

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 Sufficien 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 bed-room 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 scape 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- some 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:

Doubleless 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 a precipitate 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, 12,669,864, 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 13-15 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 defines 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 majestic slum—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 occupy 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 no 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 looking 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

conscience dictated. (Renewed cries of "Adjourn.") He continued: "I tell you that your rulers think they have caught him in a net, but the King is the Lord's anointed, and the heart of the King is in the Lord's hand, and they shall not fail him, although they think they have got him. I entrust you, one and every one amongst you, to flee out from the system in which you have been lying—forgetting your God. Where is his honour!—aye, where is his love for him who died for you; did his blood stream from the cross even to the ground to save you?—and ye think not of him. Who is your God and your Saviour? His coming is nigh, at whose coming men shall turn to the rocks to hide themselves.

An honourable member here rose, and said that there were strangers in the house. The Speaker ordered strangers to withdraw, and Mr. Percival instantly ceased, and left the house. Indescribable confusion prevailed during the greater part of the honourable gentleman's speech. The members stood grouped on the floor, or in the galleries, eagerly observing him, and the cries of "Order!" and "Adjourn!" together with the noise caused by gentlemen retiring, occasioned frequent interruptions, and rendered some of the honourable gentleman's observations inaudible in the gallery. The motion for the adjournment of the debate was then put and carried. The other orders of the day having been gone through, the houses adjourned at one o'clock.

THE ARGUS.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, 1832.

This morning, the Mail Boat Favourite, Captain Cooke, arrived from Kingston, Jamaica, via Crooked Island, bringing the April Mail, with London dates to the 5th, and Falmouth to the 7th, brought out in His Majesty's Packet Rinaldo, Lieut. Hill, 32 days from Falmouth. Our files of Jamaica papers received, are to the 17th instant; but, from the lateness of the arrival, we have not been able to give so lengthy a summary of news as we could have wished—not to mention our insert, very copiously, extracts from them. We have, however, given such as appear to be of most importance to this community.

It is stated, that the Reform Bill is now considered a subject of minor importance, compared with that of the West India question; and the late rebellion in Jamaica appears to have had a very salutary effect in working a change in the sentiments of the people at home: it has placed in colours too bright to be mistaken, the result which might be expected from persisting in the shameful opposition to the interests of the planters of the western world. In London, a meeting was held on Thursday, the 5th of April, by many of the most opulent merchants and ship owners, who have an interest in the trade of the West Indies; on which occasion, the Earl of Hereford was called to the chair. In opening the meeting, the Earl expressed his unqualified regret, at the prejudice which existed against His Majesty's distant subjects; and deprecated, in no measured terms, the revolutionising Orders in Council: he claimed for the West Indians, the protection which is every Briton's birthright. Lord Selkirk could not but consider, that the prosperity of English commerce was, in a great measure, depending upon the Colonies. A number of other talented and highly respectable gentlemen, expressed themselves convinced of the alarming state of the West Indies; and invariably concluded their energetic addresses, with a sanguine hope, that the rebellion which threatened the very existence of the Island of Jamaica, would impress upon the minds of the people of Great Britain, the danger to her foreign possessions, of agitating the subject of slavery. This is encouraging; we still have hope, of seeing peace and prosperity restored to the West Indies. We think that this reaction in the public mind in the mother country, will cause the recall of some of the obnoxious individuals, who have seized every opportunity to throw firebrands among the slaves.

The Coroner was summoned on Sunday last, to hold an inquest upon the body of an infant, the child of an indentured African to Mr. Curry in Market-street. The evidence of a female witness, together with the opinion of a Medical practitioner, having been heard, the Jury, without retiring, delivered a verdict of "accidental death."

From the Jamaica Courier, of May 10. FROM OUR PRIVATE CORRESPONDENT. London, April 5. The produce market as regards Sugar, was last week less favourable, the price was recovered at Tuesday's market.—The stock of West India Sugar, is now 8276 hogsheads and tierces, which is 2316 less than last year. Molasses are quoted 26s. 6d. The Coffee market last week was very animated, and the accounts from the Continent have since been favourable, so that all qualities are selling briskly at a rise of 3s. to 4s. during the last two weeks. Good ordinary Jamaica is 84s. to 85s. and fine ordinary 87s. to 89s. The demand for Rum, which had subsided last week, has again revived, and leavards are 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d.

The attention of those connected with the West India, is drawn to a meeting, called by all our leading West India merchants here, at the City of London Tavern, at one o'clock this day, to take into consideration the dreadful state of the Colonies. The Marquis of Clarendon, it is understood, will take the Chair.

Trade here is in a state of the utmost depression, and the distress prevailing is unprecedented. The Cholera continues, but not with any increase of virulence. There are now remaining in the metropolis 205 cases, and the new cases yesterday, was 58 and the deaths 30. In the other parts of Great Britain, 92 cases remain, and the new cases in yesterday's report was 42; the total cases in London, from the commencement, have been 2080, and the deaths 1001, in the country the cases are 7331 and 2429.

The Reform Bill will be read a second time in the Lords on Monday next, but great doubt appears to be entertained of its ultimate passing into a law. We have had some rumours of an approaching change in the Ministry; but there appears little foundation for this. The sapient Corporation of London presented yesterday a petition to the House of Commons, expressive of their approbation of the Orders in Council sent out to the West Indies. These blockheads, whose knowledge of the matter is about upon a par with the calves' heads, of which their morkle trade is made, have thus thought proper to put on record, one other instance of their stupid ignorance.

The accounts from Paris mention the appearance of the Cholera there, with a degree of virulence really alarming.—The number of persons attacked up to the afternoon of the 31, was 735, of whom 267 had died. It is also said to have appeared at Seves, Etampes, Calais, Tours, Geneva, and Berne—the greatest alarm prevailed. Considerable rioting had taken place, the military had been called out, and fired upon the people, wounding several and killing one.

The medical men of Paris appeared to be completely at a loss how to treat the disease. In the provinces various outrages continued to be committed.

The accounts from Holland and Belgium, still give but little hope of the termination of a tedious dispute between those States. The advices to-day state, that the Belgians had assumed an offensive attitude, and that they intended attacking the Citadel of Antwerp and Maestricht.

The advices from Italy mention several movements of the Austrian troops, who had completely hemmed up the French in Ancona, and were about to take possession of Civita Vecchia. The Neapolitan Government continued to exact most rigorous salutary precautions. Considerable damages had been done in various parts of Italy, by severe shocks of earthquake. At Reggio, every house had been damaged, the Church of St. Peter destroyed, and other injury done. Other towns had also suffered considerably, and great alarm prevailed.

A report was current at Paris, that the French and English Squadsrons attacked that of Russia in the Levant, in consequence of the Russian troops having joined Colocotroni, and attacked the French. We do not, however, place much faith in this.

In Ireland, matters are as bad as they well can be, and outrage and disorder ruled supreme. We have the declaration of the Emperor of Russia, in which he states he will not become a party to coercive measures being adopted against the King of Holland, but expresses generally his hope of a pacific conclusion to the differences.

It is understood here, that Earl Mulgrave will not depart for the Government of Jamaica, till he has given all the votes that may be wanted from him in favour of the Reform Bill.

We learn from Syria, that Ibrahim Paeha was still besieging St. Jean d'Acre, and that the Turkish fleet was about to leave the Dardanelles for the coast of Syria. Large reinforcements were being sent from Egypt, to reinforce the besieging army.

The accounts from China, by way of New York, affirm that the differences between the Company and the Government, had terminated, but no particulars are given.

From the Jamaica Royal Gazette, May 12. THE FRENCH COLONIES.

At a period when England seems to consider the colonies as mere subjects for political experiment, on which to try the extremity of exhaustion, it is tantalizing to behold the protecting kindness extended by the French Government to its plantations; a new constitution has been given to each, which, though inferior to our old and chartered rights, is much superior to the improvements of the Board of Council granted to Trinidad. The Moniteur of the 17th December, gives the admirable reasoning of M. de Rigny, the hero of Navarino, now Minister of the Marine, who, after pointing out the inefficiency and impolicy of the colonies having representatives in the Imperial Legislature, and describing the new regulations and establishment, thus closes his speech:—"Colonies are not mere chapels of ease to France; they are members of the social body—they are distinct, but integral parts of the kingdom.

For a long time our colonies have been considered as instruments of public power and wealth—as establishments of industry, and as important steps to commerce—as advanced posts, fitted to extend the chain of connexion between France and the rest of the world."

THE REVENUE.

The accounts of the Revenue are represented by the Courier as most discouraging. The deficiency will be of no small amount, and is attributed to the long discussions of the Reform Bill, and the Commercial restrictions imposed in consequence of the Cholera.

The Commissioners for the redemption of the National Debt, have met, and have ascertained that up to the 15th inst. there was no surplus Revenue for the redemption of any further portion of the debt. This fact the Commissioners will announce, and they will, at the same time, state officially the amount of the deficiency for

the last year to be £700,000, which is already shown through other channels.

Reports from Antwerp, state that the King of Belgium was increasing his military force. His War Minister had resigned in disgust, in consequence of the cutting down of his pay.

We have heard from so many quarters that the Bishopric of Calcutta has been offered to the Rev. Daniel Wilson, Vicar of Islington, that although for some time incredulous, we can no longer doubt the fact. The proposition, we need scarcely add, was made through the influence and influence of the Right Hon. Charles Grant. The Rev. Gentleman has refused the offer, on the score of physical infirmities.—Courier.

London, March 19. City 1 o'clock.—Consols are still quoted at 83 1/4; Exchequer Bills 8 9 premium; and India bonds 2 1/2 discount.

In the Foreign Market, Russian Stock is at 97 to 100; Spanish 18 1/4; Chilean 16 1/2; Dutch 49 1/2; Mexican 31 to 31 1/2; Greek 28 1/2; and Portuguese 40 1/2.

Half past one.—Consols remain at 83 1/4.

It is needless for us to repeat a truth already impressed upon the minds of the great bulk of our readers,—namely, that until the means of carrying through the house of Lords all those provisions of the Bill which are regarded by the country as essential to any system of solid improvement in the representation,—until such means shall be in visible existence, at the disposal of His Majesty's Ministers, and ready for immediate use,—no rest or satisfaction can be enjoyed by the friends of reform.

Almost every body, since Monday evening, has asked himself, "whether reform stands in a better or worse position than before?"

Appearances, we are bound to say, present no more favourable prospects, so far as the combinations of the party in the House of Lords are concerned.—Times, 28th.

Public attention in the city continues to be much occupied with the Belgian treaty, the ratification of which by the three powers which have not yet signed it, is fixed, for to-morrow, being on their part the 2d postponement of the question. The statements current on the subject are as much at variance with each other as yesterday, but the belief seems to have gained strength that the ratification by Russia, at all events, will be further postponed. At the same time it is affirmed, that Austria and Prussia are not to be influenced by this determination of their ally, and that the ratification of the treaty, therefore, by those powers, will take place to-morrow.—16. 30.

From the Messenger des Chambres of March 17.

The passions excited by the Dutch Government among its subjects against the Belgians and the French have just occasioned a most unfortunate event, and one which may have serious consequences. We allude to an act of public violence committed at Rotterdam against the Consul of France, who was torn from his carriage and threatened with being flung into the water.

The following account of the fact is given in the independent of Brussels. "M. Laurence, Consul of His Majesty the King of the French, at Rotterdam, escaped a few days ago, becoming the victim of popular hatred. M. Laurence, accompanied by his wife, was passing one of the streets of the city in his carriage when upon reaching a bridge near the harbour, his carriage was stopped by several individuals, two of whom, well dressed and speaking the French, uttered a thousand imprecations against France and its government, and threatened to throw the Consul into the water. Upon the enquiry of M. Laurence, whether they knew to whom they were speaking, they replied, 'Yes we know you perfectly. You are the Envoy of the Republicans, of Jacobins of Paris. We have no wish for you. To the water! To the water! The Envoy of the King of Jacobins!'

"They then seized M. Laurence, dragged him from his carriage, and were about to throw him into the water, but for the cries of his wife, which attracted other more humane inhabitants, who put the assassins to flight.

M. Laurence on reaching his house, hastened to address a detailed report of this occurrence to the French Ambassador at the Hague. The Dutch Government did all in its power to hush up the affair and keep it a secret.

From the London Courier, of March 19. PORTUGAL.

Letters from Lisbon, of the 30th ult., state that, after the arrival of the Sandwich packet, on the 29th of February, with London newspapers of the 22d, additional exertions were made to despatch the reinforcement of troops to Madeira, and that a corvette, a brig of war, four store ships, and five small schooners, had that morning put to sea, having on board from one thousand to twelve hundred troops, in the hope of reaching Madeira before the arrival there of Don Pedro.

These troops comprise two regiments, selected for their loyalty to Don Miguel; but their conduct, on leaving the shore, was such as to make it very doubtful whether loyalty could be depended on, if they found the standard of Donna Maria flying on their arrival at Madeira.

Lisbon was in a state of great excitement, and many of Don Pedro's manifestoes and Proclamations had not only been circulated but actually posted on the Churches and Church doors, and even close the gates of the arsenal.

No proceedings had been instituted for enforcing the loan, although scarcely one half had been collected; but they were daily expected to take place; more especially against Baron Quintella. Political arrests were occurring daily.

Don Miguel, in the midst of all this, had gone up the river to a Palace about twenty miles from Lisbon, on a shooting excursion.

The Constitutionalists were highly delighted at the intelligence contained in the Courier of the 22d of February, that the English and French governments had interposed to prevent Spain from interfering in the affairs of

Marine List.

PORT OF NASSAU, N. P.

Table with columns for ship names, arrival dates, and destinations. Includes entries for Sloop Feronia, Sloop Hotspur, Am. sloop Signal, Sch. Maria, Mail Boat Favourite, Am. sloop Countersign, and Sch. Pomona.

THE BLACKSMITH'S SHOP

Parliament-street, opposite the corner of the Work-house Wall, is now in operation; where every kind of Blacksmith's work will be executed in a workmanlike manner, and with all possible dispatch. The subscriber intending to superintend this business himself, will be thankful for all work in this line, which shall be done on reasonable terms.

THOMAS NUTTAL.

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 2d.

FINAL NOTICE.

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

E. M. SOLOMON, Executrix.

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 desiring 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.

ANTIQUÉ, 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.

That she meant to have done so, there can be no doubt, as the troops were on the frontiers.

Letters received in London, on the 19th, at twelve o'clock, from Lisbon, give a different version from that of the object of Don Miguel's visit to the interior, and had gone to one of his country seats nearer to Spain, than an encampment. The letters received were written on both sides, under the influence of strong party feelings, and declaring that the greatest antipathy prevailed between Don Miguel, and others asserting the rights of the King, and others asserting the rights of Don Miguel, the officers left the line, and refused to be the consequence of which was, that their commissions were taken from them.

The Lisbon Gazette contains a letter, written, it states, by Don Pedro, which gives an account of the troops of Don Pedro in that island amounting only to five thousand men, half of whom were conscripts, compelled to the service and retained in it by martial law. So far, we understand, (says the Courier) from this being the case, his Majesty's troops amount to upwards of eight thousand picked men, and of those the majority are volunteers.

Don Pedro has arrived at Terceira for the purpose, as he has previously stated, of being formally declared King. He was received with the greatest enthusiasm.

GREECE.

Letters from Greece state that the Opposition positively refused the nomination of Prince Otto as King of Greece, and that nothing but foreign interference can force him to accept the country. Under this King of fifteen years old, Greece would, they maintain, be governed by Russia, and a province of the Czar, even if protected by a constitution, which is so easy for Sovereigns to violate or evade. The two thirds of the Peloponnesus, says that the latter, are waiting until the Roumeliot Chiefs had secured the Isthmus of Corinth to join the 5000 men placed at their command.—When this junction has taken place, they will put down the remains of the faction which governed them for three years. The troops of Colonel Mavrocordato are daily more unwilling to follow him. A number of soldiers have deserted his camp near Nigita, and the Peloponnesus refuse to proceed thither.

SPAIN.

The King of Spain has pardoned the greater portion of officers who were sentenced to be transported into Africa, for having taken part in the conspiracy of 1827, and some of them have already arrived in Catalonia. They are all allowed half pay, but have certain towns assigned to them for their residence, which they cannot leave without special permission.

War with the Natives, at Africa.—By letters from the west of Africa to the end of January, we learn that the warfare in the river Gambia with the Barra tribe, is ended, the King having agreed to the terms demanded, after an engagement in which he himself was wounded, and 13 men killed, and 40 or 50 wounded. The barrier was fought by a detachment of the African corps, from Sierra Leone, joined to the officers, seamen and marines of the Plumper gun brig, the only English vessel on the coast at the time, of whom one man (a seaman) was wounded. The blacks mustered 1800 fighting men, strongly entrenched in a stockaded town, a few miles from the mouth of the river, in which they were attacked by the British on the 22d December.

Life is short; the poor pittance of seventy years is not worth being a villain for. What matters it if your neighbour has interred in a splendid tomb? Sleep you with innocence. Look behind you through the track of time, and see how many fathers journeyed on, until wearied with joys and sorrows; they sunk from the walks of man.—Must leave them where they fell; and you are to go a little further where you will find eternal rest. What you have to encounter between the cradle and the grave, be not dismayed. The universe is in endless flux, every moment is but with innumerable events, which come not in slow succession, but bursting forcibly on a revolving and unknown cause, fly over this orb in diversified influence.—Blair.

MARRIED.

On the 28th inst., at Harbour Island, by William Smith, Esq., J. P. Mr. Benjamin Roberts, to Miss Mary Ranger, both of that place.

DIED.

On Monday last, in St. Matthew's Parish, Mrs. Charlotte Bennett, wife of Mr. Henry Demeritt, Jr.

At Glasgow, on the 30th March last, John Hinshaw, Esq., 70 years a respectable merchant in this place.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Every person about to leave these Islands, after being residing therein for the space of THIRTY DAYS, must deposit with 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.

25th February, Elizabeth Sullivan; 26th, Esther Robinson; 18th April, Margaret Chubbass; 21st, W. I. Alexander; 20th May, Sarah Bouldin; 11th, Geo. S. Roy; 17th, Samuel Johnson; 20th, John Alhlay.

BY HENRY GREENSLADE & CO.

To-morrow, Thursday, the 31st instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. At the Stores of John Storr, Esquire, Will be sold

Part of the Cargo of the brig Charles, Captain Steenson, from Marseilles, bound to the Havana, and wrecked at St. Domingo Key, which was brought to this port by sundry wrecking vessels; consisting of Claret, in casks, Do. Muscat, in casks, Champagne, in baskets, Glass, in cases, Baskets, in nests, Earthenware Pans, Shot, in bags, Tables, Chairs, An Organ, Marble Slabs, 1 Chain Cable, 90 fathoms, Sails, Rigging, Spars, Boat, &c.

May 30th.

BY HENRY GREENSLADE & CO.

On Friday next, the 1st June, at the Vendue House, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Will be sold

Superfine Flour, Corn Meal, Clear Pork, Corn, Ham, Smoked Beef, Candles, Butter, Lard, Chairs, Buckets, Lumber and Shingles. Terms—CASH, before delivery. May 30th.

BY HENRY ADDERLEY.

On Monday, the 15th June, at the Vendue House, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Will be sold

That valuable and well known plantation, called Cocoon 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, 134 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.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for sale, by private bargain, 6 lbs. choice Madeira Wine, 40 dozen do. do. do. 60 dozen do. Tenerife do. 1 trunk Gentlemen's Shoes, 2 blue Dinner Sets. HENRY GREENSLADE & CO. December 24th.

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.

