

DEPLORABLE STATE OF HAYTI.

From the Jamaica Courier, 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

COLONY OF ST. DOMINGO

Table with 2 columns: 1869 and 1826. 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. ROUAZÉ, 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 hds. 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.

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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 on 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 immortal 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 misdeeds had brought our country into great difficulty and distress, forbidding the most fearful 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 legislature, 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;

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The Bahama Argus.

but finding insuperable difficulties in filling the other departments, the Noble Duke, on Tuesday, returned his commission into the hand of His Majesty, and at the same time intimated that, as the Reform Bill must pass, he and his friends would withdraw their opposition to it, and thus preclude His Majesty from the necessity of having recourse to the exercise of his prerogative in the creation of Peers.

THE ARGUS.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1832.

The schooners Edward Goderich, Captain Terry, from Kingston, (Jamaica,) and Bahamian, Captain Prudden, from St. Kitts, both arrived here on Saturday afternoon; by the first of which, we received a file of the "Jamaica Chronicle," and by the latter a file of the "St. Kitts Advertiser," containing London dates to the 19th of May.—His Majesty's Packet Skylark, Lieut. Ladd, arrived at Port Royal, in 35 days, on the 26th ultimo, with the middle mail for May, having left Falmouth on the 20th.

The Whig Ministers, we regret to state, are again in office, with augmented powers; and the passing of the Reform Bill through the House of Lords in an unmutated state, may now be considered as certain. For particulars, we refer our readers to the extracts from the different papers contained in our other columns. That Earl Grey and his colleagues have been able to defeat the Duke of Wellington, in forming a new administration, must be a subject of bitter regret to every man interested in the welfare of the Colonies; and it is in this point of view, that we principally deplore their reinstatement in office. From Ministers who have shewn themselves so regardless of vested rights, the Colonies have every thing to expect.

In olden times, before the commencement of the new and happy era of the 20th of March, Anno Domini 1832, it was usual for the Governor of the Colony to meet his Council on quarter day, or, at most, two days after, and pass the warrants for the payment of the salaries of the different public officers, (the salaries being previously granted by the annual vote of the Legislature,) and these warrants, in due time, were presented at the Treasury, and paid. If, however, any delay took place in the meeting of the Council, or the Treasury happened to be at a low ebb, from which the warrants were not immediately cashed, the holder could always pass them over to some one of the Vendue Masters, to whom they were as good as cash; and thus the public functionaries were never obliged to complain of delay of payment. But, says the Governor, I will have a new order of things; I will not allow the salaries of the Judges, the Law officers, and other servants of the Crown, to depend upon the annual vote of the House of Assembly; I will enfranchise them from this unconstitutional control, and pay them myself; and this shall be the commencement of a new, and of a happy era. Let us now see, whether he has made good his promise; or whether he has kept the word of promise to their ear, but broke it to their hope. The 25th of June last, closed the first quarter of this new era, in which public officers, unshackled by a House of Assembly, are to throw aside all sordid fears, quit the state of neutrality in which they were formerly bound by the apprehension of curtailment of salary, and fight manfully in the cause of the Governor. The 25th of June closed the quarter, and the 11th of July has now arrived; but, alas! the Public Officers remain without their warrants. We say without their warrants, because we believe that, if these were granted, (we much doubt that they will be,) they will remain as so much waste paper in the hands of the different holders; and that payment never will be made upon them, by the Treasurer: at least, of this we are quite sure—that payment cannot legally be made, and if illegally made, that the person making it, will hereafter be made answerable for his conduct. But be this as it may, the Governor is bound to attempt, at least, to keep his promise, or fairly and honestly to admit that he has made a vain boast, and promised that which he is unable to perform.

We understand that a public spirited individual, (one of our late Members for the town of Nassau,) has come forward, and advanced a thousand dollars for the support of the Poor's House establishment, in order that that valuable institution might be carried on until provision is made for its support by the Legislature. This advance has been made entirely upon the faith of the country. Why does not His Excellency emulate this example, and devote his salary to the support of Poor Public Officers!!!

NASSAU, 9th July, 1832.

To the Editor of the Bahama Argus. Sir—Feeling it a duty incumbent on me, as a professional person watching over the health and comfort of a

community, to prepare them for a malady making its appearance in so mortal a shape as that of Cholera, I embrace this early opportunity, through the medium of your public journal, to offer a few remarks; which, if attended to, may, in the hour of danger, prove of vital importance. Much as medical men have said of the contagious nature of this disease, I have not met with one authenticated case that would alter my opinion, as to its being not contagious. We well know that a malignant disease, like Cholera, is a fine field for the speculative, who flock around the shrine of wealth, and thus tempting shrine of literary fame; and whilst worshipping at these, sacrifice to their ambitious motives, the health of thousands of their fellow creatures. The office of the medical advisor, is as solemn and as sacred as the office of him who yields comfort to our mental diseases; for, it is to him, in the hour of sickness, the eye of confidence is raised, as the person, through God, who is to restore the full enjoyment of the natural bodily health: and it is that confidence which often does more towards recovering the sick, than many of the nostrums of the dispensary. Of the truth of this, my daily attendance at the sick bed has afforded ample proof. There is not a muscle, whose office is to express the action of despair, that can perform that office unobserved by the patient; indeed, a cheerful Doctor has wonderful powers over the fancies of his patient.

But to return to the subject of contagion. Of what earthly use can it be to medical men, to frighten the public with the doctrine of contagion, when it is so well known, that safer and more effective means of spreading the disorder, cannot be found, than the very fear which such a doctrine creates in the breasts of those unacquainted with the *modus operandi* of contagion. By alarming the healthy, it powerfully predisposes them to an attack of disease; it renders the attendants often so selfish, that they sacrifice the sick by removing them at the stage when the fatigue of removal not only debilitates all hopes of their recovery, but alarms and destroys in such a manner, as to destroy them by mental irritation and depression. For my own part, I have always found that case prove the most successful, where the patient was unacquainted with the danger of the disease.

A remarkable circumstance, and one worthy of notice, occurred to the servant of a lady in this town, on whose veracity I can confidently depend. She was labouring under an attack of Small Pox, with a conviction that she would die on the ninth, or critical day. She refused all most every assistance that was offered, to effect her recovery. In this deplorable state of mind, her mistress, on the eighth day, went and congratulated her on having outlived the ninth, or appointed day of demise, which produced so good as well as desirable effect on the poor creature, that, in twelve hours, she was, to use the lady's own expression, another being. Such is the action of fear in a malignant disease, the mind so soon becomes disordered, than it loses that nervous energy which is necessary for the support of the body.

We are told, that the wearing of a flannel belt has proved a barrier to the attack of Cholera, in those countries where it has raged with most violence; but we have not been told, whence its benefit arises. The stage of the disease, the dangerous stage of Cholera, which ushers in the disease, calls loudly for stimuli, to awaken the nervous energy from its deadly slumber. Among the restoratives made use of, is flannel; and though we may be told, that, being a restorative, it may prove also a preventive, there is a yet more powerful effect derived from it, than can possibly be attributed to its medicinal qualities: it is, its influence on the mind, inspiring the wearer with that confidence and courage which are decidedly the most effective preventives against a disease making so sudden, and so dreadful, an attack on the nervous energy. Precisely the same effect has given rise to the use of charms, incantations, and the well known camphor bag.

Roman history informs us, that temples dedicated to the goddess fever, were erected, to inspire the citizens with confidence. I need then scarcely remark, how extremely necessary it is, to watch over the mind, in order to ensure, if not an escape from, at least a mild attack of, those diseases whose ravages are principally directed against the nervous system; for, I confidently assert, from both theory and practice, that the severity of the disease is dependent on the state of the person's mind when attacked.—The stomach is another necessary thing to be attended to, as being the organ which suffers most from an attack of Cholera. Cleanliness cannot, also, be too carefully observed, especially in a warm climate, where the action of the extreme vessels of the skin, is kept up by so many exciting causes, and especially when we reflect on the well known sympathy which exists between the mind, stomach and skin.

In concluding these remarks, I beg leave, once more, to urge on those who are desirous of avoiding, not only an attack from Cholera, but from other distressing maladies to which the human frame is subject, to remember these golden precautions:—A stout heart, a regular habit, and cleanliness, will render you almost invulnerable to the attack of a thousand Choleras.

I am, Sir, the public's obedient servant, S. J. CLUTSAM.

We would direct the particular attention of our readers to the following energetic "address" from James M'Queen, Esquire, of Glasgow; well satisfied that its importance will more than repay the trouble and time which it may take in perusing.—Ed. Argus.

ADDRESS TO THE BRITISH TROPICAL COLONISTS.

Colonists! Twelve months ago I addressed you, thereby to make known to the imminent dangers which, from the machinations of your enemies and the weakness and subserviency of your government, were then pres-

ing upon you. The importance, and in many instances, the sad events which have since taken place, have shown not only that I spoke correctly, but that the description of the mischiefs preparing for you were not exaggerated by me. The despotic views and intentions of the government, in the arbitrary Orders in Council, were then known to you. You are told of these. The way by which the only chance of escape was left was pointed out unto you, men from every colony to England, that they might there, face to face, remonstrate against such mischievous, unconstitutional, and unnecessary proceedings, and, at the same time, endeavour to open the eyes of their rulers to the dangers which would most certainly follow that course of Anti-Colonial policy which they had adopted. For a sume, unnerved your minds and lulled your fears. You followed out with the firmness, the fatal Orders in Council had never been promulgated. You would have been preserved from the dangers which now surround and assail you, and government rescued from the reproach and disgrace which the promulgation of most unconstitutional and most destructive laws, at the instigation of interested and irresponsible men, has attached to it.

Colonists! I once more address you. Listen to the facts which I am about to bring before you, and to the advice which is at this time given. If these are attended to with judgment and spirit, your liberties may yet be recovered, your properties may yet be renovated and preserved, and the valuable Colonial possessions, once the pride and boast of your country, may yet be saved from ruin.

Colonists! You are right and your country is wrong. Falsehood, malevolence, and injustice, can blacken and injure your characters no further than these have been blackened and injured in every corner of your native land; nor can any words, acts, or deeds of yours, alienate from you the affections of your country, to a greater extent than these have been alienated. Your enemies have even over-done their wicked work. Returning reason, and a desire to inquire into the truth, have led multitudes of your influential countrymen to perceive the frauds which have been practised upon them to your injury, have turned public feeling in your favour, and led your countrymen to commiserate the wrongs and afflictions of their own flesh and blood, and moreover, to perceive that, in encouraging the destruction of your property, by the acts of arbitrary power and incendiary violence, they are only aiding the march of the tempest which will sweep away and destroy their own.

Colonists! Such is the state of matters at this moment, as concerns your affairs. A despotic Cabinet has been compelled to pause in its arbitrary career; it has been brought to tremble at the prospect which the certain consequences of the enforcement of its rash decrees will produce, and for the moment, its advisers, your implacable enemies, have been obliged to shrink ashamed from their dangerous and destructive pursuits. Yet think not that either of these parties are convinced, or that they have changed their views. Quite the reverse. They wait but for the hour when they hope to get public feeling turned with greater force than ever against you, in order to trample you in the dust. The one party may tell you otherwise, but do not believe them; because, as at present composed, counselled, and impelled, there is nothing honest in their intention, nor sincere in their declarations, nor just in their proceedings. The language of Downing Street is, not that it is wrong, but that you are obstinate, ignorant, and prejudiced.

Colonists! What have you to expect from the rulers of a country, who, while both branches of the Legislature are, under their direction, labouring to tear up by its roots the venerable and the wise Constitution of Great Britain, and in the same breath, issue, without consulting any one, or considering that they are amenable to any controlling power, an arbitrary decree, which in its operation, goes not only to invade but to destroy private property, individual liberty, and personal rights, but farther, to reduce to the lowest state of political bondage the civilized master and the ignorant slave. From error so notorious, from political profligacy so glaring, and from inconsistency so conspicuous and so great, what favour and what justice, Colonists, let me ask, can you or are you to expect or to receive?

Colonists! As certainly as the sun rises and sets, your government intend to enfranchise all your slaves, not only without giving you any compensation for the property destroyed, but they actually mean and hope to make you the instruments to effect their purpose. They intend to complete this object at an early day; but the time when, and the manner how, is to be left to them, not to you, to determine. Do not deceive yourselves. These are their steady objects. They believe, and honestly and sincerely, I presume, they believe, that they can, if you will only obey their commandments, accomplish the object, not only in safety, and without any loss, but absolutely with great advantage unto you!

Colonists! It is in this state of things—in this state, when dangers of no common kind, and of the most pressing nature collect around you, that your friends in this country have urgently required of the government, an enquiry before the House of Peers, into the state and condition of your slave population, and the state of severe and unprecedented distress into which, as the Duke of Wellington pertinently observed, you have been plunged by "a long course of neglect and misfortune." This enquiry, so reasonable and so necessary in itself, has nevertheless been granted with reluctance by the government. Lord Goderich deprecated, and was decidedly opposed to it, insinuating that it must terminate to your disadvantage. Enquiry must expose the errors and blunders, to give these no harsher names, of the office over which His Lordship presides, and therefore, cannot be palatable to him, nor to any one in it. Hence his opposition; but such be-

The Bahama Argus.

ing the state of the case, we all know what mighty machinery the government of this country, without any external auxiliary assistance, can put in motion, to neutralise, or to crush any proceeding to which they are hostile, and every investigation which goes, or would go, to criminate them, or to expose their ignorance. Aware of this position, you must be prepared at every point to meet, to answer, and to beat it.

Colonists! The enquiry sought, and the enquiry obtained, is of great importance. If properly conducted, it will do you the greatest service; but if improperly managed, it will be productive of the greatest mischief. It will terminate in your future weal, or in your future woe. You have sought, and you have chosen it. It is, therefore, your dernier resort; your properties and your liberties are dependent upon the issue. Every effort that your enemies can make by falsehood, misrepresentation, and political intrigue, however profligate, will be employed to cloud the truth, and to neutralise, or to crush it. On this you must calculate. This fact you must keep in view. On your part, every nerve must be strained, and every exertion made, to bring all the facts of your case, the truth, and the whole truth, before the committee, and through it before the House of Lords, and before the country. You have this in your power; and if you neglect it, or suffer apathy, or political intrigues to strangle your ex-ertions, you will be your own enemy. How long this enquiry may last I know not, but if it terminates with the session of Parliament for this year, then it must almost certainly terminate before you can be heard in your own cause, and if you are not heard, then the enquiry cannot be complete, will not be effectual, because you, and you only, can correctly shew the present state of your labouring population, place before the peers of Great Britain the contrast betwixt what that is, and what that had been, and also shew, from unassailable facts, the fearful and the fatal effects of ignorance and rash European legislation amongst them, and to you.

Colonists! You have, under such circumstances, only one course left to pursue. You must, forthwith, send to this country, practical, able, honest, and well-informed men, from each colony, to give testimony in your behalf. There must be no delay—your friends here must keep the enquiry open till your deputies arrive. It will hardly be possible for you to reach this country during the present session of parliament; but as I am given to understand that the session will not terminate before the beginning of September, you have time to send your petitions to the Government, and to the Peers, urging them to stay the termination of the enquiry wanted till your witnesses can arrive, and be heard in the succeeding session of parliament. This cannot, in justice, be refused.

Colonists! The individuals you send must come prepared to rebut every calumny, and falsehood, that has been circulated against you by your bitter foes—they must come prepared to state clearly, as they can readily do, all the causes of your severe distress—(keeping in view improvement or melioration of the condition of your slaves distinct from emancipation or destruction of property, two things which your enemies and the government artfully and always blend together as one and the same thing), how your slaves are treated, how they are fed, clothed, worked, housed, supported, protected, punished, instructed;—prepared to state what they are, and what they were, and to shew your laws, your institutions, and establishments, civil and religious, and that where these, more especially the two latter, may be defective, and wanting, that this proceeds from the neglect of the Government in Europe, which trusts more expensive civil establishments upon you, in order that this want proceeds from the distress into which you have been plunged by the deterioration of your property, and the ruin of your credit, arising chiefly from the insane proceedings of your enemies. These men must shew that this state of distress puts it out of your power, even to instruct, or to support, your own children, and, consequently, that you find it impossible to extend the benefits of instruction more extensively than you are doing, and than you have done, unto your slave population. Moreover, these men whom you send, must, as I know they can, shew that the convicted criminals of the barbarous states of Africa, whom your countrymen legally bought from the Governments in Africa, and legally sold to you in the Colonies, are, under your authority, prodigiously advanced, and rapidly advancing in the scale of civilization, in all the social, moral, and religious duties, and shewing this, you will at once disabuse and disarm all the more reasonable, rational, and influential classes in this country, which the efforts of your profligate enemies have, by dint of reiterated falsehoods, misrepresentations, and calumnies, raised up against you. The moment that you offer this important object, you will, therefore, meet with praise instead of condemnation, and protection instead of oppression, from your country.

Colonists! Unless you accomplish these objects in the pending inquiry, you accomplish nothing really beneficial. Unless you succeed in getting your property either paid for, or preserved and protected from future and continued destructive innovations, it is quite impossible for you to exist; and, unless you can, by the complete exposure of all the falsehoods of your foes, put an end to the endless system of unnecessary and dangerous European legislation which these falsehoods call forth, you never can, and you never will enjoy, either in person or property, peace, repose, or safety; while the want of these will bring, and that speedily, too, ruin as complete and irreparable upon you, as if it were precipitate by insurrection and conflagration, kindled by the hands of your slaves.

Colonists! Be wise, be prudent, be firm! Yield up and surrender your rights, as British subjects, to brute force alone, if it comes to be employed against you, but surrender these to nothing else. The malignity and ma-

levolence of your enemies, and the errors and weakness of your government, can do you no further injury than these have already done. They cannot render your property more dangerous, or more insecure; nor your property the more unproductive and more valueless, than it is. Your country cannot now wound you without inflicting a more serious wound upon herself. Bear in mind also how much and how often opportunities to do you effectual service have been lost by the mismanagement of your affairs in this country, and not let the present important opportunity be lost; but, by the utmost diligence and activity on your parts, secure your future repose and tranquillity. You are at present undermined every day by Anti-Colonial minions, who are placed in authority over you, and if you fail fairly establishing your case before the high tribunal appointed to enquire into that case, (and you can only fail by the grossest negligence on the part of yourselves and your friends,) then you may rely on the fact, that in future you will only have Anti-Colonial authorities, in every degree, planted amongst you, and placed over you—men who, like these monsters in Civil Government, Protectors, can only secure their places, and a continuance of grace and favour by trampling you in the dust, and rendering you, as you are now sought to be rendered, beggars—slaves to your slaves, and personal bondsmen—goods and chattels to your misled, stultified, and ungrateful countrymen, who think, because they are able to ruin and degrade you, that they can raise the barbarous and lazy Africans, not barbarised by you certainly, in the scale of civilization, to a point equal to the enlightened and industrious natives of Europe!

Colonists! You must tell, and you must shew to the House of Peers, that the African slaves which you purchased from your countrymen, and their progeny, are your private property, in absolute right. They are and they have been constituted such by all the acts of the legislature, and by all the decisions of the Courts of Justice of your country, during a period of two hundred years; and having been so, you require that, if they are to be taken from you for any purpose, or for any reason, they must be paid for by the nation—you, as a portion of that nation bearing your proportion of the purchase, the value having been ascertained by a fair valuation. On this firm rock of property, in absolute right, plant your foot. From this firm stand do not argue the question settled and immutable as the laws of Great Britain. Keep the Government and the legislature to this point. Leave them to combat the Anti-Colonists in any way they may think proper. Enter into no details on the subject. Your enemies wish to entangle you in the snares of discussion, regarding the asserted advantage, the policy, and the justice of emancipation, well knowing that, if they get you to descend to this, they get you to relinquish your property in absolute right, and which done, they bring you from your strong hold tacitly to acknowledge their right and the right of the government, to interfere with, to cut and to carve upon, and to legislate for you and for your property, as they may think necessary or convenient. In such a state, it is scarcely necessary to observe, you are wholly defenceless. You have no chance of receiving justice under any circumstances, more especially under the hue and cry which ignorance and enthusiasm have raised against you. Cut discussion short. This is our property. Here are the British laws which make it so. This was its value. Pay us for it, and take it if you will; but, if this be not done, let us alone, and give our property, that protection to which the property of every British subject is entitled to receive from the Government and the laws of this country!

JAMES M'QUEEN. Glasgow, 30th April, 1832. From the Courier, May 19. Our readers will perceive, by the Report of last night's debate in both Houses of Parliament, that Ministers have obtained a full power to carry the Reform Bill, in an unmutated state through the House of Peers. What the precise arrangement may be between the King and Earl Grey on this subject, we do not pretend to know; but, it is generally understood, that if a sufficient number of Seceders from the opposition cannot be secured, any addition to the Peers; that may be considered necessary for the Security of the Bill, will be made by Earl Grey. Casimir Parier has died from the effects of the Cholera. Marshal Soutz is reported to succeed him.

RUSSIA. It is said that the Russian government is exiting the Poles in thousands to Siberia, where they are destined to farm new settlements. The heads of these unhappy wretches are shaved, to prevent their escape.

DIED. On Monday last, at an advanced age, Francis Esquire, of Bermuda. The deceased was taken ill the Wednesday previous, on board the schooner Edward Goderich, (of which vessel he was owner,) from Kingston (Jamaica) to this port. Mr. Hinson has left a widow and three children, to deplore his death; and to seek in time alone, the forgetfulness of his virtues as a husband and a parent.

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 as Lightfoot, or Cupid's Row. For Terms and other particulars, apply to the Subscribers. HENRY GREENSLADE & Co. March 2d.

ADDITIONAL WEALTH TO THE HAVANA. By the arrival of H. M. schooner Kangaroo, Lt. Hookey, we learn that a Spanish (Slave) brig, of 10 guns, containing 620 Slaves, was captured a short time since, after a slight engagement, off the Isla-of-Pines, by H. M. schooner Speedwell, Lt. Warren. The Slaver lost three men.

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

NAMES OF PERSONS ABOUT TO OBTAIN TICKETS FOR DEPARTURE. 25th February Elizabeth Sullivan 21st April W. I. Alexander 2d " Maria Johnson 11th " S. A. Bode

Marine List. PORT OF NASSAU, N. P. ARRIVED. July 9th—Schr. Bahamian, Prudden, St. Kitts Rum, Molasses, Sugar, &c. to JOHNSON & SAUNDERS. 11th—Schr. Edward Goderich, Terry, Jamaica Sugar, Rum, &c. to H. ADDEBLEY. " " H. M. Schr. Kangaroo, Lt. Hookey, Cruise

SALE OF PEWS, IN CHRIST CHURCH. NOTICE is hereby given, that the Pews in Christ Church, will be sold, for one year, in the said 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.

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

NOTICE. ALL persons having demands against the Estate of Mr. Joseph Thompson, late of the Island of New Providence, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested; and those indebted to the said Estate, are likewise requested to make payment. JOSEPH HALL, BENJAMIN THOMPSON, Executors. July 4th.

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 ADDEBLEY, Executor. July 4th.

NOTICE. ALL persons having demands against the estate of William Viner 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.

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.

WEST INDIES.

The Colonial Department is busily engaged in preparing a series of documents, and a succession of information, illustrative of the progress made by the colonies to ameliorate the condition of the slaves.

BELGIUM.

Four Boards of Health have been formed at Brussels, with a view to precautions respecting the cholera, and commissioners for a similar purpose are to traverse the departments.

ITALY.

The Duke of Modena suffers from a two-fold terror—the apprehension of assassination, and the danger of repeated earthquakes, which oblige him to spend his nights in his carriage in his garden.

GREECE.

From the latest arrivals from Constantinople, there seems every reason to believe that the Sultan will be prevailed on, by the representations of Sir Stratford Canning, to accede to the extension of the Greek boundary.

BUENOS AYRES.

The war between the Federalists and Unitarian parties, which has so long devastated Buenos Ayres, has at last terminated by the total defeat of the latter, in a battle fought in Noo, near the Andes.

The new prison that is now erecting at Westminster, when completed, will be so extensive that it will contain 340 cells. The prisoners will be classed, and kept in separate classes, and there will be a treadmill for each class.

The character of the Parisians is totally altered. In the early days of the cholera it was, with almost all classes, a subject for indecent mirth, and the pretext for the populace to commit outrages the most disgraceful.

Catholic Festivals in South America.—A bill has been introduced into the Congress of New Grenada, to instruct the archbishops to dispense with as many of the religious festivals as possible, excepting the Sabbath, on the ground that the strict observance of so many produces lamentable effects on all branches of industry, and is favourable to

immorality and crime. The preamble begins thus:—“Whereas, by a most solemn sentence of the Supreme Author and Preserver of the Universe, all the descendants of Adam and Eve are condemned to live by the sweat of their brows, &c.”

A Philosopher in Love.—Sir Isaac Newton once fell in love, and leaving the moon and the stars, Arias, and Taurus, dragon's head and dragon's tail, he offered himself as a suitor to the dandelion whose charms were able to draw him from the heavens and his observatory.

BAHAMA ISLANDS.

PROCLAMATION. By His Excellency Major General Sir James Carmichael-Smyth, Bart. companion of the Military Order of the Bath; Knight Commander of the Royal Order of Hanover; Knight of the Austrian Imperial Order of Maria Theresa; Knight of the Russian Imperial Order of St. Waldimir; Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over His Majesty's Bahama Islands; Chancellor; Vice-Admiral and Ordinary of the same.

WHEREAS it has been made known to me that although that dreadful scourge, the CHOLERA MORBUS, has made its appearance in some parts of His Majesty's North American Provinces, and in several places within the United States of America, yet the symptoms have been comparatively mild and subdued; and the loss of lives, hitherto experienced, very trifling.

And with reference to the 4th enactment of the act of the 35th of George the 3d chap. 1, I do hereby direct that in the event of any vessel arriving off this Port having on board any person or persons labouring under any infectious complaint, the Pilot or Pilots shall conduct her to the anchorage of Hanover Sound, and to no other port to perform such quarantine as upon a due report and a careful consideration of all the circumstances, may be deemed expedient by me, with the advice of His Majesty's Council.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the said Islands, at Nassau, the Seventh day of July, in the third year of His Majesty's Reign, and in the year of our Lord 1832. J. CARMICHAEL-SMYTH. By His Excellency's Command. SAMUEL NESBITT, Sec'y.

EXTRACT FROM THE QUARANTINE ACTS. 30 GEORGE III. CHAP. I. WHEREAS, many infectious distempers may be brought to this port, by vessels coming from places where the same mortally rage, and by the inadvertency of the master and pilots of this port, they may anchor among the shipping in this harbour, and infect the crews of vessels, and the inhabitants of this island; for prevention of which, he it enacted, by the Governor, Council, and Assembly, that it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that if after the publication hereof, the pilot, or pilots, or any other person, shall enter on board any vessel that may appear off this port, without asking the master if there is any infectious distemper on board, or whether there was any raging in the place from whence he came, he or they so offending, shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten pounds, current money of these islands, and remain on board the vessel the time limited for performing quarantine; but if the pilot asks the before mentioned questions, and it shall afterwards appear that the master

concealed from him any infection that may be on board, or raging in the place he came from, every such master shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifty pounds, current money, as aforesaid, and shall pay seven shillings and sixpence, like money, to the pilot, for every day he shall be obliged to stay on board the vessel, during the quarantine, which the pilot shall recover by warrant of distress, from any magistrate, to whom complaint shall be made of non-payment.

II. And it is further enacted by the authority aforesaid, for the safety of any vessel that may appear off this port, with any infectious distemper on board, or come from any port where the same rages, that the pilot shall be obliged to keep a proper distance a-head of the vessel, with his boat, and conduct her to anchor (wind and weather permitting), at the place that shall hereafter be appointed for performing quarantine; but if not, he shall anchor her at the nearest place of safety, and apply to the Governor or Commander in Chief for the time being, for assistance, who is humbly desired to grant such immediate assistance as shall be thought necessary for the preservation of the vessel, and lives of the people on board.

III. And it is further enacted, that the place and length of time for performing quarantine shall be appointed by the Governor or Commander in Chief, for the time being, with the advice of His Majesty's Council, who is desired to direct such place as shall be thought most secure and convenient to anchor such vessel.

35 GEORGE III. CHAP. I. WHEREAS, an act passed in the thirtieth year of the reign of His Majesty King George the second, entitled, “an act to oblige all vessels to perform quarantine, that shall come to this port, with any contagion on board, or from places where contagious distempers rage,” is found to be in some respects defective; may it please your Majesty that it may be enacted, and be it enacted, by His Excellency the right honourable John, Earl of Dunmore, your Majesty's Lieutenant and Governor General, the Council and Assembly of your Majesty's Bahama Islands, and it is hereby enacted and ordained by the authority of the same, that the master, or other officer, having the charge or command of any ship or vessel, which shall arrive in the port of Nassau, from any port or place without the limits of these islands, and on board of which either at the time of her arrival, or afterwards, while she continues in port, there shall be any sick person or persons whatever, shall, within twelve hours next after the arrival of such ship or vessel, or otherwise, within twelve hours next after any person on board shall have been taken ill, make a report, in writing, to the physician or health officer, specifying the name of such sick person, together with that of the ship or vessel, the name of the master, the port from whence such ship or vessel last came, and how long such person shall have been sick, under the penalty of twenty pounds, for every refusal or neglect.

II. And he it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that no such sick person shall be removed, from any such ship or vessel, to lodging on shore, unless with the approbation of the physician or health officer of the port, to be signified in writing, under the penalty of twenty pounds, to be paid by the master, or other officer having the charge or command of such ship or vessel.

III. And he it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the physician or health officer of the port, shall give a daily attendance on every such sick person, whether he or she shall continue on board (vessels forming quarantine excepted), and shall be removed on shore, and shall at the public charge, furnish any such sick person with all necessary medicines, and should the disease appear to be of a malignant nature, shall as speedily as possible report the same to His Excellency the Governor, or Commander in Chief, for the time being, and to the Church-Wardens of the parish, under the penalty of twenty pounds for every neglect or refusal.

IV. And he it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that upon such report being as aforesaid made, it shall and may be lawful for His Excellency the Governor, or Commander in Chief, for the time being, to cause such sick person to be removed in the vessel, wherein he, or she came, to Silver-Key, Hanover Sound, or any other retired place of anchorage, in the neighbourhood of the Port of Nassau, there to perform such quarantine, as shall be appointed by His Excellency the Governor or Commander in Chief, by and with the advice of His Majesty's honourable Council.

LETTER FROM JAMES MACQUEEN, ESQ. TO EARL GREY, FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY, &c. &c. (Continued from the Argus of July 7th.)

The asserted opposition to religious instruction on the part of the colonists, is a string on which the anti-colonists have long harped with a pernicious effect in this country. The assertion is wholly untrue. It is not Christian instruction, but insubordination and revolt, which they are right to oppose. On this subject let us hear what the Rev. Mr. Blyth, a Christian missionary in spirit and in name, and who has lately arrived from Jamaica, says in a letter addressed to the editor of “The Edinburgh Christian Instructor,” and dated the 9th of June last. It is in refutation of some atrocious calumnies and falsehoods, which, on the subject of religious instruction in the colonies, had previously and lately appeared in that publication.

“During my residence in the island, I never met with any insul!”—“but was uniformly treated with civility and respect; on mentioning my wish to the overseers, I readily received permission to see slaves, even if they did belong to estates where I did not instruct the negroes. I have not in a single instance detected any attempt whatever to prevent the negroes from assembling to the worship of God, either on the Sabbath, or the day I visited estates; so far from the mill being put about to prevent the slaves from receiving instruction, I have frequently seen it stopped during the service, that every individual might have an opportunity of attending.” “It has been asserted,” says Mr. Blyth, “that it is impossible for a Minister of the gospel to be faithful in the discharge of his duties, in a country where slavery is upheld by law. This I can deny from experience. Will he, or any one else, who asserts it to be a moral impossibility to instruct the black population of Jamaica till slavery is completely ameliorated, if not totally abolished—will he, or any one who has had an opportunity of being acquainted with the state of that island (Jamaica), deny that there are thousands of negroes in that colony whose religious knowledge and conduct are consistent with the profession of Christianity which they make?—and have not slaves as well as free people submitted to the influence of the gospel, in every age and country? Why should Jamaica be an exception? When the age of freedom, which appears to be approaching, shall arrive, it is difficult to conjecture whether equal advantages shall be afforded, at the least, for the spiritual improvement of the negro race. Such are the facilities given to Presbyterian Ministers, that three times their present number would find sufficient and immediate employment; and such is the anxious wish of the planters, and of the respectable inhabitants to be supplied with

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

NOTICE. THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for sale, by private bargain. 6 hds. 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.

FOUND.—A Plying Gold Seal. The owner can have the same, by applied at this office, and rewarding 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. January 4, 1832.

GEORGE BIGGS, Editor.

SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1833.

VOL. I.—No. CIV.

THE BAHAMA ARGUS.

PUBLISHED SEMI-WEEKLY IN NASSAU, N. P.

Eight Dollars per annum.—In advance.



POETRY.

SONG. BY THOMAS MOORE, ESQ.

On one of those sweet nights that oft Their lustre o'er the Ægean fling, Beneath my casement low and soot I heard a Lesbian lover sing:

The song was one by Sappho sung. In the first love dreams of her lyre, When words of passion from her tongue Fell like a shower of living fire; And still, at a close of every strain, I heard these burning words again—“Oh, happy as the Gods is he, Who gazes at this hour on thee!”

SPECIMEN OF MALTHUSIAN.

My dear, do pull the bell, And pull it well, And send those noisy children all up stairs, Now playing here like bears. You George and William, go into the grounds, Charles, James, and Bob are there—and take your string, Drive horses, or fly kites, or any thing; You're quite enough to play at hare and hounds. You little Mary, and Caroline, and Poll, Take each your doll, And go, my dears, into the back parlour, Your sister Margaret's there—Harriet and Grace, thank God, are both at school, As far as Polly Pool— I want to read, but really can't get on; Let the four twins, Mark, Matthew, Luke, and John, Go to their nursery—so—I never can, Enjoy my Malthus among such a clan!

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.

The asserted opposition to religious instruction on the part of the colonists, is a string on which the anti-colonists have long harped with a pernicious effect in this country. The assertion is wholly untrue. It is not Christian instruction, but insubordination and revolt, which they are right to oppose. On this subject let us hear what the Rev. Mr. Blyth, a Christian missionary in spirit and in name, and who has lately arrived from Jamaica, says in a letter addressed to the editor of “The Edinburgh Christian Instructor,” and dated the 9th of June last. It is in refutation of some atrocious calumnies and falsehoods, which, on the subject of religious instruction in the colonies, had previously and lately appeared in that publication.

“During my residence in the island, I never met with any insul!”—“but was uniformly treated with civility and respect; on mentioning my wish to the overseers, I readily received permission to see slaves, even if they did belong to estates where I did not instruct the negroes. I have not in a single instance detected any attempt whatever to prevent the negroes from assembling to the worship of God, either on the Sabbath, or the day I visited estates; so far from the mill being put about to prevent the slaves from receiving instruction, I have frequently seen it stopped during the service, that every individual might have an opportunity of attending.” “It has been asserted,” says Mr. Blyth, “that it is impossible for a Minister of the gospel to be faithful in the discharge of his duties, in a country where slavery is upheld by law. This I can deny from experience. Will he, or any one else, who asserts it to be a moral impossibility to instruct the black population of Jamaica till slavery is completely ameliorated, if not totally abolished—will he, or any one who has had an opportunity of being acquainted with the state of that island (Jamaica), deny that there are thousands of negroes in that colony whose religious knowledge and conduct are consistent with the profession of Christianity which they make?—and have not slaves as well as free people submitted to the influence of the gospel, in every age and country? Why should Jamaica be an exception? When the age of freedom, which appears to be approaching, shall arrive, it is difficult to conjecture whether equal advantages shall be afforded, at the least, for the spiritual improvement of the negro race. Such are the facilities given to Presbyterian Ministers, that three times their present number would find sufficient and immediate employment; and such is the anxious wish of the planters, and of the respectable inhabitants to be supplied with

such clergymen, that they are already building two churches, and talking of building others, even before they have any certain prospect of obtaining Ministers to fill them.”

It is not, therefore, my Lord, religious instruction that the colonists oppose. Mr. Blyth sets that point at rest, at once and forever, and a more monstrous stretch of arbitrary power cannot well be conceived, than to find the Colonial Secretary of Great Britain stepping forward to command alone the exclusive employment of sectarians (I use the term without any offensive meaning) to bestow religious instruction on the slaves. Even on this momentous subject, like others of minor import, the master, it appears, is not to be allowed to judge, or to interfere. So says the British Government: that government which has left the emancipated negroes in Trinidad, formerly belonging to the West India regiments, the creatures of its hand, and the work of its power, without religious instruction, or instructors of any description; till they are again become so paganism, as to be cutting and carving pieces of timber into the figures of gods, before whom they bend down and worship! When General Grant laid the melancholy state of these people before the Colonial Office some months ago, he was requested to be quiet, and to say nothing about it so much for Taylor and Co.'s attention and anxiety to bestow religious instruction upon their black population!

The West India Colonies are particularly accused of profaning the Sabbath, by following worldly pursuits. I do not justify or extenuate these where they are followed, but remark, that the Anti-slavery Reporter may find equal profanation of the Sabbath going on every day under his own eyes in London and its neighbourhood, where shops are open, selling every thing eatable, drinkable, and wearable. At a meeting of the Magistrates of Queen's Square, [see London Courier, 2d September,] a number of butchers and bakers were fined for selling articles on Sunday. They defended themselves by stating that the practice was universal,—“that it would be impossible to pay their rent and taxes without so doing;” that they “took more money on Sunday morning than on any other day,” because “the poor people would not purchase the meat on Saturday nights; many of them lived in one room with large families, and had no convenience for keeping meat without swilling it, and therefore preferred buying their Sunday dinners on the same day.”

I readily acknowledge the great power of my native country; but truth and justice are still more powerful than she; and neither the power of her government, nor the command of her people, can alter human nature, nor make the lowest description of African savages, or the children's children of these savages, industrious, intelligent, and civilized, in a year, or in an age; nor can they accomplish all or any one of these desirable objects except by the application, for a long time, of arbitrary control amongst such a race of men. Yet, to improve the savage, and to exalt him in the moral and political scale, the people of Great Britain have fallen upon the inconceivably ignorant, and inconceivably mischievous plan, to denounce in the senate, from the pulpit, and at the bar, the free inhabitants of the West Indies as barbarous savages, wicked beyond precedent, and debased beyond example. Thus striving, not only to reduce the master and his family to absolute beggary and despair, but by every public act and proceeding to debase him in his own eyes, and to degrade him in the eyes of his barbarous dependents, and of the whole human race!

Great Britain believes, and acts upon the belief, that the African savage whom she has transported from Africa to the islands in the Gulf of Mexico, has deteriorated, and is deteriorating, under the system of personal bondage in which he is placed. A moment's enquiry would tend to shew to the most ignorant and most prejudiced, that the fact is just the reverse. Great Britain, however, will not believe the truth; she legislates in obstinate ignorance thereof, and consequently, she legislates wrong. Such conduct is worse than insanity. It can only produce mischief; it can only drive back the slave into a state of barbarism, and it must, if further acted upon, produce the destruction of our country, and the consequent humiliation of our country, and dismemberment of our empire.

I am one of those, my Lord, who from experience, know how greatly those feelings of affection and respect for our native country are increased by being removed to the distance of many thousand miles from it, and to the midst of new scenes and things; but in proportion as those feelings are strengthened by such a separation, so deep and so strong will the resentment be in the breast of children, when they find that the parent pursues a reckless cold-blooded course, which must, by precipitating destruction, burst asunder these ties. In no civilized community, but more especially in a British community, can, or ought, men ever to submit to be calumniated, reviled, and persecuted. In commerce, and in politics, it is impossible that matters in the Colonies can go on longer without most fatal results. The consequences to this country will be, throwing altogether aside the probable destruction of human life, the loss of ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY MILLIONS sterling of British capital, and property, vested in and secured over these colonies. The shock which this loss will occasion to this country, this country, great as it is, could not possibly sustain. Its immediate effects would cover towns and districts with poverty and distress, and its more remote effects would shake to their foundations her other strongest colonial and internal commercial establishments.

The immediate interference of government can alone prevent this tremendous catastrophe. Government must tell this misled country, that the West India colonists have been unjustly accused; they must tell this country that West India property, like every other property in the empire, must be protected and rendered productive: they must tell this country that the West India colonists are British subjects; that while they remain such, they must be treated as such, and protected as such; they must tell this country that the West India colonists are no longer to be persecuted as they have been by ignorance, and by zeal without knowledge. If Great Britain will not act in this way; if she will continue to believe, as I am told she believes, that all her colonies, but more especially the West India colonies, are a burden to her; that they shame and disgrace her sceptre; and that they are altogether worthless; then Great Britain can speedily relieve herself of the load, the shame, and the sin, by permitting these colonies to protect themselves in the best manner that they can, or to disunite themselves from her sceptre, and to seek protection where they can find it. The hour that compels such valuable possessions to adopt such a course, will prove one clouded with the heaviest disgrace that is to be found in the annals of Great Britain. Let me hope, that there is still sufficient strength and judgment left in the British government, and common sense and justice remaining amongst the people of Great Britain, to prevent this humiliating and destructive result.

The picture here presented to your Lordship of colonial affairs, may be supposed to be highly coloured. Others may tell your Lordship a different tale; but my long and intimate acquaintance with these possessions, and the perfect knowledge which I have of all that is at present passing amongst them, enables me, with perfect confidence, to state that the danger is neither misrepresented nor exaggerated. From every quarter in them I hear the same tale of distress and sorrow; regret and anguish; indignation and despair. The colonies are, for any useful purpose, nearly lost to Great Britain; and a short time will shew whether they are also to be lost to themselves, and to the rest of the world.

I do not for a moment mean to impute to government, that they either sanction or pursue the system of malevolent falsehood and misrepresentation which the anti-colonists have adopted; but it is a fact, as lamentable as it is undeniable, that government legislate and act in whatever concerns the colonies, as if they were fully persuaded of the truth of every accusation which the anti-colonists make. It is a fact, equally undeniable, that whenever any document which is sent from the colonies, partial and imperfect as many of these are, is denounced by the anti-colonists, that the same is readily produced; while, almost every document that comes from the colonies—however perfect it may be, which goes to refute the calumnies and falsehoods advanced by the anti-colonists, and to oppose the particular theories which government hold on colonial subjects—when demanded, is most frequently procured, or frequently withheld, and when produced, is frequently produced in a garbled and mutilated state. Every one about the Colonial Office is acquainted with these facts. It would be very easy for me to name documents that have been withheld or garbled; but to enter into the detail of such matters, would greatly exceed my limits. It is, moreover, painful to be compelled to observe, that scarcely in one single instance does any member of government, at any time when the anti-colonists pour forth their falsehoods and misrepresentations in parliament, come forward to contradict them, as in duty they are bound to do; nor do the government, when the anti-colonial periodical press is spreading its false accusations and venom over the land, ever attempt to arrest the march of the pernicious system, by stating the truth through the press (a murder, a hanging-match, or cock-fight, are the important subjects) under its influence and control; on the contrary, government continually leans to the anti-colonial side.

Under these circumstances, the defenceless colonists must think that they are despised by the mother country, and deserted by the government; and that while their ruin is pursued by the former, it is, to say the least of it, consented to by the latter. Every order and every communication that is transmitted from Downing Street to the colonies, manifestly goes upon the dangerous principle, that the slave is every thing, and the master, nothing; and bears the stamp of anti-colonial party and anti-colonial rancour, and tends to humiliate and to abase the master. All the measures adopted by government, are founded upon the erroneous and injurious notion, that it is impossible to be at the same time a colonist and a human man—a colonist and a just man—or a colonist and a good man. It is impossible to conceive any state more degrading or debasing than this. The experience of all ages has shewn to mankind, that the individuals who are locally and intimately acquainted with the society and institutions of a country, are the fittest persons to legislate for that country; and every day goes to shew Great Britain, that she cannot safely legislate for possessions so many thousand miles distant from her, and with the particular interests, the habits, the character, and the pursuits of the population of which she is ignorant and unacquainted.

The anti-colonists demand and act upon measures of proscription. Government has been compelled to yield to their views. Every new law is consequently stamped with a character which wounds, which humiliates, and, in fine, which drives the colonists to despair. Thus, the order in council, sent out last year for the government of