THE

BARBADOS MERCURY,

AND BRIDGE-TOWN GAZETTE.

SIX DOLLARS ℔ ANNUM,] TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1816. *[PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE, St. Ann's, Barbados, 13th Jan. 1816.

ANY person willing to undertake the removal of the Copper Gutters at King's-House, and lay them anew with lead, agreeable to a description to be seen at this Office, or that of the Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General, will please send sealed Tenders to this Office, in Triplicate, expressing, in words at length, the rate at which they will undertake the same, on or before Thursday the 18th inst. at twelve o'clock, when they will be opened, and the one most favourable for the Public accepted, if approved of.—Payment to be made in a Bill, or Cash, at 4s. 8d. ℔ Dollar, at the option of the Subscriber.

JOHN BRUCE,
Dep. Assist. Com.-Gen.

Deputy Commissary-General's Office, Barbados, Jan. 8, 1816.

TENDERS for Government BILLS will be received at this Office until the sailing of the Surinam Packet.

LAWRENCE DONOVAN,
Dep. Com.-Gen.

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE, situated in Chapel-street, near the Intelligencer Office, consisting of two chambers and a hall, with necessary out-offices, together with the land which it occupies. Apply at the store of Mr. Wm. Hall, to

Jan. 16—2a. *N. T. HOWARD.*

THE subscriber has for sale, at his store in Broad-street,

Hams, pine and double Gloucester Cheese; London bottled porter, ale, and beer; brandy, gin, Madeira and port wine, &c

Jan. 16—2a. H. WALROND.

FOR Sale, a comfortable Shingled and Boarded HOUSE, with two chambers, and out-buildings convenient, together with 1700 square feet of land, situate in Mahogany Lane. Any person desirous of purchasing, may apply to

Jan. 16—2a. CHARLOTTE PIGGOTT.

ABSENTED from the service of the subscriber, since the month of August last, a young Barbadian Negro WOMAN named Charlotte, aged about 22 years, 5 feet 7 inches in height, slender made, parrot-toed, and her right breast larger than the left. She has been seen near the Belle Plantation, the Hole-Town, Porey Spring, and lately at the Place of Mr. Lloyd, near Pilgrim. A reward of Fifty Shillings will be given for apprehending and delivering her to the subscriber, at his Place in Cotton Coast, or lodging her in the Cage of Bridge-Town;—and whoever will give information that will be sufficient to convict any white or free person or persons having harboured said slave, shall receive all the penalty that shall be recovered by virtue of the Detinue Act, against such offender or offenders. All masters of vessels are cautioned carrying said slave from this Island;—and the subscriber forbids all persons employing, or in any manner dealing with any or either of the following slaves, viz.—Francis, a mason; Ben Kitt, a carpenter; and King, a taylor; as the law will be enforced against all offending.

Jan. 16—3a. *T. BUSBY.*

If the Woman, Charlotte, return home of her own accord, she will be pardoned.

THE subscriber offers for sale, his PLACE adjoining the Estates of the Hon. Joshua Gittens, Henry A. Holder, Esq. and the Ruby; to which an indisputable title will be given. It comprises 26 acres deep fertile land, a dwelling-house (lately repaired) and other buildings, with a well of excellent water. To an approved purchaser, the terms will be made perfectly easy, and possession given on the 1st of May next.—He also offers a reward of eight Dollars for apprehending and delivering to him, or lodging in the Cage in Bridge-Town, a Negro Man named NAT, *formerly the property of Dr. John O'Brian, late of this Island, deceased. He is about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, not above 30 years old; and is otherwise a fine-looking man;—has numerous connexions and acquaintance in St. Joseph's, St. Thomas's, and St George's; also a wife at the residence of George Thorp, Esq. and a sister at Mr. M'Trehearn's, by whom it is most likely he may be alternately harboured. Masters of vessels are forbidden taking him off the Island, and white and free coloured persons cautioned against employing him, as in either case the law will be strictly enforced, by*

St. Philip's, Jan. 16—2a. *EDW STOUTE.*

☞ *If said Man return voluntarily, he will be pardoned.*

NOTICE.

THE Merchants interested in the European Shipping Trade, respectfully solicit the attendance of the Planters and Shippers generally, at the Insurance Office, on Thursday the 18th inst. at one o'clock, in order to fix the rate of the homeward freights.

Jan. 16—1n.

FOR LONDON,

THE Ship *BERWICK*, JOSEPH SMITH, Master, is now ready to receive her cargo, and will sail early in February. For freight or passage apply to

Jan. 16. CON. A. HOWELL, THOMAS LOUIS.

Who will be extremely obliged to the Friends of Messrs. Daniel and Shippers generally, for their early favours to enable said vessel to sail at that period.

FOR BRISTOL,

THE Ship *VENUS*, JOHN PHILLIPS, Master, will be ready in a few days to receive her cargo, and will sail early in February.—For freight or passage apply to

Jan. 16. CON. A. HOWELL, THOMAS LOUIS.

Who will be extremely obliged to the Friends of Messrs. Daniel, and Shippers generally, for their early favours, to enable said vessel to sail at that period.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

THE Ship *TIGER*, RICHARD HIGGIN, Master, will sail the first week in February. For Freight or Passage apply to

Jan. 13. HIGGINSON, DEANE, & STOTT.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Intended as a regular Trader),

THE fast-sailing Ship *BARBADOS*, GEORGE B. ROBERTS, Master, burthen 321 tons, copper fastened and coppered to the bends, is now ready to receive her cargo on board, and will sail in all March. For freight or passage apply to

Jan. 13. BENJ. H. THORNE, JOHN HEYES.

Who will be thankful to their Friends and Shippers in general, for their early assistance in loading the said ship.

THE subscriber has received by the ship *Flora*, and for sale,

Superfine black beaver and water-proof hats, black hats with broad brims; drabdo; livery hats, with gold and silver bands; epaulets and embroidery, for the different Departments of the Staff; full-dressed Wellington cocked hats, trimmings for round Staff hats, plain gold epaulets, buck-skin and cotton gloves, sword knots, sashes, &c. &c.

JOHN M'GUFFIE & Co.

Trafalgar-Place, Jan. 16—4n.

THOMAS G. NICHOLLS

HAS received from London, by the Lady Sherbrooke, best London Brown Stout, ℔ hhd.; split Peas, ℔ bushel; Poland Oats, ℔ tierce of 14 bushels; &c. &c.

Bay, Jan. 16—2a.

MARGARET C. NICHOLLS

HAS received from London, by the ship *Higginson*,—White and black lace squares, damask shawls and mantles, rich French silk handkerchiefs, white and black Barcelona ditto, men's coloured do.; ladies' worked caps, shirts, and neck dresses; misses' and children's tippets; white, coloured, plain, and figured satins; black twilled sarcenet, bombazeen; black, white, and coloured crapes; black, white and coloured figured gauze; persians; ladies', misses' and children's straw bonnets; riding hats, morning and evening dresses, spenser's and pelisses; plain black, white, and figured silk and thread net; sets of real cornelian, coral, mock pearl, gold chains in sets complete; tortoise-shell and ornamented combs and brooches; black ear-rings, necklaces, and brooches; thread lace, footing, and edging; pearl sprigs and wreaths, flowers and flower trimming, bugle and silk do.; ribbons, fans, pearl and cambric buttons, men's and women's white and black silk stockings, black cotton do; a variety of gloves for men, women, and children; hair fronts and ringlets; single and double hair brushes, tooth and nail do; oil for the hair, French lavender, rose and lavender water, compliment cards and paper, whalebone and steel busks, and a variety of other articles.

Bay, Jan. 16—2a.

WANTED,

A Good, sound SADDLE-HORSE, *that can be well recommended, for which a liberal price will be given;—also a steady Hack, for a servant.—Inquire at this Office.*

Jan. 13—2a.

PUBLIC SALES.

ON Wednesday the 17th inst. will be sold at the store of the subscriber,

A PIANO-FORTE.

Jan. 16. *BENJ. INNISS.*

ON Thursday next the 18th inst will be sold at the store of Messrs Comrade A Howell & Son, without limitation, the following articles, to close sales, on account of the late Firm of Hinds & Howell:—

3-4 and yard-wide pennistone, tow and Strelitz oznabrugs, canvas, Kilmarnock caps, cordage, brown thread, hoes and cane bills, corn-mills; 4d. and 6d nails, vat and worm-tub hoops, white lead and linseed oil, olive oil, pine varnish, red lead, and lamp black; signal lanthorns, mops; 20 cases best claret; a few thousand feet of deals, particularly well adapted for sugar-hogshead heading; and various other articles.

Jan. 16 *BENJ INNISS.*

ON Friday next the 19th inst. will be sold at the House of John Barker, Esq near Briton's Hill,

An elegant set of drawing-room chairs, with settees; a piano forte; Adams' Globes, with Treatise thereon; two floor-cloths, 18 by 14 feet; a superb tea service of plate, bottle-stands, spoons, forks, &c.; 2 bedsteads, feather-bed, and mattress; chamber chairs, wardrobe, book-case, dining tables, small tables, knives and forks, shades, candlesticks &c. Also 15 doz. claret, a cask old rum; 2 cows, and a young ox.

BENJ. INNISS

MESSRS GAB JEMMETT & Co. very respectfully inform their Friends and Customers, that they have removed their Counting-House to Drax-hall Yard, and that they have there on sale,—Georgia pitch-pine boards, scantling, and beams; red and white oak staves, cypress shingles; new rice, in tierces and half tierces; deal lumber, best London coals, and a variety of plantation stores.

Jan. 16—3n.

THE subscribers, in addition to their late importations, are now receiving, by the *Higginson*, a fresh assortment of Dry goods, consisting of

Plain cambrics, printed calicoes, pullicat and Kandy handkerchiefs; men's, women's, and girls' hose; a variety of fancy muslins, viz plain and figured book, jubilee cord, jaconet stripe, plain and figured mull, Waterloo cord, India book satin robes, India book satin sprig, &c. &c.; linen and cotton check, corded and furniture dimity, York stripes, Nun's and blue marking thread, 7-8 Irish linens, India dimity and jean, Mellard's patent twine sheeting, oznabrugs, &c.

Also on hand, new second-quality butter, and Virginia Flour, which they offer for sale by the package, on the most reasonable terms, for cash, or to approved purchasers on the usual credit.

Jan. 16—tf ALLMAN, SAMPSON, & Co.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on Friday last, a tall, slim, black GIRL, named Nanny, formerly the property of Kitty Cox, in Reed-street, and was in the habit of selling bread and cakes. Whoever will bring the said slave to No, 8, in Jew-street, shall receive the reward of Four Dollars. All persons are cautioned against harbouring her, as the law will be enforced against any so offending.

Jan. 16—2a. *LEVI ELEASER.*

NOTICE.

THE undersigned being desirous of closing the concerns of Barton, Higginson, & Co. *to the 30th ultimo, request all those who have claims against said Firm, to render their accounts for examination and settlement; and those indebted thereto, to make immediate payment.—The business, in future, will be carried on under the Firm of* Higginson, Deane, & Stott.

Broad-street, 13th Jan. 1816. JOHN HIGGINSON, RICHARD DEANE.

TO be Sold on Thursday next the 18th inst. at the Stables of Mr. Morris,

22 Prime HORSES, landed from the ship Irlam, from Liverpool.

Jan. 13. HIGGINSON, DEANE, & STOTT.

FOR Sale, the following articles, imported in ships Higginson *and* Lancaster, *from Liverpool and Cork:—*

Beef, pork, potatoes, oats, salt; bottled porter and beer in puncheons of 16 doz each; candles, soap; East India white calicoes, Russia duck and sheetings, indigo blue and grey pennistones, best Strelitz flax oznabrugs, cotton bagging, Stourbridge and Wigan fire bricks, coals, and common bricks.

Jan. 13. HIGGINSON, DEANE, & STOTT

BRIDGE-TOWN.

THE *next Meeting of the* HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY *will be on Wednesday the 17th instant.*

J. R. PHILLIPS, *Clk. Gen. Assem.*

NOTICE.

TO prevent the serious inconveniences that have occurred, by empty carriages, on their return from *Pilgrim* on public nights, being driven against those on their way thither, by which the latter have in some instances been overturned: Ladies and Gentlemen are particularly requested to direct their servants to enter by the North gate leading from the Roebuck, pass out by the opposite gate, and proceed along the road leading to the King's House and Enmore; which the Peace Officers and Guards will have instructions to attend to, on Thursday night the 18th inst.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 16.

OUR readers are already acquainted with the interruption that took place in the proceedings of the Military Council, in the case of Marshal Ney, after the examination of several witnesses had been attended to, and the usual process in Courts of that description had been observed, in consequence of an objection being made by Ney, or his Counsel, as to the competency of that Tribunal to try the Marshal, upon the plea that, as a Peer of France, he ought to be arraigned before that Chamber, to answer to any charges that might be exhibited against him. After some arguments, it was at length decided, that the Council of War should be dismissed; and, in conformity with an Ordinance of Louis XVIII. directions were given by the French Minister for the assembling of the Peers, before whom the trial of Marshal Ney commenced on the 21st Nov. last, of which day's proceedings we have inserted the particulars in a subsequent part of this paper; but it is not likely that his fate would be decided for some time after that, owing to an indulgence of several days that had been granted him, for the purpose of bringing forward witnesses in his favour, as well as for the preparation of his defence against those accusations which had been preferred by the King's Commissioners. If we may be allowed to judge of the result of this investigation, from the nature of the charges, it will certainly be that of confirming his guilt, and consigning him to the hands of the executioner, as an expiatory sacrifice for his abominable treachery to his King and Country, in whose cause he had the command of a division of the French Army, but which he basely headed in support of the Standard of Rebellion, and contributed, by every means in his power, to the re-establishment of the Usurper on the Throne of France; whose reign, however, was but of short duration, owing to the powerful interposition of Great Britain, in which she was assisted by the conjoint efforts of those European Powers with whom she is happily allied.

We received, at a late hour, a Trinidad Gazette of the 6th inst. containing an Address of the Illustrious Board of Cabildo of that Island, upon presenting to His Excellency Sir Charles Durham, a Sword of the value of One Hundred Guineas; which Address, with the Admiral's Answer, shall appear in a future paper.

SHIP NEWS—Carlisle Bay, Jan. 16, 1816.

The *Venerable*, 74, bearing Sir Charles Durham's flag, arrived this morning, from Trinidad; and the *Flying-fish* (his tender) anchored here yesterday.

The *Georgiana Spencer* Mail-boat came in on Sunday, from St. Vincent; and a ship called *General Miranda*, from an American port.

Entered at the Custom-House—Schooners *Gipsy*, from St. Kitt's; *New Escape*, Tobago; sloops *Matthew King*, Antigua; *Gig*, Dominica; and *Horatio*, Demerary.

Cleared—Schooners *Express*, for Trinidad; *Admiral Harvey*, Curacoa; *Razor*, St. Lucia; and *Alletta*, Cayenne.

☞ *Thursday next, the Day on which the Anniversary of the Queen's Birth is kept, will be a Holiday at the Custom-House.*

FRENCH CHAMBER OF PEERS, Nov. 21.

TRIAL OF MARSHAL NEY.

At half-past ten, and before the Peers had met, Messieurs Berrier and Dupin, the Marshal's defenders, took their seat at a table placed in the angle formed bureau, and one of the extremities of the seats of the Peers. There was distributed among the strangers who were there assembled, a printed paper signed "Dupin and Berrier," and entitled, "*Question prejudicielle dans l'affaire du Marechal Ney.*"

Some minutes after, the Chancellor entered, followed by the Peers. The sitting was then opened.

The Chancellor, as President of the Chamber, spoke as follows:—

"Monsieur the Marshal Ney, accused of high treason against the King, and against the State, is about to make his appearance. I have to remind the public, that witnesses now, for the first time, of a trial so solemn, it is its duty not to show any mark of approbation or disapprobation. I order the Military Commandant to arrest instantly any person who shall deviate from that respect which is due to the Assembly, or from that attention which misfortune claims. Let the witnesses be called in: the accused will afterwards be introduced."

The witnesses then came in, and with them the Commissaries of the King, among whom were their Excellencies the Keeper of the Seals, the Minister of Marine, and M. Bellart, Attorney-General at the Royal Court of Paris. They took their places under the seats of the bureau of the President.

At eleven o'clock precisely the accused entered, and took his seat between his Counsel;—he was dressed in a blue frock coat, with two General's epaulettes, the badge of the Legion of Honour, and the little ribbon of the Order of St. Louis, or of the Legion of Honour.

The Secretary, Keeper of the Archives, performing the functions of Register, then called over the names of the Peers; after which the Chancellor then asked the accused his name, titles, &c.

Answer—Michael Ney, born at Sarre-louis in 1769, Marshal, Peer of France, Duke of Elchingen, Prince of the Moskwa, Chevalier of St. Louis, Great Eagle of the Legion of Honour, Commander of the Order of Christ.

The Chancellor then said—"I warn the Counsel for the accused, that they ought not to allow themselves to say any thing contrary to their conscience, contrary to decency, or contrary to truth. Secretary, read the two Ordinances of the King, and the act of accusation."

The Secretary then read the two Ordinances, and the Act of Accusation:—

Act of Accusation against Marshal Ney, Duke of Elchingen, Prince of Moskwa, Ex-Peer of France.

The Commissaries of the King, charged by the Ordinances of the King of the 11th and 13th instant, to support before the Chamber of Peers the accusation of High Treason, and attempt against the safety of the State, instituted against Marshal Ney, and its discussion, declare, that by the documents and the instructions communicated to them in consequence of the Ordinance of the 13th instant, by Baron Seguier, Peer of France, Councillor of State, First President of the Royal Court of Paris, Commissioner delegated, the Chancellor President of the Chamber, to draw up the said instruction, the following facts result:—

On learning of the landing at Cannes the 1st of March last, effected by Bonaparte, at the head of a band of robbers of several nations, it appears that Marshal Soult, then Minister at War, sent by one of his Aides-de-Camp to Marshal Ney, who was on his estate of Coudreaux, near Chateandun, an order to repair to his Government of Besançon, where he would find instructions.

Marshal Ney came to Paris on the 6th or 7th (which day is not correctly known), instead of repairing to the place of which he was Governor, as he was ordered to do. The reason he has given is, that he had not got his uniforms: this is plausible. But what is less so is, that according to his own account, he was ignorant, even when he arrived at Paris, either of the fact of the landing of Bonaparte at Cannes, or of the real cause of the order which was sent to him to repair to Besançon. It is very improbable that the Aid-de-Camp of the Minister at War, who carried the order for his immediate departure, made such a great secret of this news, which had become the object of general attention and conversation; one cannot even suspect any motive for his keeping such a matter secret, any more than one can believe that the Marshal would not have been induced, from curiosity, to ask him what were the causes of this sudden order, as the Aid-de-Camp must naturally, if asked, have informed him of the fact. The Marshal, however, wishes it to be believed, that he did not hear of this important news till his arrival at Paris, and then only by chance, at his notary's. This ignorance is not natural, and rather tends to increase than to dissipate the suspicions that the Marshal was concerned in the manœuvres which led to this invasion, which has been attended with such fatal results.

Our suspicions that the Marshal has taken part in these measures, are considerably strengthened by the depositions of a great number of witnesses, who have reported various circumstances, tending to prove that the Marshal was informed of this landing. By the evidence of the Sieur Beausire, the Count de la Genetiere, and the Count de Faverney, we learn that the Marshal asserted, that the return of Bonaparte had been prepared for three months before, and that those who had made contracts with the King's government ought to have known, that they were treating with or for the legitimate Sovereign, Bonaparte! The Count de Faverney in particular, asserts, that General Locombe assured him the Marshal had said to him, that he had taken all possible steps to render the defection of his troops necessary and inevitable, which he would afterwards settle and determine by the reading of the Proclamation.

Several other witnesses have deposed, that they were told that the Marshal publicly declared in an Inn at Montereau, that the return of Bonaparte had been long preconcerted. Many other witnesses could depose to the same effect; namely, the Baron Capelle, the Marquis of Vaulchier, the Sieur de Beaugarde, and the Sieur Garnier, the Mayor of Dole; but as they have been heard before the Council of War, it is not necessary to recal them. In fact, they are no longer on the spot, but their testimonies are already on record.

Justice, however, also demands, that we should state, that several other witnesses, who observed the conduct of the Marshal till the time of the reading of the Proclamation, seem to believe, that till that period he was strictly loyal, and they depose to facts which indicate, that unless the Marshal acted with the deepest dissimulation, he was even then inclined to be faithful to the King.

However this may be, whether this demonstration of fealty was real or feigned, the Marshal, before leaving Paris, had the honour of an interview with the King, who spoke to him with the most affecting kindness, and reposed in him the greatest confidence. The Marshal appeared affected by the good opinion of his Sovereign respecting his loyalty and fidelity, and in a transport of passion, either real or simulated, he protested, that he would bring Bonaparte to Paris in an iron cage, and sealed his declarations of devotedness, by kissing His Majesty's hand. The Marshal at first wished to deny both this expression of enthusiasm, and the liberty which the King had permitted him to take. But he ultimately acknowledged the facts.

It was on the 8th or 9th of March that the Marshal left Paris. He found at Besancon the instructions of the Minister at War, which were in substance, that he was to collect all the disposable forces, in order, efficaciously, to second the operations of Monsieur, and to manœuvre so as to disturb or destroy the enemy.

Although the different statements of the witnesses have been duly considered, there are certain points on which there can be no doubts. All must agree as to the line of conduct which the Marshal adopted at Louis le Saulnier, on the 14th March.

The Marshal had sent to that town all the troops which were dispersed throughout his district.—Some officers, military and civil, who were correct observers of events, and who were justly uneasy at existing circumstances, and the insinuations of certain persons who held different ranks in the army, pointed out to him, as a means of frustrating their bad intentions, the propriety of mixing with them as much as possible, the good and faithful servants of the King, who might be chosen from the National Guards. The Marshal, however, at once rejected these propositions, even with a sort of disdain, by saying that he wished not to have with him *weeping alarmists either male or female*; and though he retracted a little from this sentiment afterwards, it was with such slowness and repugnance that the measure unfortunately could not be carried into execution, nor could the evil, which the Marshal seemed, to foresee without uneasiness, be prevented.

Some witnesses seem to think that till the evening of the 13th of March, the Marshal was faithful; but it is not easy to believe that a period of four or five days, during which the Marshal had met with no obstacle, nor had not seen an enemy, could have been sufficient to make him abandon his fealty, if he had not been pre-disposed to do so. It is a sorrowful tax upon human loyalty to be obliged to declare that the fact cannot be otherwise.

Only five days after the promises he had made to his Master, who had heaped upon him his confidence and his affection, and whom he had deceived by the unlimited professions of an intention which was not expected from him, Marshal Ney betrayed his past glory, as well as his King, his Country, and Europe, by the most criminal desertion. If we think of the gulph of evils in which this conduct has plunged France, or to which he at least contributed as much as was in his power, we shall see that he likewise destroyed by this conduct his own former glory. We may even add, that he betrayed his own army, which was till that time faithful, and who would have resisted bad advice, if their fidelity had been confirmed by the example of a Chief, whose name and military achievements would have commanded the confidence of the soldiers; instead of which he dragged them after him in the road of perjury.

We have said, that up to a certain time, Marshal Ney had not seen an enemy. In this we deceive ourselves: he had seen many; not indeed in open day, but in his own house, in secret, and by night, who met to form with him a shameful alliance, and to make him give up his King, his country, and even his honour.

An emissary of that artisan of the evils of Europe, more capable of carrying on frauds and intrigues than of gaining victories, arrived at the Marshal's on the night of the 13th March last. He brought him a letter from Bertrand, written in the name of his master, in which the latter denominated the Marshal *a brave man amongst the brave*, and directed him to come over to him.

If it were true that the Marshal was faithful to his Sovereign till that time, nothing more was necessary to induce him to become a traitor to his oaths. His vanity was flattered; his ambition was awakened; the proffered crime was accepted, and it was as early as the next morning that it was put into execution.

The next day, the 14th of March, 1815, he revealed his new intentions to Generals Bourmont and Lecourbe. They have deposed, that they made efforts to excite horror in his mind at such a resolution, but whatever they could say produced no effect upon him. He forced them to attend on the ground where he had ordered the troops to be drawn up, and where, having formed them into a square, he read to them the following Proclamation:—

[Here is inserted the Proclamation of Ney, dated March 13th, which was published in the course of the interrogatories, read before the Military Council.]

The Commissioners then proceed to observe, that it may be imagined what effect such conduct and orders must have produced upon a body of soldiers, under the command of "a revered Chief." The soldiers who were nearest to their General, seduced by the duty of obedience, repeated the rebellious shout which he had uttered, of Vive l'Empereur! The soldiers who were more distant, faithful to the movement of the heart and French honour, and who were far from supposing what an execrable action Marshal Ney had been guilty of, shouted Vive le Roi! Indeed, so far was the delusion from being removed at this moment, that according to the same evidence, many of the Officers and soldiers retired from the ranks with indignation. It also appears that Marshal Ney afterwards permitted the troops to disperse in the town, and commit all manner of excesses, till they lost their reason, and having no time for reflection, and being afterwards ashamed of their conduct, they would not retract.

A great number of Officers, however, among whom was the Count de la Genetiere, withdrew themselves, and the latter wrote a severe letter to Ney, in which he told him that being no longer able to serve under him with honour, he withdrew himself from his staff, and retired to Besançon. He added, that he had long served under the Marshal's orders, and the only regret he felt was at having continued so to serve for the last twenty-four hours.

After a variety of comments on this and similar instances of French honour, on the part of individuals who were under Marshal Ney at the time in question, the Commissioners observe, that the only effect such instances of loyalty produced upon him was to sink him still deeper in treason.—They then trace his conduct from the day when he issued the Proclamation till the 11th of March, touching upon his audacity in writing to the Commandant at Auxonne, to give up the place to Bonaparte; and also to the Dukes of Reggio and Albufera, inclosing them the orders he had received from Bertrand; and they add, that in a few days afterwards, in order to punish the honourable inactivity of the Commandant of Auxonne, he inscribed his name in the list of those whom he ordered to be deprived of liberty.

Here (say the Commissioners) it is necessary we should stop. All France, all Europe, has seen, since that time, that Marshal Ney persisted in his rebellion. But all the circumstances which apply to his ulterior conduct, being only the consequence of his first act of treason, scarcely deserve notice, after that great proof of unfaithfulness, one of the sources of misfortunes which a fatal usurpation drew upon France.

We must turn our eyes from the scene, because the spectacle is intolerable. But we cannot suppress the heart-rending reflection, that all the evils by which the country is desolated, are owing to a handful of men, who, because they had distinguished themselves by some great military actions, thought that they had a right to put themselves above the law, to trifle with the most sacred feelings, even with fidelity to their King and country, and to cause with impunity all the revolutions which their unreflecting ambition might dictate. They seem to have persuaded themselves, that because they were brave officers, they had a right, in defiance of the nation and of all Europe, to become disloyal subjects and bad citizens; a deplorable doctrine, which, however, is happily only the exclusive system of a few perverse and ambitious men; a doctrine disowned by real military honour, and by that multitude of brave soldiers, whose eyes being again re-opened, can no longer acknowledge glory in those whom they formerly saw in the field of honour, if they do not still observe them in the paths of fidelity to their King and their Country; and if it does not appear that they prove themselves good citizens as well as great captains, and men of principle as well as warriors full of valour.

In consequence of all these different facts, Michael Ney, Marshal of France, Duke of Elchingen, Prince of the Moskwa, and Ex-Peer of France, is accused before the Chamber of the Peers of France, by the Ministers of the King, and Attorney-General of the Royal Court of Paris, Commissioners of His Majesty.

Done in our Cabinet, at the Palace of the Chamber of Peers, at noon, the 10th of November, 1815.

(Signed) *Richelieu, Barbe Marbois, Le Comte du Bouchage, Le Duc de Feltre, Vaublanc, Corvetto, De Cazes, Bellart.*

—

The Chancellor.—You have heard, Marshal, the facts of which you are accused; you are charged with having employed against the King a command confided to you by the King; of having drawn up a seditious proclamation, and read it before your army; of having thus excited its insurrection against legitimate authority, and drawn upon France all the calamities of which it has since been the victim. It is not, however, before the Chamber of Peers that you will have to dread the impression of the melancholy recollections; your judges will rather have to guard themselves against recollections of a contrary description,—those of your warlike exploits: but before entering on the business before us, I have to ask you whether you have to propose any exceptions in arrest of proceedings, upon which the Chamber must previously decide.

The Marshal rose, and after having thrice bowed to the assembly, he read from a paper, in a rather firm tone, the following words:—

"My Lord and Peers of France,—The Chamber being pleased to allow me my exceptions in arrest of proceedings. I beg you will permit my defender to develop them."

Mr. Berrier, upon a sign to that effect from the Chancellor, opened his speech, and began by stating the point which he wished to establish. It was to this effect:—that considering that a law is still necessary for completing the organization of the Chamber of Peers into a Court of Justice, all proceedings against Marshal Ney should be stayed, until that organization.

In confirmation of this doctrine, M. Berrier entered into reasonings founded partly on the Charter, partly on the laws relative to the *instruction* of criminal process, and the establishment of special courts.

The defender remarked two singularities in the ordinances assigning the investigation of this business to the Chamber; the first was, that they were issued only for a particular case; the second, that they were the work of the Ministers of His Majesty, who were at the same time the accusers. Let not posterity have it in their power to say, that this law was passed for a single individual.—Think of this also, that the Ministers of the King are at once accusers and legislators. The organisation of the Peerage into a tribunal can only be effected by a law which completes it for all citizens and for all times. It is necessary that your functions as judges should be regularised; that you should know whether you are judges of the intention, whether you can pay attention to circumstances of alleviation; it is necessary you should be able to appreciate, whether, when some are left unpunished, who co-operated in the invasion long before Marshal Ney yielded to the empire of circumstances, he might not have claims on your indulgence.

Tribunals, whose names cannot be pronounced without horror, required a majority of two-thirds to condemn, the same is the case with respect to Juries. Have you adopted the same? You must surely allow, that a question so serious should be resolved by a law. If, however, you reject the exceptions which I have endeavoured to enforce, I shall have to present you with reasons to shew the invalidity of the instruction; I shall have to claim a hearing for witnesses in discharge; and, in fine, I shall have to ask of your indulgence an interval sufficient to enable me to prepare my defence,—a defence so considerable and important.

Mr. Bellart asked whether the length of the pleading which had already taken place, the others which had been announced, and what had been said relative to the examination of witnesses, did not indicate a settled plan. Let the defenders of Marshal Ney bring forward all their exceptions at once. It is too late now to seek his safety in endeavouring to elude the law; the term of this scandalous process must have at length arrived. Let all the time necessary for preparing the defence of the accused, for producing the witnesses, be asked. God forbid that I should oppose it—I should be the first to ask it for the accused; but then the business must be fairly met. I demand, in the name of the King, that the exceptions be set aside, and that the openness of the discussions be immediately proceeded to.

M. Dupin, for the accused.—It is asserted, that our system is adopted for the purpose of gaining time. Such is not our intention; we wish the termination of this unfortunate business; and such termination would have been reached much sooner, if instead of two Ordinances, the Constitutional forms had been followed. In place of the two Ordinances which we attack, a law might have passed; this would have taken longer time, and the accused would not now have had to ask new delays.

The Lord Chancellor.—The Chamber is about to deliberate; let the accused withdraw.

The Peers withdrew to the Rubens gallery. After about an hour's deliberation, they returned, and Marshal Ney having resumed his place, the President stated that the Chamber had decided on hearing the King's Attorney-General.

M. Bellart, after an eloquent exordium, replied to the objection that the Chamber was not a legally constituted Court. He said, "the Charter gives you all the means of exercising your powers. How then will you exercise them? I may cite to you the example of a people who cannot be reproached with want of liberty: the House of Peers, in England, proceeds as circumstances require: there is there no originating law, in trials for high treason: and probably it will not be absurd in France to pursue the course followed in England. I sum up in a few words, and I say, the King has the right, by the Charter, to make regulations and ordinances for the execution of laws; the Charter also enacts, that the Chamber of Peers shall sit as judges in certain cases. Circumstances demonstrate the necessity of executing this fundamental law of the State. The King has issued ordinances to that effect; these ordinances regulate the form of your deliberations;—nothing is wanting, then, to enable you to commence. The Commissioners of the King claim, that without being stopped by the exceptions proposed by the Counsel of the accused, the trial commence as soon as the Chamber shall deem it convenient.

M. Dupin, in reply, observed, that if his client depended on that Chamber alone, or on its simple approbation of an ordinance of the King to fix the forms of process to be followed before us, and to establish the formalities of regularity, then the legislative authority would be concentrated in one or two branches of the legislature, contrary to the formal meaning of the Charter.

The Chancellor then ordered the accused to be withdrawn, and the Chamber passed into the hall of its deliberations: after an hour and a quarter's deliberation, Marshal Ney was again brought to the bar, and the Chancellor pronounced the following resolution:—

"The Chamber, while it pays due attention to the claims of the King's Attorney-General, waving decision on the exceptions proposed in this day's Sitting, by the accused, order, that he be bound to present, *in cumulo*, and within the interval of 24 hours, his other exceptions, and to summon his witnesses, under pain of default; in which case it will proceed to the principal discussions, and with this view adjourn till Thursday the 23d instant, at ten o'clock."

After the reading of the Resolution, M. Berrier rose and said, "My Lord Chancellor, the interval for summoning the witnesses is not sufficient."

The Chancellor—"You have heard the Resolution of the Chamber. Cause the accused and the public to withdraw." The Chamber then rose; and having again met on the 23d, it was then agreed to adjourn until the 4th December.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE,

THE PROPERTY *of* Joseph Smith, *deceased, situate in the Parish of St. George, containing* 23½ *acres of Land, with the crop and buildings thereon. The situation of the Place and fertility of the Land require no recommendation. It is offered for sale to close the Estate of the said Joseph Smith, deceased. Persons wishing to purchase, will please apply to* John H. Smith, *on the premises, as Qualified Executor to the said Estate; or* A. Culpeper, *in Bridge-Town.*

Jan. 16—2*a.*

ABSENT from the subscriber's service, two Negro MEN, *Sampson and Richard, carpenters by trade; Sampson is a tall man, rather stout than otherwise; has a full head of hair, a hoarse-toned voice, and is parrot-toed;—Richard is also a tall man, of darker complexion than the other, has his fore-teeth much stained. A reward of £2. 10s. will be given for apprehending and lodging in the cage each of these men. All persons are cautioned against harbouring or employing them, and Captains of vessels are desired not to take them from the Island, as the law, in either case, will be rigidly enforced, by*

Jan. 16—1*a.* *T. PIGOTT.*

N.B. For sale, cured Fustic for waggons, or carts.

NOW landing from on board the Higginson *from Liverpool, and for sale at the subscriber's store in Broad-Street:—*

A fresh supply of Soda Water in pint and half-pint jugs; new Hams, &c.—And on hand, sparkling Champaign, Port and Madeira, Ale, Beer, and Porter, Cherry, Raspberry, and Cogniac Brandy; Holland's; Refined Sugar, &c. With the above articles he will be glad to supply his friends and customers at a reduced price.

Jan. 16—2*a.* *JOHN CAREW.*

A CARD.

MR. DOWLING returns his grateful thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen who have so kindly patronised his establishment in Barbados. He will ever make it his study to merit a continuance of their favours. He begs leave to inform his Pupils, that his Academy will re-open on Wednesday the 17th inst. He will attend on the usual days of instruction—say Wednesdays and Saturdays for Dancing, *and Mondays and Thursdays for* Drawing, *&c.—Specimens of his Pupils' performance may be seen by any Lady or Gentleman who may think fit to inspect them, or deem him worthy the instruction of their children. Portraits, in oil, water colours, or crayons (of any size), at moderate prices—no likeness no pay. Every thing necessary for the art of painting, for sale. Application to be made at Mr.* F. MILLER'S, *Bolton-lane.*

Private Lessons in Town and Country.

Jan. 16—2*a.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that JOHN COPELAND STRAKER, *Esq. hath petitioned His Honor the President for Letters of Administration of the Estate of* Anthony Walrond Jones, *deceased.*

Jan. 13—3*a.*

IN addition to the subscriber's former importations of Plantation Stores, &c. he is now receiving from on board the ships Berwick, Venus, *and* Higginson, *the following articles, which he will sell cheap for early payment, viz.—*

London paints and oil, wine corks of superior quality, best Poland oats in small packages, cherry-tree chairs; Bristol wood-hoops, two-thirds long; temper lime in jars and kilderkins; boxes of negro pipes, sheet copper of various dimensions, and a general assortment of carpenters' and coopers' tools.

Also on sale, deal lumber, red-oak staves, &c.

Jan. 13—3*n.* *HENRY S. CUMMINS.*

A Match of COCKS to be fought on Wednesday next the 17th instant, for a genteel Bet, at the Pit of C. E. WARNER; and a genteel provision will be made by the abovementioned, who will give every satisfaction to his Friends. *Jan.* 13—2*a.*

WATERLOO SUBSCRIPTION.

BARBADOS, *Dec.* 18, 1815.

LIST OF THE COMMITTEE.

Thomas Allman,	A. R. Brandon,
Con. A. Howell,	B. Walrond,
G. Jemmett,	P. Seaver,
T. Law,	J. Pairman,
P. Caddell,	John George,
R. Deane,	Thomas Louis,
M. Cavan,	Owen Pell,
E. Wason,	*and*
Richard Cock,	Alex. Smith—*Esquires.*

Conrade A. Howell, Esq. was unanimously appointed Treasurer; and R. Cock, Secretary.

Amount of Subscriptions already advertised, £1696 2 6

Subscriptions continued.

Officers of the St. George's Battalion of Militia	£100	0	0
Hon. George Maynard - -	10	0	0
Robert C. Ashby - - -	5	0	0
Joseph Hart - - -	1	17	6
John Sober - - - -	5	0	0

☞ *Those Gentlemen who have not paid their Subscriptions, are requested to do so without delay, in order that the Treasurer may remit the amount to the General Fund.*

R. COCK, *Sec.*

NAVAL YARD,
Barbados, 6th Jan. 1816.

NOTICE is hereby given, that His Majesty's ship *Vestal* and brig *Liberty* will be sold by Public Auction, at my Office, on Tuesday the 6th day of February next, at 12 o'clock.

The above Vessels may be inspected, and terms of sale known, by application.

EDWARD THOMPSON,
Naval Storekeeper.

THE Subscribers have received a very large assortment of Goods by the last ships, which they are now opening: among which are an elegant assortment of fashionable Millinery, and a small parcel of Jewellery, consisting of

Gold ear-rings, coral and amber do.; black ear-rings, brooches, head ornaments, and beads; ready-made dresses, women's and children's bodies, silk bonnets and tippets, lace caps and tippets, women's and children's superfine straw hats, whalebone and beaver do.; infants' white beavers; thread laces and footings, ladies' hair fronts and ringlets; black, white, and coloured crapes; do. satins and sarcenets, do. persians, a variety of fashionable silk shawls, men's and women's white and coloured gloves; black, white, plain, and elastic silk stockings; women's and girls' corsets, stay laces, Mechlin, bobbin, plain and figured nets for dresses, black and white silk squares, thread do.; plain, book, mull, and jaconet muslins of different qualities; sprigged and striped do.; calico cambrics and muslins, Irish linen, Scotch and Linen cambric, long lawns, prints, men's and boys' beaver hats, children's leghorn do.; plain, black, and twilled sarcenets; bombazine and bombazets, plain and black twilled calico, do. muslins; worked caps and tippets, children's cambric bonnets, mock pearl, spangles, and bugles; gilt snaps; a variety of wreaths and sprigs, mock pearl do.; do. trimming, wreathing; scissars, purses, hair and tooth brushes, threads, tapes, twists, and bobbins; a variety of perfumery, Pear's powder, sweet soaps, tortoise-shell combs, milliners' needles; pearl, cambric, and silk buttons; women's and girls' shoes and boots, infants' do.; silk stockings and gloves for misses; and many other articles, all of which will be disposed of at a very moderate advance, to enable them to fulfil their engagements

Jan. 13—2a. E. P. BAMFIELD & Co

To the CONSTABLES of St. Philip's Parish.

FIVE Pounds Reward will be paid to either of them, or to any other person, who will apprehend and lodge in the Cage, in Bridge-Town, a Negro Man Slave named GEORGE, the property of the late Rev. Thomas Allinson. He is a very likely young man, about 30 years of age, with a very black skin, and wears whiskers. A further reward will be paid to any person who will legally prove that he has been harboured by any white or free coloured person. Masters of vessels are cautioned against taking him from the Island—the Law will be rigidly enforced against such offender.

Jan. 13—*tf.* FRANCES E. ALLINSON.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons in the Parish of St. Philip who have Carts or Waggons that have carried sugar, cotton, rum, or molasses to Bridge-Town, on the road leading from Bentley's to Boarded-Hall, that they for themselves, or some other persons for them, do come forward and give in to me, on every Friday during this month, from eight o'clock till one in the afternoon upon oath, a true and exact number of all the pounds of sugar and cotton, gallons rum and molasses, that have been carried to Town by their carts and waggons since the 1st day of Jan. and the 31st day of Dec. last. All persons neglecting to give in before the 1st day of Feb. next, will incur the penalties imposed in an Act made and provided for that purpose.

Jan. 9—3*a.* *JOSHUA BUSHELL,*
Church-Warden St. Philip's Parish.

Who gives notice to all persons that have not yet paid for their land-tax, that if it is not paid by the 1st Feb. next, a levy shall be made directly after, without respect of persons.

BARBADOS. Parish of St. Michael.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the Parish, for the arrears which have been turned over by the last Warden, that unless the same are discharged within the course of the next fortnight or three weeks from the date of this advertisement, a general levy, without any manner of respect to persons, will be made for raising them. The non-collection of arrearages is, in the accompts of the Parish, an inconvenience which, from the returns that for time past have been making, year after year, has become at last intolerable:—the Church-Warden therefore trusts, that in endeavouring to put an end to it, he will be considered as doing merely what is enjoined by the duties of his office. Those persons who did not pay their Taxes at the Treasurer's Office, are hereby informed that they are returned on Execution, and will be immediately levied on, without they come forward and discharge their respective amounts.

By the direction of WILLIAM MOORE, Esq.
(Church-Warden),
SAMUEL SANDIFORD,
Jan. 13—3*n.* *Collector.*

T. LAW

HAS imported in the vessels just arrived from England and Ireland, the following articles, which he offers for sale at reduced prices:—

Superfine broad cloths and kerseymeres of fashionable colours; second quality cloths, coarse green cloth, superfine white Welch flannels and swansdown; 4-4 Irish linen of all qualities; 5-4 and 6-4 Irish sheetings; long lawns, diaper table-cloths 8-4 and 10-4 huckaback, damask napkins, napkin and hipping diaper, French cambrics, Russia sheetings, white and coloured Marseilles waistcoating, black silk florentine, India nankeens and jeans; white Manchester nankeen, and calicoes, plain and twilled; York stripe, dimities; India calicoes, blue and white; romal handkerchiefs, shirting calico, denims, rich furniture chints, fine printed calicoes, Marseilles quilts, cotton counterpanes; mattresses, bolsters, feather-pillows, and feathers in bags; Irish and Flanders bed-ticking, and ready-made beds; Nun's thread and sewing silk; bombazeen, bombazette, black and coloured crape, 6-4 black cambric muslin, plain sarcenet, shalloons, fashionable parasols, silk and gingham umbrellas, men's and boys' fine beaver and silk hats, broad-brim drab hats; silk and cotton hose, children's do.; men's cotton gloves, white and coloured unbleached cotton stockings and socks, 4-4 indigo blue pennistone, Drogheda linens, Monmouth hats, Kilmarnock caps, linen and cotton checks and stripes, coarse threads, London-made hoes and cane bills, nails of all sorts, paints, oil; sheathing copper, and patent nails; bar iron, blistered steel, puncheon hoops, sheet lead, window-glass, East Coker canvass, Day-Books, Invoice Books, &c.; common writing paper by the ream; table knives and forks, mahogany knife-cases, portable writing desks, looking glasses, japan ware, saddles. Also for sale, 100 new sugar tierces; a lot of soap and candles now landing; tobacco in barrels and hogsheads; and gin, in pipes.

Jan. 13—tf.

TO BE SOLD OR LEASED,

ENMORE LODGE, with two acres of Land attached thereto, and a well of excellent water—situated at Collymore-rock. The House is in good repair, and is an eligible residence for a genteel family. Enquire of Mrs. Barnwell, next door to the Western Intelligencer Printing Office;—where she has for sale, a variety of Household furniture, glass-ware, &c. Mrs. Barnwell will give a liberal price for a complete Sempstress.

Jan 6—3*a.*

BEST London shade candles; double Gloucester, pine, and loaf cheese; split peas in bushel and half-bushel kegs; black pepper, and cognac brandy, just landed from on board the Lady Sherbrooke. Also, Holland's gin, arrack, Gordon's old Priest and dry wine, port wine; London bottled porter, ale, and beer; hyson tea, refined sugar; brooms, brushes, and mops; first-quality coffee in bags, &c.; all of which articles will be sold cheap for the cash.

Trafalgar-place, Jan. 6—4*a.* *JOHN PACKER.*

JUST Landed from the Berwick, *and for sale cheap by the package, for cash:—*

Gentlemen's Wellington and Hessian Boots, shoes, and slippers; portmanteaus; umbrellas and parasols; ladies' and children's shoes of every kind; furniture and other printed cottons; ginghams, calicoes, muslin, and India dimity; rich gilt buttons; twilled shawls; cotton towels; check; Windsor soap; shoe-blacking; English preserves, &c. &c. &c.

High-street, Jan. 6—3*a* *T. HARRIS.*

1000 *Bushels of best London COALS are offered for sale for Cash, by*

Jan. 2—*tf.* *GAB. JEMMETT & Co.*

THE subscribers have received by the Lady Sherbrooke, *from London, a handsome and extensive assortment of Dry-goods, consisting principally of cambric and common prints and furnitures, India jeans assorted, Madras, pullicat, and common cambric handkerchiefs; striped and checked ginghams, satin stripe, tape check, mull, tamboured book, and fancy muslins of every description of fashion and taste; checks, twilled nankeen, &c. &c.*

On hand, a few cases 6-4 calico cambrics, Marseilles, India dimities, &c. &c. which they offer for sale by the package, on the most moderate terms.

Jan. 2—6a. E. GUNNING & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Prize LISTS of the undermentioned *His Majesty's Vessels*, will be finally closed on the 12th-inst. on which day they will be rendered in to Conrade A. Howell, Esq Deputy Treasurer of Greenwich Hospital, to whom all unclaimed and forfeited shares will be paid, and that *no further payments* will be made by us, upon said Lists:—

Pique—for the capture of the privateer schooners *Hawk* and *President*—the former on the 26th April, and the latter on the 12th May, 1814.
Ditto—for "Head Money" on same vessels
Ditto—for the recapture of the brig *Mars*, on the 1st Sept. 1814;
—for the recapture of the ship *Aguilla*, 4th Sept. 1814;
—for the recapture of the ship *Nancy*, 6th Sept. 1814.
Barrossa—for the capture of the schooner *Engineer*, and Cargo, on the 24th Sept. 1814.
Fairy—for an awarded Salvage of the schooner *Commodore Decatur*, picked up at sea on the 30th October, 1814.
Ditto—for the recapture of the brig *Hope*, on the 6th Jan. 1815
Columbia—for the capture of the schooner *Dolphin* and Cargo, on the 4th Dec. 1814
Ister—for the capture of the brigantine *San Francisco*, on the 5th Dec. 1814.
Muros—for the recapture of the brig *Joven Francisco*, on the 15th March 1815.

Jan. 10—3n. J. & M CAVAN, *Agents.*

IMPORTED in the Lady Sherbrooke, from London, Five Chaises; grey-stock bricks, plain and pan-tiles, sheet copper and copper nails, pitch, tar, oakum, canvas; patent rope, from 8-inch to 1½-inch; white lead and linseed oil; enamelled china in tea sets, and blue printed table ware; pier-glasses, bedsteads, mattresses, chairs, &c. &c.; all of which will be sold very reasonably for Cash or good Bills of Exchange. Apply to Capt. Love, *or at Drax-Hall Yard.* *Jan.* 13—*tf.*

TAKE NOTICE

ALL persons are hereby forbid harbouring or employing my BOY named Edgar, *as the Law will be rigidly enforced against such offenders.*

Jan. 6—3*a.* *JOHN WILLSON.*

ON SALE,

JUST landing from on board the Lady Sherbrooke—Fire-stone, wood hoops, hhd. and tierce truss-hoops; 10d. 8d. 6d. and 4d. nails.—On hand, deal lumber, red-oak staves, New-England shingles; potatoe-oats in puncheons of 14 bushels each; rounds of beef, pipes of Madeira wine, and 200 new sugar tierces.

Jan. 6—3*n.* *W. F. FODERINGHAM.*

N.B. All persons indebted to the late Firm of Wm. Foderingham & Co. are requested to settle their accounts without loss of time.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Firm of Samuel Brewster & Co. *was mutually dissolved on the 31st ult. and that the business will be hereafter carried on by* SAMUEL W. BREWSTER. *Jan.* 6—*tf.*

THE subscriber offers for sale, at his store over the New Bridge,

Sugar Tierces and Hogsheads, London Wood Hoops, and Deal Boards, which he will sell cheap for cash, rum, or sugar, payable in the crop.

Jan. 6—*tf.* *S. W. BREWSTER.*

A MATCH of 31 COCKS will be fought at the house of the subscriber, for Two Guineas each, on Friday and Saturday the 19th and 20th January. A genteel provision will be made, and every exertion used to give general satisfaction.

JOHN HOLLINGSWORTH.

Tamarind-Hall, St. Lucy's, Jan. 6—3*a.*

THE subscriber requests his Friends who have not yet settled their Sealed Notes, Accepted Orders, and Open Accounts, *that they will not fail coming forward and doing so by the ensuing March, as his health requires a change of climate, and he intends leaving Barbados shortly after that period.—He may be found at the store occupied by Mr. Granum, in Broad-street, any day during the intervening time.*

Garden,
Jan. 2—8a. } *THOMAS BEARD.*

JUST Landed from the Brig Princess Royal, *and for sale by the subscribers at their store near the Wharf:—*

Newfoundland Cod-Fish in casks of 8, 6, 4, and 3 quintals each; and a few barrels of Herrings.

Jan. 2. *ROBERT M GASKIN, and*
E. B. TERRILL.

Who have also for sale, Barrels of Superfine Flour, Corn Meal, Pilchards, and first quality Coffee in bags.

A MULATTO WOMAN with her two Children, one aged 6 years and the other 3 years or thereabouts; and a Black Woman with her infant Child; the property of a person about to leave the Island, will be disposed of cheap.—Apply to

Jan. 6. *S. CUTTING.*

Printed and published every Tuesday and Saturday by
WILLIAM WALKER & Co.
At Six Dollars per annum; and if sent to the neighbouring Islands, Eight Dollars;
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

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