THE

BARBADOS MERCURY,

AND BRIDGE-TOWN GAZETTE.

SIX DOLLARS ₩ ANNUM,] TUESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1816. *[PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Officers and Crew of His Majesty's ship *Scamander*, Wm. Elliott, Esq. Captain, that the Agents are now ready to pay and distribute the money arising from the seizure of the schooner *Integrity*, and a part of her cargo, compromised on the 11th instant, with the sanction of the Court of Vice-Admiralty at this Island.

Days of recal, Tuesdays and Saturdays, until the expiration of three months; when, after that period, all forfeited and unclaimed shares remaining in their hands will be paid over to the Deputy Treasurer of Greenwich Hospital. They further give notice, that the Shares are as follows:—

Captain -	£66	18	3	*Currency.*
2d Class each	6	13	9¾	
3d - -	5	11	6¾	
4th -	1	10	1	
5th - -	1	0	0¾	
6th -	0	10	6¼	
7th - -	0	6	8¼	
8th -	0	3	4	
Fractions -	0	3	5½	

Dec. 17—3n. J. & M. CAVAN, *Agents.*

WANTED, a young Man of respectability, as Clerk in a Dry-Good Store. None need apply but who can give the most satisfactory references. For particulars inquire at this Office. Dec. 17—3a.

TO close sales, the subscriber will dispose of mackarel at 5 dollars per barrel, and shads at six dollars per barrel, to those who will send the money for them.—Deal lumber and red-oak staves, both of a choice quality, will be landing for sale this week.

Dec. 17—2n. *ROBERT HARRIS.*

ON sale, in Palmeto-street, for cash only,—homul, pullical, printed, black silk, and checked muslin handkerchiefs; printed calicoes, 9-8 white ditto, cambric muslins, cotton tick, corded and India dimity, nankeens; threads, tapes, and bobbin; braces, best superfine and imperial blue cloths, 4-4 and 3-4 pennistones, blankets, umbrellas, parasols, pearl buttons, needles, pins, table knives and forks, pen-knives, scissors, razors, pencil cases, tooth picks, scent boxes, thimbles &c &c.

Dec. 17—3a. *W. TAYLOR.*

WILLIAM & RICHARD CATER

RESPECTFULLY inform their Friends and the Public, that they have received Invoices by the Ship *Keddington*, Edward Balston, Master, from London, of a selection made by their R. Cater, of articles consisting of—

Superfine broad cloths and kerseymeres; Ladies' elegant inlaid work-tables; Waterloo and coloured morocco work-boxes; Ladies' and Gentlemen's dressing cases; portable writing desks, &c &c which, together with a large assortment of goods of former importations, they offer reasonable by the package or otherwise, for the cash.

Dec. 17—3n.

A CARD.

IT being the intention of the undersigned to leave this for England, by the first favourable opportunity, for the benefit of health, he takes this method of returning his warmest acknowledgments to those friends who have honoured him with their patronage, since his commencement in business, for which he will ever feel grateful. As it will be impossible for the subscriber to put his wishes into execution without the friendly assistance of those indebted to him, it is most earnestly requested that they will discharge their respective demands, and prevent him adopting those unpleasant measures, which a non-compliance with this advertisement will render necessary.—Those persons having demands against him will be pleased to render them for adjustment.

SAMUEL BARROW.

No. 12, High-street, Dec. 17—3a.

JUST imported from London, in the ship Keddington,

Light-ground Prints, Gentlemen's Hessian and Wellington Boots, and sundry other things, and for sale by

J. C. ABRAMS.

No. 6, High-street, Dec. 17—3a.

THE subscriber has for sale, a hundred or two feet of Lead Pipe, two and a half inch size; a few straight brass cocks, inch and half bore; and some sheet lead, which will be sold reasonably for ready money, at Bedford's, in the Bay.

Dec. 17—2a. THOMAS JORDAN.

PUBLIC SALES.

TO BE SOLD,

ON Thursday the 19th inst. at the New Barracks, St. Ann's, at 11 o'clock, the Effects of several Officers of the Queen's Regiment, lately deceased, including an excellent charger.

N.B. Strangers will be expected to pay ready money. *Dec. 17—2a.*

ON Wednesday the 18th instant, at one o'clock, will be sold on the premises,

4360 square feet of Land, in Pinfold-street, adjoining the properties of Mr. Isaac Agard and Mr. Jehu Cleare. BENJ. INNISS.

ON Thursday the 19th instant will be sold at the store of the subscriber,

The hull, mast, sails, rigging &c. of the sloop SUPPLY, in lots. BENJ. INNISS.

ON Tuesday the 24th instant will be sold on the premises, without limitation of price,

A boarded and shingled HOUSE, with out-offices, in complete repair, situated near Constitution—the property of Mr. Thomas Sherriffs.

Dec 14. BENJ INNISS

ON Wednesday next the 18th instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon will be sold on the premises, to the highest bidder,—

A Boarded and Shingled HOUSE, with out-offices, &c. opposite the west gate of King's-house.

Dec. 14. *H. FARLEY.*

ANTIGUA. *Port of ST. JOHN.*

By a Decree of the Court of Vice-Admiralty of this Island.

ON Wednesday the 1st day of January, 1817, will commence the sale of the Cargo of the ship Hercules, *W. D. Chitty, Master, seized by His Majesty's ship Brazen, James Sterling, Esq. Commander, and condemned for a breach of the Laws of Trade and Navigation—consisting of—*

German, Spanish, and Irish linen; Britannias, lawns, and entopillas; table linen and towelling, silk and lace shawls, Spanish lace mantles, silk handkerchiefs, silks, satins, velvets, broad cloths, kerseymeres, ribbons, platillas royal, bees' wax, Spanish and English writing paper; earthen, glass, and hard-wares; lamps, chandeliers, gun flints, scented waters, gold and silver embroidery, shag South-sea baize, damasks, bed-ticking, silk, thread and cotton stockings, gilt paper, looking-glasses, mirrors of various sizes, glass beads, cutlery, drugs, liquor cases, Catalonia wine, claret in cases; gold, silver, and metal watches; some pounds of gold dust and platina, old silver plate, steel in tubs and bars, quicksilver, and an extensive variety of other articles, particularly suited to the South American markets.

And at the close of sale—the Ship HERCULES, with her Guns, Tackle, Apparel, and Furniture, as she now lies in this Harbour.

☞ *The terms will be Cash on the delivery of the articles.* *Custom-house, Nov. 23—tf.*

THE Subscriber will give a Reward of Five Pounds each (exclusive of the like sum offered by Jacob Hinds, Esq.) for the apprehension and delivery to him, or Mr. Hinds, of the following Slaves:—Molly, a mulatto woman, about 5 feet 9 inches high, 48 years old, supposed to be harboured by Sam, at Mount Poyer, or wherever the family and connections of Joe Lewis and Abel Cumberbatch (boatmen, in Speights-Town) are;—Philly, a yellow-skin woman, 5 feet 9 inches high, about 21 years old, square shoulders, a little bow-legged; supposed to be harboured by her husband, Joe Lewis, who says she shall not come home, and as above. Jessy, a yellow-skin Man, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, 22 years old, square shouldered, bow-legged, and surly down look. He is in the practice of buying live-stock in the country. This fellow is supposed to be harboured (as also the others) at Olive Grove, the property of Seale Yearwood, Esq. where he has family and connections. For such proof as will convict any white or free coloured person of having harboured all or either said Slaves, half that can be recovered by the Detinue Act (which will be put in force with the utmost rigour) will be given them.—Masters of vessels are respectfully cautioned not to take either said slaves off the Island, as in that event the law will be enforced most rigorously. The man Jesey may wish to pass himself as free.

Dec. 17—4n. *JOHN B. HARRIS.*

TO BE SOLD,

A Desirable PROPERTY situate in the Parish of St. John, consisting of 30 acres of excellent Land, with dwelling-house and offices in complete repair.

A reference to the Proprietor may be had by application at this Office. *Dec. 14—4a.*

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE,
Barbados, Dec. 6, 1816.

NOTICE is hereby given, that, in consequence of the present Contractor for Masons for service of the Engineer Department, being unable to comply with the terms of his contract, six or eight good workmen of this description will meet with employment on application to Major-General Johnston, Commanding Royal Engineer, or at this Office.

They will receive the usual ration of one pound of beef and one pound of flour per day, and such hire as may be agreed upon.

I. J. TINLING,
Ordnance Storekeeper and Paymaster.

COMMISSARY-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Barbados, Dec. 1, 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.

RECEIVED by the Sibson, *and for sale, a variety of DRY-GOODS, particularly well adapted for this market.*

JOHN BOVELL & Co.

46, Swan-street, Dec. 14—2a.

THE subscribers have just received by the ships Bedford, Concord, and Lancaster, from England, a general supply of Plantation stores, ship chandlery, &c. which they are vending on moderate terms, at their store on the Wharf; the following are a few of the articles:—

Bristol wood hoops, punchon and hhd. truss ditto, temper lime in jars and kegs, lamp oil, copper scummers, ladles, and boiling-house lamps; thatching copper of various sizes, sheathing do. with nails; 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 20d. 30d. and horse-shoe nails; mill clinches, bar iron and steel, cattle and cart chains, corn mills, shovels; men's, women's, and youths' hoes; cane bills; vatt, worm-tub, and puncheon iron hoops; iron pots, sugar sieves, grindstones, sheets of lead, 4-4 wide indigo blue pennistone, Kilmarnock caps, Monmouth hats, oznabrugs, land line, mill lacing, tallow; top, seine, and seaming twine; cotton bagging, coker and brown canvas, cables of various sizes, cordage of assorted sizes, paints and oil, brooms, brushes, window glass, hams, cheese, soda water, &c.;—also on hand, candles, soap, flour, mackarel, herrings, shads, deal boards and plank, white and red oak staves, New-England shingles, salt in hhds.; choice Cogniac brandy, old Madeira wine in wood and bottles, &c.;—also, rounds of beef.

Dec. 14—3n. *W. HAWKESWORTH & Co.*

I AM authorised by the Qualified Executor to receive all debts due to the Estate of Jacob B. Lousada, deceased, and to pay all debts due by the said Estate.—Persons to whom the said Estate is indebted, are requested to render their accounts, properly attested, for payment; and all accounts which are not paid previous to next entry day, will be placed in the hands of Messrs. Busby, to be recovered in the most summary manner.

Dec. 14—4n. *JAMES O'NEALE.*

FOR SALE,

THE Cargo of the Brig Marquis of Wellington, *James Kelling, Master, from Newfoundland; consisting of—*

Two Thousand Quintals of prime Madeira COD-FISH, deliverable at any of the neighbouring Islands. For particulars apply to

HIGGINSON, DEANE, & STOTT.

Dec. 14—2n.

NOTICE.

A Great many outstanding Debts due the subscribers, from one to ten years standing,—no attention having been paid to repeated written and verbal applications, Notice is given, that we are determined to place all such unsettled accounts, on the 1st day of January, 1817, in the hands of our Attorneys, with directions to proceed in the most summary manner.

Dec. 14—2n. *ANDREW SMITH & Co.*

JUST received from on board the Steadfast, from Bristol, and for sale at the store of JOHN PACKER, *Trafalgar-place,*

Best Cognac brandy, table beer, Taunton and Burton ale, tripe in jars, double Gloucester and loaf cheese, refined sugar, and hams. Also on hand, Gordon's old priest and choice Madeira wine, port wine, London porter, hollands in cases and per gallon, and hyson tea. *Dec. 14—2a.*

1000 *Bushels GUINEA-CORN for sale, on the River Plantation, St. Philip's.*

Dec. 10—3n.

COMMISSARY-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Barbados, Dec. 16, 1816.

PERSONS desirous of furnishing the following proportions of FLOUR, subject to approval by Boards of Survey, and deliverable into the Commissariat Stores at the undermentioned Stations, free of all expence to Government, on or before the 10th of January next, are informed that sealed Tenders in Triplicate, stating in words at length the sterling price per barrel of 196lbs. will be received at this Office until the 1st of January, on which day they will be opened, and those approved accepted. To be paid for either in Bills of Exchange or Cash at 4s. 8d. Sterling per Dollar, at the option of the subscriber.

Berbice,	120 *Bbls.*	*St. Vincent,*	250 *Bbls.*
Demerary	250	*St. Lucia,*	200
Barbados	1500	*Dominica,*	250
Trinidad	600	*Antigua*	350
Grenada	250	*St. Kitt's*	150

PETER TURQUAND,
Dep. Com.-General.

BROKE OPEN and stole from the subscriber, in the Bay, the last night, as nigh as can be recollected, the following Articles:—15 Table spoons, 12 ready for polishing, with the stamp of the maker's name (R. B), and three ready for stamping; 2 tea and 2 salt ditto, gilt inside, and marked R. M.C.B.; one scissar chain, marked C.B.; one watch seal ready mounted; 2 do. just begun; ear-rings of different descriptions, 3 or 4 finger ditto, 5 brooches, and various others, which it is impossible to recollect; the subscriber therefore begs the Goldsmiths, should any of the said articles be brought to them, to detain them until the thief or thieves can be brought to justice. A suitable reward will be given, as there is the amount of about £50.

Dec 17—1n. *R. T. BIRKETT.*

JUST received by the ship Keddington, from London, a few packages of DRY-GOODS.

JAMES O'NEALE.

No. 56, High-Street, Dec. 17—4n.

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Thursday next, at twelve o'clock at noon, will be sold at the House of Thos. Gaskin, Esq. in the Old Market-place, the following articles, viz.—

A set mahogany dining tables, with D ends; 3 mahogany fluted bedsteads, 1 mahogany crib; also, 200 gallons rum, 25 years old; 25 gallons arrac, Madeira wine, &c. &c. *Dec. 17—1n.*

ON Wednesday next the 18th instant, will be sold at the store of the subscriber,

Twenty pieces Imperial twine shirting, 50 do. brown linen, 20 pieces calico cambric, 15 pieces Russia holland, 50 pieces blue calico, 20 dozen pullicat handkerchiefs, five pieces indigo blue pennistone, one trunk cotton hose, and a quantity of other dry goods. Also cod and pickled fish.

Dec. 17. *H. FARLEY.*

ON Thursday next the 19th instant will be sold at the store of the subscriber,

An assortment of Dry-goods, 30 dozen Taunton ale, beer and porter; Madeira and port wine, in bottle; a few cases noyau, cherry and raspberry brandy and ratafia, and sundry other articles.

Dec. 17. *H FARLEY.*

ON Friday next the 20th inst. will be sold at the Commissariat Stores, St. Ann's,

A quantity of sugar and oil hogsheads, rum puncheons, and other empty packages, by order of J. K. McBreedy, Esq Dep. Assist Com. Gen.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

Dec 17. *H. FARLEY.*

ON Friday next the 20th instant will be sold at the store of the subscriber,

Sundry articles of Dry-goods, butter, soap, candles, crates of earthen and casks of glass ware, barrels crackers, tin ware, sundry articles of plate, household furniture, stationery &c &c. And, to close a consignment, 40 pieces of very superior French cambric, and 10 dozen bottles real otto of rose.

Dec 17. *H. FARLEY.*

BRIDGE-TOWN.

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

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 17.

THE ship *Keddington*, 25 days from London, arrived yesterday, but did not supply us with any papers of later date than those which were received by the last Packet;—we learn, however, that there was nothing of importance in the Journals that had been recently published.

The *Flying-fish* (tender) came in yesterday, from Antigua; and the *Robert* Mail-boat, from Islands to leeward, last from Martinique.

The new sloop *Thomas Spencer* came in on Sunday, dismasted, owing to a decayed spar which had been put in by the builder.

The ship *Grenada*, bound to that Island, touched here yesterday; and this morning, the *Hound*, for St. Vincent;—they were both from London, and have proceeded for their respective destinations.

His Majesty's ships *Antelope*, Admiral Harvey, and *Brazen*, Captain Sterling, sailed hence on Sunday—the former for Antigua, the latter for Grenada, and thence to Trinidad and the Spanish Main.—The *Scamander* frigate left this anchorage yesterday.

Entered at the Custom-house—Ship *Keddington*, from London; brig *Thomas*, Alexandria; sloops *Swift*, St. Vincent; and *Thomas Spencer*, Tortola.

Cleared—Brigantine *Humber*, for Grenada.

Died.]—On Sunday last, Mrs. Elizabeth Elder, and Mr. J. T. Field.

At St. Ann's Garrison, Ensign Richmond, of the 2d or Queen's Regt.;—his remains were conveyed to St. Michael's Church in the same hearse with those of the Lieutenant of that Corps, whose death was mentioned in our last.

MARKETS FOR WEST INDIA PRODUCE.

LONDON, Nov. 5, 1816.

COTTON.—The purchasers of Cotton by private contract and public sale continue to be at prices a shade lower; last week only 700 bags were disposed of; 70 Demeraras and Berbice sold for 20¼d. to 22¾d; and Tobagos 19¾d.

"*Liverpool, Nov* 2.—Cottons have been exceedingly dull during the whole of the last week; the dealers have kept out of the market, in the expectation that as the quantity advertised for public sale was considerable, prices might give way: a reduction has accordingly taken place from ¾d. to 1d. per lb. in Sea Islands, and ½d. in other descriptions of Cotton."

SUGAR.—The demand for Muscovades continued limited last week: the low browns were offered a shade under the former currency, but good and strong Sugars were held with much firmness: it ought to be particularly mentioned that the deliveries have been lately so extensive, that the stocks, which were formerly 20,000 hhds more than last year, are now nearly reduced to the same quantity as warehoused 5th Nov. 1815, and only two vessels we believe in the docks to unload; independently therefore of any demand for distillation, or even the anticipation or fear of such an event, it is very improbable Sugars should decline materially from the present prices, more especially as the stock appears only sufficient for the usual supply of Europe, and the late low prices have greatly promoted the consumption. Muscovades rate about 10s. per cwt. lower than at the same season last year.

COFFEE.—The advance of 3s. per cwt. in the prices of Coffee, mentioned on Wednesday last, was scarcely supported; only three trivial public sales were brought forward last week, amounting in all to 892 casks and 609 bags; the whole went off freely, and have advanced about 2s.; the very ordinary descriptions, in several instances, went 3s. to 4s. per cwt. higher, but only in that description, and the improvement was not generally supported in the public sales. Coffee lately has been selected as a favourite article of speculation; the prices were low, and the stocks trivial; the supply is about a half of what was in the warehouse at the same season last year, and a considerable proportion of the quantity is held by speculators. Owing to the change of the cultivation in the West Indies, the greater proportion of the Coffee Estates are turned into Sugar Plantations, and our imports have kept decreasing for several years past, and are now inadequate to the demand for Europe.

OPENING OF THE FRENCH SESSION.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

At one o'clock this day (Nov. 4), the King proceeded in state to the Chamber of Deputies, and the Peers and Deputies being present in the costume of their respective Houses, His Majesty delivered from the Throne the following Speech:—

"*Gentlemen*—In opening this new Session, it is extremely agreeable to me to have to rejoice with you on the benefits which Divine Providence has deigned to bestow upon my people and upon me.

"Tranquillity reigns throughout the Kingdom; the amicable disposition of the foreign Sovereigns, and the exact observance of Treaties, guaranty to us peace without; and if a senseless enterprise has for an instant caused alarm relative to our interior tranquillity, it has only served to elicit a further proof of the attachment of the Nation, and of the fidelity of my Army.

"My personal happiness has been increased by the union of one of my children (for you know, my brother's are mine) with a young Princess, whose amiable qualities seconding the attentions of the rest of my family, promise me a happy old age, and will give, I trust, to France, new pledges of prosperity, by confirming the order of succession, the first bases of this Monarchy, and without which no State can be in safety.

"To these blessings, it is true, there are annexed real pains. The intemperance of the seasons has delayed the harvest; my people suffer, and I suffer more than they do: but I have the consolation of being able to inform you, that the evil is but temporary, and that the produce will be sufficient for the consumption.

"Great changes are unhappily still necessary;—I shall order to be laid before you a faithful statement of the expences that are indispensable, and of the means for meeting them. The first of all is economy. I have already made it operative in all parts of the Administration, and I labour without ceasing to make it still more so.—Always united in sentiment and intention, my family and myself will make the same sacrifices this year as the last, and, for the rest, I rely upon your attachment and your zeal for the good of the State and the honour of the French name.

"I continue with more activity than ever my negociations with the Holy See, and I have the confidence that their happy termination will restore perfect peace to the Church of France. But this is not all, and you will be of opinion with me, no doubt, that we ought—not to restore to Divine Worship that splendour which the piety of our fathers had bestowed upon it (that would unfortunately be impossible)—but to ensure to the Ministers of our Holy Religion an independent income, which shall place them in a condition to be able to follow the steps of Him of whom it is said, *that he did good wherever he went.*

"Attached by our conduct, as we are in heart, to the divine precepts of religion, let us be also attached to the Charter which, without touching any dogma, ensures to the faith of our fathers the pre-eminence that is due, and which, in the civil order, guaranties to all a wise liberty, and to each the peaceful enjoyment of his rights, of his condition, and of his property. I will never suffer any attack to be made upon the fundamental law—my Ordonnance of the 5th of September sufficiently shews it.

"In fine, Gentlemen, let all hatreds cease; let the children of the same Country, I dare add, of the same father, be really a people of brothers, and that from our past evils there remain to us only a sad but useful recollection. Such is my object, and to attain it I rely upon your co-operation, but above all upon that frank and cordial confidence, the sole solid basis of an union so necessary between the three branches of the Legislature. Rely also upon the same dispositions in me, and let my people be well assured of my unshaken firmness in repressing the efforts of malevolence, and in restraining the impulse of too ardent zeal."

THE LATE PUBLIC MEETINGS IN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

The Resolutions of the Glasgow Meeting have appeared in the Opposition Gazette, and contain internal evidence of having originated in the same Shop as those of Nottingham, Cornwall, &c. They all talk of an approaching and alarming crisis. In Cornwall we are on the brink, at Glasgow on the verge of ruin. In Cornwall the National Debt is £1 100,000,000 at Glasgow 1000 millions, and the interest 45 millions, nearly double the actual amount. The people at Nottingham disdain to Petition: they forcibly remonstrate: those of Glasgow demand of the Rulers, not as a favour but as a right. In the Glasgow Resolutions, indeed, the Oligarchy is not mentioned, that being a word not likely to be understood, or easily pronounced, by a mob of Scotch mechanics. Mob, we say, in defiance of the Opposition Journals, and so says Doctor Johnson, who describes "the crowd" as a mob. Now the Meeting at Glasgow boasts of having been very much crowded in the Tobacconist's Field.—"To mob" says the Doctor, is "to harass and overbear by tumult."—Exactly the conduct of these sort of Assemblies. The illustration from Addison is "A cluster of Mob were making themselves merry with their betters;" and Dryden observes—

> "Dreams are but interludes, which fancy makes,
> When Monarch reason sleeps, this mimic wakes;
> Compounds a medley of disjointed things,
> A Court of Coblers, and a Mob of Kings."

The Glasgow mob, then, describe themselves as consisting of the Burgesses and *other Inhabitants*; and as we yesterday observed, respecting Cornwall, under these last words can be included the discontented of all degrees and denominations, all the refuse of the town-ignorance and poverty as well as pampered sedition. It is the great scheme of the Movers of these Meetings, to collect together the "*other inhabitants*," as they can easily be misled to usurp the functions of those classes whose voice alone in this country had spoken with authority in public meetings previously to the French Revolution. The Resolutions state the Mechanics in and about Glasgow as amounting to 40 000, and then report gives out all were present, which is untrue, not more than a tenth of that number having shewn themselves, and not half of them joining in or understanding exactly what was going forward. Of these the Resolutions say, thousands are out of work, or earning only so scanty a pittance as mocks existence. The part thus suffering is undoubtedly entitled to pity, to relief, to complain, and should be spoken of with tenderness, spoken to kindly; but not if they demand redress as a right, disdaining it as a favour. There is a tone of insolence in this language ill agreeing with a scanty pittance that mocks existence. Indeed there is nothing like a petitioning spirit in any part of the proceedings. The tone of the Resolutions is that of defiance, of menace, and the mob should have been punished for assembling under false pretences. The public guardians are accused of looking on with apathy and indifference to the destruction of trade, though it is so obviously the interest of those guardians to encourage it by every possible exertion, were it only (as the mob must allow) to increase the revenue. In our late Treaties, it is added, our commercial interests have been overlooked; but what say the partisans of Bonaparte in Germany and Flanders? That the

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say the partisans of
d Flanders? That the

English enjoy so much commercial indulgence, the foreign manufacturers are ruined. And as for France;—the mob which deprecates internal interference in the affairs of that country, would not surely have had us dictate the free import of muslins to the ruin of "the flourishing establishments" of Rouen and Piccardy. It is derided with indignation, as a gross insult, that the sudden transition from war to peace has occasioned our difficulties, though the same consequences from the same cause are experienced in every other part of Europe; nay, even in that dearly beloved and most adorable Republic, that practical example of freedom of conscience and the rights of man, over which the tried friend of Bonaparte presides, the United States of America;—even there the distress of a revulsion from war to peace is more bitterly felt than in any part of the world. And surely the distress in the United States is not produced by the corrupt Ministry of England? But this is a subject far beyond the comprehension of a mob, and therefore it is presumptuous in a mob flippantly to decide upon it. But well they know the fact, and if they had had half as much candour as sedition in them, they would not have put forth the grievance. At the end of the American war, too, the same revulsion took place, and so it always has done, and will do, less or more, at the end and at the beginning of every war. The Glasgow mob should have known this, too, before they set up for Statesmen. That they did not know such notorious facts proves their incapacity, or knowing them, their dishonesty is recorded. Equally dishonest is their pretended alarm for our civil and religious liberties. That the former have been much extended, their own Meeting and unpunished language is a practical proof; that the latter have been still more increased, they may see by the magnificent Gothic chapel for the Roman Catholic worship just springing up, in full view, on the banks of the river, in the heart of the town, mocking by its ornamental elegance the plain Presbyterian temples around it. Thirty years ago the Catholics in Scotland could only assemble for worship by stealth in some large garrets thrown into one, on the tops of houses inhabited by their own sect; and in such horror was the religion held by the whole people, no laws were made against it, the dread of the popular vengeance being sufficient to restrain it from extension. But now, in Glasgow and Edinburgh, the most splendid and public of the places of worship are those of the Roman Catholics; and yet the Glasgow mob pretend to tremble for religious freedom! Surely the President, the Laird of the Field of Thrushgrove, must have thrown his snuff in the eyes of the mob when he proposed such a resolution. They must have sneezed at it desperately, as it is so notoriously false. Equally false is it that the war was waged for the restoration of the Bourbons. Peace has been repeatedly made with Bonaparte; but, as he has lately confessed at St. Helena, he had determined no real peace should ever exist between France and England till this country was conquered, and Englishmen, even the descendants of Wallace too, made the slaves of Frenchmen, England had no alternative but the overthrow of that Usurper, or utter ruin, extinction as a nation. The Bourbons were invited to the Throne by a portion of those who had been distinguished men among the Republicans of France, but who were at last disgusted at the caprice and tyranny of Bonaparte. England and her Allies have supported the Bourbons on the Throne as the shortest way of re-establishing general tranquillity, and not with any view either to the freedom or oppression of the French people. The Glasgow Mob have discovered that the Public Debt of this country is not "a National Debt," as those who voted it were not elected by universal suffrage; and that those who have not votes for Members of Parliament, are not bound to pay any thing towards it. By the same rule the Laws of the Land and the whole Constitution are an usurpation upon the natural rights of the people, which should be resorted to for the formation of a new system of Government. And would not this be a Revolution? Do not these men, then, aim at a Revolution? But if our present system of Government be an usurpation upon the rights of the people, what of that?—Bonaparte was an Usurper; and general submission was taken as a proof of popular choice. Then why not grant to the English system of Government the benefit of the same reasoning? Especially since its usurpation has existed from times going back beyond the reach of written records.

THE DUKE OF SUSSEX.

At a dinner, given by the Fishmongers' Company, on the 2d Nov. of which an account was given in the *Courier* of Monday, the Duke of Sussex embraced an opportunity of replying to the observations on his conduct in boasting, on a former occasion, that together with the Prince of Cobourg and Duke of Gloucester, he was a *Fishmonger*. In the sentiments he expressed on Saturday, on this subject, we entirely concur. The highest man in the empire should be proud of the applause of any respectable class, however low their calling; but it does not follow that he should boast of being one of them. There is much difference between necessarily acquiescing—in accepting a compliment, and unnecessarily bragging of it; between holding up a Fishmonger as a character more prominently for respect than that of a King's Son. The huzzas of the mob gladden the heart of the King; but does it follow that the King should boast of being one of the mob? A Fishmonger and a Royal Duke are titles incompatible in the same person; and however politeness might have compelled his Royal Highness to accept of the former, he never should have boasted of it as an honour to him, because every man knows that it is not true, and feels such a boast can only make him ridiculous. The laugh which the ridiculousness produces should not be mistaken for applause; it is the reverse. The son of a King should never lose his sense of dignity, especially in an age when so many (among his Royal Highness's present associates, too) wish to pull all dignity down. We have heard with pleasure an anecdote of the Regent a few years ago. The Prince of the Dandies was very intimate with him, so familiar, he made a bet he would call him plainly "Wales," and make His Royal Highness ring the bell. He accordingly watched for an easy moment, and said, "Wales! ring the bell!" His Royal Highness obeyed, and when the servant appeared he told him, "Mr. B. wants his carriage." Mr. B was thus turned out for his presumption. He won his bet, but the Prince never again spoke to him.

This is the sort of feeling we would have the Duke of Sussex keep up, and not imitate the late Duke of Orleans, who levelled himself down to Philip Egalite, and who, having so grossly lowered himself, being then one of the mob, the Sovereign mob cut off his head, a reward for his baseness of which even he himself admitted the justice. The son of that unfortunate man sat at the Duke's elbow on Saturday, and no doubt warned him of the dangerous consequences of his conduct. The Duke of Sussex should never forget that he is the son of a King: and what is more, he should never forget, it is because he is the son of a King, and not because he is a Fishmonger, that he is treated with so much respect in public. He should never attempt becoming amiable by degrading himself. The more exalted he is, the more Englishmen will feel themselves honoured by his presence. This happily is still the temper of the people of this country, notwithstanding the poison of the French Revolution. In all his Royal Highness says of the honour due to commercial men, we most heartily agree. They are the great cause of the wealth, prosperity and power of the nation, and are not perhaps treated with sufficient distinction. But no eminent merchant would glory publicly in being a Fishmonger, unless it were in derision, which was not the case with his Royal Highness. It may be said, the whole was a convivial joke, and this is the best apology; but that would be a bad compliment to the Fishmongers, which his Royal Highness did not intend, and the jest would not be understood by the public. On the contrary, we know it has been received seriously and with disgust. Kings' sons must not turn royalty into jest at great public meetings, and associate themselves with vulgar, filthy occupations. They may be gracious without being degraded, they may be convivial without forgetting their dignity.

But while we agree in all his Royal Highness said in praise of the trading and commercial classes; while, so far from thinking he should feel sore, we think he should be proud of their approbation; there is one part of his speech on which we differ: he says, while his own conscience tells him he does right he shall ever be satisfied. This is another of the instances, in these times, in which conscience is mischievously understood. From pique or passion a man takes a fit to do a certain thing, and he is sure to find some excuses to himself for his conduct, however culpable it is deemed by the world.—He hears he is condemned: "I care not," he replies, "my conscience approves." A man who trusts to conscious rectitude, in contempt of the opinion of the world, is certainly going astray, gratifying his passions with a sycophant conscience to approve an obstinate humour. In other words, he has his own will of himself—a most dangerous indulgence. Conscience too often waits servilely upon passion. A man to act wisely must look around him and consult the world. There is no other rule of rectitude, but the general opinion of good men; and conscious rectitude, as opposed to the consciousness of possessing good men's approbation, can only be a haughty preference of self-will, to the wisdom of mankind.

THE LATE KING OF WIRTEMBERG.

Frederick William I who died, as we have already stated, on the 30th Oct. was born Nov 6, 1754—His first wife was a Princess of Brunswick-Wolfenbutel, by whom he had three children. His second wife was the Princess Royal of England, to whom he was married on the 18th of May, 1797. He succeeded his brother as Duke of Wirtemberg on the 23d of December, 1797, and soon after made his peace with the French Republic. It is remarkable that both the commencement and the close of his reign have been distinguished by differences between him and his States, who complain of the infringement of their privileges. In consequence of the peace of Luneville, he was, in 1803, raised to the dignity of Elector, and on the Peace of Presburgh, his States, which were then aggrandised, were converted into a Monarchy. He was proclaimed King on the 1st January, 1816, and since that period a Colossal Crown has been placed on the top of his palace at Stutgard.

This new dignity was, however, dearly purchased by the enormous contingencies of men he was compelled to furnish for the ruinous expeditions of Bonaparte. He was also obliged to give his daughter Catherine in marriage to Jerome Bonaparte, and to marry his eldest son to the Princess Charlotte of Bavaria; but they never cohabited together, and the marriage was dissolved as soon as the author of that forced union was precipitated from the throne.

The sister of the King of Wirtemberg was married to Paul I. and is now Empress Dowager of Russia, still enjoying all the consideration which her virtues merit. On the 26th of October, three days before his death, her brother celebrated the birth-day of this Princess at Stutgard.

Frederick William had experienced many reverses of fortune. During the French revolution, when the Republican army advanced on the Danube, he was obliged to fly, and abandon his capital to foreign troops. It was, perhaps, from a wish to avoid such occurrences again, that he afterwards shewed himself one of the most zealous of the Sovereigns of the Rhenish Confederacy, and that he rigorously executed Bonaparte's Conscription Laws in his States. This was one of the principal grievances of which the country had to complain. It must be added, however, that he did not appear insensible to the loss of so many subjects, immolated to gratify the ambition of a foreign despot. After the retreat from Moscow, while Bonaparte was passing the winter gaily at the Thuilleries, the King of Wirtemberg put all his subjects, if we may express ourselves, into mourning, by prohibiting all public amusements.

Frederick William was of an impetuous character, sometimes violent. He loved justice, and maintained it rigorously in his States. Only in some particular cases his own will was substituted for the law. He was well informed in Geography and Natural History, and conversed well on the Sciences. His palace was decorated with indigenous productions. He was pleased to see foreigners visit the Royal edifices, and the servants were particularly instructed to shew them all the works of art which had been executed in Wirtemberg. There is one monument which will perpetuate the memory of this Sovereign, namely *Frederick's Haven*, a little port which he constructed on the Lake of Constance, and which greatly facilitates the commerce of the Wirtemberghers with the other Countries situated on the Lake.

His son, the Prince Royal, who has succeeded to the Throne, was in England in 1814, when the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia visited this Country. He lately married the Duchess of Oldenburgh, the Emperor Alexander's sister, and consequently his own cousin. He is a Prince of great merit, distinguished for his abhorrence of Bonaparte, even during the time when the latter was nearly the Sovereign of the Continent, and still more for his gallantry in the campaign of 1813-14, when he commanded the Wirtemberg and some other German troops. His defence of Montmirail, for a whole day, during the advance of the Allies, defeated one of Bonaparte's manœuvres for cutting off the communication between two of their corps. At the battle of Paris he was also conspicuous. Being greatly beloved by the people and the troops, it may be in his power to render Wirtemberg an useful military State, and another barrier against France. He was born in 1781; is of an athletic though not a large figure, and has greatly the air of an ardent, intelligent soldier. His Queen will be long remembered here.

NAPLES AND AMERICA.

We know the Americans failed so completely in their demands on the Court of Naples, that instead of obtaining several millions sterling, as the value of a great number of ships and cargoes seized by Murat, nothing was given up to them but two or three small vessels, which, as being of little or no value, remained unsold. To restore these was no more than common courtesy, or, one might say, common honesty demanded; since they were known to be the identical property of the Americans, and had never undergone any transfer whatever. The way in which a French journal speaks of this transaction, is as follows:—"The Americans have obtained of the Court of Naples the restitution of the vessels which had been taken from them. They still claim a further indemnity, but their tone is less menacing. The establishment which they desire to have ceded to them in the Mediterranean would be useful to their commerce, and dangerous to no Power. We do not yet know whether or not they will obtain it." Now, the journalist knows very well that they have not the slightest chance of obtaining it: he knows that the European Powers in general would not permit the introduction of the Americans into the Mediterranean; and he also knows that, instead of obtaining restitution of the vessels that had been taken from them, they will never obtain one farthing for those which Murat sold, and which comprised nineteen-twentieths of those which he seized. One consolation the owners of these American vessels may derive from the present French papers: they may learn that the fruit of these robberies has purchased Miss Murat a husband. The young lady, it is said, is about to be married to a Hungarian Nobleman, and her mamma is to give her a fortune of three millions of ducats, part of the proceeds, in all probability, of the very vessels in question. As Mr. Pinckney has failed at Naples, and is now on his way to St. Petersburgh, he may call on old Madame Murat in his way, and try the effect of his diplomatic rhetoric on her purse: no doubt there is still a great deal left in it besides Miss's fortune.

Falmouth, Nov. 3.—Arrived the *Mary and Dorothy* transport, from Antigua for Plymouth, with troops.

NOW landing, and for sale at the store of ABEL CLINCKETT, No. 7, High-street, a large and excellent assortment of fashionable Goods, which come recommended to his friends and customers as selected under his immediate inspection; among which are the following:—

An elegant variety of handsome and superfine cloths; best scarlet, Saxony, and imperial blue and black ditto; single and double milled blue, black, drab, and mixed kerseymeres; ladies' and maids' fine plain and full-trimmed fashionable straw bonnets; do. dressed drab and milk-white beaver do.; boys', youths', and Gentlemen's black, drab, green-under superfine beaver hats; broad-rimmed do.; best finished, full-sized, twilled, and fancy satin, bordered parasols; do. gingham and superior silk umbrellas; patent collar velvet, rich florentine and Prince's stuff, plain and double twilled white, black, and green sarcenets; green lustring, white satin, persians, bombazine, black and fashionable bombazette for light coats, white and coloured jean, white and fancy waistcoating, patent twilled buff nankeen, 4-4 modes; 4-4, 5-4, and 6-4 black crape; black barcelonas; plain, figured, and plaid, best silk ditto; ladies' veils, rich damask-figured shawls of the latest fashion, Mecklin and bobbinet, 7-8 muslinet; muslin handkerchiefs, plain, japan, and coloured; superfine striped cambric ginghams, white and pink leno, 6-4 and 9-8 cambric muslin, plain and striped jaconet, mull and imitation ditto, 9-8 India and satin stripe ditto; 4-4 clear lawn, long and pistol ditto; 4-4 Irish linen, cambric shirting, calicoes, cotton napkins, fine flannels, green durants, 3-4 and 8-4 huckaback, 6-4 and 8-4 Irish diaper, superfine hipping ditto, table napkins and table cloths of every size, handsome furniture chints, cotton drawers, great variety of ladies' and gentlemen's cotton hosiery; gauze-worsted, lamb's-wool, and Vigonia do.; black and white silk ditto; do. half hose, black silk habit gloves; white, black, and dark kid and fawn do.; Gentlemen's beaver, fawn, tan, doe, buck-skin, and cotton gloves; ladies' fashionable black jean and kid slippers and boots, walking shoes to lace and tie, 6-4 black silk laces, sewing silks; London, milliners', Whitechapel, and Royal improved needles, ℔ thousand; paper and ¼ ⅛ pins; metallic pencils, silver pencil cases, red and bronze wax, wafers and wafer seals, red and black ink powder, superior quills, a full assortment of foolscap, pot and quarto post paper, blue and brown do.; gilt and coloured note paper, memorandum books, pocket ink-stands, spare plaids, large collection of superior fine and plain glass ware, wine, ale, claret, and liqueur glasses, goblets, tumblers, &c.; wine coolers; white, blue, green, and purple finger-basons; salt cellars, butter tubs, custard and junket cups; ladies' fancy cut smelling-bottles, miniature ditto and crosses, plain and bell shaped shades on mahogany and bronze stands, hexagon and ornamented patterns; a variety of fancy snuffs; plain, Prince's, and Paris mixtures; with a great number of other useful and fashionable articles of his usual supply. Dec. 14—3w.

FOR sale at the store of Stephen Cutting, a few packages of 4-4 Irish linens, fine 6-4 Irish sheeting, 7-8 cotton check, and 4-4 white calicoes for the ready money down. Dec. 14—2n.

CLUFF'S AGAINST FOWL-BAY.

WILL be Fought, on Thursday and Friday the 19th and 20th instant, at the Circus-yard in Speight's-Town, a MATCH of 31 COCKS.—The subscriber solicits the company of his friends on those days, assuring them that every exertion shall be used to give general satisfaction.

Dec. 14—2a. *BENONY W. REDMAN.*

ALL persons to whom the Estate of the late Thomas Forster Estwick, Esq. is indebted, are requested to send in their Accompt, properly attested, to the subscribers, for adjustment; and those who are indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment, to

Dec. 14—2a. *JOS. SELMAN, Qual. Exor. or ANN ESTWICK, Qual. Exx.*

TAKEN UP

BY the Watchman, in one of Turner's-hall Cane-Fields, a Negro Woman who says her name is Fanny, and that she belongs to a Miss Ann O'Neal. She is a black-skin Woman, about 5½ feet high. Her owner may have her, by applying to the Manager on the said Estate. Dec. 14—2a.

ABSCONDED from the subscriber, about a fortnight ago, an African WOMAN named Betsy, about 5 feet high. She has two marks on each side of her face, and speaks broken French and English very thick. Whoever will apprehend and bring her to the Owner, living in the road leading to Nelson-street, shall receive a reward of Three Dollars.

Dec. 14—2a. *JANE JOLLY.*

FOR SALE,

SODA WATER, half pints and pints; candles, soap, butter, hams; nails, 4d. 6d. 8d. and 10d; men's, women's, and youths' hose; black broad cloth, navy blue ditto, black kerseymere, tierces salt, crates ware, oats, stationery, neat's-foot oil, linseed oil, paints, rounds of beef, tongues, oznabrigs, India blue 4-4 pennistone, Kilmarnock caps, calicoes, Russia sheeting, family kegs beef, refined sugar, porter, beer, port wine, Madeira wine, &c. &c. Bristol tripe.

Dec. 10—3a. *R. S. WICKHAM.*

FOR NORFOLK,

The new and fast sailing Brig *ADELPHI*, (stands A 1) JAMES GARRIE, Master, will sail in all this month. For freight or passage apply to the said Master, or to the subscribers,

Dec. 14. HENRY CHEEKS, JOHN ROWE CHEEKS.

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 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.

FOR SALE,

100 Barrels Mess Beef, and 250 boxes Soap, just received by the Charming Eliza, from Dublin.

Dec. 10—3n. *T. LAW.*

THE subscriber is now opening, at No. 35, Swan-street, the following articles, which have been handsomely selected, and will be sold on reasonable terms for cash:—

A variety of necklaces, consisting of real amber, pearl, and fancy, with armlets and ear-rings to suit; black jet ornaments, silver pencil-cases, ladies' full-dressed white and coloured kid slippers, jean do.; misses' coloured morocco Wellington do.; French kid gloves, ladies' extra superfine white French kid; ladies' and gentlemen's black and white silk hose, richly embroidered; ladies' superfine split-straw bonnets, richly embroidered and trimmed with feathers; satin and lace tippets, satin and thread lace caps, ladies' rich satin Sicilian pelisses and spencers, corsets, wreaths for trimming, thread, laces, footing, and ribbands; infants' full-dressed milk-white and mouse-coloured beavers, French cambrics, long lawn, hipping diaper, calico cambrics, twilled silk, parasols and cotton umbrellas, India mull and jaconet muslins, bombazine and crape, black twilled sarcenet, silk florentine for waistcoating, gentlemen's silk pocket handkerchiefs, ladies' silk warm shawls, fi ured Barcelona do; superfine Welch flannel, planters' drab hats, men's best drab with green under, boys' ditto, broad cloths and kerseymere, and a variety of other articles too tedious to insert.

Dec. 10—3n. *JOHN ALLEYNE.*

IMPORTED ℔ the ship Lancaster, and for sale by the subscriber,

Ladies' fashionable straw bonnets, real India jaconet and mull muslins, book and cambric do.; superfine black and white chints, infants' white and drab beaver hats, white and black cotton and silk hose, do do. gloves, bombazet, 4-4 Irish linen, cambric, long lawn, broad cloths, kerseymeres, cotton platillas, &c.

Dec. 10—3n. *PETER LAWTON.*

LANDING from brigantine William and schooner Hugh M'Cay, from Halifax,

Mackarel, herrings, salmon in barrels of 224 pounds; cod-fish in 3, 4, 6, and 8-quintal casks; cypress and New-England shingles, deal boards and plank, red-oak staves—which will be sold cheap for cash, at the stores of

Dec. 10—3n. *E. DRAYTON & Co.*

LATEST IMPORTATION.

LANDING from on board the brigantine William and schooner Hugh M'Cay, from Halifax,

Mackarel, herrings; cod-fish in 3, 4, 6, and 8-quintal casks; salmon in barrels of 224 lbs. each; deal boards and plank, cypress and New-England shingles, red-oak staves—which will be sold cheap for cash, at the store of

Broad-street, Dec. 10—3n. *H. WATSON.*

IMPORTED in the Concord, from Bristol, for sale,—

Salt in hogsheads and tierces, coal in hhds. sheets lead, sheathing copper, bricks, squares, white-lead and oil, iron pots, bar-iron, 6d and 10d nails, hoes, bills, window-glass, temper lime in kegs and jars, wine-corks in bags, oznaburgs ℔ bale or piece, East-coker canvas, cotton and ginger bagging, split peas in jugs; claret in cases, one dozen each; and, beer and porter ℔ tierce.

Dec. 10—tf. *JOHN GEORGE.*

THE Subscriber being about to retire from business at the close of the present year, for the purpose of arranging his concerns previous to leaving this Island (he hopes at no distant time), requests the assistance of those indebted to him to accomplish his intention. His real friends, from whom he has long experienced kindness, he relies much on, convinced he shall have their best assistance; but he is sorry to say, some have trespassed on his indulgence, which now cannot be longer granted. He therefore expects all indebted, either on Open Accounts, or Note, long standing, will come forward the ensuing crop, and either pay or settle their accounts to his satisfaction, by the 1st March next, as after that period they will be placed in the hands of his Solicitor, to proceed for their recovery.

He will dispose of his Properties both in Town and Country.

Dec. 7—tf. *ABRAHAM R. BRANDON.*

FRESH SUPERFINE FLOUR

FOR SALE BY

Dec. 7—tf. M. JACKSON & Co.

JUST Landing from on board the Charming Eliza, *and for sale at the Store of the late* OLIVER COOK, *Esq. deceased,—*

10 Cases superior CYDER, 3 dozen each; and a lot of CANDLES, 4, 6, and 8 to the lb.; cheap for immediate payment. Dec. 7—5a.

ON SALE—at the Navy Victualling Stores,

Fresh Rice, in tierces and half-tierces; new Pilot and Navy Bread, in barrels and bags. Also, Rum, Sugar, and Molasses Casks, new and repaired; and a few thousand Shingles (low) for cash.

Dec. 7—tf. *H. G. WINDSOR.*

TO BE LET,

The Place of HIGHGATE *(entry immediately), which has lately been put into a state of complete repair, and is in every respect adapted for the reception of a Gentleman's family.—Application to be made to* Major LEITH HAY, *at King's-House.* Nov. 26—tf.

FIVE Pounds Reward will be given by the subscriber for apprehending and delivering, at the Cage, a young Mulatto WOMAN, about 20 years of age, by name Mary; *about 5 feet 6 inches high, a pleasing countenance; she has a scar on her left wrist, and her little-finger on the left hand is crooked from the scar, and one of her front teeth is broken; and, as a further reward, whatever can be recovered by Law will be given to any person who can give such information as will convict any white or free coloured person employing or harbouring the said Mulatto Woman; and masters of vessels and other persons are forbid carrying or taking her off the Island, as the Law will be most rigidly enforced against such offenders, by*

Nov. 26—6n. *JOHN IRONMONGER, Sen.*

FOR SALE,

TWO HOUSES in an eligible situation in the Bay, and in every respect convenient for private families, or carrying on trade.—The above Houses may be seen and terms of sale known, by application to the Proprietors.—Also a neat, light chaise, horse; and a servant, who is a very good butler and groom.

Bay, Nov. 23—6a. *E. C. NICHOLLS, M. C. NICHOLLS.*

FOR SALE,

TWO Boarded and Shingled HOUSES situated in Nelson-street: one with a Pump of excellent Water, two Negro-houses, and every accommodation for a genteel family; the other is quite new, with a large hall and two chambers, and every convenience for a small family. Also 1250 square feet of Land, in the same street. The houses may be viewed any day after Sunday, and particulars known, on application to the Resident of the former House.

ROBERT T. THORNTON.

Nelson-street, Dec. 7—3n.

DECEMBER HATH XXXI DAYS.

	D.	H. M.		Sun R.	Sun S.
Full Moon	4 at	4 52	Afternoon	6h	5h
Last Quarter	11 at	11 53	Night		
New Moon	18 at	6 38	Night		
First Quarter	26 at	9 53	Morning		

1	F.	*Advent Sunday.*	21	39
2	M	Seaforth Lodge. St. John's Lodge	21	39
3	Tu.	Hibernian Lodge. GUARD DAY.—	21	39
4	W.	Albion Lodge [*Afternoon*	21	39
5	Th	St. Peter's Lodge.	22	38
6	F.	Nicholas. EXERCISING DAY.	22	38
7	S.	Clocks slow 8 m. 7 s.	22	38
8	F.	2 *Sunday in Advent.* Con. V. Mary.	22	38
9	M	Grand Chapter, 653.	22	38
10	Tu	GRAND SESSIONS. Council Day.	22	38
11	W.	Grand Chapter, 308 [Chan. Ct.	23	37
12	Th	*R. A. E. C.*	23	37
13	F.	Lucy.	23	37
14	S.	Days decreased 1 h. 32 m.	23	37
15	F.	3 *Sunday in Advent.*	23	37
16	M	O. Sapientia	23	37
17	Tu	Exchequer Entry. Scotia Lodge	23	37
18	W.	Concord Lodge.	23	37
19	Th	Clocks too slow 2 m. 24 s.	23	37
20	F.		23	37
21	S.	St. Tho. Shor. Day. Gen. Gr. Chap.	23	37
22	F	4 *Sunday in Advent.*	23	37
23	M	Clocks slow 0 m. 24 s.	23	37
24	Tu	GUARD DAY.—*Morning.*	23	37
25	W	CHRISTMAS DAY. St. Mich. Lodge.	23	37
26	Th	St. Stephen.	23	37
27	F.	4th gr. Fire B.-T. EXERCISING D.	23	37
28	S.	Innocents.	23	37
29	F.	1 *Sunday after Christmas.*	23	37
30	M	Clocks too fast 2 m. 45 s.	23	37
31	Tu	Silvester.	23	37

Printed and published every Tuesday and Saturday by

WILLIAM WALKER & Co.

At Six Dollars ℔ annum; and if sent to the neighbouring Islands, Eight Dollars;

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.