Mr Innes Sandbach & Co

THE

BARBADOS MERCURY,

AND BRIDGE-TOWN GAZETTE.

SIX DOLLARS ℔ ANNUM,] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1816. [PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COMMISSARY-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Barbados, 9th Nov. 1816.

ALL persons having any claims against this Office, are particularly requested to render the same for adjustment on or before the 24th inst.

(Signed) DAVID ELLIOT,
Assist. Com.-Gen.

COMMISSARY-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Barbados, Nov. 11, 1816.

PERSONS desirous of supplying the specified quantities of FLOUR at the undermentioned Islands, subject to the approval of a Board of Survey, and to be delivered in to the Commissariat Stores at each Island free of expence to Government, will send sealed Tenders to this Office until Wednesday the 20th inst. at 10 o'clock in the morning. Tenders to express the price in Sterling Money ℔ barrel of 196 pounds, and those approved of accepted :—

TRINIDAD,	400	*barrels,*
ST. VINCENT,	250	
DOMINICA,	200	
BARBADOS,	500	

Payment to be made on production of a receipt from the Officer in charge at the respective Islands, for the quantities delivered, in Cash or Government Bills, at 4s. 8d. ℔ dollar, at the option of the subscriber.

(Signed) DAVID ELLIOT,
Assist.-Com.-Gen.

FOR SALE,

NEWFOUNDLAND cod-fish, in 8, 6, 4, and 3 quintal casks; salmon in tierces, and oil in casks, now landing from on board the brig Sir George Beckwith.

And on hand, from late importations, mess beef and pork, butter, candles, oats, Liverpool and Turks' Island salt, beer, porter, cordage, East Coast and brown canvas, oznaburgs, grey 5-4 pennistone, cotton bagging, Russia duck and sheeting, cotton shirting, trunks Madras, Musilipatam, Pullicat and Indian red handkerchiefs; 3-4 and 4-4 stripe and check, ginghams, coals, &c.

Nov. 16 HIGGINSON, DEANE, & STOTT.

THE Subscriber, Qualified Executrix to the Estate of THOMAS LINTON, *Sen. deceased, requests all persons to whom the said Estate may be indebted, to render their accounts duly attested; and all persons indebted thereto, to make immediate payment, that she may be enabled to close the affairs of the said Estate*

Nov. 16—2a. MARGARET LINTON.

NEW RICE
For Sale at the Store of

Nov. 16—3n. JOHN S. GASKIN.

Also on hand, a few puncheons of Oats, which will be sold cheap, for cash, to close sales.

A PERSON who can give undoubted security, wants to Borrow TWO THOUSAND POUNDS.—*Those who have Money to lend, may be informed how they can put it out on good terms, by addressing a letter to F.D. and leaving it at the Mercury Office.*

Nov. 16—2a.

FOR SALE,

A Comfortable Boarded and Shingled HOUSE, in the Bay, situated near the Beach, and well worth the attention of any person in the mariners' line;—a buttery, kitchen, and all conveniences, thereto.—The situation is between Capt. Stickland's and the House of Thomas Stracker, Esqr deceased, down Johnson's Alley—Title indisputable.—Apply to the subscriber on the Premises.

Nov. 16.—2a. GEORGE LOCK.

LIST of NEGROES in the CAGE.

[Bridge-Town, Nov. 16, 1816.]

Negroes' Names.	Owners' Names.
Fanny-Ann	John Fentey
Providence	John Wiltshire, Esq. dec.
George	John P. Williams, Esq.
Sarah	Mr. Lake Hinds
Phillis	Mrs. Elizabeth Young
John Banger	Wm. Lewis Moore (f.m.)
George	Mrs. F. Allinson
Stephen	John Simmons, Esq.
Archer	Mrs. Eliza Young
Hamlet	Miss Lunah Pinheiro
William	Mrs. Mary Bignall
Harry	Miss Eliza Thomas

Owners of Runaway Slaves are requested to send to this place of confinement at least once a week, when such as have been lodged here can be delivered to them.—By order,

J. SIDNEY, *Cage-keeper.*

PUBLIC SALES.

ON Monday the 18th inst. will be sold at the store of the subscriber,

Sundry articles of Dry-Goods, several dozen cherry-tree and cane-bottom chairs, a few thousand wood hoops, 10 new iron-bound butts.

Nov. 16. BENJ. INNISS.

ON Tuesday the 19th inst. will be sold at the stables of Messrs. E. B. Walcott & Co.

19 Handsome English Saddle and Draft Horses, landed from the ship Lady Sherbrooke; and 10 American Horses, a part of the ship Hopewell's cargo.

Nov. 16. BENJ. INNISS.

ON Wednesday the 20th inst. will be sold, at the House opposite the West Gate of St. Michael's Church,

Several articles of Household Furniture, some Glass Ware, and other articles.

Nov. 16. BENJ. INNISS.

ON Thursday November 21st will be exposed for sale at Pilgrim (commencing at eleven o'clock a. m.), a large quantity of old Madeira and other wines, the property of His Excellency the late Sir James Leith, G.C.B.

Catalogues, specifying the Lots, the different descriptions of wines, and other particulars, will be ready for delivery at the store of the subscriber, on Wednesday the 13th instant.

Nov. 9. BENJ. INNISS.

ON Monday next the 18th inst. will be sold, for payment on delivery, at the store of the subscriber,

4 Pieces superfine broad cloth, a parcel of cotton bagging, block tin fish kettles and dish covers, Dcamp kettles, with other tin and japanned ware; a mirror, and many articles of furniture; 1 soup ladle, 11 table and 12 tea spoons, &c. also prints, calico, cambric, Russia Holland, brown linen; pork, butter, soap, candles, &c.

Nov. 16. W. DOWRICH.

ON Tuesday next the 19th inst. will be sold at the house of the late Mrs. Burgess, opposite Mr. Inniss, in Swan-street, to the highest bidders, for cash,

All her stock in trade, consisting of Madras and pulticat handkerchiefs, prints, Bengal stripes, checks, linens, muslins, stockings, Russia Holland, oznabrugs, and a large variety of other dry-gosds.

Nov. 16. W. DOWRICH.

Sale will commence at 11 o'clock.

ON Monday next the 18th instant will be exposed for sale, without reserve,

10 Boxes candles, 10 firkins butter, a few articles of dry-goods, &c.

Nov. 16. S. CUTTING.

FOR Sale at Oistin's, and at the Crane, Savannah Cypress Shingles, probably the finest ever imported; also large dressed red-oak Staves, laying Shingles, Deal Boards, Plank, Scantling, and a few small casks of new Cod-fish.

Nov. 16—4n. WASON & COBHAM.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the Estate of Mr. Lewis Asher Abrahams, *deceased, are requested to render their Accounts properly attested to the subscriber; and those indebted thereto are particularly desired to be as speedy as possible in their payments, in order that the concerns of the Estate may be brought to a final close.*

Nov. 16—3a. MOZELY ELKIN, *Qual. Exor.*

NOTICE.

GENTLEMEN requiring Sugar Hogsheads and Tierces for the ensuing Crop, will, by an early application, be accommodated with them at a reasonable price.

Pinfold-street, Nov. 16—2a. J. H. BEST.

A liberal price will be given for a CARPENTER, who is a complete master of his trade and can be well recommended for his sobriety and good principles: he is required for a gentleman in one of the neighbouring Islands.—Apply at this Office. *Nov. 12—2a.*

TO BE SOLD

AT Public Auction, to the highest bidder, on Monday the 18th instant, on the premises, the property of George Long (deceased), consisting of 9¾ acres of fertile land, with the buildings thereon; two valuable Negro Men, and some furniture.

J. R. CALLENDER, Qual. Admin.

Christ Church, Nov. 9—3a.

ST. ANN'S, 12th Nov. 1816.

ALL Persons to whom the Estate of the late Lieutenant-General Sir JAMES LEITH may stand indebted, are requested to present their Accounts for payment, as the Subscriber intends finally closing those affairs on the 30th instant.

2n. THOMAS MOODY, *Capt. R.E.*
Late A.D.C. and Priv. Sec

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE TREASURY BOOKS *for the collection of the Negro Head Levy, &c. will be closed the last day of the present month, at which period Executions will be issued against all defaulters, with ten per cent. besides other charges added thereto.*

Nov. 2. CON. A. HOWELL,
Treasurer.

NOW Landing and for sale by the subscribers,—a choice Cargo of Newfoundland COD-FISH, in 3, 4, 6, and 8-quintal casks; also, a few tierces of Salmon.

Nov. 9. C. A. HOWELL & SON.

NOTICE is hereby given, that POLLY LEWIS *has petitioned His Honor the President for Letters of Administration to the Estate of Philip L. Lewis, of the Parish of St. Michael, with his will annexed.*

Nov. 12—2a.

A COOK MAN and House Servant to be hired; and a small, steady, honest Boy, to be sold.—Inquire at the Marshal's Office.

Nov. 12—2a.

PORTO RICO OXEN.

82 HEAD of OXEN, particularly selected for the draft, now landing from on board the brigantine Never Despair, *from Porto Rico; the sale of which will commence at the subscribers' Yard on Saturday next the 16th inst.*

Nov. 12—2n. ANDREW SMITH & Co.

FOR SALE,

BROAD CLOTHS, kerseymeres and ladies' cloth of the best quality, braid to suit; flat yellow metal buttons (large and small) per gross; gentlemen's fashionable first quality beaver hats; an assortment of dry-goods; a half-dozen very handsome cane-bottom chamber chairs; and very excellent Madeira wine per dozen.

JAMES O'NEALE.

No 56, High-street, Nov. 12—4n.

A few bales Cotton wanted, for which cash will be given.

THE Subscriber will sell his PLACE (Mount Prospect) containing 22 Acres, with a comfortable Dwelling-House and suitable out-buildings; the whole have been lately repaired, and is three miles from Bridge-Town; the situation is extremely healthy, and commands an extensive view of the country, St. Ann's and Carlisle-bay;—it will be sold cheap to an approved purchaser. For terms, &c. apply to

NICH. EVANSON.

Rock-Pleasant, Black-Rock, Nov. 12—3a.

THE subscriber has just opened, from London, a choice selection of MILLINERY, *&c. amongst which are—*

Elegant ladies' morning and evening dresses, of the latest fashion; highly finished muslin and lace caps, ladies' stays, slippers, walking and dress shoes, silk trimmings, gimps, lace, thread, twist, tape, needles & pins; ribbons assorted; an elegant assortment of wreaths, flowers, and bunches; ladies' gloves of every description, children's bonnets, mourning ornaments, necklaces, and a few articles of jewellery, &c.

No. 3, High-street, Nov. 12—2n. T. HARRIS.

THE subscriber has received by the Bedford, Captain Brockman, from London, and is now opening at his store in High-street,

A very handsome assortment of DRY-GOODS, which he will sell on the most moderate terms for cash.—Being obliged to remit a considerable sum to his correspondents in England, he shall be much obliged to his friends to assist him with the amount of their respective accounts. All accounts above twelve months standing, it will not be in his power to give any longer indulgence for than the 1st day of March next. His store at Speight's-Town is supplied as usual, where orders for Funerals, &c. are promptly attended to.

He will sell a very fine chaise, lately imported, with a most excellent draught horse. He will also dispose of two very fine Negro Boys, the one about twelve and the other 14 years old, and both of them healthy and well-disposed slaves, and sold on no other account than his having no use for them.

Nov. 12—3n. HOWARD GRIFFITH.

Inches 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
Centimetres 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19
TIFFEN Color Control Patches © The Tiffen Company, 2007
Blue Cyan Green Yellow Red Magenta White 3/Color Black

CONTRACT FOR FRESH BEEF.

ANY person or persons willing to enter into Contract for supplying good, well fed FRESH BEEF, of the best quality, to His Majesty's Ships and Vessels arriving at

BARBADOS,	ST. VINCENT,
TRINIDAD,	ST. LUCIA,
GRENADA,	ST. CHRISTOPHER,

Are desired to send sealed Tenders on or before Wednesday next the 20th Instant, addressed to Rear-Admiral Harvey, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Naval Forces on this Station. The Contract to continue for six months certain, subject to the approval of the Commissioners for Victualling His Majesty's Navy, and one month's notice to be given by either party for its discontinuance.

Security will be required for the due performance of the Contract.

His Majesty's ship Antelope, Carlisle Bay, Barbados, 14th Nov. 1816.

FOR NEWFOUNDLAND,

THE brig *SIR GEORGE BECKWITH*, Joseph Hinson, Master, will sail on Thursday next. For freight or passage apply to

HIGGINSON, DEANE, & STOTT.

Nov. 16—2n.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,

THE Sloop *GEORGE & ROBERT*, W. Arnold, Master, burthen 44 tons per Register.—For particulars apply to

Nov. 16. JOHN MOORE.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, OR CHARTER,

The substantial Schooner *SHAMROCK*, W. MARCHER, Master, burthen (⅌ Register) 134 Tons, is well found, and ready to proceed on any voyage.—For particulars please apply to the Master on board. Nov. 16.

For Sale at this Office,

A PAMPHLET—(BY WM. JAMES),

Entitled,

"An Inquiry into the Merits of the principal Naval Actions between Great Britain and the United States of America."

TWENTY FIVE prime American HORSES will be sold at Public Vendue, on Tuesday next, at the Stables of EVERSLEY & KING. *Nov. 16*

ON Wednesday next the 20th inst. at eleven o'clock, will be sold at the store of the subscriber,

10,000 Red-oak Staves, and a few dozen very old Rum.

Nov. 16. W DOWRICH.

BRIDGE-TOWN.

"Sit mihi fas audita loqui,"—et quæ ad Rempublicam pertinent in lucem proferre.

THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY *is adjourned to Tuesday next the 19th instant.*

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

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16.

THE *Walsingham* Packet, in thirty-six days' passage from Falmouth, with the first October Mails, arrived on Wednesday, and brought London Papers to the 4th inclusive; the latest of which enables us to acquaint our readers, that the conduct of the African Institution has at length become the subject of Editorial scrutiny on the other side of the Atlantic; and that, as one of their numerous calumnies has been fully exposed in a widely-circulated London paper, it is therefore likely others may hereafter be published, so that ultimately they will be ashamed to promulgate their infamous Reports; or, should they be callous enough to continue them, they will cease to have any influence on the minds of the British Public. It will be recollected, that in the Mercury of the 14th of September last, we had the satisfaction of giving a complete refutation of the Tenth Report of that Institution, through the medium of a correspondence between the Hon Mr. Kerby, of Antigua, and His Excellency Sir James Leith:—these documents have appeared in the paper to which we have alluded, and were introduced with the following appropriate head, and equally just remarks upon the evil tendency of the Reports of that "*dangerous Society.*"

"GROSS MISREPRESENTATION AND CALUMNY.

"A pretty correct estimate may be formed of the misrepresentation and unfounded calumnies which issue from the Press of the African Institution, relative to the treatment of the Negroes in our West India Colonies, from the following extracts of correspondence between the Hon Mr. Kerby of Antigua, and His Excellency Sir James Leith, formerly Governor of the Leeward Islands, now Commander in Chief of the Forces in the West Indies.

"In a Report published in May last, and drawn up by a few individuals, who dignify themselves by the title of the African Institution, the following statement appeared:—

[*Here follows the Report as it appeared in our paper.*]

"This libel, insidiously circulated with a view to prejudice the public against the whole society of the West Indies, naturally excited the indignation of every individual who had acted as Sir James Leith's Aide de-Camp, and gave rise to the two following letters, which speak for themselves, and will warn our readers against trusting the Reports of this dangerous Society."

[*Mr. Kerby's Letter and Sir James Leith's Reply are then inserted.*]

The *Osborne* Packet, from the Southern Colonies, this and other Islands, reached Falmouth on the 30th Sept.

The *Success*, from London, bound to Grenada, put into Falmouth on the 29th September.

Ship *Rose*, from Antigua and Dublin, having been driven on the Hurd Rock near Whitehaven, it is feared she will be lost, but the crew got safely on shore.

On the 30th Sept. the ship *Lime*, from Demerary to Liverpool, was cast on shore at Holyhead, but it is expected her cargo will be saved.

The *Braganza*, bound to Demerary, was compelled to return to Liverpool on the 1st ult. having lost her foremast, bowsprit, and maintopmast.

The *Echo*, from Antigua; *Eglintown*, Grenada; and *Ann*, Berbice; arrived at Deal on the 1st Oct.

The *Tobago* and *Orion*, from Tobago; *Thames*, Grenada; and *Nelson*, from this Island; arrived at Gravesend on the 2d ult.; on which day the *Balfour* sailed thence for Demerary.

Entered at the Custom-House—Ships *Lady Sherbrooke*, from London; *Monmouth*, Portland; *Crown Prince*, and schooner *Waterloo*, Porto Rico; brig *Sir George Beckwith*, Newfoundland; schooners *Adventure*, Martinique; *Success*, Trinidad; *Shamrock*, Halifax; and sloop *Union*, St. Vincent.

Cleared—Brigs *Bedford*, for St. Vincent; *Commerce*, Savannah; *Greyhound*, Dominica; schooners *Waterloo*, St. Thomas; *Adventure*, St. Lucia; and *Favourite*, Surinam.

For the Barbados Mercury.

MR. EDITOR—You will oblige a subscriber to your valuable paper, by making public the following observations, for the benefit of all whom it may concern. The free use of the plough, and the vast number of male calves that are devoted to the knife, have rendered the importation of cattle into this Island, from the Cape de Verds and the Island of Porto Rico, necessary, not only for the slaughter-house, but for the use of the Plantations;—and, as many persons have already purchased, and many are yet disposed to purchase, cattle of this description, the following observations may be useful:—they may prevent the Merchant from continuing a most destructive practice, and at the same time put the Planter on his guard. In the month of April last, I purchased a lot of Cape de Verd cattle; they were all young oxen, none of them three years old; they were in good condition, sprightly, and well, to all appearance. I carried them home—had them sheltered at noon and night—gave them a very moderate quantity of water—and particular care was taken of them. In a very short time they began to droop, and mope about as though they had a disease of the brain. It was then observed that they had a disease called the Red-waters. They would neither eat nor drink heartily; and although bleeding, cooling and alterative drenches, with mild purgatives, were administered, two-thirds of them died within a few days after they were taken ill, and those that remain are in such a state, that I do not expect they will ever be valuable as working cattle. I really could not account for this mortality amongst them until a few days ago, when a Gentleman informed me, that in all probability it proceeded from the manner in which the cattle were landed. It appears, they are seized by the horns, hoisted, and of course suspended by them, and in that way they are let down into the boat. It is remarkable, that a bull so landed will not answer to breed from, and this proves very clearly that the muscles and spine must sustain the greatest injury by the weight of the whole body being suspended by the horns. It is to this injurious and destructive mode of landing the cattle, that I attribute the loss of mine; and I would recommend every person who wishes to purchase foreign cattle, first to ascertain whether they have been landed by the horns or in the slings.

I am, Sir, your humble servant,

An Owner of Carts and Waggons.

MARKETS FOR WEST INDIA PRODUCE.

LONDON, OCT. 1, 1816.

"*Liverpool, Sept.* 28.—There has been a pretty considerable demand this week for Cotton for export, chiefly for Boweds and Pernams; some part of these were for Germany, but the greater part of the shipments have been for Havre. There has also been, during the latter part of the week, a pretty fair inquiry from the trade, but they have been expecting to buy on rather more favourable terms. 70 Demeraras sold at 22d. to 2s."

SUGAR.—We had again a heavy market last week for Muscovades; the prices were, however, little varied, till towards the close of the week, when several holders appeared alarmed at the declining prices, and the accumulation of the stock; several rather considerable parcels were in consequence forced upon the market; rather large contracts of Jamaica browns were offered at 69s.; middling at 70s. 6d. to 72s.; it is, however, to be observed, that only a few holders would submit to any further depression, and in consequence several houses effected little or no business during the week.

COFFEE.—The Coffee market was heavy, and declining in the early part of last week; towards the close, the request again revived, and the prices went off a shade higher; very considerable parcels of Dutch coffee were brought forward; ordinary, 62s. to 65s.; good fine ordinary, 66s to 72s.; some ordinary Brazil Coffee was taken at 61s.; fine ordinary Havannah, 75s 6d; several parcels of Guadeloupe Coffee were sold, fine ordinary at 73s.; middling 82s 6d; to 83s; and one lot uncommonly fine at 101s. 6d.

ARMY PROMOTIONS.

War-Office, Sept. 28, 1816.

2d Foot—Lieut. J. Farmer, from the 23d Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice Prosser, who exchanges.

25th—Ensign A. Mackenzie, from half-pay of the 79th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Ravenscroft, who exchanges.

60th—Assistant-Surgeon H Prendergast, from half pay of the 81st Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Morgan, who exchanges.

1st W. I. Regt.—Ensign W. H. Windsor, from the Royal York Rangers, to be Lieutenant, vice Long, deceased.

6th Ditto—Ensign H. P. Williams, from half-pay of the 7th West India Regiment, to be Ensign, vice Taylor, who exchanges.

Royal York Rangers—S. M'Intosh, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Windsor, promoted in the 1st West India Regiment.

Royal W. I. Rangers—J. Rogers, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Lambert, deceased.

Whitehall, Sept. 21.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to grant the dignity of a Viscount of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto Edward Baron Exmouth, Admiral of the Blue Squadron of His Majesty's Fleet, and Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of Viscount Exmouth, of Canonreign, in the County of Devon.

Whitehall, Sept. 19.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent hath been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to nominate and appoint David Milne, Esq. Rear-Admiral of the Blue Squadron of His Majesty's Fleet, to be a Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent hath also been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to nominate and appoint the undermentioned Officers of His Majesty's Royal Navy to be Companions of the said Most Honourable Order of the Bath, viz:—

Captain Charles Ekins, the Hon. Frederick William Aylmer, William Furlong Wise, the Hon. Anthony Maitland, William Patterson, and John Coode.

Commissioners have been sent down to Portsmouth to meet Lord Exmouth's fleet, to promote three Commanders to be Post-Captains, 14 Lieutenants to be Commanders, and 40 Midshipmen to be Lieutenants.—This is a very liberal promotion.

The following Officers have obtained promotion for their gallant services at Algiers:—

Captain S. Kempthorne, of the *Beelzebub*, to the rank of Post-Captain, and to come home in command of the *Queen Charlotte*. Lieutenants Mitchell and Burgess (Flag Lieutenant), *Queen Charlotte*; Lieutenants Saunders and Revans (Flag Lieutenant) *Leander*; Lieut. Horne, *Superb*; Lieut. R. Hay, *Albion*; Lieut. Babington, *Impregnable*; Lieut. J. R. Howell, *Minden*; Lieut. John Parsons, *Granicus*; Lieut. G. M'Pherson, *Glasgow*; Lieut. James Davies, *Severn*; Lieut. Delafosse, *Hebrus*—to the rank of Commander.

LONDON,

Oct. 1.]—The following articles cannot be too widely or generally circulated. We trust it will check that disposition to emigrate to America, which in nineteen instances out of twenty, is so fatal to the person that indulges it.—"The first duty of a man," said Mr Grattan in one of his speeches, "is to stand by his country; and the second duty of a man is to stand by his country; and the third duty of a man is to stand by his country!"

EMIGRATION TO AMERICA.—The following is an extract of a letter from James Buchanan, Esq. (British Consul, we believe), dated New-York, August 23:—

"You will be surprised that I expect orders daily to take up vessels to send back thousands of emigrants from here to England, Ireland, and Scotland. The applications at this office, this week, to be sent back, amount to 10 for England, eight to Scotland, and 76 to Ireland. Indeed, so great is the distress here, that thousands must starve if some money is not extended to them by our Government, which they have been induced to abandon. I have granted passports to great numbers to go to Upper Canada: hundreds who have been settled here for years have applied to me for permission to go to Canada; but a proper degree of delicacy is observed by our Government, lest it should be alleged we wished to draw any of the citizens from the States to our Colonies. However, it is a degree of satisfaction, that those parts of the Continent which have remained under His Majesty's Government are preferred to

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ROMOTIONS.

Sept. 28, 1816.

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H Prendergast, from half pay of
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W. H. Windsor, from the Royal
ant, vice Long, deceased.
Williams, from half-pay of the 7th
e Ensign, vice Taylor, who ex-

M'Intosh, Gent. to be Ensign,
indsor, promoted in the 1st West

Rogers, Gent. to be Ensign, vice

all, Sept. 21.

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f his body lawfully begotten,
d title of Viscount Exmouth,
County of Devon.

hall, Sept. 19.

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Blue Squadron of His Majesty's
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name and on the behalf of His
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kins, the Hon Frederick Wil-
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iam Patterson, and John Coode.

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to be Post-Captains, 14 Lieu-
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n, and to come home in com-
Charlotte. Lieutenants Mitchell
Lieutenant), *Queen Charlotte*;
rs and Revans (Flag Lieutenant)
Horne, *Superb*; Lieut. R. Hay,
bington, *Impregnable*; Lieut. J.
; Lieut. John Parsons, *Gran-*
Cherson, *Glasgow*; Lieut James
Lieut. Delafosse, *Hebrus*—to the
r.

LONDON,

ollowing articles cannot be too
y circulated. We trust it will
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es out of twenty, is so fatal to
ndulges it.—"The first duty of a
rattan in one of his speeches,
is country; and the second duty
nd by his country; and the third
o stand by his country!"
AMERICA.—The following is an
et from James Buchanan, Esq.
we believe), dated New-York,

urprised that I expect orders daily
to send back thousands of emi-
to England, Ireland, and Scotland.
at this office, this week, to be sent
10 for England, eight to Scotland,
. Indeed, so great is the distress
nds must starve if some money is
them by our Government, which
duced to abandon. I have granted
numbers to go to Upper Canada:
ve been settled here for years have
permission to go to Canada; but
f delicacy is observed by our Go-
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itizens from the States to our Colo-
it is a degree of satisfaction, that
e Continent which have remained
ty's Government are preferred to

the United States, who boast so much of their superior privileges. I have no objection that this extract should be published in England: on the contrary, I would deem it important that these things were fully known, that such emigrants should, in the first instance, go direct to Canada, who are obliged to abandon their native soil."

The Island of Lampedosa, which the Americans demand from the King of Naples, is the spot celebrated in Ariosto, as the scene of a fabulous combat between three Christian and three Pagan Knights, to decide the war between Europe and Africa. He calls it Lippadusa; it is no great distance from Tunis and Biserta, the great seat of Moorish empire. It was objected to the Poet by Frederick Fulgoso, who had visited the Island, that it was so rough, mountainous, and uneven, that there was not a level foot of ground to be found, and that it was therefore improbable that six Knights should fight on horseback in such a spot. The Poet humorously excuses himself by saying, that an earthquake had overwhelmed a level plain which was there at the time of the battle.

THE DIVORCE OF THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

A pamphlet has just appeared under the title of—"*The Attempt to Divorce the Princess of Wales impartially considered, more particularly with reference to the probability of its success.*" The following are some of its curious contents:—

"There is now no manner of doubt that an attempt will be made next Session of Parliament to dissolve the marriage between the Prince Regent and the Princess, in order to enable His Royal Highness to marry again, and to afford him the chance of having a male heir to the Crown. The following pages are intended to lay before the public some plain thoughts, chiefly respecting the probable issue of this project. In no point of view is it more deserving of attention; for its success or failure involves the question, Whether the Princess Charlotte, and the child she will soon bear, shall succeed to the Crown or not?—and, which is in truth the same thing, Whether upon the decease of the Prince Regent—an event not very remote by the course of nature—there shall be a Sovereign of complete age, and of a character well known to the Country, or an Infant, in whose name the Duke of York may reign, if a competition does not arise between the Princess Charlotte and the Commander in Chief of the Army for the Regency of the Realm.

"The intention of the following remarks is to quiet the alarms which such a prospect as the success of the project must naturally excite in the minds of all who love peace, and dread civil discord as the extreme of public calamity.

"Some have doubted that the attempt would ever be made. They have urged as reasons against it, the intimate political connection which once subsisted between most of the present Ministry and the Princess of Wales: the known fact of the present Lord Chancellor having been Her Royal Highness's confidential adviser during the investigation of 1806-7, and the remarkable circumstance of Mr. Canning, her warm and zealous partisan in those days, and her adviser at the moment of her departure from England in 1814, having lately become a leading member of the Government. Nevertheless, how contrary soever to probability, the resolution is taken to attempt a divorce, under the auspices, publicly and avowedly, of the Ministry; privately and confidentially of others, whose political importance rests principally upon a zealous devotion to the interests of Carlton House. What are the chances of success?

"In the *first* place, we must not be led away by the confidence with which they are said to have delivered their opinions in favour of this measure.

"We are to consider the course which the business will probably take. To proceed in Doctors' Commons would be manifestly absurd. The rules of the House of Lords require, indeed, a sentence of separation there, as a necessary step to be taken before a Divorce-bill can be brought in, but they likewise require a verdict and damages in a Court of Common Law, and surely no one contemplates the Prince Regent bringing an action for criminal conversation. Besides, in a suit for separation the defendant may recriminate; which might give rise to much delay and embarrassment. A Bill in the nature of an extraordinary proceeding, like an attainder, or a Bill of pains and penalties, seems more likely to be the course. Let us consider next how this Bill must be carried through.

"3. It will be necessary that the Princess should appear.—She cannot be divorced unheard, unless a very long time be given her, and that she refuse to defend herself. The question then is, will she appear or not? An innocent person, it may be said, cannot do otherwise than meet a charge in person; and so, undoubtedly, would the Princess of Wales, if she were to be tried by a Court of Justice. But it may reasonably be doubted, whether common prudence would justify her in coming before the *majorities* of the two Houses of Parliament, in a case, judicial indeed as far as regards names and forms, but political in the highest degree, as far as the substance is concerned. We do not, indeed, think she would run any great risk of having the usual Ministerial majorities against her, as we shall presently shew; but can *she* be expected to feel secure of this, seeing, as she does, every measure carried which the Government proposes? She formerly threw herself upon the House of Commons, and was protected; but she at the same time had the unanimous voice of the country with her. Since that period, she has been unhappily advised to live, or rather to travel abroad for above two years. She took the step contrary to the most urgent, both oral and written, remonstrances, it is said, of Mr. Whitbread and Mr. Brougham, who till that moment had been her counsellors. On the other hand, she finds Mr. Canning, and those who had been her friends, and who advised her to travel, leagued with her enemies. Where then can she look for steady support? The most innocent person in the world might well be expected to shrink from appearing under circumstances so eminently hazardous, if she were not also the most courageous. We cannot think that she will come over; the consequence is, that a long time must needs elapse before the proceedings *can* be commenced against her. They may be set on foot *pro forma* at the beginning of the Session, but six months at least must be allowed for a general citation to appear, and oppose the Bill; and no one step can be taken to forward it, till the Session after: for it must always be borne in mind, that the affair does not call for any great expedition. The two years absence from the realm puts any idea of a spurious issue wholly out of the question; and it would be going rather far for a reason, to urge the Prince Regent's want of conjugal comforts, when he voluntarily relinquished them the year after he was married, and has proved his capability of living without them since 1796.

"4. The length of time which the proceedings must occupy after they are once fairly begun, next deserves our notice. A measure of so extraordinary a nature, wholly unprecedented, and touching the highest matters of law and state, cannot be hurried through like an inclosure of a turnpike bill. We do not at present deny that this is the right form of proceeding, but we contend that it requires to be most deliberately gone about, and carefully watched, and that in every stage they who urge the propriety of delay will be favourably listened to. It cannot be brought in without much preliminary inquiry. There must be Committees of both Houses to examine evidence; Counsel must be allowed to attend on her Royal Highness's part as soon as she pleases to make her appearance; the Committee must report; and the Report being considered, leave must upon mature consideration be given to bring in the bill. Now all this delay is obviously most material to the question of ultimate success in various ways.

"5. A number of most puzzling questions will assuredly arise in the origin and in the progress of the Bill. To specify one only of those which lie about the origin of the measure. The law of the land has provided a peculiar guarantee for the purity of the Royal bed. To defile it is high treason. Does it not seem that having so provided the law has stopt here? May we not well say that so high a penalty was enacted in lieu of all other safeguards? At any rate, when a Bill, when a new and peculiar law is brought in for the occasion, have we not a right to ask whether the old and general law has been enforced? Do the Government then intend to proceed criminally, and against whom? If the alledged treason was committed beyond the seas, does the statute of Henry VIII. authorise a trial of this species of treason within the realm? Did any of the old laws ever contemplate the case of a Queen or Princess of Wales living separate from her husband, much more living abroad with his permission? Would there be no difficulty in outlawing a Princess in such peculiar circumstances, for an act alledged to have been done abroad, more especially as the statutes giving power to try treasons committed abroad say nothing of outlawry? Besides, all such jurisdiction is only over natural-born subjects. How can the Princess, an alien born, be subject to trial in England for offences done beyond seas? Have not those who permitted her to reside abroad, away from her husband, abandoned all right to inquire into her conduct criminally? But the difficulty does not stop here. The same question may be asked as to the proceeding in Parliament. Have not they who partly drove the Princess abroad by bad treatment—partly enticed her by insidious advice—at any rate most improperly allowed her to go—have they not abandoned all right to divorce her for acts done during her absence? There is no question as to the succession. It is not said to be in any danger; and if it were, those who sent her away are they who put it in jeopardy. But it is in no manner of danger. No one affects to think so. Then why seek to dissolve a marriage, which its bitterest enemies can charge with nothing but the sin of ensuring the Princess Charlotte's succession to the Crown? These questions and many others will be found to spring up at every step that is made in this ill-advised measure.

"The mere lapse of time, however, we are disposed to think among the most formidable enemies of the proposed Bill. Each month that runs out brings the Prince Regent nearer to the close of His Royal Highness's reign. If it should terminate before the Bill passes—nay, before the new marriage takes place—nay, before a child of that marriage is born—nay, if His Royal Highness dies before he has a son—and even if that son dies before he comes to the throne, all the supporters of the Divorce Bill are placed in an awkward predicament—they have done their utmost to deprive the Princess Charlotte of her succession, and have failed—she is Queen in spite of them. It is to be hoped that she will forget and forgive; just as it is supposed that the Duke of York, were he Regent, would favour the Gentlemen who took an active part against him in Mrs. Clark's business. But we are here speaking of probabilities, and we cannot help suspecting that many a Member of Parliament will be apprehensive each vote he gives in favour of the project, that he may be laying up for himself a store of enmity at Court by assisting a measure which is very likely not to succeed. What, indeed, are the feelings that will probably arise in each man's mind, when he is called upon to decide whether or not he shall suspend the measure? He may be expected to reason and to feel as follows."

[Here the writer enters into the views which he imagines will govern our worthy Legislators in such a "delicate investigation"]

"If a great public duty requires it, no public man should shrink from making himself even irreconcileable enemies of the Sovereign's family. But this is not to be risked for trifling things, and still less where the country's best interests are the other way. The whole question here is of a personal nature. Shall I gratify the Prince Regent or the Princess Charlotte? The interests of the state clearly point to the latter. How am I likely to be affected personally? The measure is not sure to succeed. It is beset with difficulties, and a single false step on the part of its author, even not unpractised in the art of slipping, is fatal to it. One such blunder as was daily repeated on the former occasion secures the Princess of Wales's triumph. But suppose it to succeed. The Prince may die before he marries again. He may marry, and have no son. He may have a son, and the son may die. In all these cases the Princess Charlotte is Queen, and I have done my best to prevent it. She is Queen in spite of my votes to disinherit her. Are such proceedings likely to be forgotten? She is said to stand perfectly neuter in this affair: the friends of the measure say, that she wishes well to it, and will never shew the slightest feeling even of regret, far less of anger, at its success. But is human nature all at once changed since these new friends entered Carlton-House? Has a Crown no longer any charms? Has a mother no longer any claims upon her daughter's affections? Is domestic feeling become cold all of a sudden, and power indifferent—indifferent to one accustomed all her life to expect its full enjoyment, but never yet gratified with a moment's possession of it—indifferent to a person in the prime of life, in the age of ambition and glory—indifferent to a female? No, no! these things are not to be believed. Whoever supports this ill-advised proceeding makes the Princess Charlotte and her family his irreconcileable enemies; and justly so; for all grounds of a public nature wholly fail; the best interests of the country are against it; and it rests entirely upon personal considerations, namely, a preference of the unborn issue of the marriage which the Prince is desirous of contracting, to the existing Heiress of the Crown and her children.

"The result of these views, both public and private, is sufficiently obvious; they will lead to a rejection of the Bill by the Member whom we are supposing to weigh its merits; and his resolution will be exceedingly strengthened by the reflection that other Members are likely to be influenced by the like considerations; that the Ministers themselves are not very unanimous in its favour; that the sense of the country is clearly against it; and that the probabilities of its failure in some one stage are numerous. No man loves to entangle himself unnecessarily in a contest of this description; thankless if successful; hazardous in the extreme, if it fails; and, upon the whole, much more likely to fail than to succeed.

"For these reasons, we venture to assure the people of England that this measure is pretty certain of meeting the fate which it deserves. Much anxiety may be excited in quarters where feelings of this nature are greatly to be deprecated; much agitation may be created in the community; the business of Parliament may once more be interrupted for a whole Session with the private concerns of our Princes; a publicity deeply to be regretted by all good men may be given to passages in the lives of the Royal Family, not the best calculated to adorn the annals of the House of Brunswick: all those letters, those delicate and painful letters, may be extorted from the parties concerned, which sound advice and uncommon temper, as well as firmness upon former occasions, steadily suppressed:—anecdotes sufficient to palliate, if not to justify whatever *can* be alledged on the one side, may now be forced into public view by the imperative duty of self-defence on the other part; the taste of the age, the feelings of the people, the descent observances of society, the chaste sentiments of well-regulated minds, all that constitute public decorum, may be outraged by daily discussions, which no attempts of timid or of time-serving men *can* keep within the walls of Parliament; every frailty of all the Illustrious Persons, who should be the patterns of propriety as of virtue, may be laid bare to the prurient gaze of vulgar curiosity, by the unsparing hand of judicial inquiry—vast mischief—ills hardly to be repaired, may be done to the morals of the nation, as well as to the character and comfort of exalted Individuals. But there is every reason to expect that the design of dissolving the existing marriage of the Prince Regent will fail; that the expectations of the Princess Charlotte will not be defeated; and that the country will be spared the countless evils of a long minority and a contested Regency—evils scarcely differing from those of a disputed succession."

FRANCE.

In alluding to the recent dissolution of the French Chamber of Deputies (the Representatives of the People of that Country), a London Editor remarks—

"We are scarcely able yet to pronounce a decisive opinion upon this Dissolution of the Chamber.—The reflections that present themselves to our minds are various. Our opinion of the party to which the epithet of Ultra-Royalist was attached, need not be repeated. If we allow them the praise of being sincere, it must be admitted that they acted frequently with a degree of intemperance that tended to inflame those passions, and to keep alive those resentments which it should have been their wish and their effort to remove or to soften. They appeared to be animated with the policy which has influenced all former Chambers and Assemblies, since the commencement of the Revolution—the policy of doing every thing at once. Undoubtedly, the grievances to be remedied were great and grievous; but in proportion as the disease was deep and formidable, the application of a cure should have been cautious and circumspect. The best of their proceedings was the anxiety they exhibited to give higher consideration, credit, and dignity to the Clergy. The want of this is one of the most serious evils under which France labours at the present moment. There can neither be expected to be piety nor morality among the people where the Ministers of religion are not independent. Whether the Members of the late Chambers were popular in their several Departments, or whether their conduct was generally approved of, we have no means of knowing with accuracy. In some of the Paris Papers accounts were published of the honours paid them upon their return home after the prorogation of the Chamber. We do not recollect to have seen any of a contrary description. But we own we have been as much surprised as any of our cotemporaries at the Dissolution of the Chamber so immediately before the expected meeting, and many may almost be tempted to add, that they should have preferred the meeting of the late Chamber, "with all its imperfections on its head." For, they would have come from their several departments with a more intimate knowledge of the wants and wishes of the people. They had had time during the recess to have seen what part of their measures were popular, and whether their operation was beneficial or otherwise. They had had an opportunity to ascertain what were of a contrary description; and their experience might have given to their new measures, more moderation, more wisdom, more judgment; whereas a new Chamber may, they may fear, be expected to assemble with the conviction and the policy, that all that their predecessors had done was utterly unwise and unnecessary. The King says in his preamble that 'Since our return to our States, each day has demonstrated to us that truth which we proclaimed on a solemn occasion that the advantage of ameliorating is closely accompanied by the danger of innovating: we are convinced that the wants and the wishes of our subjects unite in preserving untouched that Constitutional Charter which is the basis of public law in France, and the guarantee of general tranquillity.'

"The fact is, that innovations have been made almost daily since the King's return. Is it meant to condemn the legal proceedings that have taken place, or the measures by which the regicides were expelled the kingdom? For the purpose of any fair representation of the people of France, 420 Deputies can hardly be deemed too many; too many indeed they might be for management and subservience. Two hundred and sixty will, as our Correspondent says, be liable to much ministerial influence. We apprehend he says truly. But in that case, what sort of a representation can be then said to exist? If it be meant to be urged that the French are not yet fit for legislative discussions and assemblies, or for any great degree of freedom, we are by no means prepared to deny that assertion. The new Chamber will certainly have less liberty of action than the old. The first article of the Ordinance shortens their labours. They must not think of revising the articles of the Constitutional Charter.

"We deliver our opinion upon this new step with considerable hesitation and doubt. We have not yet the means and information before us necessary to speak positively. Some letters from Paris call it a vigorous step: we shall be glad if it does not deserve to be called a vacillating one—a step taken for a present purpose, and to avert a temporary inconvenience. One of our cotemporaries considers it as the work of Russia: and so some of our letters represent it to be, conjointly with this country. But we are very much inclined to doubt this. Why should Russia have a more decisive influence upon the councils of the Thuilleries than Austria, or any other of the great Powers? The Prime Minister, Richelieu, is said to be her nomination or recommendation. Admit that to be the fact, can we suppose the Duke to be in the interest of Russia more than in that of France? If we were to guess the principal cause of the Dissolution of the late Chamber, we should say that Chamber was known to be decidedly hostile to the sale of the Church lands—that the deficit in the finances can only be remedied by that sale, and that hence a new Chamber, reduced in number, and elected more under influence, is to be called, which may offer no opposition to such a measure. But we repeat, that we speak with doubt and without that information which is necessary to enable us to form an accurate and positive judgment upon the measure. The rise in the French Funds announces that it is a popular one among the moneyed men—they hail it as rendering the national property more secure."

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,

THE Brig *VITTORIA*, 223 Tons Register, coppered and copper fastened;—will be ready for sea in a few days.—For further particulars apply to the Master, or to

Nov. 12. ALEX. SMITH & Co.

FOR SALE,

THE Schooner *ANN*, built at Philadelphia, burthen (per register) 89 $\frac{19}{94}$ tons, and carries 480 Barrels of Flour; for particulars apply to PETER BRADFORD, the Master, on board.

Nov. 9—2a.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,

THE Brig *SCIPIO*, F. Hutchinson, Master, burthen about 238 tons, ℔ Register. For particulars apply to the said Master, or

Nov. 2. N LABERTOUCHE.

THE subscriber will dispose of two valuable young MEN—one named John, a complete Taylor; the other named Sam, bred to the shoemaker's business.—They are offered for sale for no fault whatever, merely the owner having no employment for them.—An indisputable title will be warranted.

JOHN H. WALCOTT.

Milk-Market, Nov. 12—2a.

THE subscriber having administered to the Estate of Mrs. Mary Bostock, deceased, requests all persons having demands against said Estate to render their accounts attested; and all persons indebted to make immediate payment, in order to enable him to close the concern as speedily as possible.

Nov. 12- 3n *W. CODD.*

FOR SALE,

A FEW Lots, of 6 dozen each, of best quality Bristol small ale, at 24 bits ℔ dozen; and a few lbs. of fine hyson green tea, from a chest just opened, at 2 dollars ℔ pound, for cash.

Nov. 12—4n. *EDW. WASON.*

MR. SMITH, MUSIC MASTER, *begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he intends having a* CONCERT, *at Free-Masons'-Hall, on Monday the 18th instant.*

ACT I.

Overture to the Calif of Bagdad.
Concerto on the Flute—Mr. Smith.
An Arriet—Spenneux.
Finale—Mozart's celebrated Turkish Rondo—Full Band.

ACT II.

Overture to the House for sale.
An Arriet—Mr. Spenneux
Concerto on the Violin—Mr. Spenneux.
Overture
Concerto on the Clarionett—Mr. Smith.
Military Divertimento—Full Band.

Double Tickets, to admit a Gentleman and two Ladies, One Guinea; single ditto, Half a Guinea.

Mr. Smith humbly solicits the patronage of his Friends, and particularly the Gentlemen of the different Corps of Militia he had the honor of performing for, during the late Martial Law.

Mr. Smith further states, that nothing will be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction.

☞ *The performance will commence precisely at seven.*

St. Ann's, Barbados, Nov. 12—2n.

ALL persons having demands against the Debtors confined in prison, in this Island, are requested to send their accounts to me immediately, properly attested, in order that they may be laid before the Committee of the Honorable House of Assembly, appointed for their Inspection.—By order of the Committee,

J. R. PHILLIPS,
Nov. 9—3n. *Clk. of the Committee.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that ELIZABETH SHERIFFS *(Widow) hath petitioned His Honor the President for Letters of Administration to the Estate of her deceased Husband, George Sheriffs, late of this Island, Mariner, deceased.* *Nov. 9—3a.*

ON Sale at the Stables of Mr. Wm. Morris, twenty American Saddle and Draft Horses, being the remainder of the cargo of the brig Vittoria from New-London. Also per ship Hopewell, from Boston, a choice cargo of deal lumber, consisting of joist, plank, and boards, New-England shingles in bundles, red-oak shooks and red-oak hhd. staves—all which will be retailed at reasonable prices.

Nov. 9—3n. *GILL & LOUIS.*

WANTED TO HIRE,

A MALE COOK, that can be recommended for honesty, sobriety, and activity;—for one answering this description, liberal wages will be given.—Apply at this Office. *Nov. 9—4a.*

FOR SALE,

LANDING from the brig Lloyd, superfine new FLOUR, in barrels and half barrels.

Nov. 5—3n. *W. WALKER.*

NOVEMBER HATH XXX DAYS.

	D.	H.	M.		Sun R.	Sun S.
Full Moon	4	at 11	19	Night	6h	5h
Last Quarter	12	at 3	9	Afternoon		
New Moon	19	at 6	24	Morning		
First Quarter	26	at 1	7	Afternoon		

1	F.	Exchequer Court.	13	47
2	S.	Duke of Kent born. [born, 1771.	14	46
3	F.	21 *Sunday after Trinity.* Prss. Sophia	14	46
4	M	Seaforth Lodge. St. John's Lodge	14	46
5	Tu.	Powder Plot, 1605. Hibernian Lodge	15	45
6	W.	Leonard. Albion Lodge	15	45
7	Th	Prov. Grand Lodge St. Peter's Lodge	15	45
8	F.	Princess Augusta Sophia born, 1768.	16	44
9	S.	Clocks too slow 15 m. 58 s.	16	44
10	F.	22 *Sunday after Trinity.*	16	44
11	M	St. Martin Gr. Chap. 653. [*morning*	16	44
12	Tu	Council Day. Chan. Ct. GUARD D.	17	43
13	W.	Briteus Grand Chapter, 308	17	43
14	Th	*R. A. E. C.*	17	43
15	F.	Machutus. EXERCISING DAY.	17	43
16	S.	Days decreased 1 h. 22 m.	18	42
17	F.	23 *unday after Trinity*	18	42
18	M	Clocks too slow 14 m. 32 s.	18	42
19	Tu	Exchequer Entry. Scotia Lodge	18	42
20	W.	Concord Lodge. Edm. King & Mart	18	42
21	Th	Day's length, 11 h 22 m.	19	41
22	F.	Cecilia. Sun enters Sagittarius	19	41
23	S.	St. Clement	19	41
24	F	24 *Sunday after Trinity*	19	41
25	M	Duke of Gloucester born	20	40
26	Tu	Night's Length, 12 h. 40 m.	20	40
27	W	St. Michael's Lodge	20	40
28	Th	Clocks slow 11 m. 40 s.	20	40
29	F.	Exchequer Court	20	40
30	S.	Saint Andrew	21	39

NOW landing from on board the schooner Orange, and for sale by the subscriber,

New Cod-fish, in casks of 8, 6, and 4-quintals each;—also, mackerel, shads, New England shingles, and white-oak staves.

Palmeto-street, Nov. 9—3n. *J DUNN, Sen.*

He will also sell a young Woman and her two children, a boy and girl. Title indisputable.

FOR SALE,

A PLACE in the Parish of Christ Church, late the Property of Doctor John Collymore, with 37 acres of Land, and a comfortable dwelling-house thereon.—For particulars apply to

Nov. 9—3a. *W. WELCH, M.D.*

FOR SALE,

AN intelligent, active and young MAN, who has been regularly taught the Taylors' Trade and occasionally employed as a domestic servant.—Enquire at this Office. *Nov. 9—tf.*

JUST Landed, and for sale at the Store of the Subscriber,

Hams in puncheons and tierces, kegs tripe, hampers cheese, potatoes, bales oznabrugs, mattresses with bolsters and pillows, bedsteads and chests of drawers, sets tea china, cases millinery, &c.; one trunk ladies' shoes, and a few fenders. Also on hand, of former importation, prime mess pork in barrels and half-barrels, butter in firkins and half firkins, candles and soap in boxes, dingle and Irish linen, portable writing desks, &c. &c.

Nov. 2—4n. *JOHN MOORE.*

TO BE RENTED,

THAT pleasant Residence called The Abbey *(with three acres of fertile land attached thereto), situated in Collymore-rock, opposite Gibraltar, at present occupied by Mr. John Hall, who will be ready to give it up on the first day of November ensuing; at which time it may be entered on.—For particulars apply at this Office.* *Oct. 29.*

FOR Sale, a Negro MAN and his Son, the former an excellent French Cook, and the latter has been some time under his father in the same capacity.

For farther particulars apply to Capt T Moody, at St. Ann's. *Oct 26—tf.*

TO be Rented from 25th of the present month, the Premises near the Garrison of St. Ann's, now tenanted by Dep. Assist. Com.-Gen. Macbreedy, with as much Land as will feed one or two horses and a cow:—they are fit for the reception of a genteel family, having every convenience which can be required, both as to the Dwelling house and Out-offices.

Oct. 5—tf. *W. DUKE.*

Who will rent or sell three acres of Land attached to the above Place, in lots for building houses, in which a street is about to be established, which will open on the main road leading to the Garrison and to Town.

TO BE SOLD,

SIX BULLS, ready broken to the yoke, for £40. each—the purchaser to have the picking of that number out of the subscriber's flock.

St. Thomas, Nov. 9—2a. *C. SAINTJOHN.*

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