

(Continued from the first page.)

and calling out—"We will have no Peel!" "Ye will have the bill, the whole bill;" and "Grey for ever."

Lord Althorp—My noble friend has stated that he is utterly ignorant, and cannot imagine what the advice was which ministers gave the King, and yet during the whole course of his speech it was evident that he, as well as every other member of this house, perfectly and entirely understood the statement I made last night.

Mr. Hume said the Hon. member for Thetford seemed to think nothing of the people. When he heard that gentleman say that three-fourths of the intelligence and wealth of the country was against the bill, he considered it the greatest libel that ever was pronounced on the people of England.

Lord Morpeth and Mr. Robinson supported the motion. Lord Sandon rose, but spoke in so low a tone as to be almost inaudible. We understood him to say that it was a matter, in his opinion, of the utmost importance that this question should be set at rest.

It was necessary to assure His Majesty of the continued feeling in favour of reform which prevailed in that house. The ministry must have known long ago that they would be placed in the situation in which they now stood, if they intended to carry the bill unopposed and unimpeded in any way.

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He believed the great and vital interests of the country depended on a speedy settlement of this question. If the minister had been content with what they might have carried, the public, in the course of one week, would have swallowed the affront which ministers might have had to brook, from not being able to carry the great measure entire.

Sir Robert Peel dissented from the motion, for he did not participate in the confidence it expressed in ministers. He retained the opinion which he had expressed with respect to the measure; he retained their unaltered, notwithstanding the language of hon. gentlemen, notwithstanding the hon. gent's proposition behind him (Mr. Hume) to withdraw the vote of supply to the crown, and to vest the money in commissioners.

Mr. O'Connell said that the speech of the right hon. gentleman did not seem suited to the present occasion. This was not a mere party question, how offices were to be distributed, and colonial securities to be disposed of; the question was vital to the liberties of England; it was between slavery and freedom, liberty and despotism—the despotism of a sordid oligarchy.

Mr. Macaulay said if ever there was a question in which there was at one stake all the dearest interests of the community, it was the present question. With great cause for great pain and anxiety he saw also ample cause for joy. Kings had been mistaken before now, and Houses of Lords had been mistaken, and what had happened once might happen again.

mons he would say, "be firm." [Cheers.] By their vote of that night he called upon them to save the monarchy—to save the peerage, even against themselves.

Sir Charles Wetherell said, on former occasions they had been obliged to fight with a living ministry, but it was a dead one. The resolutions upon which the shadow of the House had perfect confidence in the ministry, but against that he must protest.

For the Motion.....288 Against it.....208

Majority in favour of Lord Ebrington's Motion..... 80

The Division was announced at a quarter after Two o'clock.

Lord Ebrington then proposed that the address be presented to His Majesty by such members as were of His Majesty's most hon. privy council, and the house adjourned.

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.

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

SCRIPT, 2 sizes, Double Small Pica and Great Primer. Besides Music, Back Slope, Ornamented Letters and Lottery Figures, Piece Fractions, Superiors, Astronomical and other Signs, Space Rules, Brass Rules, Ornamented Dashes, Long Braces, more than 200 kinds of Flowers, and 1000 Cuts and Ornaments for School Books, Newspapers, and Scientific works.

Orders for any of these, and also for Presses, Cases, 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 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.

NOTICE. THE SUBSCRIBER being about to leave the Island, requests an immediate settlement of all accounts due him, or they will be put in suit, indiscriminately. W. H. FULFORD. June 15th.

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

FOUND—A Gold Watch Key. The owner can have the same, by applying at this office, and retaining the finder. June 30th.

GEORGE BIGGS, Editor.

SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1832.

VOL. I—No. CII.

THE BAHAMA ARGUS.

PUBLISHED SEMI-WEEKLY IN NASSAU, N. P.

Eight Dollars per annum—In advance.



POETRY.

TO A BELLE.

All that thou art, I thrillingly And sensibly do feel; For my eye doth see, and my ear doth hear, And my heart believes it true; And I wait, as would a worshipper, The giving of thy glance.

Thy beauty is as denied As the beauty of a star, And thy heart beats just as equally, What'er thy praises are; And so long without a parallel Thy loveliness hath shone, That, followed like the idol moon, Thou mov'st as calmly on.

Thy worth I, for myself, have seen—I know that thou art real: I feel to a woman's gentleness, And thus own spirit's weal; Thy thoughts are deeper than a dream, And holier, than gay; And thy mind is a harp of gentle strings, Where angel fingers play.

I know all this—I feel all this—And my heart believes it true; And my fancy hath often borne me on, As a lover's fancies do; And I have a heart that is strong and deep, And would love with his human all, And it waits for a letter that's sweet to wear, And would bound to a silken thrall.

But it loves not thee—it would sooner bind Its thoughts to the open sky; It would worship as soon a familiar star, That is bright to every eye. 'Twere to love the wind that is sweet to all: 'Twere to hope for all the light in Heaven, To hope for the love of thee.

But wert thou lovely—yet less as now; Rich but in thine own mind of thyself; Humble—in all but the queenly brow; And to thine own glory bind; Were the world to prove but a faithless thing, And worshippers leave thy shrine— My love were, then, but a gift for thee, And my strong deep heart were thine.

From Blackwood's Magazine of November. THE COLONIAL EMPIRE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

LETTER FROM JAMES MACQUEEN, ESQ. TO EARL GREY, FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY, &c. &c.

(Continued from the Argus of the 30th June.) She was treated so well, not like a servant, that she had a regular breakfast and dinner out of the house, independent of her allowance of 9 bits, 6s. 9d. per week.

5th April, Dr. Misgavne gives similar, testimony, and on the same date, Mr. Nicholson, writes—"I occasionally (1826 to 1828) attended Molly. She then complained of symptoms which, if real, could only be ascribed to chronic rheumatism, but I had some doubts of their reality. She occupied a comfortable and well ventilated room, and was furnished with a suitable diet, as prescribed by me. She was always of a very sullen disposition. I can conscientiously affirm that no master can be more humane than Mr. and Mrs. Wood in their treatment of their slaves generally, but the conduct of Mrs. Wood towards Molly partook more of the familiarity and kindness of an alliance by blood than of bondage."

5th April, Dr. Weston thus writes:—"During the time I had the medical care of your slaves, every degree of kindness, care, and attention, was always manifested by Mrs. Wood and yourself, and nothing left undone in any way which could contribute to their general comfort. They were always comfortably lodged, clothed, and well fed; and whenever any of them were sick, no individuals from any quarter of the world could possibly have evinced more tender feelings towards them than Mrs. Wood and yourself. Indeed, such was Mrs. Wood's anxiety and solicitude in particular about the woman Molly, [whom you took with you to England,] that whenever she was ill, my visits to her were if any thing more frequent than to most of your other slaves: being aware that it afforded Mrs. Wood considerable satisfaction and relief to her mind, as it appeared to me that Molly was in the character of a confidential servant," &c. "Your generous and kind conduct towards your

quarrelling with a fellow-servant, and being insolent to Mrs. Wood on her desiring her to be quiet. Any thing that Molly asked for that would contribute to her comfort, was given her by her master and mistress. Her character was very bad. For one act, which is too base to be related, she was taken before a magistrate and excluded the Moravian Chapel."—Grace White, another respectable female says,—"I was obliged to quit, Mr. Wood's service, in consequence of Molly's violence and scandalous language towards me. She threatened to kill me more than once or twice. Molly had abundance of clothes—could dress like a lady; indeed, more like the mistress than the servant. On some occasions she would be seen in silks. Mrs. Wood was very kind to Molly's husband, Mr. James."—Mr. Blizard, twelve years a clerk in Mr. Wood's employ, speaks strongly of the kind treatment which their servants, and Molly in particular, received from Mr. and Mrs. Wood. "They were treated," says he, "with kindness. Never did I hear them murmur at their treatment. I really do not think it possible that any negro rooms in the country, nay, in the island, can be more comfortable than yours." Mr. Moore, brother-in-law to Phillips, and five other clerks who had been employed by Mr. Wood, add similar testimony. Mr. Moore says,—"You never, to my knowledge or belief, punished any of your slaves in any other manner than by stopping the extra quarter dollar a-week allowed them, and seldom have you done even that."

On the 7th April, 1831, the Rev. Mr. Holberton writes Mr. Wood thus,—"I am concerned to hear that your character as a kind master should be called in question in England. From all that I have conversed with you on the treatment of slaves, as well as from all I have invariably heard of you, I have never formed of you any other opinion than that of being benevolent and liberal, and if my testimony in your behalf will be of any avail, I am sure you are fairly entitled to it." Of the same date, Mr. Garland, a member of the Assembly, writes,—"I have had the pleasure of knowing you for upwards of twenty years. In my estimation, and that of the community at large, no man's character can stand higher for humanity to your dependants—brightness of conduct as a merchant—and, in the bosom of your family, a kind, affectionate husband, and exemplary parent. I deem this tribute necessary, understanding that a Mr. Phillips, to whom you acted kindly here, has attempted to corroborate the reports. However, the testimony of such a man has no weight here, and certainly ought not to have elsewhere," &c.—The following medical gentlemen come still closer to the point. Dr. Coull writes to myself thus,—"The pamphlet that I sent you, published by a Mr. Pringle, and entitled the Life of Mary, Princess of Wales, a West India slave, is nothing but a combination of falsehoods, particularly respecting her treatment by her owners, Mr. and Mrs. Wood. Their family was under my medical care for many years, and I confidently assert, that the account she gives of neglect and inattention during her illness, is a complete violation of truth. So far from there being any want of care, I considered the attention paid to her, particularly by Mrs. Wood, such as to prove that she was a particular favourite," &c.—Dr. Chapman, who had been intimate in Mr. Wood's family for four years, under date 5th April, writes Mr. Wood thus,—"I have frequently attended Molly in my medical capacity during illness, and never heard her complain of unkind treatment from her master or mistress. On the contrary, I know she received every attention to her personal comforts, &c., which the ever active benevolence of both master and mistress could bestow. She was always fed from Mr. Wood's own table. The conduct of Mrs. Wood, to the slaves about her, is more that of a parent than a mistress. Ever attentive to their wants, her benevolence and liberal charity to the poor of all classes ought never to be forgotten by the inhabitants of Antigua."

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slaves has always been highly conspicuous, and therefore to say more on the subject would be superfluous. I feel a source of regret that you should be plagued in any way about Miss Molly, whose ingratitude towards Mrs. Wood and yourself must never be forgotten. She will meet her reward elsewhere."

To add more in defence of Mr. and Mrs. Wood, and of the colonial character in general, attempted to be delayed through their moral degradation, or to expose in stronger characters than has been done, the reckless falsehoods which Mr. Pringle has chosen to bring forth, would be an insult to the understanding of your Lordship, and the good sense of the public. Pringle may conceive himself to rest beyond the reach of human laws, but let him rise assured that there is a tribunal, superior to human tribunals, where the intentions of the heart and the works of the hand, in the guilty labour of bearing "false witness against your neighbour," will be impartially tried, and terribly punished.

Pringle, with a sneer, asks Mr. Wood, why, if Mary was a dissolute character, he retained her so long in his family? The reply in kind, is, did no family in Great Britain ever retain a dissolute female for years, before the real character of such female was ascertained? Mrs. Pringle has been brought forward on this occasion, which would show that Pringle had some secret misgivings of the figure, without this legal British backing, he might cut in the eyes of the public, when, after secret closings and labours with Mary, (in London maid-servants are not removed from the washing-tub to the parlour without an object,) he stood forward publicly as her knight-errant. The delicacy also "of the females" of Mr. Pringle's family, is not to be enlanced by the deterioration of the character, (this is the object he has in view) of the white females in the West Indies. Pringle's labours afford a criterion to determine that the delicacy and modesty "of the females of his family" cannot be of the most exalted character. His continued labour by night and by day in the study, in the parlour, and in the drawing-room, is to call for and to nestle amidst all kinds of colonial immorality and uncleanness—every falsehood and every lie that no total can be invented—every thing that is revolting, despicable, and low, in the vicissitudes of barbarism—and on every occasion to lay all these before the eyes, and impress them upon the minds, of the females of his family! This is his work, and truly such labours can neither tend to encourage nor to inculcate delicacy, modesty, or morality. Truth, my Lord, is the foundation of delicacy, modesty, and morality; and where it is departed from, these virtues must be departed from. The ignorance, moreover, in which Mr. and Mrs. Wood lived with regard to Mary's real character, no doubt arose from the fact that they did not, like Pringle and his associates, employ their time in poking their noses into every scene of black filth, debauchery, and uncleanness.

Filled in his object of obtaining proof from the Rev. Mr. Curtin of Mr. and Mrs. Wood's relentless cruelty, and Mary's unimpeachable veracity, Mr. Pringle has recourse to the testimony of his worthy fellow-labourer in this vineyard of iniquity, namely, Joseph Phillips. This man readily subscribes, "I can with safety declare that I see no reason to question the truth of a single fact stated by her," &c.

This anti-colonial fungus, who did not leave Antigua for building churches, has, in the language of Aldermanbury Street, (he has no correct language of his own,) been for some time past directing every species of abuse and reproach against me in this country. Joseph's ignorance and impudence have as incautiously as gratuitously thrown himself in my way; and for the sake of truth and justice, he shall at no distant day meet his deserts. In his capacity as second secretary to the deluding society entitled, "The Society for the Relief of Old Worn-out and Disessed Slaves," the Assembly of Antigua, in the name of the colony he had unjustly attacked and base-calamitated, thus speak of him in the Report of their

"In proof of Pringle's pre-disposition, I take the following scene from one of the Pringle papers, the Report of the Protector of Slaves for Berbice, published during the present year, by authority. One of five male negroes collected together, resolved, in face of a gang, to insult a white man. He did so by, to use the protector's phrase, "breaking wind" in his face. The delinquent being screened, the overseer slightly punished the fire. This kicked up a tempest in the colony; protector, magistrates, crown-lawyer, and governor, were all put in motion by this "wind." Passing the Atlantic, it reached England. Taylor and Co., in the Colonial Office, like vultures in quest of carrion,

"Scarcely the battle in the breeze." Pringle's directors nose it, and in the usual way get the concern stirred in the House of Commons. The Colonial Secretary, under secretary, and the clerks in the office, are all blown into motion; the filth laid upon the table of the House of Commons; the press of the House, and the money of the country, employed to print and circulate it, for the benefit of our legislators, and of this stratified country! The official gentlemen who can employ their time to read, to write about, and to circulate such revolting trash, are, more especially amidst the convulsions which threaten to shake Europe to its foundation, very unfit public servants to watch the unprincipled statements of Paris, or to match the clear-headed statesmen of Vienna, Petersburg, and Berlin, and consequently to watch over the interests of this country.

The following is a specimen of Joseph's orthography, taken from a letter addressed by him to Sir Patrick Ross:—"Having," "during," "opportunity," "interference," "which," "practised," "tyrannical," "liberality," "voluntary," "oblidge," "lay'd," &c.

Committee appointed to examine into his charges against the colony. Previously to dismissing his evidence, your committee cannot help remarking upon the character of this second secretary of the Society, which unfortunately ranks equally low with that of the former one, so much as to scarcely to have a worse in the whole community!

Time, space, and circumstances, compel me to quit this miserable tool of anti-colonial faction and rancour, and his bosom crony, Mr. Theobald; as also, to refrain from bringing before your Lordship and the public the exposure of the calumnies and falsehoods advanced against the colonies, by that ex-curate Dr. Thorpe, from Jamaica; the libel advanced against the Mauritius; and the hideous misrepresentations, and exaggerations, and falsehoods, advanced by the Anti-slavery Reporter against the Reverend Mr. Bridges of Jamaica, and various other similar calumnies and falsehoods; but they are all remembered, and will not be forgotten.

By tools like Mary Prince, and Joseph Phillips, Pringle, and the band of which Pringle is the tool and the organ, mislead and irritate this country, browbeat the Government, and trample upon, as they are permitted to trample upon, our most important transmarine possessions, the value and importance of which I am bound to shew to your Lordship and the public.

Sitting in London, and supported by the purses of credulous fools in this country, Pringle considers that he may innocent individual in our colonies, in security and at pleasure. He knows they live at a distance that they cannot immediately come in contact with him—he knows that to come to this country and to produce evidence to rebut in a court of law such infamous falsehoods as he advances, would, while all his expenses are defrayed out of the pockets of blockheads, cost the injured parties an expense that would ruin the most independent families; hence his impunity in the work of slander and mischief, and hence this country is inundated with, and disgraced by, the circulation over it of the basest libels and the bitterest falsehoods against truth and justice that were ever concocted, penned, and published. Mr. Wood owes it in justice to himself, however, to seek at the hands of the laws of his country redress for the cruel injuries which himself and his family have sustained. A jury of independent Englishmen, notwithstanding all the prejudices which have been artfully raised against the colonies, would give damages against his libeller; but with regard to the dastardly attack on the character of the wife of his bosom, there is but one way to seek compensation for this, and that is, to come and take Pringle by the neck, and with a good rattan or Mauritius ox whip, lash him through London, proclaiming as he goes that the chastisement is inflicted for the base calumnies and falsehoods directed against the character and the peace of the wife that he loves; and I feel confident that if he does so, not an arm, male or female, would be raised to stop or to oppose him.

(To be Continued.)

THE ARGUS.

SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1832.

We have continued* on the first page of this day's impression, a letter from James Macqueen, Esquire, of Glasgow, to Earl Grey, first Lord of the Treasury, entitled "the Colonial Empire of Great Britain." This able production has gained considerable credit, in England, for being a successful refutation of the slandering pamphlet entitled "Mary Prince;" who, it appears, was a slave purchased by a Mr. Wood in these Islands, about fifteen years since, and subsequently conveyed to the Island of Antigua, where she lived in that gentleman's family as a domestic servant—experiencing, as Mr. Macqueen has shewn by certificates, the kindest attention that could be rendered to humanity. About five years ago, Mr. Wood, a lady, and family, left Antigua for England, taking with them the slave Mary, as a domestic; whereupon, the "prowling Anti-Colonial fry in London," who are ever on the alert for subjects of this kind, surrounded her—prevailed upon her to live her owner—and, forthwith, was issued a pamphlet, detailing the most heart-rending sufferings, that ever a romance reader sighed over.

It is a melancholy feature in the present circumstances of the mother country, that when her wealth and prosperity are sinking, and when she is upon the verge of bankruptcy, countenance should be given to the machinations of a contemptible saintly faction; which has, for a number of years, waged an offensive war against the West Indians—destroyed their commercial prosperity—and rendered their Colonial property next to valueless. We say that the faction has been countenanced by the Government, because it is apparent, from the sway it exercises, in securing the appointments of men who are willing to lend a helping hand for the consummation of their object, viz.—the robbery, no matter by what means, of the Slave proprietor, of his guaranteed property. To bring the Colonists into disrepute in the mother country, is their first step; this having been effected, there remains they imagine, but one more object to be accomplished.

* The commencement was inserted in our paper of Saturday last.

BRIEF NARRATIVE OF LATE EVENTS.

The Reform Bill is virtually lost, the Grey Ministry have resigned, and the King is called, or is about to call, to his councils a Tory administration!

This is no longer news, for ill-tidings are swallowed; and, within one little week, the country has been converted from a state of tranquil confidence to one of most fearful alarm. The fierce passions of men are awakened; people think aloud; and the timid tremble lest twenty-four millions of subjects may be angered into opposition against the King and the little, contemptible faction with whom he has unwisely allied himself.

This state of things has been produced by the following events:—Parliament met, after the Easter recess, on Monday. On that evening, the Lords were to go into committee on the Reform Bill; but it was apprehended, that resistance to such a cause would be made by the Marquis of Salisbury, who had an instruction to the committee. To the surprise of every one not in the secret, no opposition was made, and the Peers went into committee. Earl Grey moved the postponement of the preamble; this, too, was acceded to; but, when he desired, in deference to the feelings of some Noble Lord, to pass schedule A without specifying the number of places to be disfranchised, Lord Lyndhurst rose, and, as an amendment, proposed, that schedules A and B be postponed until after the consideration of those schedules which enumerated the towns to be enfranchised. His argument was, that before disfranchising any place, they should see what number of members would be required for places to be enfranchised; but, throughout the whole of his speech, he did not conceal his utter dislike of the bill. The bait took. The "waverers," by consent, as is suspected, supported the amendment, some of them affecting to consider with great difference whether schedule A or B was first entered upon, while others were horror struck at the idea of the disfranchising being allowed to take precedence of the enfranchising clauses. The enemies of all reform and the would-be advocates of partial reform concurred: Earl Grey saw his danger, and firmly resisted a well-concerted scheme to strangle the bill or eject Ministers. The division was fatal to the cabinet. A majority of thirty-five was against them; but it was thought, that the immediate consequence would be an instant creation of Peers. This was the general impression.

On Tuesday a Cabinet Council was held: all the Ministers were present, and they remained in deliberation from eleven to four o'clock. On breaking up, Earl Grey and Lord Brougham repaired to His Majesty, at Windsor. What passed there is no longer a secret: they tendered, as the advice of his constitutional advisers, a creation of peers to an extent adequate to the carrying of the bill whole and entire; and they added, that if His Majesty declined to adopt that counsel, he would be graciously pleased to accept their resignation. They returned to town, and His Majesty took time to deliberate. The result was a message next morning, courteously, but astoundingly, stating that he was "graciously pleased" to accept their resignation. His Majesty, then it is said, sent for Earl Harrowby; but his lordship, either recollecting his solemn declaration on the second reading, pledging himself not to accept office, or fearful of challenging public opinion on equivocal conduct, declined the honour intended him, and the King was obliged to appeal next to one who has long been emancipated from any foolish qualms of conscience. The result of Lord Lyndhurst's interview was an experiment at the formation of a Tory Ministry.

On the evening of Wednesday, the resignation of Ministers was formally communicated to both Houses of Parliament; in the Lords by Earl Grey, and in the Commons by Lord Althorp. The Premier proposed the postponement of all affairs that could produce in the legislature a conflict of opinion. But Lord Carnarvon, foremost in every thing like bullying, contended, that the reform bill should be proceeded with on Monday. Earl Grey's reply to the noble Lord's untimely attack was dignified and becoming. In the Commons, Lord Althorp's communication was followed by a notice of a motion, on the part of Lord Ebrington, for the following evening. On Thursday, accordingly, the house was called over, and the motion was carried by a majority of 80 in a house of 498 members. Its purport was an address to the King, expressive of the opinion of the Commons. That opinion was tantamount to a declaration, that they would not tolerate any Ministry who would refuse to carry the reform bill in all its integrity. This mode of proceeding is the most solemn known to the constitution; it is seldom resorted to, and since the days of Charles I. the crown has never refused to attend to advice thus conveyed. Will William IV., the once popular and patriotic King, reject the models afforded by the House of Hanover, and adopt that of Charles I., whose obstinacy brought him to the block?

The announcement of Earl Grey's resignation filled the country with high resolves and excusable indignation. The moderate became determined, and the timid became firm. Those who had hitherto avoided politics at once enrolled themselves as reformers, and, as if by general assent, the same resolutions were adopted in London, Birmingham, Manchester, and Liverpool. From every place supplies, and there was at the same time a kind of tacit agreement to refuse the payment of taxes. In London Westminster assembled, and all the unions resolved and petitioned. At two hours' notice only, 130,000 met at St. James's, and every where the people have either sentiment abroad, and never before in the history of England were its inhabitants so determined and so unanimous. The result is in the hands of Providence. God, defend the right!—Liverpool Advertiser.

The Firebrand steamer, from Malta, brought overland despatches from Bombay. These had been conveyed to Suez by the H. E. I. C.'s steamer Hugh Lindsay, thence by land to Alexandria in 28 days, and from Alexandria to Malta in a sailing vessel, in 60 days. It appears to us that, to ensure the speedy transmission of intelligence from the government of India, the communication between Great Britain and our empire in the east should be improved by the establishment of a small steamer to run between Alexandria and Malin, thence by messengers across the desert of Egypt to Suez, from whence a steamer, as stated above, would reach Bombay in 28 days; by which route and means, dispatches might be conveyed to or from India in about fifty days, instead of five or six months, the time usually occupied in a voyage by the Cape of Good Hope. We feel interested in this subject, because if the above plan should be adopted, passengers to India would be induced to take this route in preference to a tedious sea voyage in which so much time is expended.—Falmouth Packet.

The following is a copy of the order regulating the Uniform to be worn in future by the officers of the Army.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, 20th March, 1832.

Description of the Uniform which, in pursuance of His Majesty's pleasure, is to be worn by the undermentioned Officers:

Master of the Fleet—The same as Commanders, but the coat to be single breasted at angles with the skirts. Buttons also the same as Commanders.

Masters—The same as Lieutenants, but the coat to be single breasted at angles with the skirts. Gold lace on coats and trousers of the same width as Lieutenants; and buttons, cocked hats, sword, and sword-knots also the same as Lieutenants.

Secretaries to Commanders-in-Chief—The same as Commanders, but the coat to be single breasted at angles with the skirts, with eight buttons on the front, of the Commander's pattern, to be placed two and two.

Secretaries to junior Flag Officers—The same uniform as Purasers, as described below, or the uniform of the rank which they may hold.

Physicians—The same as the Master of the Fleet, but with nine buttons on the front, to be placed three and three.

Surgeons—The same as Masters, but with nine buttons on the front, to be placed three and three.

Purasers—The same as Masters, but with eight buttons on the front, to be placed two and two.

Second Masters—The same as Masters, but without epaulettes, or gold lace on the trousers. The lace on the coats to be three quarters of an inch wide.

Assistant Surgeons—The same as Surgeons, but without epaulettes or gold lace on the trousers. The lace on the coats to be three quarters of an inch wide.

Captains' Clerks, and Clerks to Secretaries—The same as Purasers, but without epaulettes or gold lace on the trousers. The lace on the coats to be three quarters of an inch wide.

The Officers above described may wear the established short blue great coat as undress, with the buttons placed as herein directed; and Second Masters, Assistant-Surgeons, and Clerks, are to wear one row of gold twist on each cuff of such coats, instead of gold lace.

Articles of Uniform which have been made of different pattern from the foregoing may be worn till 1st April, 1833, but no longer.

By command of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. GEORGE ELLIOTT.

The branch of commerce in which most activity is at present manifested in London, is in the shipment of ammunition and warlike stores, for which the necessity of the case has procured a complete exemption from the operation of the quarantine laws. The powers for whom the demand has been chiefly created are, the Portuguese regency at Terceira, Miguel the usurper of Portugal, and the Pacha of Egypt. In the case of the rival Portuguese Princes, both of them, as many merchants on "change can testify, have evinced the command of resources, far greater, from what is known of their situation, than they would be supposed in possession of. Every payment on their account has been well secured, or promptly made at once.

Cholera.—This fatal disease, we are happy to say, is fast on the decrease in London and its neighbourhood, the report on Wednesday giving only five deaths. It has, however, reached Rickmansworth, in Herts; Ely, in Cambridgeshire; and Goole and Hull, in Yorkshire. At Ely, there have been 47 deaths, but in the other places only 25. The report for the week is:—In the country—cases 406, deaths 208. From the commencement—cases 8,144, deaths 2,834. In London—cases 207, deaths 47. From the commencement—cases 2,470, deaths 1,298.

In France, cholera rages to a frightful extent, sparing neither rich nor poor. The aggregate of deaths in Paris is about 300 per day. Great alarm prevails, and all who can find means withdraw themselves from the scene where the pestilence so fearfully carries forward the work of Death.—Falmouth Packet.

Court Anecdote.—We have heard the following anecdote related on good authority. It has been usual, at the commencement of a new reign, to vote the Queen the sum of £50,000, as an outfit. Her Majesty, though at the time in want of money, affected not to wish to burden the nation by asking for the usual outfit. Earl Grey, whom she expected to press the money upon her, but whose motto was economy, took her Majesty at her word, and, in the settlement of the civil list, the outfit-money was not voted. It is said, that the Queen was displeased at the conduct of the Minister, and that she ever afterwards longed for the return of the Tories to power.

The Firebrand steamer, from Malta, brought overland despatches from Bombay. These had been conveyed to Suez by the H. E. I. C.'s steamer Hugh Lindsay, thence by land to Alexandria in 28 days, and from Alexandria to Malta in a sailing vessel, in 60 days. It appears to us that, to ensure the speedy transmission of intelligence from the government of India, the communication between Great Britain and our empire in the east should be improved by the establishment of a small steamer to run between Alexandria and Malin, thence by messengers across the desert of Egypt to Suez, from whence a steamer, as stated above, would reach Bombay in 28 days; by which route and means, dispatches might be conveyed to or from India in about fifty days, instead of five or six months, the time usually occupied in a voyage by the Cape of Good Hope. We feel interested in this subject, because if the above plan should be adopted, passengers to India would be induced to take this route in preference to a tedious sea voyage in which so much time is expended.—Falmouth Packet.

A meeting of the friends of the London Hibernian Society was held in the National School, at Falmouth, on Thursday evening, the Rev. L. Mathias in the chair, when the business was opened by the Rev. E. Rimell in an appropriate and impressive speech. The cause of the institution was then advocated by the society's deputy, the Rev. W. Evanson, who stated that its object was to establish in Ireland a system of education founded on the Scriptures, unincumbered by the notes and comments of fathers and confessors, which served rather to perplex than to instruct; on that entire and unadulterated version of Holy Writ which one of His Majesty's Ministers had declared to be obnoxious to the interests of the Romish Church. The Rev. gent. stated that in no country of Europe did there exist two such oppositextremes as in Ireland: the extreme of misery and want, both temporal and spiritual, and on the other hand the extreme desire of bed, in a lively and animated manner, the deplorable wretchedness of that fine country, whose condition, he stated, could never be effectually ameliorated, while the darkness of ignorance and superstition, and that mental thralldom that seemed to form the only palladium of papal tyranny, brooded over that unhappy country, and which it was the object of this institution to dispel. He stated that the Hibernian and similar societies had effected a revolution in the habits and sentiments of the Irish mind unparalleled in Europe; that whereas in 1807 there were only 600 schools in that country, in 1827 there were 8000; and since that time the increase had been proportionally great. The Rev. gent. concluded by appealing to the sympathy of a British public to alleviate the destitute condition of the sister kingdom. As soon as he sat down, the Rev. O'Connor, Catholic clergyman of this place, very ably 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 FIFTY FIVE DAYS previous to his departure—after which, at any time during FORTY-FIVE DAYS, a Ticket may be obtained.

MARRIED, On Thursday evening, in Christ Church, by the Rev. William Hepworth, Sergeant George Taylor, of H. M. 2d West India Regiment, to Miss Mary Ann Slater Galagher.

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 FIFTY FIVE DAYS previous to his departure—after which, at any time during FORTY-FIVE DAYS, a Ticket may be obtained.

NAMES OF PERSONS ABOUT TO OBTAIN TICKETS FOR DEPARTURE. 23d February Elizabeth Sullivan 21st April W. I. Alexander 2d " Maria Johnson 11th " S. A. Bode

Marine List. PORT OF NASSAU, N. P. ARRIVED. 4th—Am. sloop Emma Augusta, Fullham, Norfolk Flour, &c. to H. GREENSLADE & Co.

EAST INDIES. Madras papers state that a commission, appointed by the Supreme Government, was about to proceed to Seringatam, for the purpose of making arrangements to relieve the Rajah of Mysore from the cares and fatigues of government. The lassie of the arrangement to be, an ample provision for the Rajah and his family, and no restraint to be imposed upon the place of residence he may select, or in the manner he may choose to spend his time. Great expectations appear to be entertained that the resources and revenues of Mysore will be greatly improved under the direct management of the Company.

NOTICE. THE SUBSCRIBER'S negro man SAM having absconded, he hereby forwards all persons harbouring or employing him. THOMAS W. J. NECKS. July 6th.

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.

FOUND—A Plated Gold Seal. The owner can have the finder. July 7th.

BLANK FORMS, of every description, may be procured at this Office. N. B.—Job Printing executed with neatness and dispatch, upon good paper, and on moderate terms. JOSEPH HALL, BENJAMIN THOMPSON, } Executors. July 4th.

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.

NOTICE. ALL persons having demands against the Estate of the late Robert W. Elliott, Esquire, deceased, are requested to pay their respective accounts, on or before the 20th September next, or they will be indiscriminately put in suit. ELIZA ELLIOTT, Executrix, HENRY ADDERLEY, Executor. July 4th.

NOTICE. ALL persons having demands against the Estate of Mr. Joseph Thompson, 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.

NOTICE. ALL persons having demands against the estate of William Visser Claxton, late of these Islands, master mariner, deceased, are requested to render the same, duly attested; and those indebted, are requested to make immediate payment, to B. C. CLAXTON, Executor. June 30.

On Monday next, the 9th instant, at the VENDUE HOUSE, At 10 O'clock, A. M. Will be sold Superfine Flour, in barrels, Mackerel, in ditto, Gunpowder, Hyson and Hyson-skin Tea, Irish Butter, Lard, Codfish, Smoked Herrings, Loaf Sugar, Soap, 1 lhd. Porter, 1 ditto Lamp Oil. AND—2 ditto Claret Wine. Terms—CASH, before delivery. At three Months' Credit. A young Negro Man, named WILLIAM, accused to the sea. At six Months' Credit. COLLIN, } Excellent Sailors. TONEY, } CHARLES, } A Labourer. The whole of the above Slaves will be sold without the least reserve; the purchasers to give security. July 7th.

On Monday next, the 9th instant, at the VENDUE HOUSE, At 10 O'clock, A. M. Will be sold Superfine Flour, in barrels, Rice and Corn, in bags, Sugar, in barrels and half barrels, Soap and Candles, in boxes, Irish Butter and Lard, in kegs, Dry Goods, &c. &c. AND—An excellent milch Cow and Calf, seasoned to the climate. ALSO—5 logs St. Domingo Mahogany, Anchors, &c. &c. Terms—CASH, on delivery. July 7th.

On Monday next, the 9th instant, at the VENDUE HOUSE, At 10 O'clock, A. M. Will be sold FOR CASH, Superfine Flour, in barrels, Rice, Corn, Lard, Hams, Dry Goods, &c. A new Bahama built Ship, about 14 tons burthen. AND—50 seroons Muscovado Sugar, 10 puncheons high proof Windward Island Rum. July 7th.

SALE OF PEWS, IN CHRIST CHURCH. NOTICE is hereby given, that the Pews in Christ Church, on Monday the 6th August next, at one o'clock. By order of the Vestry. DAVID SPENCE, Vestry Clerk. VESTRY ROOM, } 3d July, 1832. }

FINAL NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late Robert W. Elliott, Esquire, deceased, are requested to pay their respective accounts, on or before the 20th September next, or they will be indiscriminately put in suit. ELIZA ELLIOTT, Executrix, HENRY ADDERLEY, Executor. July 4th.

NOTICE. ALL persons having demands against the Estate of Mr. Joseph Thompson, 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.

NOTICE. ALL persons having demands against the estate of William Visser Claxton, late of these Islands, master mariner, deceased, are requested to render the same, duly attested; and those indebted, are requested to make immediate payment, to B. C. CLAXTON, Executor. June 30.

DEPLORABLE STATE OF HAYTI.

From the Jamaica Courant, June 6. As much has been said lately of the flourishing state of St. Domingo, and the beneficial effects of free labour we lay the following statement before the public...

EXTRACTS FROM THE CODE RURAL OF HAYTI.

- Art. 173. The Police Rural has for its object:— 1st. The repressing of vagabondage. 2d. The directing of assiduity in agricultural labour. 3d. The discipline of the labourer.

Art. 174. All persons who are not proprietors or renters of the land on which they are residing, or who shall not have made a contract to work with some proprietor or renter, shall be reputed vagabonds, and shall be arrested by the Rural Police of the section in which they may be found, and carried before the Justice of the peace of the district.

Art. 175. The Justice of the Peace, after interrogating and hearing the person brought before him, shall make known to him the articles of the law, which oblige him to employ himself in agricultural labour; and, after that communication, he shall remand him to prison, until he shall agree to labour, according to the provisions of the law.

Art. 176. The Justice of the Peace will allow the person arrested to make his own choice of the individual with whom he is to contract to labour.

Art. 177. If after eight days of detention, the prisoner shall not have agreed to go to field work, he shall be sent to the public work of the town or district where he shall be arrested, and therein he shall be employed until he shall consent to go to field labour.

Art. 178. If the prisoner be a child under age, the Justice of the Peace shall enquire into his parents, and send him to them to follow their condition of life.

Art. 179. After the expiration of three months from the publication of this Code, compulsion shall be used against all delinquents.

Art. 180. Every person attached to the country as a cultivator, who shall, on a working day and during hours of labour, be found unemployed, or lounging on the public roads shall be considered idle and shall be arrested, and taken before the Justice of the Peace, who shall commit him to prison for twenty-four hours, for the first offence, and shall send him to labour on the public works for a repetition of the offence.

Art. 181. To provide against vagabondage under pretence of being a soldier.

Art. 182. Officers of the Rural Police shall take care that in their respective sections no person shall live in idleness; for this purpose they have authority to oblige such persons as are not actually employed in labour to render account of their occupations; and such persons as cannot prove that they are absolute labourers, or keepers of cattle pens, shall be considered as without visible means of procuring their livelihood, and shall be arrested as vagabonds, and treated accordingly.

Art. 183. Field labour shall commence on Monday morning, and shall never cease until Friday evening (legal holidays excepted); and, in extraordinary cases where the interest of cultivator as well as proprietor appears to require it, work shall be continued until Saturday evening.

Art. 184. On working days, the ordinary field labour shall commence at day dawn, to continue until mid-day, with the interval of half an hour for breakfast, which shall

Table with 2 columns: 1869 and 1830. Rows include Sugar, Muscovado, Coffee, and Cotton.

so that it appears, that in 1789, St. Domingo exported 62,985 tons of Sugar, while, in 1826, she only exported 15 tons! In 1789, she exported more than twice the Coffee, and nearly twelve times the quantity of Cotton than she exported in 1826. These facts speak for themselves.

be taken on the spot where the work is carrying on; after mid-day, the field labour shall commence at two o'clock, and continue until sunset.

Art. 185. Pregnant females shall be employed on light work only, and after the fourth month of pregnancy, they shall not be obliged to do any work in the field.

Art. 186. Four months after delivery, they shall be obliged to resume their labour in the field, but they shall not turn out to work until one hour after sunrise; they shall continue to work until 11 o'clock, and from 2 o'clock until one hour before sunset.

Art. 187. No cultivator, dwelling on a property in the country, shall absent himself from the labour assigned him, without the permission of the overseer, in the absence of the proprietor or farmer, and no one shall give that permission unless the case be urgent.

Art. 189. Every act of disobedience or insult on the part of a workman, commanded to do any work to which he is subjected shall be punished by imprisonment, according to the exigency of the case, upon the decision of the Justice of the Peace of the district.

Art. 190. Saturdays, Sundays, and Holidays, being at the entire disposal of the labourers, they shall not be permitted, on working days, to leave their work, to indulge in dancing or feasting, neither by day nor by night. Delinquents shall be subject to imprisonment for three days, for the first offence; for six days, for the repetition of the offence.

The remaining articles of the Code to 194, are touching the making of Roads, and keeping them in repair.

Art. 194. From the Roll of settlements and habitations, ordered by article 132, the number of labourers, necessary for any particular work on the roads, shall be taken, in proportion to the population of that district, able to work, and every one in town shall assist in the work.

Art. 196. Every labourer, ordered to work on the roads, who shall absent himself from that work, shall pay a fine of six dollars a week, or suffer imprisonment for one week which fine or imprisonment shall not exempt him from working the week following.

Art. 201. No person, for private considerations, shall abstract from the public works, those sent to labour therein, under a fine of fifty dollars, for every labourer thus abstracted, if it be but for one day. Every morning the overseer of the work of the day, shall call over a list of the labourers, to ascertain their presence.

Art. 202. Labourers on the public works, shall present themselves early on Monday morning, and shall not absent themselves unless the work be finished, until Friday evening.

Given in the Chamber of the Commons, at Port-au-Prince, the 21st April, 1826.—23d year of Independence. MUZAINÉ, President.

Passed the Senate, the 4th of May, 1826. P. ROUAÑEZ, President.

Signed, the 26th May, 1826. BOYER, B. INGINAC.

By order, B. INGINAC.

From the Jamaica Chronicle. COLONIAL. GRENADA.

Judge Bent, who had been suspended from his office as Chief Justice, had been restored by His Majesty in Council. Although directed to be reinstated, the despatch to Major General Campbell requires that "he should abstain from acting in his judicial office, or in any other public character."

The Hon. John Sanderson, Barrister at Law, had arrived at Grenada on the 9th May, and having been appointed Chief Justice of this colony, was sworn into office before the Governor in Council on the 12th.

St. KITTS. Twenty four cases of Cholera, it was reported, had occurred, but not one of them had proved fatal—it was of a very mild character. The Treasury of this colony was so miserably impoverished that it could not meet the demands even for the repairs of Government House, much less pay a salary to the Governor. The Assembly had consented to pass a Tax Bill, for the discharge of the existing debt of the colony, but still adhere to the determination of incurring no new burthen, and have refused a proposition to raise a salary for General Nicolay, now Sir William Nicolay, K. C. B.

TRINIDAD. The following unpleasant intelligence is extracted from the Port of Spain Gazette of the 26th May:— "Insurrection.—We yesterday received the distressing intelligence that the negroes of the Plain Palais Estate, in the Quarter of Point a Pierre had struck work under the pretence of claiming three days in the week, and when the magistrate of the district appeared to investigate the affair, the whole gang seized their cutlasses (having previously hold of their hoes) and threatened to take his life—this threat was accompanied by the most diabolical impetation from both the male and female slaves, when it became necessary to send for a detachment of the 19th Regiment—on whose appearances, upwards of 60 of these deluded beings marched off to the woods, first destroying all the growing provisions, which they wantonly tore up by the roots. This spirit of dreadful insubordination has been long known to exist; and notwithstanding the former burnings of estates and the outrages of the different gangs in the two Quarters of North and South Naparima, the offenders have as yet remained unpunished.

This affair has however led to a hasty assemblage of His Majesty's Council, for the purpose of sending forth the Order for the punishment of offending slaves, which was prepared in compliance with the orders of the Secretary of State, but held back from motives which we are not disposed now to make public. The alarming intelligence of this insurrectionary movement has been the cause of His Excellency, accompanied by the Protector and Sub-Protector of slaves, embarking for San Fernando; and we are informed that on his return (if he finds good cause for so doing) he may positively publish the Proclamation as directed by Lord Goderich's Despatch of the 15th March.

That the destruction of the provision grounds was caused by the Order in Council, directing the slaves to get twenty-one pints of flour per week, we think highly probable; but, taking the whole affair into consideration, we would ask any unprejudiced person, what conclusion are we to come to as regards the proceeding of the Government!

In alluding to the effects of the Order in Council, the Editor observes, "To our knowledge, a slave upon a certain Estate in Naparima, advised the whole gang to demand the Order in Council," because (as the fellow said) "it da gie them idleness plenty, and when they da go die of hunger (from the nonsensical regulation made by it with regard to the provisions), Massa buy em salt fish enough, da fear to lose they"—and this logic convinced them. Upon that same Estate, since the promulgation of the Order in Council 800 days slave labour has been the estimated time lost to the proprietor by its effects upon a gang, formerly the best disposed in the Island."

His Honour Jeffery Hart Bent, Esq., late Chief Justice of Grenada, who is to be appointed Second Puisne Judge under the judicial regulations about to be established in this Colony, arrived here on the 24th May.

The legislature of New York, which has just closed its annual session, incorporated eighteen Rail-road companies; one of which has a capital of \$6,000,000, another of \$2,000,000. Six banks, eight insurance companies, and two cities (Buffalo and Utica,) were also incorporated.

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 will 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 Acaste.

SHADED, 13 sizes, Ten-line Pica to Long Primer.

ITALIAN, 7 sizes, Seven-line Pica to Long Primer.

ANTIQUE, 17 sizes, Ten-line Pica to Nonpareil.

BLACK, 12 sizes, Four-line Pica to Minion.

OPEN BLACK, 5 sizes, Four-line Pica to Great Primer.

SCRIPT, 2 sizes, Double Small Pica and Great Primer.

Besides Music, Back Slope, Ornamented Letters and Lottery Figures, Piece Fractions, Superiors, Astronomical and other Signs, Space Rules, Brass Rules, Ornamented Dashes, Long Braces, more than 200 kinds of Flowers, and 1000 Cuts and Ornaments for School Books, Newspapers, and Scientific works.

Orders for any of these, and also for Presses, Cases, 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.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER being about to leave the Island, requests an immediate settlement of all accounts due him, or they will be put in suit, indiscriminately. W. H. FULFORD.

June 15th.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for sale, by private bar gain.

6 hhd. choice Madeira Wine, 40 dozen do. do. do. 60 dozen do. Teneriffe do. 1 trunk Gentlemen's Shoes, 2 blue Dinner Sets.

HENRY GREENSLADE & CO. December 24th.

FOUND—A Gold Watch Key. The owner can have the same, by applying at this office, and rewarding the finder. June 30th.

GEORGE BIGGS, Editor.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1832.

VOL. I—No. CIII.

THE BAHAMA ARGUS.

PUBLISHED SEMI-WEEKLY IN NASSAU, N. P.

Eight Dollars per annum—In advance.



POETRY.

THE WORLD TO COME.

If all our hopes and all our fears Were prisoned in life's narrow bound; If, travellers through this vale of tears, We saw no better world beyond; O who could check the rising sigh, What earthly thing could pleasure give? O who would venture there to die— O who could then endure to live?

Were life a dark and desert moor, Where mists and clouds eternal spread Their gloomy veil behind, before, And tempests thunder overhead; Where not a sunbeam breaks the gloom, And not a flower smiles beneath; Who could exist in such a tomb— Who dwell in darkness and in death?

And such were life, without the ray From our divine religion given; 'Tis this which makes our darkness day; 'Tis this which makes our earth a heaven. Bright as the golden sun above, And beautiful the flowers that bloom, And all its joy and all its love, Reflected from the world to come.

From the Palanquin Packet, May 19.

PROCEEDINGS CONSEQUENT ON THE RESIGNATION OF EARL GREY AND HIS COLLEAGUES.

The vote of the House of Lords in committee on the Reform Bill, followed as it was by the refusal of the King to create Peers to ensure its passing, and by the resignation of Earl Grey and the rest of His Majesty's ministers, excited throughout the country a feeling of surprise which was immediately succeeded by a determination on the part of the people to be up and doing. The universal cry was, that the country had been betrayed by one whose patriotism they had confidently relied; that the King preferred the supremacy of the Anti-reform faction in the House of Lords to the advancement of the great cause of Reform by an accession to the liberal Peerage; and that the sovereign was not earnest in his expressed desire for reform. Under these impressions, and a strong conviction that the cause of reform could only be saved by the most strenuous and combined exertions of the people, their leaders everywhere came forward to give direction to the grand impulse by which the nation was moved as one man. The city of London, of course, took the lead.

On Thursday a Court of Common Council was held and a petition to the House of Commons agreed to, praying the House to withhold the supplies from any government that might be formed which was not pledged to grant a full and efficient reform. This was ordered to be presented immediately which was done by the Sheriffs. On the following day the Livery of the City of London assembled in the Guildhall, and unanimously agreed to a similar petition. The electors of Westminster also met at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Sir F. Baddet in the chair, (Sir J. C. Hobhouse was absent, through delicacy, as being one of the late ministry,) at which a similar petition was adopted.

On Saturday the electors of Southwark held a meeting, and unanimously agreed to an address to the King, entreating him to reinstate those ministers who had so faithfully discharged their duty to their King and to the people, and to support them by the exercise of his prerogative in such a manner as might be necessary to carry the great measure of parliamentary reform; and to a petition to the House of Commons, praying the refusal of all supplies until the Reform Bill should be passed into a law unamalgamated and unimpaired in all its main provisions.

The Court of common Council assembled on Monday the 14th, when it was resolved to avail themselves of the privilege enjoyed by the city, of addressing the throne by presenting the following address to the King by the whole court:—

"TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY. "The humble Address, Remonstrance, and Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commoners of the City of London in Common Council assembled.

"Most Gracious Sovereign—it is with overwhelming sorrow, that we, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the city of London in Common Council assembled, feel ourselves impelled by an unchanged devotion to your royal person and office, to approach your Majesty with the expression of sentiments and feelings other than those with which we hailed your auspicious accession to

the throne of your ancestors, and have twice laid our dutiful homage at the feet of William as our patriot King.

"Our immemorial right to address the King on his throne, not only in the language of congratulation, but in the respectful terms of advice and remonstrance, is a constitutional privilege which the Corporation of London has at all times known how to prize—a sacred trust, held for the benefit of the whole community; and although it would afford us unspeakable satisfaction ever to greet your Majesty in terms of unmingled gratulation, we feel that at the present alarming crisis we should be traitors to our Sovereign and enemies of our country were we to follow the example of those who have also access to your presence, and, abusing the royal ear by crying peace, peace, when there is no peace, substitute the soft language of unmeaning ceremony for the sober expressions of honest truth.

"If, Sir, in recounting the wrongs and injuries—the wants and wishes—the dangers and difficulties of suffering England, your faithful citizens say aught that may appear disgraciously—we humbly throw ourselves upon the goodness of your generous nature to acquit us of intentional disrespect, and to believe it has not been without the deepest sorrow that a sense of duty has wrong this expression of our sentiments from our loyal and afflicted hearts.

"When it pleased Divine Providence to call your Majesty to the throne of these realms, a long series of misrule had brought our country into great difficulty and distress, forbidding the most fruitful consequences. Excessive taxation, consequent upon the extravagant waste of the public money, had so pressed upon all the springs of industry, that foreign and domestic commerce failed to reward the exertions of our enterprising merchants or to repay the toils of the prudent tradesmen. The ingenious artisan and the industrious labourer had been ground to the earth by a long series of oppressive exaction. Crime, resulting from the want and misery of the people, had alarmingly increased, and the pernicious spread of pauperism had well nigh effaced all moral sense from a large portion of our once independent and virtuous peasantry.

"The people of England had long known that those intolerable evils resulted from the corrupt state of their representation in parliament, and that the only possible way to restore happiness and prosperity to the nation was by securing to the people a full and efficient reform of the Commons' House.

"Your Majesty's accession was hailed with universal delight, in the earnest hope that the royal will would speedily grant a nation's prayer, and restore to a loyal and faithful people the full enjoyment of their lost rights.

"This hope was exchanged for unlimited confidence and unbounded joy, when it pleased your Majesty to dismiss from your councils your royal predecessor's late ministers, who, whatever may be their qualifications in other respects, proved themselves unworthy your royal confidence, insulting the nation by declaring a reform in parliament unnecessary, although its corruption and venality was notorious to every thinking individual in the United Empire.

"The personal honour and the political principles of the noble individual whom your gracious Majesty was pleased to place at the head of the succeeding administration, ensured the confidence of the people, who promptly responded to your Majesty's wishes expressed on the then dissolution of Parliament, by not only declaring the nation's will, and returning in every place where there was even a semblance of a popular representation, only such men as were willing to support the bill for an effectual reform of the Commons' House, which your honest ministers had submitted to the consideration of parliament.

"The Corporation of London are too well acquainted with the constitutional privileges of the various branches of the legislature, to question the prerogative of the monarch to create or to refrain from creating Peers, according to his royal will and pleasure; but if such is the unquestioned prerogative of the crown, equally unquestionable is the right of the people to a full and efficient representation in their own house.

"It is notorious, that during the reign of your Majesty's two immediate predecessors in the kingly office, under the rule of successive Tory Administrations, more than one hundred wealthy Commoners were elevated to the peerage, principally on account of their possessing nomination boroughs, or exercising a large influence in returning members to the Commons' House, whereby an unconstitutional identity of purpose and action has long influenced majorities of the two houses, to the utter subversion of the independence of parliament, and the destruction of the people's rights.

"Adding in the firmness of your Majesty to permit your ministers, in due time, to employ all the constitutional means under your Majesty's control to give effect to this great charter of the nation's liberties, the people of England waited with patience unexampled the realization of their hopes, and in the fond anticipation of ultimate good, have borne without repining the aggravation of our national difficulties resulting from the vexatious opposition and cruel delays in the passing of that great measure which have been interposed by the enemies of all Reform.

"The hopes of your faithful people having been unhappily blighted by circumstances which compelled the honest and able ministers by whom you were then surrounded to retire from your Majesty's councils, We, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council

of the city of London, should be wanting in duty to ourselves and to posterity, if we did not express our overwhelming sorrow at such a fearful calamity, and our serious apprehensions that unless your Majesty be graciously pleased to reinstate in office your late honest ministers, and to take measures promptly to give to the people of England the great reform bill, unamalgamated and unimpaired; an enduring but a brave and determined people, driven to despair by the destruction of their long-cherished expectations, may have to witness those distressing calamities which have afflicted other nations when struggling to be free.

"To avert such misfortunes from our beloved country—to strengthen all the sacred institutions of the realm—to restore tranquillity, prosperity, and happiness to all classes of the community, and to secure to your most gracious Majesty the devoted love and affection of your dutiful subjects, we do most earnestly implore your most gracious Majesty to take immediate measures to ensure without delay the passing of the reform bill—the great charter of the nation's rights.

LONDON, May 16.

Earl Grey this morning had an interview with the King, which lasted nearly three hours. The following, says The True Sun, are the conditions on which Earl Grey consents to re-assume the reins of government:—

- 1. That the King shall permit the creation of a sufficient number of peers to ensure the passing of the Reform Bill. 2. That some foreign appointment be given to the Duke of Cumberland to prevent his interference in political matters at home. 3. That Lord Hill, shall be removed from the Horse Guards. This stipulation is in consequence of Lord Hill having intimated his intention of supporting the Reform Bill and not having voted at all.

Thursday Evening, May 17, 4-past 7.

The Ministry.—Up to this time the re-appointments of Earl Grey and his colleagues is incomplete. Earl Grey and Lord Althorp had an interview with the King this afternoon, and Lord Althorp stated in the House of Commons this evening that no arrangement had yet been completed, but there was a great probability that a satisfactory one would be come to, and claimed at the same time for himself, Earl Grey, and his noble friends, the confidence of the house and the country, in the assurance that they would not remain in office without every possible assurance of being enabled to carry the Reform Bill without any material alteration in its essential or main principles.

In the House of Lords, the Duke of Wellington gave a detailed statement of the transactions in which he had been engaged during the last few days. He said that, on being sent for by the King in the dilemma in which His Majesty was placed by the resignation of his Ministers, he had offered His Majesty every assistance in his power to enable him to form a government to resist the advice given by Ministers. This advice had been a creation of Peers to force the Reform Bill through the house, which, if it had been followed, would have put an end to the constitution. He (the Duke of W.) was still of opinion that these measures of reform were unnecessary, and injurious to the country. His Majesty, however, insisted that the government should be framed with a view to carry into execution an extensive reform; and he, having the choice of seeing the bill carried, or of adopting such parts of it as that house might agree to, had felt it prudent to take the latter course, but, in consequence of the discussion which had taken place on Monday last at another house, which prevented the possibility of forming another Ministry, such as was calculated to receive the confidence of the people, he felt it his duty to inform His Majesty that he could not fulfil the commission with which he had been honoured, when His Majesty at the same time informed him he would renew his communication with his former Ministers.

Earl Grey defended at great length the course which he had felt it his duty to pursue, and concluded by stating that his continuance in office depended on his ability to carry into full effect the bill on their Lordship's table in all its essential principles and particulars. (Cheers.)—The Earl of Mansfield, then rose, and was left speaking.

It appears that considerable difficulties have intervened to the re-instatement of Earl Grey. The King has been kept in ignorance of the state of the country—the determined repugnance to a Wellington administration—of the firm resolution of the people to be put in possession of reform. His Majesty has not only been kept in ignorance of these facts, but misrepresentation has been resorted to by an individual—a man of little public note, but who has the King's confidence—and His Majesty has attached to his request to Earl Grey to continue in office some conditions, to which that nobleman cannot, consistently with his duty to the nation and the throne, accede.

Great meetings have been held at Bristol, Manchester, Birmingham, Warwick, and Edinburgh, in all of which one spirit was manifested—an unabated determination to seek reform by every legal means.

It appears that on the resignation of Earl Grey, the Duke of Wellington was entrusted by the King with the task of forming a new Ministry, to which His Grace earnestly set at work, and obtained the consent of Mr. A. Baring to take the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer;