THE

BARBADOS MERCURY,

AND BRIDGE-TOWN GAZETTE.

SIX DOLLARS ℔ ANNUM,] TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1816. [PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Subscribers are now opening a general and extensive assortment of Goods in their line of business, and which they are disposing of on the most moderate terms, for cash, or to punctual customers;—amongst which are,

Full-dress field bridles, with breast-plates and cruppers to suit; white field collars; silver and yellow plated double and single bits of various patterns; a variety of fancy pattern steel bits, plated and steel pony bits, racing and hunting snaffle bits; leather and whipcord head-stalls and reins, with martingales; mouthing bridles and cavasion, silver plated, yellow and steel, jointed, shield side, hussar, spring, Prussian and plain, stirrup irons; boys' ditto; Devon slippers, silver-mounted and plain jockey and twig whips; gig, hunting, tommy, tandem, and dog do.; silver and yellow metal chain spurs, plain and twisted screw do. plain hunting ditto, steel and black japanned spike-ear shoe ditto; black and brown leather portmanteaus, patent leather velice do.; black and brown gig harness, of various patterns and quality; chariot and curricle ditto, cart ditto; chariot and gig lamps; lace, cloth, &c. for lining carriages and gigs; footman holders, screw-wrenches; blue, drab, and white livery cloth; glazed hats, with gold and silver bands; shot belts and powder-flasks; plated and large brass dog-collars, with locks; plated and brass over-all chains, patent leather waist belts, blue and white silk ditto, Staff and shoulder ditto; dirk ditto, with gilt side chains; gilt bugles; soldiers' patent leather stocks, with clasps; Goodman's patent surcingles, to prevent saddles from slipping forward; plate brushes and chamois skins, horse brushes, patent and other curry-combs, mane combs and sponge, oil kettles and brushes, water and spoke brushes, hair dusters, scissars, sheers, and pickers; stable collars of all kinds, shoe brushes and blacking, &c. &c. &c.

Horses carefully fitted, and saddles of every description made of the best materials and workmanship.

JOHN M'GUFFIE & Co.

Trafalgar-place, June 11—4n.

☞ Who will be thankful to those indebted, to assist them with payment, having large remittances to make to their correspondents in England.

THE Subscriber, intending to leave this in about three weeks, for America, offers for sale as follows:—three fine Barbadian Negroes;—two Horses, one of which a handsome Barbadian Gelding, just 26 months old; two Milch Cows, and many articles of Household Furniture. He earnestly requests all persons indebted to him, to come forward and make immediate payment;—he also begs to have all accounts against him rendered, which will be settled as soon as possible.

Hole-Town, June 11—1a. J. F. HINKSON.

Morne Fortune, St. Lucia.

TAKEN up by the Subscriber, a Barbadian NEGRO, who absented himself from Barbados when the Expedition sailed against Martinique, in December, 1808; and afterwards went with the Expedition to Guadeloupe, in 1809; and has ever since passed himself for a free man. When he used to be taken from about the barracks of St. Ann's, in the Island of Barbados, he passed by the name of Titus, but of late he has added William to it; and now he is confined, he says he belongs to the Parish of St. John, in Barbados, and that his name is Wm. Wiggins; although at first he said he belonged to Mr. Hall, in Bridge-Town. He was about 13 or 14 years of age when he absented himself. He is now about 5 feet 10 inches high, has a down look, heavy eye-brows; and is slender made. Any person claiming the said Negro, may have him, on paying the expences, and applying to Serjeant-Major JOHN ROGERS, of the Royal Artillery, Morne Fortune, St. Lucia. June 11—2a.

I WILL pay Four Dollars Reward for taking and bringing to me, or lodging in the Cage, a Negro MAN belonging to me, named BILLY;—he is broad-shouldered, about 5½ feet high, and has lost 2 fore teeth at bottom, and one at the top. He has a mother called Molly Rose, living on land adjoining the old Market-place, and an aunt in the same place, called Bellah America, at which places he is harboured. He was in the habit of working in the row-boats, on the Wharf;—was some little time hired to Capt. Wason, to work in the Pontoons, from whom he deserted, and left this in a vessel going to one of the Leeward Islands, but was kindly prevented going ashore, and brought back, by Capt. Tynes.—All Masters of Vessels are requested to take notice of this advertisement, and the pledge they make upon quitting the Island.

Richmond-hill, June 11—3n. B. STOREY.

WANTED, for the 1st West India Regiment, a MESSMAN.—For further particulars apply to Captain MAYERS, St. Ann's. June 8—2a.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZE MONEY.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Officers and Ship's Company of His Majesty's ship Bann, Wm. Fisher, Esq. Captain, who were on board at the capture of the schooner Rosa, on the 18th January, and condemned in the Vice-Admiralty Court at Sierra Leone, on the 3d Feb, 1816, by the Hon. Robert Goold Hogan, Sole Judge thereof, that they will be paid their respective proportions of Prize Money for said Vessel and Stores, on Thursday next the 6th inst.—Days of recal, Tuesdays and Saturdays, for one month only, when all unclaimed and forfeited Shares will be paid over to the Deputy Receiver of Greenwich Hospital.—And further notice is hereby given, that the Account for said vessel has been lodged in the Registrar's Office of the Vice-Admiralty Court of this Island, and that the respective shares are as follow:—

		Dols.	Cents.
1st Class each	-	786	94
2d	-	98	36
3d	-	49	18
4th	-	33	61
5th	-	22	41
6th	-	11	20
7th	-	7	47
8th	-	3	73
Fractions		2	01

JAMES & M. CAVAN,
June 5—3n. Agents for Vessel only.

FOR SALE,

NEW Sugar Tierces;—Pitch-pine Boards, Plank, and Scantling—very cheap for cash.

June 8—3n. T. LAW.

THE subscribers are now landing a Cargo of Pine Lumber, Staves, and Cypress Shingles, which they are vending at reasonable prices.

June 8—6n. GAB. JEMMETT & Co.

TO be Sold, a young, healthy, African WOMAN, a complete Laundress—sold for no fault.—Inquire at this Office. June 8—2a.

MR. ABEL CLINCKETT begs leave to inform his Friends, and the Public generally, that Mr. Henry B. Wells will conduct his business during his absence from the Island; and the continuance of their favours to the Shop is most respectfully requested.

New Goods have been lately opened, and more are every day expected from London.—Those persons who have not yet settled their accounts with E. Clinckett & Son, are earnestly entreated to give Mr Wells the earliest assistance. June 8—tf.

THE subscribers are now receiving from London and Liverpool, ℔ ships Urania and Tiger, a fresh supply of Plantation Stores; also sheathing and thatching copper, copper nails, sheet lead, cordage of all sizes, blown salt in hhds. alum in do; coals ℔ hhd. bricks; 8, 11, 12, and 13-inch cables; hams, pine cheese, soda water ℔ hamper and doz. And on hand, Gordon's old dry and priest wines, ℔ hhd. and quarter-cask; and superior-quality 22-inch cypress shingles—the whole of which they are vending at their store on the Wharf, on moderate terms.

June 8—3n. W. HAWKESWORTH & Co.

FOR Sale by the Subscribers, at their Store in Marl-hill Street,

4d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. nails; men's, women's, and youths', best steeled West India hoes; puncheons iron hoops, tallow, Strelitz oznabrugs, 3-4 and yard-wide pennistone, Kilmarnock caps, hhds. and puncheon truss hoops, ox bows, Madeira and port wine, beer and porter, and a few thousand 22-inch cypress shingles.

June 8—3n. WALROND & LINTON.

Wanted from 20 to 25 bales good clean cotton, for which the cash will be given.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A few HOUSE-CARPENTERS; also two good CABINET-MAKERS. Apply to

CHRISTOPHER W. GRIFFITHS.

St. Michael's Row, June 8—3a.

N. B.—Two Apprentices will be taken.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale or Rent, on terms that cannot be objected to by any who wish for either, two HOUSES in the Roebuck—one of which is suitable for the residence of a private family, with stores under the House, calculated to stow many hhds. or barrels of sugar; and other conveniences for a genteel family;—also the House adjoining and next to Captain Soper, very suitable for the retailing business.—He has also for sale, on reasonable terms for cash or short credit, a parcel of foot and mill timber of superior quality, lately imported from Surinam; some furniture boards, logs for bed-posts, and a few thousand bully-tree shingles.

June 8—2a. W. SAVERY.

PUBLIC SALES.

TO be sold by auction on Thursday next the 13th inst. at Sion-Hill, the Household Furniture belonging to H. A. Mayers, Esq. consisting of bedding, bedsteads, chests of drawers, dining and card tables, chairs, china, glass ware, and various other articles required in furnishing a house.

There will be sold at the same time, some very fine old wine;—also a Charger, which has been long accustomed to the field, and is likewise a good riding-horse. June 8—2n.

WANTED to purchase, a tractable, well-disposed BOY, from 14 to 16 years of age, and accustomed to wait in a house.—Inquire at this Office.

June 8—4a.

GOOD Madeira Wine will be bartered for Rum in all this Month.

June 8—3n. THOMAS SHEPPARD.

A Liberal Reward will be given to any person who will apprehend and lodge in the Gaol or Cage, a Negro BOY named Zeffie, a French creole, about 12 years of age. He speaks pretty good English, and is the property of an Officer in the Garrison. He has been absent about a fortnight.—Any person who may be found to harbour or employ this boy, after this advertisement, shall be dealt with according to law.—The Owner will be made known on applying at this Office.

June 8—4a.

To be Sold, cheap for Cash,

A few articles of JEWELLERY, consisting of Diamond Ear-rings, Brooches, Breast-pins, and Finger-rings—all of the latest fashion.

No. 3, High-street, June 8—2a. T. HARRIS.

NOW landing, 22-inch cypress shingles, pitch-pine scantling and flooring boards, red-oak staves, all of good quality, for sale at reduced prices for cash, or barter for sugar, rum, and molasses to be delivered in ten days. Shingles will be delivered alongside at £5 ℔ thousand; pine lumber at 60 dollars ℔ do.; and staves at £20 ℔ do.; and receive sugar at 50s. ℔ cwt; rum at 2s 6d. ℔ gallon; and molasses at 1s. 10½d. ℔ gallon.

June 4—3n HENRY WATSON.

Who will purchase 30 tierces good sugar, to be delivered in ten days.—Also, wanted to hire, an elderly Woman, to attend Children.

FOR Sale, a large and commodious HOUSE, situated near the Jews' Synagogue, with a Bathing house, pump of excellent water, and every accommodation for a large family;—the whole standing on 15,000 square feet of land, and at present tenanted by Mr. J. P. F. Armstrong. And a neat, pleasant COTTAGE, situated near St. Ann's, with a pump of good water, and every accommodation for a small family; with a neat shrubbery, &c. attached. This lot comprises 30,000 feet of Land, and at present tenanted by Captain Spelling.—To both indisputable titles will be made, and, to an approved purchaser, little or no money will be immediately required.

Also a strong English CHARGER, 16 hands high, takes the draft remarkably well, and has been in the Island only three months;—and a small Guadeloupe PONY, not more than 4 years old.—They are sold in consequence of the subscriber having no use for them.

JONATHAN DUNN, Jun.

Palmeto-street, June 1—tf.

THE subscriber offers for sale, agreeably to the Will of Sarah Kirton (Spinster), deceased, a Messuage or DWELLING-HOUSE, situated near Belle-mount Hill, within two miles of Bridge-Town, with 4 acres of arable and fertile land;—and another House, situated in the Roebuck, containing 3331 square feet of land.

June 1—3a. W. ASHBY, Qual. Exor.

WILLIAM TAYLOR

HAS for sale, now landing from the ship Tiger—Butter in firkins and half-firkins;—printed calicoes, cambric muslins, corded dimities, printed and white quiltings, and Prince's cords; India dimities, 5-8 and 4-4 cotton shirtings, bed tick and lace, nankeens, York stripes, linen checks, 6-4 and 4-4 shawls, pullicat and romall handkerchiefs; threads, tapes, and bobbins; shirt buttons, cotton balls, blue and other coloured threads, silk boot cord, boot web, waistcoats, braces, umbrellas and parasols, &c.

Palmeto-street, June 1—3a.

Now landing from on board the ship Tiger, and for sale by the subscriber,

Candles, butter, soap, Casson's hams ℔ tierce, oznabrugs, and best blown salt ℔ tierce.

Broad-street, June 4—2n. W. WICKHAM.

THE LIFE GUARDS *are directed to attend on the Parade Ground at Half-past Five o'Clock on Friday Morning.—By order of the Colonel,*

JOHN HIGGINSON, Adjutant.

FOR SALE OR RENT,

THE Subscriber's HOUSE *in* Fontabelle, *with the Land attached to it. If not sold before the 1st of July, it will then be rented, and possession given immediately, if required. He begs to remind those indebted to him, of the necessity of making speedy payments, as he intends to leave the Island shortly.*

June 11—3a. *JAMES DOWDALL.*

BRIDGE-TOWN.

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

TUESDAY, JUNE 11.

THE *Nocton* Packet, 34 days from Falmouth, arrived on Sunday last, and furnished us with London Papers to the 2d of May; on which evening the Marriage of Her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte of Wales was to take place.

The particulars of the Trial of Sir Robert Wilson and Messrs. Hutchinson & Bruce (whose sentence is already known to our readers), occupy a large portion of the papers before us; and, as the trial is interesting, we have this day commenced its publication, which we shall continue until the whole be completed.

☞ The brig *William* is intended to sail hence on Sunday next, for Liverpool;—at which port the ship *Higginson*, from this Island, arrived on the 2d ult.

Entered at the Custom-House—Schooners *Alletta*, from St. Lucia; *Maria Teresa* and *Messenger*, Guadeloupe; and sloop *George*, Alexandria.

Cleared—Ships *Colonist*, *Renewal*, and *Welton*, for London; schooner *Saucy Jack*, for Demerary; and sloop *Messenger*, Martinique.

ARMY PROMOTIONS.

War-Office, April 27, 1816.

60th Foot—Lts. F. M. Scott, from half-pay of the 48th Foot, vice De Kruzer, who exchanges, receiving the difference; and T. Glendenning, from the Royal Waggon Train, vice J. Grant, whose appointment has not taken place, to be Lieutenants.

63d—W. Hughes, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Conningham, promoted.

1st W. I. Regt.—Ensign M. Brannan to be Lieutenant, without purchase. W. D. Fields, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Brannan.

3d Ditto—Ensigns J. G. Collins, vice Anton, promoted in the 8th W. I Regt.; and R. Crosby, vice Kirkby, deceased, to be Lieutenants, without purchase; J. Oxley, Gent. vice Collins, and W. M'Intosh, Gent. vice Crosby, to be Ensigns.

4th Ditto—Ensign J. Macleod to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Maclean, promoted; and W. B. O. Monckton, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Macleod.

6th Ditto—Ensigns G. Powell, vice Glover, promoted; A Beverhoudt, vice Andrews, deceased; J. Johnson, vice Welsh, promoted; and R. Wickham, vice Douglas, promoted in the 8th W. I. Regt.; to be Lieutenants, without purchase.—J. Ward, Gent. vice Powell; A. Dillon, Gent. vice Beverhoudt; J. M. Carew, Gent. vice Johnson; and F. Stiles, Gent. vice Wickham, to be Ensigns, without purchase.

York Chasseurs.—Capt. C. Fisher, from the half-pay of the 39th Regiment, to be Captain of a Company, vice Phillips, who exchanges.

Brevet.—Capt. C. H. Smith, of the 15th Foot, to be Major in the Army.

MARKETS FOR WEST INDIA PRODUCE.

LONDON, APRIL 30, 1816.

COTTON.—The briskness in the Cotton market has ceased; the sales of last week little exceed 500 packages. viz. 200 Boweds, at 20½d a 21d; 50 Orleans in bond, at 21½d; 100 Bahias, 2s 4d to 2s 4½d, 50 Pernams, 2s 5½d, and a small parcel at 2s 6d; 65 Surinams, 2s 3d to 2s 4d; and 60 Bengals in the House at 14d to 14½d. The proof of the increasing demand for cotton goods is clear; there has been no accumulation of the stock in this Country, notwithstanding the immense quantity of cotton reported to be warehoused in America during the late war, and extensive imports on the return of peace.

SUGAR.—After our day of publication last week, the demand for Muscovades became extensive; more sugars were sold than for some weeks past; the prices are gradually improving; the request for Muscovades was the actual demand for the consumption of the country; the home trade being likely to revive on account of the advance in the prices of grain, which enables the farmer to pay the grocer and trader in the country; the latter to pay the extensive wholesale houses of London, and to extend his orders; the close connexion between agricultural and commercial interests and prosperity is thus clearly perceptible; and although we are far from being advocates for high prices of grain, yet we have ever looked upon the late low price of corn, and the distressed state of the agriculturist, as a national calamity, which so far from benefiting our manufactures, was destroying the most beneficial trade, the home market being the most lucrative as well as the most extensive; and we feel confident, that the more the corn market improves, (always alluding to a medium price for grain, to which it has not yet attained) the more will our manufactures and trade extend and thrive. We have formerly mentioned, that the new crop of sugar will not be at market extensively for some time to come; a few boards, however, were exhibited last week, and met a ready sale; very strong St. Kitt's realized 92s.; the market being very indifferently supplied with good sugars, and our whole stock being reduced to about 18,000 hhds. and tierces;—as the holders have been realizing prices which were not formerly attainable, we consider Muscovades about 1s. per cwt. higher.

COFFEE.—There was a degree of briskness in the Coffee market last week; the quantity brought forward to public sale was limited to 744 casks and 1326 bags; the whole went off with spirit, and the late advance fully maintained; the holders generally are withdrawing their coffee from present sale, in anticipation of an advance. The prices of last week, good and fine ordinary Jamaica, 62s to 68s; ordinary middling, 71s; middling Dominica, 72s 6d to 77s; good ordinary Dutch, 66s; ordinary middling, 74s 6d; the demand for the latter qualities appears rather limited, the prices are proportionably lower than the other descriptions of coffee.

LONDON,

April 29.]—On Wednesday evening last Sir Robert Wilson and Messrs. Hutchinson and Bruce were removed from the Conciergerie back to the prison of La Force. The feelings of Mr. Bruce when the sentence (three months imprisonment) was pronounced by the President, are thus represented by some of the Paris Papers:—*La Gazette de France* says, "Mr. Bruce looked as if he had been struck by a thunder-bolt;" and *Le Journal des Debats* observes, that "Sir Robert Wilson retired saluting the Judges and the auditors; but that Mr. Bruce shewed neither the same calmness nor resignation."

May 1.]—After a long, too long delay, the Charges brought by Lord Cochrane against Lord Ellenborough were brought before the House. The motion was, that they should be referred to the consideration of the whole House. After a long debate, the whole House decided, with the exception of Lord Cochrane and Sir Francis Burdett, that there were no grounds for going into a Committee. Mr. Ponsonby immediately moved, and Lord Castlereagh seconded the motion, that the Charges should be expunged from the Journals of the House, which was unanimously agreed to.

The American papers we have received this day give a long account from the *Java Government Gazette*, of an earthquake which took place in the island of Sumbawa, which, if true, by far eclipses the eruptions of Ætna or Vesuvius.—It is stated to have been felt at Batavia, a distance of between 7 and 800 miles. Two vessels had arrived, both confirming the fact of this awful convulsion of nature. The Captain and passengers state, that on the 4 h April, they heard at sea reports which they at first took for discharges of artillery; the heavens became obscured about eleven, and the remainder of the day passed in darkness the most profound, during which the agitation of the sea, the sulphurous smell, the sudden gleams across the atmosphere, with the dreadful volcanic eruptions, are not to be described: the fall of ashes was frequently two or three inches deep. About nine o'clock next morning the sky became clear, and on landing on an adjoining island, the leaves were found stripped from the trees, vegetation had been destroyed, the birds had dropt from the branches, the fish were lying on the waters dead, and all nature bearing the most frightful appearance.

"*Paris, April* 27.—The reports relative to the Duke of Wellington being superseded by the Prince of Orange in the command of the Russian and Prussian Contingents, lose all credit, and these rumours are only the inventions of an enemy, for the purpose of sowing dissension and division among the Allies. There is now another story in circulation, namely, the discovery of some seditious and insurrectional movement among the troops composing the Royal Artillery, who are said to be implicated in a plot to overturn the Government. I have no doubt there is just as little foundation for this rumour as the other.

May 2.]—The Nuptials of the Princess Charlotte and the Prince of Cobourgh will be celebrated this evening, and it may be remarked that it was on the 21 of May on which William of Orange, the fother of William III. King of England, was married to Henrietta Maria, the daughter of Charles I.

The ceremony, as we have already said, will not be a public one. The Royal Family and their Household, the Ministers of State, and Foreign Ministers, being the only persons to be present. The dinner at Carlton Palace will take place at six, the marriage about nine. The ceremony will be performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, who, with the Lord Chancellor, the Secretary of State, and the Lord President of the Council, will attest it. The Bridemaids are said to be Lady Charlotte Cholmondeley, Lady Carolina Pratt, Lady Susan Ryder, the Honourable Miss Law, and Miss Manners, the Archbishop of Canterbury's daughter. After the Marriage, compliments of congretulation will be paid to the Queen, the Regent, and the Prince and Princess of Coburgh, and the new married Pair will, about ten o'clock, retire to Bushy Park.

Whether this happy event will be celebrated by the Muses of Oxford or of Cambridge, we know not. The Oxford Collection, upon a similar occasion, furnishes us with some lines (written by the Royal Professor of Modern History, Joseph Spence), which may not be unaptly applied to the Prince of Coburgh:

And thou, Saxonia's brightest ornament,
Welcome to these congenial shores!,
See thine own people, thy compatriot tribes,
With heartfelt joy and zealous loud acclaim,
Thy biest arrival hail!
Be this thy better country; nor regret
Thy natal plains, tho' dear; here thou shalt find
What largely shall o'erpay thy loss—Lo! here
Thy Parent, Brother, Friend, all charities
Compris'd in one, thy Consort.

German genealogists trace the origin of the present Saxon Princes to Wittikind, the celebrated Chief of the Saxons, who for 30 years contended against all the powers of Charlemagne, and who, after his final submission to that conqueror, still retained large territorial possessions, together with the ducal title. From him were descended the Dukes of Saxony, of whom Bernand, in 1312, was the first that was raised to the electoral dignity. The Electorate was enjoyed by the descendants of this Prince until 1422, when, on the failure of his line, it was conferred on Frederick "the warlike," Margrave of Thuringia, also a descendant of Wittikind. The grandsons of this latter were Ernest and Albert, from whom are descended the Ernestine and Albertine branches of the house of Saxony. The Ernestine, which was the elder branch, continued to enjoy the Electorate until 1547, when John "the magnanimous" was deprived of that dignity by the Emperor Charles V. who conferred it on Maurice, the patriarch of the Albertine branch, to which the present King of Saxony belongs. "The Protestant religion," says a learned writer of the present day, "has the greatest obligations to the Princes of the Ernestine line. Frederick, the eldest son of Ernest, was Luther's first patron and defender. John, the second son of Ernest, was the chief promoter of the protestations against the church of Rome, from which the Protestants have derived their appellation." This John was surnamed "the constant." He was the father of the above-mentioned John "the magnanimous," and grandfather of John Frederick, the founder of the house of Saxe-Coburgh. Of this illustrious house the late head was the Duke of Saxe-Coburgh, who, as our readers must remember, commanded the Allied Armies at an early period of the French Revolution: and Prince Leopold, who is this day to be united to the Princess Charlotte, is the third son of that eminent Commander.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, April 29, 1816.

THANKS TO LORD EDWARD SOMERSET.

When the gallery was re-opened, the Speaker addressed Lord Edward Somerset, who appeared in full uniform, as follows:—

"Major-General Lord Edward Somerset.—At length we are gratified by seeing amongst us one of those distinguished officers to whom this House has voted its thanks for their eminent services in the battle of Waterloo—a victory eclipsing the fame of all other battles fought in those celebrated fields of war, and consummating the glory of the Duke of Wellington, with whose great name the gratitude of this House has justly associated that of Field-Marshal Blucher.

"In the narrations of that gigantic conflict, our historians will always relate, that Major-General Lord Edward Somerset, already known by his brilliant services in the southern provinces of France, held a high and forward command in those gallant charges by the British cavalry which defeated and destroyed the boasted squadrons of cuirassiers. They will relate, also, that Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Clinton, who had in five former battles commanded divisions of that heroic army which rescued Portugal and Spain, maintained also a conspicuous post in the support of the embattled line where the British Guards repulsed and put to flight the Imperial Guards of France. Nor will those other illustrious men be forgotten, who might now have been standing up amongst us to receive our thanks, if the fate of war had not laid them low in their grave of glory;—soldiers long dear to the affections and remembrance of their country, which will never cease to revere and regret the veteran but ardent valour of Picton, or the bright and rising honours of Ponsonby.

"The days, indeed, of these our mingled triumphs and griefs are now concluded. Other scenes have opened, and other cares have arisen, to demand our vigilance. From the long contest, however, now happily closed, this durable advantage has resulted to our country—we have proved to ourselves the value of those manly habits and institutions which have established the superiority of our national character; and such splendid examples of skill, valour, and constancy, as we have had this day to commemorate, will deeply impress upon our enemies, and our allies, in all ages, a just respect for the counsels and arms of this empire.

"The special duty which I have this day to discharge is to deliver to you the Thanks of this House for your last great services; and I do therefore, now, in the name and by the command of the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled, deliver to you, Major-General Lord Edward Somerset, their unanimous Thanks for your indefatigable zeal and exertions, upon the 18th of June, 1815, when the French army, commanded by Bonaparte, received a signal and complete defeat."

Lord Edward Somerset expressed his high sense of the distinguished mark of honour which the House had conferred on him. He was deeply impressed by its value, and wanted words to state his feelings adequately. Whatever might be the merit which his humble exertions had obtained for him in the view of the House, he attributed it chiefly to the intrepidity and valour of the Brigade he had the ho-

---

nour to command at Wa
animated by the spirit of
manded the army. There
one object among all, and th
It was his lot to form a par
was considered worthy of
he could only say, that he sh
of gratification and honou
ciently express how sensibl
conferred upon him by t
—(Hear!)

TRIAL OF SIR R. WI
HUTCHINSON

At 11 o'clock, M. Dese
the Court, opened the S
"The Court is going to
tion of the Jury several
and foreigners, in a cause
fixed the public attention.
that the persons admitted
in any way disturb the pub
will observe that religious
the presence of law and ju
The accused being called
surnames, and qualities,
before mentioned. M. Br
an an English citizen"
M. Bruce (speaking the
tlemen of the Bench and
have a declaration to m
myself and my two countr
submitted ourselves to
quence of the accusation
lost the privilege of inv
Reciprocity among nation
treaties; and as in Engla
the right of demanding
Englishmen and half of fo
that the same right, or, if
could not be refused to
view we submitted to en
nation several questions,
justify the right of which
by their decision, we sho
demanding the favour of
English; but, Gentlemen
rendered us by the Chan
quitting us, of any plot
Europe, and particularly
ment), we have determin
We, therefore, abandon o
reserve, to the honour a
tirely composed of Fre
make the least challenge
If, notwithstanding,
make a special declaratio
only renounce the right
concerned, and to pre
drawn from our case aga
ers who may hereafter b
cannot and will not prej
whereof we have signed
M. Dupin (Advocate
the Court be pleased to e
record?
M. Hea, Advocate-Ge
calculated to astonish!
offence committed in Fra
reign legislature, is to
ciples of sound order;
tension is urged does no
We oppose the entering
on the record.
M. Dupin (the Adv
maintained that no Fren
position of a jury half
foreigners. It was a qu
might fairly be discussed
be decided against the ac
nounce the discussion, bu
their declaration to be re
return to their country,
pose themselves to the re
the right which emine
citizen—that of maintai
prerogatives of a free ma
M. the Advocate Gene
mit to be tried by the Fr
they did not submit, the
It is this pretension wh
honour and interest. It
your hearts you submit
you are submitted to it
thing peculiarly belongin
offence was committed i
if it belongs exclusively t
prisoners, therefore, stan
Anglois, defende causam)
The Court, after a shor
the following decision:—
"Because every offenc
is an object of jurisdictio
tion demanded by the
allowed by any constructi
France, the Court declare
for the recording, at th
prisoners, the declaration
Court, therefore, orders t
The Advocate-General
of the indictment, and fi
Jury on the principal p
particularly to the distinc

e, thy compatriot tribes,
nd zealous loud acclaim,
il!
unity; nor regret
o' dear; here thou shalt find
'erpay thy loss—Lo! here
r, Friend, all charities
ny Consort.

s trace the origin of the pre-
Witikind, the celebrated Chief
r 30 years contended against
lemagne, and who, after his
it conqueror, still retained
sions, together with the ducal
descended the Dukes of Sax-
d, in 1312, was the first that
oral dignity. The Electorate
cendants of this Prince until
ilure of his line, it was con-
"the warlike," Margrave of
cendant of Witikind. The
ter were Ernest and Albert,
nded the Ernestine and Al-
e house of Saxony. The
the elder branch, continued
until 1547, when John "the
prived of that dignity by the
who conferred it on Maurice,
bertine branch, to which the
belongs. "The Protestant
d writer of the present day,
ations to the Princes of the
ick, the eldest son of Ernest,
n and defender. John, the
as the chief promoter of the
he church of Rome, from
ve derived their appellation."
d "the constant." He was
mentioned John "the mag-
ther of John Frederick, the
of Saxe-Coburgh. Of this
head was the Duke of Saxe-
aders must remember, com-
es at an early period of the
Prince Leopold, who is this
Princess Charlotte, is the
t Commander.

IONS, April 29, 1816.

EDWARD SOMERSET.

s re-opened, the Speaker
Somerset, who appeared in

d Edward Somerset.—Ar
y seeing amongst us one of
rs to whom this House has
ir eminent services in the
tory eclipsing the fame of
n those celebrated fields of
the glory of the Duke of
great name the gratitude of
ciated that of Field-Marshal

that gigantic conflict, our
late, that Major-General
already known by his bril-
ern provinces of France,
command in those gallant
alry which defeated and de-
rons of cuirassiers. They
tenant-General Sir Henry
former battles commanded
my which rescued Portugal
o a conspicuous post in the
d line where the British
it to flight the Imperial
vill those other illustrious
ight now have been stand-
eive our thanks, if the fate
em low in their grave of
to the affections and re-
ry, which will never cease
teran but ardent valour of
ising honours of Ponsonby.
hese our mingled triumphs
luded. Other scenes have
ave arisen, to demand our
g contest, however, now
ble advantage has resulted
proved to ourselves the
its and institutions which
ority of our national cha-
examples of skill, valour,
had this day to commen-
s upon our enemies, and
st respect for the counsels

ch I have this day to dis-
the Thanks of this House
; and I do therefore, now,
ommand of the Commons
nd in Parliament assem-
jor-General Lord Edward
is Thanks for your inde-
s, upon the 18th of June,
my, commanded by Bona-
d complete defeat."
expressed his high sense
f honour which the House
e was deeply impressed by
ords to state his feelings
ight be the merit which
obtained for him in the
ibuted it chiefly to the in-
e Brigade he had the ho-

nour to command at Waterloo. Every one was animated by the spirit of the great man who commanded the army. There was but one feeling and one object among all, and that was to ensure success. It was his lot to form a part of the army; and if he was considered worthy of the thanks of the House, he could only say, that he should ever feel it a source of gratification and honour. He could not sufficiently express how sensible he was of the honour conferred upon him by the thanks of the House. —(Hear!)

TRIAL OF SIR R. WILSON AND MESSRS. HUTCHINSON AND BRUCE.

PARIS, APRIL 23.

At 11 o'clock, M. Deseze Jun. the President of the Court, opened the Sitting in these terms:—"The Court is going to submit to the investigation of the Jury several accused persons, French and foreigners, in a cause which has for a long time fixed the public attention. The Court is convinced that the persons admitted to this assembly will not in any way disturb the public tranquillity; that they will observe that religious silence which is due to the presence of law and justice.

The accused being called upon to give their names, surnames, and qualities, gave their descriptions as before mentioned. M. Bruce said with energy—"I am an English citizen"

M. Bruce (speaking the French language).—Gentlemen of the Bench and Gentlemen of the Jury, I have a declaration to make to you in the name of myself and my two countrymen. Although we have submitted ourselves to the French law in consequence of the accusation against us, we have never lost the privilege of invoking the law of nations. Reciprocity among nations is the first article of all treaties; and as in England French culprits have the right of demanding a Jury composed half of Englishmen and half of foreigners, it appeared to us that the same right, or, if you will, the same favour, could not be refused to us in France.—With this view we submitted to eminent lawyers of our own nation several questions, the solution of which might justify the right of which we speak. Strengthened by their decision, we should have been justified in demanding the favour of a jury half French and half English; but, Gentlemen, the justice which has been rendered us by the Chamber of Accusation, (in acquitting us, of any plot against the tranquillity of Europe, and particularly against the French Government), we have determined to renounce our right. We, therefore, abandon ourselves fully, and without reserve, to the honour and conscience of a jury entirely composed of Frenchmen: we do not even make the least challenge

If, notwithstanding, we think it necessary to make a special declaration, it is to express that we only renounce the right as far as we are personally concerned, and to prevent any precedent being drawn from our case against those of our compatriots who may hereafter be in the same situation. We cannot and will not prejudice their rights. In faith whereof we have signed our present declaration.

M. Dupin (Advocate for the Englishmen).—Will the Court be pleased to enter this declaration on the record?

M. Hua, Advocate-General.—This declaration is calculated to astonish! To claim in France, for an offence committed in France, the privileges of a foreign legislature, is to set at nought the first principles of sound order; the form in which the pretension is urged does not at all change its nature. We oppose the entering this protest or declaration on the record.

M. Dupin (the Advocate for the Englishmen) maintained that no French law prohibited the composition of a jury half of Frenchmen and half of foreigners. It was a question entirely new, which might fairly be discussed, and might or might not be decided against the accused; they, however, renounce the discussion, but in renouncing it they wish their declaration to be recorded. They will one day return to their country, and they do not wish to expose themselves to the reproach of having sacrificed the right which eminently belongs to an English citizen—that of maintaining, even in chains, the prerogatives of a free man.

M. the Advocate General.—To say that they submit to be tried by the French law, is to say, that if they did not submit, the trial could not take place. It is this pretension which I repel for the national honour and interest. It matters little whether in your hearts you submit to the French legislations, you are submitted to it by necessity. Crime is a thing peculiarly belonging to local jurisdiction. The offence was committed in France: the prosecution of it belongs exclusively to the French law: English prisoners, therefore, stand on your defence! *(Accuse Anglois, defende causam).*

The Court, after a short deliberation, pronounced the following decision:—

"Because every offence committed in a territory is an object of jurisdiction, and because the exception demanded by the English prisoners is not allowed by any construction of the criminal code of France, the Court declares that there is no ground for the recording, at the request of the English prisoners, the declaration now made by them; the Court, therefore, orders the trial to proceed."

The Advocate-General retraced rapidly the facts of the indictment, and fixed the attention of the Jury on the principal points: he applied himself particularly to the distinction in the case of the different prisoners. Some have to answer for a crime; others for an offence only. He remarked that the Chamber of Accusation had remitted to the three Englishmen the charge of having conspired against the legitimate Government of France. I now leave (said he) the facts to develope themselves: it is right that you should receive your first impressions from the evidence. You will observe with coolness, and determine with coolness. I need not tell you, Gentlemen of the Jury, that justice, whose impassive organ you ase, has no regard to the distinctions established in society;—weak or powerful, rich or poor, natives or foreigners, in all the accused Justice sees only men: it knows nothing of their quality, it wishes to know their actions: but what more can I add to the dignified sentiment which you entertain for your functions? When the question concerns equity, justice, honour, I need use no further recommendation to a French Jury.

Madame de Lavalette, the young lady her daughter, and their old female domestic, have not been summoned here as witnesses at the request of the public prosecutor, but of the prisoner Eberle; therefore they will not be heard till after the charges are gone through.

The President here successively interrogated the accused: their answers referred to the details already given in the indictment.

M. the President made the following observation to the Gaoler:—"On the 20th December, being informed by one of the Advocates-General that the execution of the convict Lavalette was to take place next day, you went to consult M. the Count Angles, Prefect of the Police. You said to him, 'Madame Lavalette is in the prison: must I tear her from the arms of her husband?' M. the Count Angles said to you, 'I give you no advice; see your superiors: it is for you to know what are the duties of your situation. You are a man, but you are a gaoler.' I do not say, added the President, what you ought to have done: but at least you should have redoubled your vigilance."

The President then addressed himself to Mr. Bruce.

Q. How long have you been in France?—A. About 13 months.

Q. You remained here during the stay of Bonaparte?

A. Yes; I left Paris two hours after Bonaparte, when he went to take the command of the army. I did not think it right that an English Gentleman should remain in a Country which had commenced hostilities against his own.

Q. It appears that you returned to Paris, and were here on the 28th of June. A. It was because Marshal Suchet, who commanded that part of the frontier which I wished to pass, refused to let me pass, in spite of a letter which I wrote to him, and I was obliged to return to Paris.

Q. You wrote also to Madame the Duchess of St. Leu, whom you called Imperial Highness, although your Government had never recognised Bonaparte as Emperor? A. It is true that I wrote such a letter; I gave her that title, because it was the one she bore.

Q. You were connected with several persons in the intimate confidence of Bonaparte, particularly the Duke of Vicenza?—A. It is true; but I do not see what relations these questions have to the affair of Lavalette.

Q. It is not for the accused to judge of the merit or of the object of the questions addressed to him; the President has a discretionary power of putting what questions he thinks proper. Was there not found at your house the original of the answer of the Duke of Wellington to Marshal Ney? You took a very lively interest in Marshal Ney? A. Yes; a very lively interest; I do not blush to own it. The most lively interest during his trial.

Q. Was it to you that the first overture was made of the plan of transporting Lavalette out of France, and of the plan of concealment? A. There was no question of concealment, for that was no longer possible.

Q. It was you who received Lavalette at the house of Capt. Hutchinson?—A. I received him when he was conducted to the house of that person whom I have not named.

[Hutchinson, who was close to Bruce, bade him name him.]

President.—This discretion is very useless, for Messrs. Hutchinson and Wilson have denied nothing, as you know by the publication of those pieces which have been circulated in a manner so contrary to our practice. You know that Lavalette passed the night at the house of Captain Hutchinson, and that Hutchinson does not deny it.

Bruce.—It was not myself who engaged Hutchinson, who authorises me to pronounce his name, to receive M. de Lavalette.

General Wilson (rising)—It was I.

The President to Mr. Bruce.—There was found at the house of M. Wilson a memorandum of an expense of 200 francs occasioned by Lavalette's journey.

M. Wilson.—M. Bruce paid this sum, and sent me the memorandum at my request.

The President then interrogated M. Hutchinson, who agreed to all the facts that concerned him. It was at his house that Lavalette slept on the night from the 7th to the 8th of January. There is no trace of the retreat of Lavalette between this period and the 20th of December preceding.

Q. (To Hutchinson)—You escorted Lavalette?—A. Yes, on horseback.

Q. You wished no doubt to serve your friend?—A. Not so: I was actuated by humanity.

Q. But you did not take a particular interest—an interest of the heart, in this project, because you gave a memorandum of your expences to General Wilson? A. I did so, being desired to do so: but I nevertheless took great interest in Lavalette.

The President to General Wilson.—Did you know Lavalette before his escape? A. Never.

Q. You began to serve in Egypt? A. No: I began service in Flanders.

Q. But you have served in Egypt? A. Yes, Sir.

Q. You have spread through Europe, by a celebrated work, violent suspicions against the morality of certain agents of Bonaparte in Egypt? A. It is true: I said that which I believed to be truth.

Q. (To Wilson)—You knew that Lavalette was condemned to death by a jury? A. Yes, certainly; it was his condemnation that rendered my assistance necessary.

Q. You knew the crime for which he was condemned, for having suppressed the Proclamation of the King, for having on the 20th of March put himself in correspondence with the Usurper, and for having co-operated in the return of Bonaparte? A. We are not agreed as to his crime. I believe that Bonaparte undertook this enterprise without any connexion in France.

Q. It is not my business to institute a political controversy.—Lavalette was condemned for having violently seized a public authority; for having corresponded with Bonaparte, and stopped the King's proclamations; and for having deceived the inhabitants of France as to the true situation of Paris?—A. Much less of politics than of humanity entered into my conduct. Bruce, in speaking to me about Lavalette, addressed himself to my heart. I dare flatter myself that his hope and confidence in me have not been deceived. Sir Robert declared farther, that Mr. Hutchinson did nothing but by his influence, and that, in what he then did, he was guided by no political feeling whatsoever, but only by motives of humanity.

Having said this, he sat down.

The Court then proceeded to the examination of witnesses.—The first person implicated by their depositions was Eberle, the head turnkey; and the following facts were proved against him:—

Monsieur Roquette, junior, the gaoler, Bodiscan the keeper, and several turnkeys, confirm the circumstances detailed in the indictment, and which particularly inculpated Eberle. It seemed to result from the whole of these depositions, that Eberle had left open the doors between the chamber of Lavalette and the great wicket in the first part of the prison; that at the moment when the bell rang and he went up to the chamber to receive the order to bid the chairmen be ready, the disguise was already completed. It is difficult to admit that he did not perceive it.—Instead of obeying the order which Roquette, junr. gave him to run immediately after the chair, he directly came back to the prison, and went with ridiculous precaution to shut in Madame Lavalette, saying, she at least should not come out without good orders; and while the Minister of Police was interrogating the gaoler on the circumstances of the escape, Eberle said it was very easy to distinguish Madame Lavalette from her husband.—There was half a head difference between them. Why, asked Roquette, did you not make that remark when it might have been useful? Oh! marry! answered Eberle, my principal was there, and I had nothing to say.

Almost the whole defence of this culprit was confined to giving the lie to the witnesses, and to repeat, "It is a falsehood: nothing can be more false."

It is proper for that interesting class of poor citizens, who have no other means of existence except hard and daily labour, to preserve with care the deposition of Brigaud, a working mason.

Guerin, called Marengo, the usual chairman of Madame Lavalette, proposed to him to take the place of his comrade, who probably was not able to aid him that day. Brigaud consented, and after several journeys carried Madame Lavalette to the Conciergerie, and waited for her with Guerin at the guard-house of the Gen-armerie: a little before the coming out from the prison, Benoit Bonneville comes and offers him a glass of wine, and says to him, "You will have, perhaps, a greater weight than at coming, but you must go with speed: there are 25 louis to be earned:" "25 louis," says Brigaud, "what is to be done for that? Such a sum is not offered without cause: I am an honest man: have a wife and children; I will not bring them into trouble"—"You are then a ——(one of the worst terms in the French language): money should be earned when it can." "I am a poor man, but I do not wish to gain my subsistence except by honest labour." "Bah!" said the other, "what do you risk, when Monsieur tells you there is no danger?"—"Come, Marengo," said he, leave all this stuff; come along with me; some mischief will happen to you; I am going home;" and with that he threw down the leather strap with which he used to support the chair.

He returned home, and acquainted his wife with the offer which had been made to him, and with his refusal. "You have done well," said she. The next day he learned that the chairmen were imprisoned—that Lavalette had escaped; "Oh! I have done well," said he.

The witness showed a great deal of emotion, and even shed tears at the necessity of inculpating his comrade Guerin

[To be continued.]

FOR LIVERPOOL,

THE new coppered-bottom Brig *SIBSON*, MICHAEL CLARKE, Master, will sail in June. For freight or passage apply to the Master, or

June 8—tf. BENJ. H. THORNE.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

THE Ship *TIGER*, R. HIGGIN, Master, will sail the 15th June. For freight or passage apply to

May 28. HIGGINSON, DEANE, & STOTT.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

THE Ship *ANN*, JOHN RENNIE, Master, will have two-thirds of her Cargo on board in a few days, and sail on or before the 26th inst. For freight or passage apply to

May 11. HIGGINSON, DEANE, & STOTT.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

THE new Brig *AGNES*, J. FLEMING, Master, has two-thirds of her Cargo on board, and will sail the first week in June. For freight or passage (having good accommodations) apply to said Master, or

May 28. T. & J. HUMPHREYS.

Who will be thankful to the friends of Messrs. John Humphrey, Jun. & Co. of Liverpool, and to Shippers generally, for their early favours; and those of Mr. Samuel Brewster, deceased, who had kindly promised him their assistance in loading the said brig.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

THE Brig *DEE*, JOHN DIXON, Master, a vessel of the first class, will positively sail on or before the 1st July—having two-thirds of her cargo already engaged. For freight or passage apply to Capt. Dixon, or to

May 25. WM. FODERINGHAM.

Who will be particularly obliged to his friends, the friends of Messrs. T. Lee & Co. and all Shippers, for their early assistance to said vessel.

FOR LONDON,

THE Ship *TIMANDRA*, JOHN CATTANICH, Master, having a considerable part of her Cargo on board, is intended to sail early in June. For freight or passage apply to

May 18. T. LAW.

Who will be extremely obliged to his friends, those of Mr. DAVID HALL, and to shippers in general, to expedite the shipments they intend to favour this vessel with, in order that she may sail within the time fixed.

FOR LONDON,

THE Ship *SUSSEX*, SAMUEL LOVELL, Master, is now ready to receive her Cargo, and will sail on the 15th June. For freight or passage apply to said Master

May 14. CON. A. HOWELL & SON, THOMAS LOUIS.

Who will be thankful to their friends, the friends of Messrs. DANIEL, and Shippers generally, for their favours to said vessel.

FOR LONDON,

THE Snow *ANN*, THOS. WARREN, Master, now ready to receive her Cargo, will sail on the 20th June. For freight or passage apply to said Master, or WASON & COBHAM.

Whose friends, and shippers generally, are respectfully solicited to assist the above vessel in her loading. May 14.

FOR LONDON,

THE Ship *LADY SHERBROOKE*, H. LOVE, Master. The Friends of Mr. RICHARD REDMAN, and those of the subscribers, who have kindly promised their assistance towards loading the *Lady Sherbrooke*, are respectfully informed that she has now on board a large portion of her Cargo, and it is therefore earnestly requested of those who intend to favor this Vessel, that they will complete their shipments as early as possible.

May 4. GABRIEL JEMMETT, THOS. PIERREPONT.

FOR LONDON,

THE Ship *PROSELYTE*, Captain BARTON, has good accommodations for Passengers, and will sail in all this month, or as soon as loaded. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, or

April 13—tf. GAB. JEMMETT & Co

Who will be thankful to the friends of Mr. Richard Redman, of London, and to Shippers generally, for their early favours to this ship.

FOR DUBLIN,

THE fine, stanch Brig *HERCULES*, JAS. PASLEY, Master, coppered and copper fastened, will meet immediate dispatch. For freight or passage apply to

May 11. DWYER & DUFF.

FOR DUBLIN,

THE new Brig *WALLER*, ALEX. HANNAY, Master, burthen 180 tons. For freight or passage apply to

May 4. LABERTOUCHE & WALKER.

Who will be obliged to the friends of Messrs. HODGKINSON, PORTER, & Co. for their early assistance.

FOR Sale, Freight, or Charter, to any of the Leeward Islands, the fast-sailing Schooner *CUPID*, burthen 135 tons. For particulars apply to JOHN LAMITT, the Master, on board.

June 8—2a.

FOR DEMERARY,

THE fast-sailing Brigantine *JOSEPH*, Richard Stickland, Master, has good accommodations for passengers, and will sail on Sunday the 16th inst. For freight or passage apply to said Master. *Bay-street, June 8—1a.*

Who has for sale, Wallaba timber, crab-wood ditto, green-heart plank, shingles, cart spokes, paddle-wood, and from 30 to 40 cord of fire-wood.

FOR BRISTOL,

THE Ship *SIMON TAYLOR*, A. LESLIE, Master, is now ready to receive her Cargo, and will sail on or before the 10th June. For freight or passage apply to said Master.

May 13. CON. A. HOWELL & SON. THOMAS LOUIS.

Who will be extremely obliged to their Friends, the Friends of Messrs. Daniel, and Shippers generally, for their kind and early assistance in the loading of said vessel.

FOR BRISTOL,

THE fine new Brig *AMITY*, WILLIAM KING, Master, is intended to sail on or before the 1st of June next. For freight please apply to

May 7. JOHN GEORGE.

Who will be very thankful to the friends of Messrs. George Gibbs & Son, and Shippers generally, for their early favours to said vessel.

FOR DUBLIN,

THE Brig *ELIZABETH*, W. CARMICHAEL, Master. She sails well, is quite new, coppered and copper fastened, and will sail in all the next month. For freight or passage apply to the Master, or

May 21. E. B. WALCOTT & Co.

Who will thank their friends, and those of Messrs. Joseph Wilson & Son, for their early favours to the above vessel.

FOR CORK,

THE Brig *WOODLAND CASTLE*, R. W. PIERCE, Master, will sail in all June. For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board, or to

May 18. JOHN P. HARDY.

Who it now landing from said vessel, prime mess beef and pork, in barrels and half-barrels; butter in firkins and half-firkins; boxes soap, firkins of lard, casks of hams, bales of linen check, dingle linen, &c. &c. which he offers for sale on reasonable terms. May 18—tf.

FOR Sale (or to be exchanged for a Draft-Horse of equal value), a strong and handsome SADDLE HORSE, *not seven years old, and perfectly sound. He is accustomed to the Draft, and is parted with for no other reason than his being too spirited for the purposes of his present owner.—Apply at this Office.*

May 28—tf.

LATELY imported ℔ brig Waller, from Dublin, and for sale by the subscriber,

5-4 Irish sheeting, 4-4 linen, diaper, 4-4 brown linen, Russia sheeting, baby flannel; men's, women's, and children's cotton hose; superfine navy blue and black cloth, linen and cotton check, oznabrugs, and 4-4 pennistone.

Also on hand, a large assortment of ironmongery, paints and oil, window glass of all dimensions, warranted hoes and cane bills, sole and upper leather, harness and bridle ditto; cypress and Wallaba shingles, pitch-pine joist; and a strong American-framed House, 22 feet long by 18 feet wide, all of the best pitch-pine; Beverston and Hill's improved ploughs, new Roman cement, imported in the ship Urania, from London.

JONATHAN DUNN, Sen.

Palmeto-street, June 1—3n.

Who will give cash for a few hhds. and tierces good quality muscovado sugar.

FOR Sale, at the Stores of the Subscribers, cheap for cash,

Casson's hams, butter, cheese, and potatoes ℔ hamper; boxes fine bloom raisins; ale, porter, and beer ℔ tierce; kegs tripe, tongues ℔ firkin; men's, women's, and youths' hoes; 4d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. nails; men's and youths' best beaver hats, a large assortment of boots and shoes, coarse calico; china, and crates earthen-ware, well assorted; iron pots, fine salt per tierce, wood stock-locks, shoemakers' knives, penknives, hhds. glass ware; deal and pine boards; cypress, Wallaba, and New-England shingles.

May 28—4n. T. & J. HUMPHREYS.

Who will give cash for any quantity of Cotton or Ginger, if delivered in a few days.

FOR Sale, at the store of Mr. OLIVER COOK, *4 handsome* FLOOR-CLOTHS, *lately imported.—If not sold by private sale before Monday the 10th June, they will on that day be sold by public auction, at Mr. B. Inniss's. Persons wishing for Floor-cloths of any dimensions, may see patterns, and have them ordered out on advantageous terms, at the shortest notice.*

June 1—3a.

FOR SALE,

A handsome Chesnut HORSE, that has been used as a Charger; and an English PONY. For particulars enquire at this Office. May 25.

FOR SALE OR RENT,

A Comfortable COTTAGE, with or without Lands, adjoining Hindsbury. *For particulars apply to*

May 21—tf. CHARLES CADOGAN.

FOR SALE,

250 Barrels of superfine FLOUR, of the latest importation; and 300 boxes of Candles.

May 18. T. LAW.

NEW Superfine FLOUR for Sale.

May 18. JOHN A. HASWELL.

EDWARD CREECH

HAS received, ℔ Brig Dee, *from Liverpool, a fresh supply of Casson's hams and double Gloster cheese, rose butter in firkins; and daily expects from said place, assorted earthen ware in crates, blown salt in tierces, and a parcel of bottled beer and porter. On hand, oats in hogsheads, tongues in half-barrels, soap, candles; also, port and Madeira wine ℔ bottle; Wallaba shingles, Irish linen, &c.*

☞ *The subscriber wants to purchase from 40 to 50 hogsheads first quality Sugar, and about 50 bales well-cleaned cotton. Bay Bridge, May 21.*

FOR SALE,

22-Inch Cypress SHINGLES, *of a superior quality, at a reduced price.*

June 1—6n. WASON & COBHAM.

LOST,

A White Terrier DOG, with brown, cropped ears. A liberal reward will be given to any one who will bring him to this Office. June 1—tf.

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of Samuel Went Brewster, *deceased, are requested to render their Accounts properly attested to the Subscriber; and all those who are indebted to his Estate are requested to make immediate payment.*

May 28—tf. T. G AMES,

N.B. Persons who agreed to deliver Sugar to Mr. Brewster early in April last, for the payment of their accounts, are requested to do so as quick as possible.

FOR Sale, cheap for cash, a quantity of 22-inch cypress shingles; also cod-fish in 6-quintal casks, deal plank and joist, red-oak staves, white-oak do. and heading, red and white-oak packs, rum puncheons, sugar hhds. and tierces, 3 4 and yard-wide pennistone, Kilmarnock caps, brown thread, canvas, Strelitz oznabrugs, corn mills; men's, women's, and youths' hoes, 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. and 20d. carpenters' and coopers' nails: long horse nails, worm-tub and vat hoops, hhd. and tierce truss hoops, Stoubridge and Bristol bricks, blown salt, split pease, Bristol double-refined sugar, Bristol porter and beer; paint, oil, and turpentine; cordage, oats; and two handsome Bristol-built Gigs.

May 25—tf. C. A. HOWELL & SON.

FIGS AND RAISINS.

A few quarter-barrels of FIGS *and boxes of Muscatel* RAISINS, *fresh and in good order, lately landed from the Brig* Trader, *from Greenock, which will be sold a bargain to any person taking the whole*

May 21—3n. J. & M. CAVAN.

Who have in store for sale, fresh Philadelphia superfine flour, choice Virginia tobacco, new rice in tierces and half tierces, Alexandria crackers in barrels and half barrels, claret in casks and cases, Frontignac wine in cases, choice Madeira in pipes, half butts, hogsheads, and quarter-casks; Malaga wine, a few demijohns of brandy; oats in hogsheads, cordage of various sizes, tar, pitch, and turpentine; a quantity of coarse salt; cocoa in bags; sheathing-copper with nails, &c. &c.

TO expedite the loading of the brig Elizabeth, *for Dublin, the Subscribers will give a premium of One Guinea ℔ Hhd. and Twenty Shillings ℔ Tierce, for any number of casks (not less than five) shipped on board of her.*

May 25—tf. E. B. WALCOTT & Co.

FOR Sale or Lease, a comfortable RESIDENCE, *opposite Eagle-hall, with 6 acres of Land, the greater part under cultivation. The dwelling-house has just been put in repair and painted Also for sale, a set dining tables, a pair card tables, 12 hair-bottomed chairs, a grand piano-forte, and an excellent milch cow—Any demands against the subscriber are requested to be rendered for payment.*

May 25—tf. W. M. MILLS.

FOR SALE:—Mangrove Lodge, a House in Jew and another in Broad-street; also, two thousand feet of Land which would answer well for a Lumber-yard;—terms will be made easy to an approved purchaser. Application to be made to

May 18. THOMAS M'INTOSH, Roebuck.

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.

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