the casing of the wheels; the latter prominence, will however, interrupt much of the vision of this piece of ordnance. The calibre of the cannon is 10 inches and the weight upwards of 74 cwt.—Lancaster paper.

POLAND.

Warsaw, March 6.—It is just known here that the greater part of the Russian troops will leave the kingdom. The first division will set out on the 1st of April, and by the 1st of May will have left Poland, except a small corps. As these troops will not remain upon the frontier, but are sure to be distributed in the interior of Russia, this measure is equivalent to a reduction of the Russian army.—The alarming reports of the vast projects of Russia to assume a dictatorial authority in Europe and Asia, appear now to be mere fables. Russia, on the contrary, desires peace, of the benefits of which it has so much need, after such expensive wars.

The Hambourg Papers to the 13th of March, give a painful account of the condition of Poland. They describe that country as plunged in deep distress, and state that persecutions by the Russian authorities are extensive and frequent. They inform us on the other hand, that important concessions of a popular character are expected to take place in the Hungarian States, and that the Nobility are, in the most praiseworthy manner, ready to make sacrifices for the public good.

Paris, March 22.—We are informed from Berlin that the Court of Russia has addressed to the foreign Powers, a definitive declaration with respect to the future regulation of Poland. That country is hereafter to be divided into three provinces, each of which is to have its own representative system.

TURKEY & EGYPT.

London, March 26.—Letters from Malta announce that by accounts recently received there from the Levant, Acre still held out at the end of January, against all the attacks of Ibrahim Pacha, but that the adjacent country had cheerfully submitted to, and was occupied by the Egyptian army.

Bologna, March 16.—The intrigues of the French party of the movement, the expressions of the French officers at Ancona, and the whole conduct of the French Commander there, tend to revolutionize Italy. Pretended Italian patriots, who have nothing to lose but every thing to gain by revolution, flock to Ancona to offer their services to Col. Combes. Austria has therefore resolved, on the three-repeated urgent entreaties of the Papal Court, to let its troops advance; they commence their march to-day to occupy Rimini, Pesaro, Fano, and Urbino, in order to protect those provinces from revolution.

March 14.—The Austrian troops here are in motion, the regiments of Infantry Hohenlohe and Albert Ginzly, that have hitherto been in garrison here, are going to Rothenberg and Luxen, from Lombardy, which will make the Austrian force in the Legations amount to 12,000 men. We hear also of the arrival of more numerous troops, which will be stationed beyond Rimini, on the road to Ancona. Notwithstanding this, however, nobody here believes that we shall have war, and it is supposed to be done merely with a view of hastening the conclusion of an Italian protocol for the definitive regulation of the internal political relations of these provinces.

Tea Chops.—The names by which the various grades or growths of Tea are distinguished, are called Tea haon, and are more remarkable for their pleasing associations than for any very strict adaptation to the quality of the Tea. Thus we have Hang-shing or perpetual hairiness, Shihshing, Sun-rise, Yungchung, or Glorious tree, Chou teon, the Pearly stream, Hang keith, perpetual fertility, &c. &c. Some of the rarer chops, of black tea particularly, are held in the highest estimation, and prices are paid for them by the Chinese infinitely beyond the most rare and costly teas ever purchased by foreigners. In the neighbouring Province of Fuh-keen, or Gokkein as it is usually written, we are informed that there are magnificent Tea Gardens to which men of fortune repair to drink the most costly kinds of tea in company with parties of their friends. So very expensive are many of the varieties of this beverage that it is said to be no uncommon occurrence for an individual to expend a much larger sum in one of these tea parties than would provide a sumptuous entertainment for a greater number of persons. This is not difficult to imagine if we believe that for some particular kinds of tea, the price of a tal is charged for each cup.—Canton paper.

Ancient Charter.—During a sojourn in Scotland in the year 1831, we picked up the following copy of a charter granted by Malcolm Kenneth, King of that country, said to be the most ancient original extant. To lovers of the antique, the motto may afford amusement by the quaintness of its phraseology, which certainly gives sufficient latitude.

A charter granted by Malcolm Kenneth King of Scotland. I Malcolm Kenneth, King, the 1st of my reign Give to thee Barun Hunter, Uppor and Nether Pownode, with all the bounds within the flocks—with the Hoop and Hoopetown, and all the bounds up and down above the earth to heaven—and all below the earth to hell—as free to thee and thine, as ever God gave to me and mine—and that for a bow and broad arrow when I come to hunt upon Yarrow—and for the moor's south of this, I by the white wax with my teeth, before Margaret my wife, and Maule, my nurse.—Sic Subscriptur. Malcolm Kenneth King. Margaret, witness. Maule, witness. 1057.

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.

NAMES OF PERSONS

Table with 2 columns: Date and Name. Includes Elizabeth Sullivan, Esther Robinson, Margaret Chipchase, W. I. Alexander, Sarah Baldwin, Geo. S. Roy, Samuel Johnson, John Alday.

Marine List.

PORT OF NASSAU, N. P.

ARRIVED, May 26th—Am. sloop Countess, Rowe, New Haven, Flour, Hay, Potatoes, Cheese, Lard, Pork, Bread, &c. TO JOHNSON & SAUNDERS.

CLEARED, May 25th—Sloop Industry, Demerit, Cuba.

SAILED, May 24th—Schr. John Henry, Jones, Halifax. 25th—Am. schr. Cussa Ann, Miller, Philadelphia. 26th—H. M. schr. Nettle, Lt. Pathory, Cruise.

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.

FINAL NOTICE. THE SUBSCRIBERS, having closed the mercantile concerns of the late Elias J. Solomon, Esp., 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 a Attorney-at-Law, for immediate recovery. E. M. SOLOMON, Executor. C. S. ADDERLEY, Executor.

March 31st.

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 others. 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 Perpetua.

TWO-LINE and TITLE, 15 sizes, Two-line Columbian to Aerie. 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 Literary 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, News-papers, 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, at 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.



BY HENRY GREENSLADE & CO.

On Monday next, the 28th instant, AT THE VENDUE HOUSE, At 10 O'clock, A. M. Will be sold Superfine Flour, in barrels, Hams, Cheese, Butter, Lard, Soap, Candles, Sugar, Corn, &c. &c.

AND— 2 boxes of well assorted Garden Seeds, ALSO— Sundry articles of Household Furniture. Terms—CASH, before delivery. At two Months' Credit, 6 bunches high proof Windward Island Rum. May 26th.

BY HENRY GREENSLADE & CO.

On Monday next, the 28th instant, Immediately after the Sale at the Vendue House, At the Stores of John Storr, Esquire, 58 casks Claret Wine, 70 bags Shot, 77 earthen ware Pans, Vessel's materials, Being part of the Cargo, &c. saved from the late American brig Charles, Captain Stinson, wrecked on St. Domingo Key, and brought to this port by the sloop Sea-Flower. Terms—CASH, before delivery. May 26th.

BY HENRY ADDERLEY.

On Monday next, the 28th instant, AT THE VENDUE HOUSE, At 10 O'clock, A. M. Will be sold Sugar, in barrels, Coffee, in bags, Soap and Candles, in boxes, Leaf Sugar, Sperm Candles, in boxes, Butter and Lard, 1 bale White Cottons, &c. &c.

AND— TO CLOSE SALES, 100 bags Corn, 20 barrels Superfine Flour, 25 ditto middling ditto, 4 dozen very handsome Chairs, 1 pair ditto Cane seat Settees. Terms—CASH, on delivery. May 26th.

BY JOHNSON & SAUNDERS.

On Monday next, the 28th instant, AT THE VENDUE HOUSE, At 10 O'clock, A. M. Will be sold FOR CASH, Superfine Flour, Beef, Pork, Potatoes, Cheese, Lard, Hams, Butter, Bread, Rice, Corn, Candles, Soap, Dry Goods, &c. &c.

AND— At two months' Credit, 40 barrels light brown Sugar, 12 do. Long leaf Tobacco, 10 kegs Irish Butter, 25 boxes Soap. ALSO— A neat four-wheel Carriage, with Harness (complete) for a pair of Horses. May 26th.

BY JOHNSON & SAUNDERS.

On Monday next, the 28th instant, AT THE VENDUE HOUSE, At 10 O'clock, A. M. Will be sold FOR CASH, The Cargo of the sloop Countess, Captain Rowe, from New Haven, consisting of— Flour, Hay, Potatoes, Butter, Lard, Pork, Cheese, &c. &c. May 26th.

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.

AUCTION SALES.

BY HENRY GREENSLADE & CO.

On Monday next, 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 South-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 GREENSLADE & CO.

On Tuesday next, the 29th instant, At the residence of Mrs. Sarah Baldwin, At 10 O'clock, A. M. Will be sold (Without reserve,) All her Household Furniture, consisting of Mahogany Dining Tables, Card and Tea ditto, Chairs, Sideboards, Sofas, Looking Glasses, Book Case, Prints, Chest Drawers, Wash-stands, Bedsteads, Beds and Bedding, Dinner, Sets, &c. &c. &c. An eight day Clock, 1 Piano Forte, ALSO— All her Kitchen Furniture. Terms—CASH, before delivery. May 26th.

BY HENRY GREENSLADE & CO.

On Wednesday next, the 30th instant, At the store of Mrs. Montell, in Market-street, At 10 O'clock, A. M. Will be continued, without the least reserve, The sale of the residue of her Stock in Trade, consisting of Lace, Lace Veils, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Gauze Handkerchiefs, Drill, Gentlemen's Cravats, Black Silk Handkerchiefs, Black Crapes, Bombasin, Beads, Vest Patterns, Twilled Royals, Black and coloured Bombazette, Towels, Madras and coloured Muslin Hdks. Gilt Pearl Buttons, Prayer Books, Gentlemen's Stiffeners and Shirt Collars, Ladies' Leghorn Hats, Combs, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Seidlitz Powders, &c. &c. &c. PERFUMERY, Consisting of a variety of Scented Soaps, Lavender, Cologne, Honey and Rose Water, Essences, Hair Oils, Pomatum, Hair Powder, &c. &c. &c. Terms—Immediate CASH, for all sums under £20; over that amount, a credit of 3 months will be allowed, on giving approved security. May 26th.

BY HENRY ADDERLEY.

On Monday, the 18th June, 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 inestimable 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, 3 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, 13 1/2 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. May 26th.

PROTESTATION OF THE POPE AGAINST THE INVASION OF HIS STATES BY THE FRENCH.

CHAMBER OF THE VATICAN, Feb. 25. The undersigned, Cardinal Secretary of State, has received by express from the Pro-Legate of Ancona, and from the Commander of that fortress, two similar reports of an event which, in the very friendly state of the relations existing between His Holiness and His Majesty the King of the French, after the repeated declarations of the Government of His Majesty, that it wished to guarantee the integrity and independence of the States of the Holy See, and after the two notes addressed by the undersigned to your Excellency, bearing the date of the 1st and 13th of February, appears absolutely incredible. This occurrence is probably known by this time to your Excellency, and the undersigned has no doubt that you will be equally surprised at it.

On the 21st of the present month, the French squadron, consisting of the Suffren of 90 guns; a frigate, the Artémise, of 36 guns; and the frigate La Victoire, of 44 guns, coming from Algiers, (the latter having still a portion of quarantine to perform, not having accomplished it in London), presented itself before the city of Ancona, at a few miles distant from it. On the day of the 22d of February, the Captain of the fort went, in the name of the representative of the Government of His Holiness, to offer the Commander of the squadron all that the latter might stand in need of, and also his own personal services. The Commander of the squadron expressed his grateful acknowledgments for the offers made him, and declared that on the morning of the 23d he would enter the port, and that he would not fail to fire the usual salutes, which were to be returned by the fort. The entrance to be observed in case the Commander of the squadron should land was also agreed upon. Nothing occurred between the Papal authorities and the Commander of the French squadron which did not denote the most friendly understanding. The Commander of the squadron manifested some displeasure, solely on account of the remaining portion of quarantine which the frigate La Victoire had still to perform.

On the 23d of February, at three o'clock in the morning, the French troops landed clandestinely, and placed ashore 1,500 men, who began by throwing down the gate called Marella, which was not guarded; from thence they proceeded to make themselves masters of the gates of the city, disarming at the same time the Papal Guards. They surprised, without one battalion, the guards of the dwelling of Colonel Lazzorini, Commander of the fort and city. They then sent up to the gates of the Colonel's residence a serjeant of the Papal Guards, whose voice was known to the people of the house, and at whose demand the doors were opened by them. Colonel immediately presented himself to the Commander, and declared to him that he was a prisoner of war of France until such time as he ordered the fortress to be delivered up to him. The Commander refused to do so, and the Colonel caused him to be conducted, with the Adjutant-Major of the Papal troops, to the palace of the Pro-Legate, to which place the Colonel himself returned, to intimate to the Commander that he should not be set at liberty until the fortress was delivered up. Upon receiving another refusal he declared that the Commander, as well as the officers, functionaries, and military employes, were prisoners, granting them on the parole of the Commander permission to consider the city as their prison.

About the same time, that is to say, at four o'clock in the morning, a superior officer introduced himself into the parlour of the Pro-Legate, accompanied by a Papal officer, who had been previously on guard on the Place; he declared to the Pro-Legate that he had occupied the military posts of the city, and he demanded the cession of the fortress, to avoid the shedding of blood. The Pro-Legate, surprised at such a proceeding from the troops of a friendly Power, declines and the Colonel that he would not lend himself to such a demand, and protested both in words and in writing against this attack on the sovereignty of the Pope.

Such is the genuine history of the facts stated in the official reports which the undersigned has received. On being informed of all this, his Holiness, although persuaded that so serious an act against his Sovereignty cannot proceed from the orders of His Majesty the King of the French, nor from those of his Government, and that it has occurred without the knowledge of your Excellency, notwithstanding this, for the protection of his Sovereign rights, he has commanded the undersigned to lay before your Excellency all the circumstances, and to declare as follows:—

His Holiness formally protests against the violation of the Papal territory, which was accomplished on the morning of the 23d of February by the French squadron; against all the attacks committed at the same time against his Sovereignty, and against the infraction of the sanitary laws by the squadron, and declares the French Government responsible for whatever consequences may be the result of these acts.

His Holiness demands that the French troops who have entered in a hostile manner into Ancona, do depart from that city immediately. Amidst the deep displeasure which his Holiness derives from such an unhappy event, he feels confident that he will obtain from the French Government the just reparation which he demands.

The Cardinal Secretary of State takes advantage of this opportunity, &c. (Signed) T. C. BERNETTI.

Imposition.—The whole world is imposed upon. Nothing is what it appears to be. The stars are not stars, but suns. The sun is cold as ice, and neither sets nor rises. There is no heat in fire, and no sweetness in sugar; and the chemists go so far as to say that sugar is salt. Decay is not decay, but vegetation; and a mouldy cheese is but a micro-scopic forest. Water is not water, but a couple of gases. The sky is not blue, though it looks so. Indeed

there is no such thing as a sky, and when we look at the sky, we look at nothing—ergo, nothing is blue. Taxes are great exhalations, which fall again in refreshing dews—it will not do to call them dues. They come out of pocket nobody knows how or when. We are so much in the habit of being imposed upon, that we always expect it, are prepared for it, glory in it, and, more than all, we are ready to pay for it. We go to see a magnificent spectacle, and cannot pay a higher compliment or more heartily express our admiration, than by saying it was a most imposing spectacle. When we look at the panorama of London, as exhibited in the Colosseum; we are delighted at the perfect imitation that is practised upon us, and when we get on the outside of the building, and look on reality, we are almost angry that it is not a picture, and we think the painting a better likeness than the original. What an imposing ceremony is a coronation, or an installation of a knight of the garter! If we go to see a sight, or to witness a ceremony, we think that we have been cheated, and that we have paid our money or spent our time for nothing. We look to be imposed upon, even in the sacred seats of Justice, we reverence the flowing wig and scarlet robes of the judge; we respect the curls and the black gowns of the barrister, and the mace of the Chancellor, not because justice is thereby expedited, or wisdom is communicated to legal decisions, but all we can say for the matter is that there is something so imposing in them—and so long as we are imposed upon we are pleased. We enter the cold cathedral, smelling the lamps of mortality, and walking in an artificial twilight to which poetry gives the name of a—  
—dim religious light.

We know well enough that it is dim, and we know that it is not religious, but we will not be told so, because there is something so imposing in it. We hear the young scope grace singing boys, who are not thinking of devotion chant with thoughtless tongue the melodies of the church, and they are cherubims for the moment—there is something so imposing in the sound. We see the splendors of a drawing room; uniforms of every grade, silks, satins, gold, diamonds, leathers, and all the paraphernalia that feed vanity and milliners; and we are delighted with the spectacle, because there is something so imposing in it. We see an army drawn out in battle array, colours flying, drums beating, and trumpet sounding, bright swords and bayonets gleaming in the sun, front phones nodding on the birchen-rod helmet, and the luscious smells will a valorous sensation of sublimity; for there is something so imposing in the spectacle. When the imposition is gone, the beauty is gone. In the aspect of humanity, we see a man of fine presence, of no inconsiderable dimensions, of lofty bearing, graceful in his movements, of commanding voice, full of self-possession; we commend him as a man of imposing presence. We estimate dramatic performances by the degree of imposition. We know that the actors are acting, but they never seem to act so well as when they do not seem to act at all. Not only do we wish that others should impose upon us but we take all possible means to impose upon ourselves. We are so much in love with imposition that we practice it in our reflections and in our anticipations. We know well enough or we might if we would, that our summers have never been cloudless, nor our bosoms free from care, nor our eyes devoid of tears, but we look back on the youth, when all was sunshine, when the heart knew no sorrow, and the eye shed no tears worth remembering. We impose on ourselves with anticipation of building castles with shadows, and constructing palaces out of the relics of dreams. Truly does Butler in his Hudibras say:—

—Doubtless the pleasure is as great, In being cheated as to cheat. We impose upon ourselves in the sense which we have of our own importance: happily this is illustrated in an anecdote of a worthy alderman now no more. He had been chosen Lord Mayor, and before he entered upon office, his carriage one day experienced interruption in one of the narrow streets in the city. In the impetuosity of his indignation he thrust his important head out of the coach window, bawling out, 'who dares to stop my carriage? Do you know who I am? I am the Lord Mayor elect!' there was something very imposing in this.

The present Pacha of Egypt is a personage of very liberal mind, and has sent several men of promising talent to different places in Europe, where they may acquire the languages, and be initiated in the improvements of the respective countries. A young Persian of good family, lately residing at Florence at the Pacha's expense, was taken by Mr. H., an English gentleman, to a rout given by Mrs. B., whose three daughters, from their extreme loveliness, excited a great sensation. The Persian's noble features and magnificent costume did not fail to attract the admiration of these young ladies, whose eyes appeared to beam with additional lustre, when directed towards the stranger. On the following morning, the Persian paid Mr. H. an unusually early visit, requesting him to go at once to Mrs. B., and make a proposal for him. "I do not object," said Mr. H., "although it is not customary to make a proposal in this manner; but pray, for which daughter am I to propose?" "For all three," was the reply; "I will give a thousand pounds for each of them, and shall send them, by the very first opportunity, as a present to the Pacha; he is a great admirer of tall, fine women, as they are rarely met with among us, and will, without doubt, duly appreciate my handsome present." We could wish that this anecdote, for the veracity of which we can vouch, would induce our fair countrywomen to be a little more guided in their behaviour abroad.—London paper.

Population of Great Britain.—The population returns have just been printed by order of Parliament. From the summary of this document we find that the population of England was, in 1801, 8,331,431; in 1811, 9,538,827; being an increase of 14 1/2 per cent. In 1821, 11,261,437, being an increase of 17 1/2 per cent. In 1831, 13,089,338, an increase of 15 per cent.; and an increase within the last thirty years has been 4,757,906. The summary of the annual value of real property in England was £49,744,622; in Wales, £2,151,801; and in Scotland, £6,652,655, making a total of £58,551,078. The population of Wales stands thus:—In 1801, 541,804; in 1811, 611,788; in 1821, 717,438; and in 1831, 805,236. That of Scotland as follows:—In 1801, 1,599,068; in 1811, 1,805,688; in 1821, 2,098,436; and in 1831, 2,365,807. The summary of Great Britain is as follows:—In 1801, 10,942,646; in 1811, 12,666,864, being an increase of 15 1/2 per cent.; in 1821, 14,391,631, an increase of 14 per cent.; and in 1831, 16,537,398, an increase of 15 per cent. In 1801, the number of females in Great Britain was 5,492,856; in 1811, 6,369,650, an increase of 14-15 per cent.; in 1821, 7,254,613, an increase of 13-15 per cent.; and in 1831, 8,375,780, an increase of 15-15 per cent. The population of London (that is the metropolis) was in 1801, 864,845; in 1811, 1,009,546; in 1821, 1,225,694; and in 1831, 1,474,069; males, 684,441; females, 789,628.—John Bull.

The Swedish Army.—The military force of Sweden is divided into two distinct classes; of which one, called the delta corps, is permanent, being formed of men who enlist for life; and the other, termed the Varat corps, constitutes the reserve. The former was organized by Charles XI. in the year 1696, and is maintained in a very simple, and at the same time, singular manner. One or two regiments have quarters assigned them in a particular province, and each officer detains his pay from the produce of a farm appropriated to his use. The common soldier has a cabin, and a piece of ground sufficiently large to provide him with food; and is supplied with his military equipments at the public expense. Each company, both officers and soldiers, is quartered around some village, and assembles for exercise on Sundays. The regiment itself is embodied under tents once a year, and practices military evolutions for a space of three weeks, during the whole of which period it is maintained at Government charge. Larger camps, for the exercise of brigades of regiments, are occasionally formed.—United Service Journal.

Italian Tyranny.—All that Gian Maria Visconte preserved of Sovereign power was an unbounded indulgence in every vice. His libertinism would hardly have been remarked; he was chiefly signalled by the frightful pleasure which he sought in the practice of cruelty. He was passionately devoted to the chase; but such sports soon failed to quench his thirst for cruelty. The tortures inflicted on mute animals, not finding expression by speech, did not come up to his ferocious ideas of enjoyment. He therefore resolved to substitute men for brute animals, and caused all the criminals condemned by the tribunals to be given up to him as objects of this inhuman sport. He had his hounds fed with human flesh, in order to render them more ferocious in tearing the victims; and, when ordinary victims were scarce, he denounced to the slaves even the crimes in which he had participated, to obtain the condemnation of his accomplices; after which he delivered them to his huntsman, Squarcia Girano, charged with providing for the daccal chase. He was at bed, on the 16th of May, 1412, assassinated by some Milanese Nobles.—Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopaedia; Sismondi's History of the Italian Republics.

Origin of the Italian Language.—Frederick II. was Italian as well by language as by affection and character. The Italian language, spoken at his court, first rose above the vulgar in common use throughout Italy, regarded only as a sort of Latin; he expressed himself with elegance and fluency in this language, which from his time, was designated by the name of lingua cortigiana. He encouraged the first poets who employed it at his court, and he himself made verses; he loved literature and encouraged learning; he founded schools and universities; he promoted distinguished men; he spoke with equal facility, Latin, Italian, German, French, Greek and Arabic; he had the intellectual suppleness and fleetness peculiar to the men of the south, the art of pleasing, a taste for philosophy, and great independence of opinion.—Dr. Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopaedia.

Human Nutrition.—At the Academy of Sciences in Paris, a letter was lately read from M. Roulin, a young physician of eminent ability, in which he vindicated the nutritive properties, of gelatine, and pointed out the absolute necessity of salt entering into the regimen of animals upon whom the effect of different alimentary substances was to be tried.

As a proof of the manner in which animal strength may be supported, he related the remarkable fact, that in travelling through some forests in Colombia, in 1825, he and his guides, being entirely without provisions, were compelled to eat five pair of sandals (made of untanned leather, softened by damp) and a deer-skin apron, which they roasted and masticated. In the latter operation, two hours were occupied in getting through the third part of the sole of a sandal. This singular ailment supported their strength, and though the journey which was to have lasted only two days, occupied fourteen, they arrived at its termination in good health. They occasionally saw the core of the palm trees, but found that it sustained their strength much less than a piece of the roasted leather.

Paganini.—This celebrated fiddler is famous for his prodigious meanness. The London Athenaeum states that the announcement of his donation of ten guineas, at the anniversary of the Royal Society of Musicians was received with groans and hisses. After pocketing the enormous sum of £20,000 during a residence of nine months in England, it was considered a paltry acknowledgment of the generosity of the English and of the liberal spirit he had received from the musical professors.—Bost. Pall.

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



POETRY. LAST WORDS OF LORD BYRON.

"I must sleep now."—Byron. The splendor of the poet's life— The eloquence of fame— The spirit's intellectual fire— The glory and the name— The eagle wing that leaves behind— The proud career in its flight— The power—the energy—the mind— Unutterably bright: The bent that sheds its own bright hues— And sings its own sweet strain; Imagination's gorgeous views— (That rainbow of the brain)— Are all but transcripts of one truth— Reflections of one ray— And speak to man, and hint to youth, Of future dust—decay! Sleep—with thy glory round thy head— Far from the grasp of wrong! Sleep—mightiest in its flight— Thou idolized of Song! Sleep—thou hast won a living tomb, Within the heart's warm core; Nor grief, nor care, nor blight, nor gloom, Shall ever reach thee more! I fling my young soul like a leaf, On Time's disastrous stream; To find existence frail and brief, The record of a dream; But earth shall be a thing forgot— Existence but a name— When British hearts remember not Thy genius and thy fame! Sleep!—in thy majesty alone— No earthly shroud is thine; Sleep!—with a kingdom for thy throne— With Nature for thy shrine! Sleep! till the voice of angels wake, The glorious and the brave; Sleep! till Eternity shall break The slumber of the grave!

A DARK PROSPECT FOR LONDON.

We have read with mixed feelings of disgust and horror, a pamphlet lately published in London, by Edward Gibbon Wakefield, entitled "Householders in danger from the Populace." It consists of a series of facts with which the author became familiar while confined with the prodigate of all descriptions in Newgate, (where, as many readers will recollect, he was imprisoned for the abduction of Miss Turner, a wealthy heiress) and of his own conclusions and speculations. By "Householders," Mr. Wakefield means that large class of working and business people who are confined by their profession to one spot each of whose property is, for the most part under his own roof, and who in case of popular commotion, would be obliged to leave his property to protect his family, to send them away from London unprotected, or worst of all keep them with him to take their chance in the chapter of accidents. Mr. Wakefield asserts, that the populace who have or supposed themselves to have an interest opposite to that of the community at large; and who are "enemies of the protective laws by which society is upheld," are at this moment bent on producing anarchy. It will be seen that Mr. Wakefield divides society into more numerous classes than are recognized in this country. He does not include among his Householders those who are the owners of mansions; or those who have the ability to run away from the danger should any arise; neither does he include in what he denominates the "populace," people of any character or respectability whatever; they are a class bent upon producing anarchy with a view to the plunder and destruction of property. He subdivides the populace into three classes—Common Thieves, the Rabble—that is, persons whose extreme poverty, frequent unsatisfied hunger and brutalism pursue render them as dishonest as thieves, most of them associate constantly with thieves, and none of whom would neglect a favourable opportunity of stealing—and Desperadoes, most of whom are working people, disciples of Owen and followers of Hunt.

Mr. Wakefield professes to speak of the numbers, disposition and plans of these people of his own knowledge, acquired while he was confined among them. He fixes the number of the Common Thieves in London, at thirty thousand, which estimate he says is founded upon facts carefully verified. He states that during the night of the 9th November, 1830, when it was expected the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel would accompany the King to Guildhall, he saw several bodies of thieves, in various places, amounting in number to at least seven

thousand. He does not presume that this class of the Populace have any deep political projects. They have no object beyond the immediate fruits of plunder—illness and debauchery. They consider themselves, however, opposed to the community and the laws; their habits and anger make them cruel, and they would rejoice in any event that would give them power over the city; and whenever of late there has appeared a prospect of political disturbance in London the thieves have made ready.

Their projects are deliberately formed, and they wait only for a large congregation of people in the streets, which would naturally lead, as it did at Bristol, to a collision between the people and the Government. Mr. Wakefield states that the plan was to have been carried into effect on the occasion mentioned above, the 9th November. Had the King visited the city, the principal streets would have been filled with people and he observed, in passing several times through one of the gangs of Thieves assembled at Temple Bar, that although the boys picked his empty pockets, yet the men directed their whole attention to getting up a fight with the police. The Thieves would have been joined by the Rabble, and by such bodies of the working people as were dissatisfied with the Government; the streets would have been barricaded, and that part of the town within the barricades plundered and sacked, if not burned by an army of robbers, during that night and the ensuing day. Mr. Wakefield doubts whether the household troops quartered in London could be made to act with any efficiency, if at all, against the populace, for they have but little disposition to fight the mob, and are intimately connected with the lowest class of prostitutes—which is estimated at ten thousand, and unlikely to prove a much more effective force on the side of confusion and rapine than the same number of men.

The Rabble, the adjuncts of the Thieves at all times; is composed of Costermongers, drovers, slaughterers of cattle, knackers, dealers in dead bodies and dogs-meat, brickmakers, chimney sweeps, nightmen, scavengers, &c. miserable, ignorant, degraded, the belots of society; they are reckoned within five miles of St. Paul's at fifty thousand. The Huntites and Owenites, are compared at not more than one thousand, but are the most troublesome and most dangerous now. The first division of this class is composed of radicals and jacobins, who desire the establishment of a republic with Mr. Hunt the blacking maker or some other Jack Cade at the head of it. The followers of Owen desire a new state of society, in which there shall be a community of goods; but as preliminary to the state of things it is necessary that all the present laws and institutions should be overthrown, or as Mr. Wakefield says they would destroy the existing race of men in order to replace it by another which should condemn the constitution of property.

All these several classes of the populace have a natural antipathy to the present order of things, and in times of trouble would combine together to attain the different ends by common means. In case of an insurrection, these fanatical followers of Owen will be found Capitaneos, or leaders among the thieves and the rabble. They are the most intelligent, or at least the most scheming of the populace. They propose the destruction of the Post Office, to stop the transmission of intelligence; the destruction of the dividend books of the Bank, which would spread confusion through the land; the destruction of Doctors' Commons, which would so unsettle property as to render the best titles difficult of proof, and of course facilitate that state of society in which property should be in common; the destruction of deeds in Banks, lawyers' chambers, &c. for the same purpose, and, finally, in order to bring about the division of property with the least bloodshed, to take the wives and children of the wealthy as hostages. It is difficult to conceive any limits to the anarchy and confusion which would result from the success of any of these plans.—From Mr. Wakefield's plausible statement, however, it does appear that there are no less than ninety thousand people, in London, composing this populace, who are bent upon mischief, and who will have a very favourable opportunity to commence, whenever a visit of the King, or a general illumination, or any other public occasion shall fill the streets with people. The pamphlet of which this is an extract is addressed to the householders, the inhabitants of those streets within the city, where the property would necessarily be sacrificed at the breaking out of an insurrection, and who could not be protected by the soldiers of the government or the police of the metropolis. The remedy proposed by Wakefield is to arm the Householders, that they may protect themselves; or in other words, we suppose, to form a National Guard like that of France.—Boston Courier.

From Paulson's Philadelphia Advertiser.

The British Parliament voted to have a National Fast; and, accordingly, a day was set apart. Parliament, however, assembled in the morning, with a view probably to an early adjournment—to Dinner. The reform question was taken up and discussed with much warmth—but the debate was suddenly suspended by the rising of Mr. Spence Percival.

Mr. Spence Percival then rose and addressed the house from the back benches, in an emphatic tone, and with solemn gesture. The hon. member began—In whose name do you sit here? (His suppressed laughter.) In his name, at the mention of whom titter and sneer come forth

from you. Think ye for one moment that ye are acting here in forgetfulness of him from whose councils all wisdom and might do come? Think ye—(the hon. gentleman was here interrupted by conflicting cries of "Adjourn!" "Divide!" "Question!" "Go on!" &c.) "The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose and said—I apprehend that the hon. member means to move an adjournment. If that is his object, it is not my intention to oppose the motion. Mr. Percival continued—I say to this house, do you expect any blessing to come on you—or on this nation, in the great work which you are called upon to perform? You are called upon to establish the basis and roots of a constitution, but do you believe for an instant that the blessing of God can rest on the labours of men, who think not of him in their work, but sit in counsel forgetting him entirely? (Cries of "adjourn!" mingled with cries of "hear!" were here resumed.) Think you if that which is written be true—when it is said, "except the Lord build the house, the labour is lost"—think you, for an instant, and say that your work will be blessed? How stands the account of this house with their God at this time. I will have the Commons called upon to humble themselves before God, and to seek his blessing by contrition and repentance. (At this moment several hon. members at both sides of the house, appeared with an understanding that the debate was to be adjourned, rose and left. The hon. member continued.) You all depart when God's name is mentioned though you would have sat till five—aye, six o'clock—if he had not been mentioned. Mr. Hunt rose to order, and moved the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. Percival—I do not mean to move any adjournment. You had sat here till six o'clock, if God's name had not been mentioned. Now sit, and hear me. I stand here again to warn you of the judgment of God that is coming on you. Do you think I stand here in my own strength? Could I stop 500 men in this house and counsel them to listen to me, if I stood not in reliance on him in whose name and despised love I implore you to listen to me for a few moments. I stand not in my own strength, but in that of Jehovah. The House of Commons has been twice called to humble itself before God; but the motion was got rid of by a miserable subterfuge. You have not scourged in the midst of you, which crossed the world to get at you. When a bill was brought in with respect to that scourge (we presume the hon. member meant the cholera morbus) an hon. member in that house opposed the recognition of Divine Providence in that scourge. The house would not make that acknowledgment, but tossed the name of God out of this house. I told the house before, that its God was the people. The people you have exalted, and to them you have bowed down and worshipped; and you did so in the Scotch bill relating to this very disease. It was not in your hearts to humble yourselves before your God. You have done it—but he will not accept of it. Your God is not a God to be mocked. He is a God that searcheth the hearts of men; and this house, which bears me, knows full well that it was not in the hearts of the Council of the King truly to humble themselves before their God. You are not approaching him in a spirit of contrition, humiliation, and supplication. You do not approach him as men who feel that in him, and in him alone is their blessing and their prosperity. You have not submitted yourselves day and night in his sight, and, if you have ordered a fast, I say it has not been in a spirit of repentance and humiliation before your God. (Cries of "Adjourn.")

The rulers of the land have not in their hearts contrition and repentance, and the work of you and your rulers shall not be acceptable to God. The curse of your God is upon you. (Cries of "Oh, oh!" and "Adjourn.") The curse has been hanging over you ever since you disregarded the call of the Lord. (Cries of "Adjourn.") I told the house and the people of this country that I had committed myself to this task with much prayer, and I will not be turned away by man from the task which I have undertaken. I tell this house that this land will be made desolate—I tell you that yet a little while and ye shall howl and lament, and your land shall be desolate—I tell you that the pestilence which the mercy of your God had been holding in, and which ye have been despising in your hearts, will let loose amongst you. I tell you that I tell you that the sword will follow. I tell you these things, and I tell you that they are the word of God. I tell this house more. I tell you that the church of this land shall be laid low, and the scourge shall be upon her, and you see it coming. The church shall be laid low and prostrate, for she has corrupted her way before God. She has played the harlot with the state, and has forsaken the doctrines of the Lord. These things will come to pass—your eyes shall see them. Therefore, trouble not yourselves about this bill, for this is your doom, and this is the decree of the land. It has gone forth. You may mock me, and think me mad. Ye are loth to look upon me as one beside himself, but the hour is coming when ye shall know whether the things that I speak are of my own counsel, or are the words of God.

Mr. Shaw rose, and said perhaps his honourable friend would allow him, in a spirit of the most entire admiration of his own motives, to entreat that he would not himself make the house act contrary to the spirit in which he was anxious that the debate should conclude. He entreated his honourable friend to allow every member to retire who wished to keep the day in the manner in which his honourable friend was desirous it should be kept. Mr. Percival rose to order, and said he must act as his