THE

BARBADOS MERCURY,

AND BRIDGE-TOWN GAZETTE.

SIX DOLLARS ⅌ ANNUM,] SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1816. *[PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.*

BARBADOS.

AT a Meeting of the General Assembly at the Town-Hall, on Tuesday the 14th day of Nov. 1815, pursuant to special Call from His Honor the President:

PRESENT,

The Honorable JOHN BECKLES, *Speaker.*

THOMAS WILLIAMS,	RICHARD SKINNER,
ROBERT HAYNES,	JAMES BOVELL,
ROBERT JAS. HAYNES,	JOHN T. LORD,
WM. HINDS,	THOS. GRIFFITH, *Jun.*
JOHN P. MAYERS,	WM. ADAMSON,
GEORGE WILLIAMS,	*and*
JOHN H. PINDER,	FRAS. HUNTE—*Esqrs.*

ON the House being formed, Mr. Speaker addressed the Members as follows:—

"*Gentlemen*—I am commanded by the President to lay before you a Bill, which has been introduced into the House of Commons, for registering the slaves of the different Islands and Colonies, in order fully to carry into effect the Abolition Act, by preventing the smuggling of Africans.—The President has not received it officially from the Secretary of State; it was sent to him, and another copy sent to me, by our worthy Agent.—As this Bill purports to make regulations for our internal government, and to raise a tax upon us without our consent, if it should pass into a law it will subvert our Constitutional, and destroy our best and dearest rights. We shall be little better than slaves, and shall not be certain of enjoying to-morrow, what to-day we call our own. The principle of taxation, as I understand it, is, that no man ought to be taxed but by his own consent, either given personally, or by those whom he has chosen to consent for him.—If to appoint a public Officer in the Island, to receive such fees as they think proper to impose, is not taxation, I am at a loss to know what is.—The Members of Parliament pay a proportion of such taxes as they lay upon the inhabitants of the United Kingdom; but, as they will pay no part of the taxes laid upon the Colonies, we may be taxed with an unsparing hand, to raise supplies for Government; and, as their taxes will be lightened in proportion to the taxes laid upon us, they may (as our Saviour replied to the impertinent lawyer) 'lay upon us burthens grievous to be borne, whilst they themselves touch not the burthens with one of their fingers.'—I am sorry to say, that we have been asleep, whilst our neighbours have kept watch. The Council and Assembly of St. Vincent have taken a very active part, and called upon the Sister Colonies for their co-operation; and I have been informed, that they have been at the expence of hiring a vessel and sending to Jamaica for that purpose. It behoves us to give every legal opposition and resistance to this unconstitutional measure. We must be firm, but decent and temperate; and if at last we should fail, we must submit.

"I beg leave to recommend, that His Majesty's Council be requested to appoint a Committee of their Board, to join a Committee of this House, to take the Bill into their consideration, and make a report upon it. After that, it may be proper for the House to make some Resolutions, and to pass such Petitions or Remonstrances as may be thought necessary. I think, also, that it will be right to pass a Register Bill, suited to local circumstances; although we all know, that not a single African has been imported into this Island, except such as have been brought for His Majesty's service; and although we must be all convinced, that the abolition of the trade was extremely beneficial to this Country, and one of the best things that could have happened for us as Barbadians.

"If the House approve of what I have recommended, some Member will be pleased to make a motion accordingly."

Mr. Bovell moved, that the Bill which Mr. Speaker had alluded to, be laid on the table; and the same was accordingly done.

Mr. Mayers then rose, and spoke as follows:—

"*Mr. Speaker,*

"I perfectly coincide in opinion with you, that some of the clauses of the Bill to which you have called our attention, if adopted, will have the effect of making regulations for the internal government of the Colonies, and, without their consent, of imposing a tax on them. I rise, therefore, to submit, in the form of a motion, to the House, the measure which you have recommended; and, in doing so, I think it no unfavourable opportunity to remark upon the dangerous though futile report, so prevalent at present, that the real object of the Bill before Parliament, is to promote an emancipation of the slaves;—a report much more likely, in my opinion, to hurt and delude the slaves themselves, than to be detrimental to the interest of the Proprietors.—Having lately procured the Registry Bill, and the Pamphlet which was published in England to recommend its adoption, I take upon me to say, that there is not, in either, the slightest foundation for such a report;—on the contrary, I could point out clauses in the one, which expressly refer to regulations for securing loans of money in England on slaves, as property; and in the other (the pamphlet), the most positive admissions that the emancipation of them could not be attempted without the most calamitous consequences to themselves as well as their owners. Far from being injurious, the ostensible object of the Registry Bill is, in my opinion, salutary to this Island;—for, whether the evil which it proposes to remedy—namely, a smuggling of Africans in some of the Colonies—exist or not, it is desirable for the old Colonies, I conceive, that the possibility of its occurrence should be guarded against.—Conceiving that the Abolition of the Slave Trade has been no less beneficial to this Island than honourable to England, I have always thought that we ought to do every thing in our power to give effect to any measures which might be deemed conducive to its most effectual attainment. The mode, however, which the Registry Bill proposes, appears to me obnoxious in this, that it would infringe that inviolable principle of the Constitution, that taxation and representation are inseparable; and although I cannot suppose that the united justice and wisdom of the British Parliament would sanction the glaring violation of a constitutional right, I conceive that the bare attempt should be met by the most prompt and energetic opposition of the Colonies. I therefore move, that a Committee of this House be appointed, and that the Council be respectfully requested to appoint a Committee of their Board to join it, to take into consideration the Bill which has been lately introduced in the House of Commons to compel the registering of slaves in the Colonies, and to report whether any and what measures ought to be taken by the Legislature of this Island in regard to it."

Mr. Bovell seconded the motion, and said,

"*Mr. Speaker*—I have read, with some attention, the Bill which I understand to have emanated from the African Institution, and cannot but think it most dangerous in its tendency, to the peace, the prosperity, and the existence of the Colonies.

"The Institution of London wishes us to believe, that they have no object in view but the good of the Colonies, and the amelioration of those who cultivate our soil;—but we, who have been enlightened by the history of the Antilles, know too well the confidence that is due to these lofty pretensions.—The *Amis de Noirs* were philanthropic;—the Institution of Paris possessed nearly the same charity as the Society of London.—Is the history of the past forgotten?—and has the example of St. Domingo been lost on the world?

"In the preamble of the Bill, however, the veracity of this virtuous Institution stands impeached by an assertion that is fabricated and false. It states, that a traffic in slaves is carried on, in contravention of an Act that renders it an odious crime, from the Coast of Africa to our shores.—Our answer is plain and simple:—Although this philanthropic Institution avows that they have planted spies in the heart of each of our Establishments, on evidence thus dark, hollow, and suspicious—unconfronted with our accusers, and denied the right of cross interrogation, which belongs to the lowest British Tribunal, and to the meanest British subject—we challenge the production of a single fact in which the Slave Act has been violated; and we will stand or fall by the evidence or by the crime.

"Not content, however, with founding a Bill which thus openly attacks the character of the Island, on a gross falsehood, the Society has cautiously but insidiously opened a battery against our property. We are every third year to deliver in to their Registrar, properly sent us for the purpose, the names, families, size, height, dimensions, &c. &c. of all the negroes on our respective Estates. Is there a default on the part of the resident on the property?—the slave is virtually emancipated, turned loose on the public to beg or to steal, unless the intervening rights of a remainder-man, or creditor, should again plunge him into hopeless slavery. This Act, thus grossly deficient in legislative wisdom, criminally punishes the Proprietor for the negligence of his Overseer, sports with the feelings of the unfortunate beings it professes to protect, and violates that best law of nature that regulates crimes, proportions their punishment, by the violated peace or property of Society. The true violator both of our quiet and property is, in this instance, the Legislature itself. And the African Institution has the audacity to compare these Acts with the Register Acts of England, so necessary to her existence; and our own recording Statutes, so useful for the security of the titles of the Island.

"The Act proceeds to direct, that certain fees shall be given to the Officer at the Register Office, as a remuneration for his important services. This is a direct tax levied on the Colonies internally, and without the intervention of their Representative Bodies. There is, however, a right which the British subject possesses, lapsed by no time, and which no place can destroy;—distinctly stated, it is this:—that as the burthens of the people are borne by the great mass of the Community, they cannot be imposed without the consent of those who represent the interests and sympathize with the wants of the bulk of the people. It matters not on what soil an Englishman might have fixed his hut, or in what climate, so uncongenial to man, he might earn a precarious subsistence; the pittance of his industry is safe, except from aids for the general benefit, voted by the power of the representative system.—What irreparable mischiefs, indeed, would not ensue to the Constitution itself, if the principle were once denied, that supplies flow only from the people. Take but the power of the purse from the hands of the House of Commons, and where is the controul of this organ over the Executive Government? If, indeed, taxation be not the effect of representation, it may reside in the Monarch as well as in his faithful Commons.—May not then an unprincipled Monarch, like the first Charles, convert the resources of the Colonies to the destruction of the liberty of his people? And may not the wealth of one part of the Empire forge the chains for the other?

"But again: if the end of legitimate government be the prosperity of those who are governed, what mischief must not ensue to these distant Colonies from the legislative interference and internal taxation of the Parent State?—The want will have gone past before the relief arrives; our public institutions will be dilapidated—our public works ruined—and justice disarmed of its resources, before the omnipotence of an Act of Parliament itself. And what mercy may we expect from the exertions of those who will be willing enough to lighten their own burthens by impositions on Colonies which they daily load with execration, and for which they possess no feelings of interest?—But it is ridiculous to argue abstractly on conceded rights. The 18th of George III. expressly denies to the Parliament the power of internal legislation or taxation in the Colonies. The African Institution, indeed, impudently styles this a mere promise of forbearance on the part of the British Government. For my own part, I care not under what name it is called, so it be allowed to possess the force and authority of a law.—The Parliament of Great Britain may, indeed, repeal this Act—so may they repeal the Habeas Corpus Act—so may they repeal the Bill of Rights—nay, Magna Charta itself may fall before the boundless power of supreme legislation.—For wrongs inflicted against the Constitution, the Constitution itself has imposed remedies: for oppression, resistance; for tyranny, an implied abdication of power, which commits a political suicide the moment it becomes injurious to the rights of the people. For our own part, our main reliance must be placed in the wisdom of the British Counsels, and in the integrity of the British Cabinet. Our force, were it lawful to use it, is contemptible. The cannon of England, if fired at one extremity of our shores, may be heard on the other. But there is that in the British Nation which, although it may oppose itself to open violence and force, will never league itself with oppression, where it is lawfully resisted.—It is in this principle we must rely; always remembering, that political rights, if they are once lost, cannot easily be regained. The greatest of ancient Poets has said, that the descent to Hell is easy; it is the ascent to the regions of light that is dangerous and difficult. It is so with slavery—it is so with freedom. For our own part, we brought with us to these shores the light of the British Constitution;—we have been guided by it steadily and serenely to prosperity and to happiness; and it is, I trust, too late in the history of man, and of his political career, that it should be extinguished by such assailants as the African Institution."

Mr. Mayers rose to explain, and referred to particular paragraphs in the pamphlet which he had in his hand, to shew that the abolitionists admitted, that an emancipation of the slaves could not be attempted without introducing the most calamitous consequences to themselves as well as their owners.

The Speaker laid before the House a Letter which he had received from the two Houses of Legislature of St. Vincent, with copies of a Report and Resolutions on the Registry Bill; when, by order of the House, the same were read as follows:—

"*St. Vincent*, 21*st Oct.* 1815.

"The Hon. the President of the Council, and the Hon. the Speaker of the Assembly, of Barbados.

"GENTLEMEN—We have recently received from the standing Committee of West India Planters and Merchants, through our Colonial Agent in Lon-

London, the Resolutions passed at their last Meeting (copies of which, no doubt, have been forwarded to you also), as touching the Registry Bill now before the Imperial Parliament, brought forward in that Assembly by Mr. Wilberforce, for the ostensible purpose of more effectually putting a stop to the importation of slaves from Africa, but in reality with the pernicious view of commencing a system of internal legislation for the Colonies, destructive of all order and subordination, having for its final and no distant object, the total emancipation of slavery in the West Indies—The circumstances of the present times, in an age unparalleled for innovation, render it indispensably necessary to the salvation of these Colonies, that recourse should now be had to measures which heretofore may have been considered either as inexpedient, or unnecessary, by uniting and adopting systematic plans of legal opposition to the meditated interference of the Imperial Parliament, as to our internal Jurisprudence; and we trust the proceedings of this Colony, in a case of almost unexampled embarrassment and danger, will not be considered as premature or presumptive, in soliciting the advice and cordial co-operation of our fellow-colonists, on the present alarming occasion.

"At the same time, we have too much reliance on the wisdom of His Majesty's Ministers and the justice and enlightened policy of Parliament not to believe that a faithful representation of the evils and miseries which must unavoidably result from attempting a legislative interference in our Colonial system, is all that is wanting to carry conviction to the mind of every unbiassed person, of the destructive and ruinous consequences which must ensue, and that His Majesty's Ministers and Parliament will no longer listen to the insidious sophistry and pernicious designs of a set of men, who, shielded under the specious garb of philanthropy, seem no less zealous to subvert the Religion of the State, as established by Law, than in meditating our total and speedy ruin; little aware, or, perhaps, little caring, the injury they are working to the Parent State, by the application of those visionary dreams and delusive theories.

"We enclose you the Report of a Committee of both Houses of the Legislature of this Colony, and the unanimous Resolutions founded thereon; and we entreat you will favour us with the result of your deliberations on this momentous subject.

"We have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient, humble servants,

"R. Paul, *President of the Council,*
"A. Cruikshank, *Speaker of the Assembly.*"

"St. Vincent. — *Report of the Committee appointed to take into consideration the Resolutions of the Standing Committee of West India Planters and Merchants, &c &c. &c.*

"The Committee appointed by the Council and Assembly of this Island, to take into consideration a Bill introduced into the House of Commons, for more effectually preventing the unlawful importation of slaves, and the holding free persons in slavery in the British Colonies; with a Report of the African Institution, connected therewith; and the Resolutions which were passed in consequence, by the Standing Committee of West India Planters and Merchants; having duly weighed and considered the same, are unanimously of opinion, that any interference, by the Imperial Parliament of the United Kingdom, in the internal regulations of the Colonies, will be a violent infraction of those original rights under which British subjects were induced to settle in them, and should be opposed by every legal or constitutional means; for if once such a precedent is established, the Colonial Assemblies will soon dwindle into absolute insignificance, and, in fact, become worse than useless.—Measures of a similar nature may be expected, leading progressively to a general emancipation of the negroes throughout the British Colonies; an object to which a certain description of persons appear to direct all their efforts, and which they no longer affect to conceal.

"Your Committee entirely coincide with the opinion expressed in the Resolutions of the West India Planters and Merchants, that the earliest representations should be made to His Majesty's Ministers, submitting to their most serious consideration the evil that may be anticipated, and which will infallibly result from any assumption of power by the Imperial Parliament, to regulate the local concerns of the Colonies, and claiming their protection against the ruinous designs of the leading Members of the African Institution, who, in the heat of enthusiasm, are incapable of discerning, or unwilling to perceive, the dangerous tendency of their proceedings, which, if unrestrained, will inevitably expose the whole of the white population to imminent peril, and which, in their ultimate effects, are obviously calculated to diminish the security of the Colonies and the resources of the Mother Country.

"From the acknowledged talents of His Majesty's Ministers, your Committee are encouraged to hope, that any representations upon this important subject, will meet with a degree of attention proportionate to its claims—more particularly as they seem strongly to have recommended conciliatory measures, if any reliance can be placed upon the statements in the public prints.

"Respecting the general Registry of Slaves, which it is the professed object of the Bill to obtain, your Committee are of opinion, that the principle may be adopted if the Acts to enforce them are allowed to emanate from the different Colonial Legislatures; and that the White Servants and Slaves Return Act of this Island, with some addition, may be modified and rendered adequate to every purpose intended; and, it may be advisable to co-operate still further, in such other restrictive measures as may prove irresistibly our sincere wish and intention to effect the total abolition of the Slave Trade, by framing additional penal Laws, if necessary, to prevent illicit traffic in negroes, which the African Institution contend is still carried on in all the British Settlements, but which we are positively convinced cannot, in a single instance, be fairly shewn to have existed in this Colony.

"Your Committee beg leave to suggest that, in a case of such vital importance to the West India interest, a systematic plan should be arranged and acted upon throughout the Colonies, and that communication be immediately opened with the different Legislatures, that representations or protests may be formed upon one general principle, and that the opposition to the meditated interference of the Imperial Parliament is the result of one uniform sentiment which pervades the Colonies, as to the right and policy of such proceedings.

"Your Committee are also of opinion, that to repel the misrepresentations and calumnies which constantly issue from the British Press, and more especially in the recent Pamphlet purporting to be a Report of the African Institution on the Subject of Registering Negroes, Memorials should immediately be prepared in defence of the rights and privileges of the Colonists, and to refute the aspersions upon their conduct so industriously propagated by their opponents; and that, in the mean time, His Majesty's Ministers be earnestly entreated to estimate, with the most cautious deliberation, the immense importance of the stake at issue—the danger of continuing even the discussion of subjects so difficult in arrangement, so weighty and extensive in their relations, and of such ruinous tendency to the Colonies; assuring them, that the Legislature of this Island will most willingly concur in any recommendations which may be made by His Majesty's Government, to prevent any violation of the Law for abolishing the Slave Trade, and readily to attend to any suggestion that may be considered necessary to amend or alter such of our Laws as may still appear to be defective; and that an Act will forthwith be prepared for the general Registry of Slaves in this Colony, which will embrace in its provisions the most material objects for which the African Institution are so earnestly contending—trusting that no future countenance will be given to the proposed interference of the Imperial Parliament, in any case of Colonial regulation, the danger and impolicy of which cannot be too strongly enforced or too feelingly deprecated.

(Signed) "Edw. Caines, *Chairman.*
"A true copy.——"H. P. Cox, *Clk. of Assembly.*"

ST. VINCENT.

"At a Meeting of the House of Assembly the 10th October, 1815,—The House having taken into consideration the report of the Committee of both Houses of the Legislature, for taking into consideration the Registry Bill now before the Imperial Parliament of the United Kingdom, and a pamphlet purporting to be a Report of the Committee of the African Institution, and the Resolutions of the standing Committee of the West India Planters and Merchants, have come to the following Resolutions:—

"1st. *Resolved*—That it has invariably been the wish and intention of this Colony to maintain, in the strictest manner, all the provisions of the Abolition Act; and that this House is anxious, on all occasions, to concur in any measure that His Majesty's Ministers or the Parliament of Great Britain may suggest as still necessary, the more effectually to prevent the illicit importation of slaves from Africa; but that this House can never entertain for a moment the idea of, and now most solemnly protest against, all or any attempt, on the part of the Imperial Parliament, to legislate for the internal regulation and jurisprudence of this Colony.

"2d. *Resolved*—That, as the Registry Bill introduced into the British Parliament, commences by implying the fact, that an illicit and clandestine importation of slaves from Africa exists in all these Colonies, and that the reasons or report of the African Institution, accompanying and enforcing the necessity of the Bill, asserts that principle to be established, and thence infers, that a general Registry of slaves must be enforced by the British Parliament, as the only safe and effectual remedy for the mischief; it becomes the duty of this House to assert and maintain, that the premises assumed by the said Registry Bill and 'Reasons' are totally unfounded, and unsupported by any other evidence than barely the publication of the said Report or 'Reasons;' and that although men, or bodies of men, best display their prudence by refraining from a public vindication of their characters when attacked by calumnies weakly or anonymously supported, yet this House would be guilty of an act of injustice to itself, and to the Colony at large, were it not most promptly and boldly to repel those hints and insendoes, the works of mischievous men, when they covertly attempt to insinuate an illegal importation of African negroes into this Colony, posterior to the Abolition Act, – a calumny as false as it is wicked; an assumption for the proof of which we defy our calumniators; aggravated in its consequences by our firm belief, that our enemies must have known us to be innocent of the charge.

"3d. *Resolved*—That this House cannot notice without serious alarm, the proceedings of the African Institution; nor contemplate without dread, the ultimate object which their reports no longer conceal;—and, as the character and interest of His Majesty's subjects, in the Colonies, are most sensibly injured by these and other publications of the same nature, it has become advisable to prepare Memorials in defence of the Constitutional rights of the Colonists, to refute the aspersions upon their conduct, so industriously propagated by their opponents; and to point out such parts of the Registry Bill, as, from their danger and impolicy, are particularly liable to objection.

"4th. *Resolved*—That this House, confident in the support of its Constituents, and of the unanimity that pervades the Colonies collectively, is determined to persevere in a firm and dignified opposition to every attempt on the part of the Imperial Parliament to enact Laws affecting their local rights and interests, by constantly keeping in view, and conforming its measures to, those legal and constitutional means only, on which they rely for support, and with which they know their cause to be fortified; and this House confidently trusts, that the Imperial Parliament is composed of men too enlightened, and, it believes, too firmly attached to their own inestimable civil rights and liberties, to be accessary in wresting that great blessing of internal legislation from the Colonists, solemnly granted to them by charter; and that the Commons House of Great Britain will never become the instrument to exercise the unconstitutional and tyrannical enforcement of a Law over their fellow-subjects, merely because they possess the physical power that cannot be resisted; or because it is the avowed purpose of a few men, whose constant study it is to misrepresent us—men, whose conduct (to apply the most humane interpretation of it) seems to be inflamed with the most violent prejudices against the interest and security of this portion of the British dominions.

"5th. *Resolved*—That although this House, in its Sessions of the last year, enacted a Law entitled, 'An Act to enforce a 'general Return of White Servants, Slaves, &c.;' anticipating and embracing in its provisions many of the regulations proposed in the Registry Bill now before Parliament; yet, that in deference to the prevailing sentiments of the Mother Country, this House is willing, and declares its most decided intention, to co-operate in any measure which may be deemed still essential for more effectually and satisfactorily enforcing the intentions of the Abolition Act; and, in proof of its sincerity, will cause a Bill to be prepared for the more minute and complete Registry of all Slaves in this Colony, comprehending all the parts of the Registry Bill which can be admitted consistently with the security of the free population, and unenlightened minds of the slaves.

"6th. *Resolved*—That this House, confiding sincerely in the enlightened policy annd experienced liberality of His Majesty's Ministers, in the inflexible justice and integrity of Parliament, and on the clear and honest discernment of the well-informed class of our fellow-subjects in Britain, hope and believe that the rights and privileges of the Colonists will remain undisturbed; and that Laws will not be enacted, trenching on their liberties, and threatening the vitals of security and prosperity, solely at the instance of men who are avowedly their bitterest enemies,—men who prejudge without evidence or defence.

"7th. *Resolved*—That although a series of abuses and misrepresentations has placed us in the situation of being compelled to defend ourselves, to which the most upright of men are sometimes exposed; and that, although we do not supplicate the mercy, yet we boldly demand at the hands of the Mother Country, that justice and moderation which should not be withheld from men who contribute so materially to the resources and aggrandizements of the Parent State.

"8th. *Resolved*—That communications be immediately opened with the different Legislatures in the West Indies, stating the proceedings which have been adopted in this Island, and requesting their concurrence in arranging a general plan of opposition to the threatened interference of the British Parliament, that the representations which are sent home may express the unanimous sentiments of the White Inhabitants in the Colonies, framed in mutual concert, actuated by one impulse, and connected in principle and opinion.

(Signed) "A. Cruickshank, *Speaker.*
"A true Copy,—H. P. Cox, *Clk. of Assembly.*"

Mr. Mayers and Mr. Pinder, by the Speaker's request, were then sent up to the Council, to request that a Committee of that Board be appointed to meet a Committee of this House, to take into consideration the Registry Bill; when those Gentlemen returned and stated, that the Council had been pleased to appoint a Committee of four of its Members, who would be ready at ten o'clock to-morrow morning, to meet the Committee of this House.—The following Gentlemen were then appointed a Committee for that purpose:—Mr. Robert Haynes, Mr. Mayers, Mr Pinder, Mr. Skinner, Mr. Bovell, and Mr. Griffith.—The Gentlemen who had been just appointed a Committee, requested Mr. Speaker to join them at their Meeting, as they should feel happy in being assisted by him, in deliberating on so important a subject as that for which they had been selected; when Mr. Speaker said, that he should feel pleasure in doing so.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. Mayers, as Chairman of the Committee (in the absence of Mr. Bishop) appointed to prepare an Address in answer to His Honor the President's Speech at the last Meeting, delivered in the one which had been prepared by the Committee, and moved that the same be read; which was done accordingly, as follows:—

"*May it please your Honor,*

"We, the Representatives of the People of this Island in General Assembly assembled, have to return your Honor our best thanks for the Speech you were pleased to make us at our last Meeting; and we congratulate you on the rare instance of your good fortune, in being (for the third time) called on to administer the Government of your native Country—a duty which you have already twice performed, with equal justice and moderation.

"We sincerely re-echo to your Honor the congratulations your Speech offers us, on the recent capture of the Island of Guadeloupe—whether we consider it as adding lustre to the British arms—as an acquisition to the Mother Country—or as placing our own beyond the possibility of sustaining inconvenience and annoyance from a troublesome and dangerous neighbour, which, doubtless, under her former Government, and in a state of protracted war, that Colony would ultimately have proved;—and it gives us the most heartfelt pleasure to reflect, with how little loss that conquest, owing to the skill and judicious arrangements of the Commander of the Forces, has been achieved.—Although trifling was the opportunity afforded him for calling into action those military talents for which His Excellency Sir James Leith is so justly renowned, we are well convinced that, had a more decided opposition on the part of the enemy rendered their exertion necessary, they would have been displayed in proportion to the difficulties he might have had to encounter.

"As readily do we join your Honor in expressing our admiration of those Heroes, the Duke of Wellington and Prince Blucher, who, under the protection of the God of Battles, and aided by the firmness, courage, and discipline of their respective armies, gained the great and decisive Victory of Waterloo;—and, although humanity must shudder at

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o, under the protec-
aided by the firm-
their respective ar-
sive Victory of Wa-
ity must shudder at

contemplating the vast expenditure of Britain's dearest treasure—the blood of her Sons and Soldiers—on that memorable day, sensations of delight will involuntarily mingle with those of regret, on the reflection that it was not shed in vain.

"One great result of that Victory, has been the surrender of Napoleon Bonaparte to Great Britain. Let us hope that the man, whose pastime it has been, for so many years, to deluge Europe with the blood of millions of her citizens, has at length terminated his political career; and, satisfied that the power he so grossly abused is for ever wrested from him, consign him to the great Disposer of all human events, trusting that He will ultimately allay in his bosom those turbulent and jarring passions, to be compared only to those which agitate the vast ocean, in the midst of which Fate has fixed him; and that he may imbibe, in their places, a portion of that mildness and serenity, which are stated to be the characteristics of the spot in which he is doomed to spend the remainder of his days.

"We have availed ourselves of your Honor's suggestions on the subjects of the Act passed on the 22d of June, and have taken the necessary measures to prevent the difficulties which would otherwise have occurred in the Treasury Department of the Island.

"Of any Commercial Treaty between the Mother Country and the United States of America, we regret to say, we have no authentic or satisfactory information. We trust that the former, taking into consideration our wants, and the great convenience to us of supplying them through that channel, will permit a renewal of the intercourse between the latter and ourselves, on its late footing. Should this, however, be denied us, we look forward with confidence to British enterprise and speculation, which will, no doubt, in a more decided state of things, be employed to furnish us with such articles as we deem of the first necessity, and for which we must always depend on a foreign market; and amongst those, we have the greatest satisfaction in saying, that owing to the general spirit of industry and humanity prevalent amongst all orders of this Community, food is very rarely to be classed."

The question being, by order, put, and carried unanimously, that the Address do pass, the same was signed by Mr. Speaker, and sent up to His Honor the President, by Mr. Adamson and Mr. Hunte.

Mr. Mayers rose and moved, that the Bill which he then held in his hand, intituled "An Act to continue an Act of this Island, intituled 'An Act for the better Ordering of the Militia of this Island'," be read; and his motion being seconded by Mr. Robert Haynes, the same was read. The Bill was then, by order, read a second and third time, passed the House unanimously, and was sent up to the Council for their assent, by Mr. Adamson and Mr. Hunte.

The Bill intituled "An Act laying an Imposition or Duty on all Brandy, Gin, and other Spirituous Liquors, imported into this Island," which passed the House at its last Meeting, and was sent up to the Council for their assent, being now returned as passed by that Board, Mr. Speaker, attended by the other Members, went up into the Council Chamber, and presented the same to His Honor the President for his assent.

Mr. Mayers, agreeably to leave granted him at the last Meeting, introduced a Bill, intituled "An Act to authorise and empower the Hon. the Committee for the Repairs of Pilgrim House, to make such Improvements thereto as hereinafter particularly mentioned," and moved that the same be read; and his motion being seconded by Mr. Pinder, it was read accordingly.

Mr. Mayers moved, seconded by Mr. Pinder, that the House go into Committee on the Bill. Mr. Thomas Williams opposed the going into Committee, and the House divided as follows:—For going into Committee,—Mr. Mayers, Mr. Bovell, Mr. Pinder, Mr. Adamson, Mr. Skinner, Mr. Hinds, Mr. Robert Haynes, and Mr. Speaker. Against going into Committee—Mr. Thomas Williams, Mr. George Williams, Mr. Robert James Haynes, Mr. Lord, and Mr. Griffith.

The majority being in favour of going into Committee, the House accordingly resolved itself into a Committee—Mr. Thomas Williams in the Chair.

The Bill was then read in Committee, clause by clause, when the first clause only was agreed to, the second and third clauses being lost by a large majority.

Mr. Speaker moved, seconded by Mr. Hinds, that the Preamble of the Bill be amended by striking out such parts as were connected with the second and third clauses; which was agreed to, and the Bill amended accordingly.

Mr. Mayers moved, seconded by Mr. Bovell, that the blank be filled up with the sum of £700. which was agreed to—the Chairman and Mr. Robert Jas. Haynes dissenting.

Question, by order, put, whether the Bill do pass in Committee? which was carried—the Chairman and Mr. Robert J. Haynes against it.

The Committee then broke up;—the House was resumed—Mr. Speaker in the Chair.

The Chairman of the Committee reported the Bill.

The Bill was then read a second and third time in the House.

The question was then, by order, put, Whether the Bill do pass or not? and the Members voted as follows:—

For the Bill—Mr. Mayers, Mr. Pinder, Mr. Bovell, Mr. Hunte, Mr. George Williams, Mr. Lord, Mr. Adamson, Mr. Griffith, Mr. Skinner, Mr. Robert Haynes, and Mr. Speaker.

Against the Bill—Mr. Thomas Williams and Mr. Robert James Haynes.

There not being twelve Members voting for the Bill, it could not pass, and therefore ordered to lie over until the next Meeting.

"The By-Laws, Rules, and Regulations, for the good Government of the Watch of Bridge-Town," which were ordered to lie over at the last Meeting, (there not being twelve Members voting for them), were now introduced, and the question, by order, put, whether the same do pass or not? when it was agreed, that the same should pass—the Members voting as follows.—

For passing them—Mr. Mayers, Mr. Hunte, Mr. Lord, Mr. Adamson, Mr. Skinner, Mr. Hinds, Mr. Robert Haynes, and Mr. Speaker.

Against passing them—Mr. T. Williams, Mr. Bovell, Mr. George Williams, and Mr. Robert Jas. Haynes.

Mr. Griffith declined voting respecting the By-Laws, in consequence of his not being present at the last Meeting when they were read.

Mr. Mayers rose, and after making some observations, moved that the Petition of Gabriel Jemmett and others, praying that the Wharf of Bridge-Town be repaired, be read, and his motion was seconded by Mr. Bovell; but some of the Members objected to the reading, as the day was so far advanced, and thought it had better lie over until the next Meeting.—The question was then put, whether the Petition be then read, or lie over until the next Meeting?—when the Members voted as follows:—

For the Reading—Mr. Mayers, Mr. Bovell, Mr. Geo. Williams, and Mr. Griffith.

Against the reading—Mr. Thomas Williams, Mr. Lord, Mr. Hunte, Mr. Adamson, Mr. Robert Jas. Haynes, Mr. Skinner, Mr. Robert Haynes, Mr. Hinds, and Mr. Speaker.

The Majority being against the reading the Petition, it was ordered to lie over until the next Meeting.

Ordered—on the motion of Mr. Mayers seconded by Mr. Bovell, that the Petition of William Birney, which has been some time before the House, be taken into consideration at the next Meeting.

On the humble Petition of John Randall Phillips, an Address passed to His Honor the President in Council, for payment to him of the sum of £200. Currency, for a year's salary, as Clerk of the House, due the 4th day of November inst.

On the humble Petition of John Wm. Edw. Elder, Esq. an Address passed to His Honor the President in Council, for payment to him of the Sum of £100. Currency, for one year's salary, as Deputy Clerk of the House, due him the 1st day of Oct. last.

On the humble Petition of Thomas Spencer, Esq. an Address passed to His Honor the President in Council, for payment to him of the sum of £75. Currency for six months' salary, due the 22d of September last, as Marshal of the House; and the further sum of £23. 15s for money expended by him in the execution of his Office as Marshal—making in the whole the sum of £98. 15s.

And on the humble Petition of John Bishop Williams, an Address passed to His Honor the President in Council, for payment to him of the sum of £16. 5s. Currency, for thirteen months' salary as Gauger at the Hole-Town, at £15. ℔ annum.

The House was then adjourned by Mr. Speaker, by His Honor the President's directions, at four o'clock in the Afternoon, to Tuesday the 28th instant, then to meet at this place, at 11 o'clock in the morning

Certified by

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

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JUST arrived in the Schooner Fame, *from Virginia,*
32 Prime Saddle and Draft HORSES, among which are several very elegant Pairs, and will be exposed for sale at the Stables of Messrs. E. B. Walcott & Co. on Wednesday next the 3d April, at 11 o'clock.
March 30. ANDREW SMITH & Co

FRESH GARDEN SEED *and* PLANTING PEAS *for sale; also, an assortment of* FLOWER SEED; *and Split Peas in half and quarter-bushel kegs.*
JAMES CUMMINS,
March 30—2a. *Church-street.*

FOR SALE,
300 *Barrels of superfine American* FLOUR, *of the latest importation.*
March 23. *T. LAW.*

THE subscriber, intending for England, offers for sale his Country SEAT, opposite White-park, well known as a healthy and comfortable cottage for a small family.—To a ready money *purchaser, he would sell it for a considerably less sum than he gave for it some years ago.*
He is still selling his stock of Goods (many of which have been very lately imported) at reduced prices, some of them at the cost. The assistance of those indebted is once more earnestly requested.
ABEL CLINCKETT.
High-street, March 23—tf.

FOR SALE,
BRISTOL Porter and Beer ℔ cask, a 26 bits ℔ dozen;—Coals ℔ bushel—for cash.
March 16—6n. *EDW. WASON.*

BRIDGE-TOWN.

SATURDAY, MARCH 30.

TWO or three British vessels from the United States have arrived in the interval between this and our last publication, but we have not heard any thing further respecting the motion that was made in the House of Representatives, having for its object the interdiction of all vessels (bearing the flag of Great Britain), if bound to any of their ports from, or intended for, any of the West India Islands. This measure, however, is not likely to pass the Legislature of America; for, alluding to this circumstance, a private letter from a respectable source of information in that Country, states, there is not the least reason to doubt but that "it will end in smoke."

The unusual length of the Minutes of the House of Assembly, which, from the Speeches of some of the Members, will be found interesting; as well as from an influx of advertisements; has occasioned us to give a supplemental half sheet to this impression; to which the reader is referred for some alterations that have been made, as to the time appointed for the sailing of two or three of the regular trading ships of this Island.

—

The following Address is highly flattering to the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Privates, of the 4th Battalion 60th Foot, which Corps was recently withdrawn from Surinam, in consequence of the cession of that Colony to the King of the Netherlands. The Hon. the Board of Council availed themselves of the opportunity that it afforded, of expressing their sense of the exemplary conduct of this Regiment, whilst employed in that garrison, which they communicated to Col. Lomax, its Commanding Officer, in the following letter:—

"*Paramaribo, 26th Feb.* 1816.

"GENTLEMEN—The period being arrived at which you are about to depart from this Colony, the Council considers it a duty incumbent upon them, to express to you their thanks for the extreme good order and exemplary discipline which these brave Troops have maintained, during the whole of their stay in the Colony.

"These circumstances will never recur to our memory but accompanied with sentiments of gratitude, and the highest esteem, and we shall at all times gladly acknowledge your merits.

"We wish you, Gentlemen, every happiness and prosperity, recommending ourselves to your kind remembrance.

"We have the honor to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient and most humble servants, the Members of the Court of Policy and Criminal Justice of Surinam,

"*M. S. Scruster, E. M. Schelkes, I. L. Ferrand, I. Bruyning, Friderici, jun. C. E. Weissenbruch, S. M. Klein, A. A. Halfhide, D. Kochetenu, C. Gollenstede.*"

"To Lieut.-Col. LOMAX, &c. &c."

—

Colonel Lomax replied as follows:—

"*Barbados, 24th March,* 1816.

"*Gentlemen of the Honorable Court of Policy of Surinam,*

"A very protracted passage to this Island from your Colony, has deprived me of the honor of making an earlier reply to your polite address to myself, and the Officers of the corps under my command.

"That we have acquired the good opinion of so honorable a body as the Council of Surinam, in the execution of our duty in the service of our King, is a source of the highest gratification to us; and we most sincerely wish that every prosperity and happiness may be long enjoyed by the Council and other Inhabitants of Surinam.

"In conveying to you the sentiments of the Officers of the 4th Batt. of the 60th Regiment, I beg leave, Gentlemen, to assure you of my most profound respect and esteem.

"I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient, humble servant,

"JAMES LOMAX,
"*Lieut.-Col. 4th Batt. 60th Regt.*"

The George Packet, from Demerary, arrived yesterday, and will proceed on the usual route this evening

Entered at the Custom-House—Brigs *Eliza*, from Porto Rico; *Benjamin*, Savannah; schooners *Fame*, Alexandria; and *Ann*, Anguilla.

Cleared—Ship *Charming Eliza*, for Dublin; brigs *Louisa*, Bermuda; *Greyhound*, Trinidad; *William*, Philadelphia; *Lloyd*, Norfolk; schooners *Admiral Durham*, Berbice; *Express*, Martinique; *Joe Hannah*, Antigua; and sloop *Aurora*, Guadeloupe.

—

"THE TURF."

With the approbation of the Proprietor of the Race Course at New-Market, a Subscription Purse of 100 Guineas will be run for there on Saturday 20th April next.—The conditions are, each Horse to be entered six clear days before running; each person who enters a Horse to pay 10 Guineas on entering; the Horses to be rode by Gentlemen.—Aged Horses to carry 11 stone; six years old, 10 st 7; five years old, and under, 10 st.—The list is open for subscriptions at the store of J. M'Guffie & Co.

Died.]—On Tuesday evening, Mrs. Bowcher, wife of Doctor Bowcher, of this Town.

And on Wednesday last, the Rev. John Baron, Chaplain of His Majesty's ship *Antelope*.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE,
BARBADOS, 12th March, 1816.

TENDERS for GOVERNMENT BILLS will be received at this Office.

J. K. MACBREEDY,
Deputy Assistant Com.-Gen.

FOR BRISTOL,

THE Ship *STEADFAST*, D. DAWSON, Master, is now ready to receive her Cargo, and will sail on the first of May. For freight apply to

CON. A. HOWELL & SON.
THOMAS LOUIS.

Who will be much obliged to their Friends, the Friends of Messrs. Daniel, and Shippers generally, for their early favours to said vessel. March 30.

FOR BRISTOL,

THE Ship *SEVERN*, F. HALLODAY, Master, has good accommodations for passengers, and will sail on or about the 15th of May. For freight or passage apply to the said Master, or

WASON & COBHAM,
March 30. CON. A. HOWELL & Son.
THOMAS LOUIS.

Who will be much obliged to the friends of Messrs. Wason, Hood, & Co.; the Messrs. Daniel; and Shippers generally, for their kind and timely assistance to this Ship.

GRAND CONCERT & BALL,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF MRS. MONSIGNY DE BREZOL.

M. MONSIGNY DE BREZOL having been afflicted with a very severe Fever, which has confined him to his bed for many weeks, and rendered him totally incapable of those daily exertions that in his best state of health, were scarcely adequate to the support of himself, his wife, and two infant children; Mrs. MONSIGNY, *as her only resource to procure the means of purchasing those necessaries which are indispensible to the restoration of her husband's health, and to the existence of her infants, appeals to that public feeling of benevolence, which misfortune never appeals to in vain, to favour with their patronage her* CONCERT and BALL, *that, with the assistance of the Gentlemen Amateurs, &c. she proposes to give on Friday evening the 5th April next, at Masons'-Hall, when every exertion will be used to give general satisfaction —Tickets to admit one person, at Two Dollars; and for the admission of three, at One Guinea each—to be obtained at the stores of* Mr. Richard Wall, Mr. Joseph Johnson; *and of* Mrs. Monsigny.

March 30—2a

CHARITABLE ENGLISH SOCIETY.

THE Members of this Society are requested to meet at the Insurance Office on Thursday next, 4th April, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a Committee and Officers to conduct the distribution of Charity for the ensuing year.

March 30. *R. COCK, Secretary.*

A Meeting of all persons having claims under Edward Nightingale *and* Grenada Nightingale, *formerly of this Island, deceased, is requested at the Office of Messrs. T. Busby & Sons, on Thursday the 4th April next, by 10 o'clock in the morning.* *March 30—2a.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that ISABELLA MILLER, *Widow, hath petitioned His Honor the President for Letters of Guardianship of the persons and estate of her three children, Richard Smith Miller, Catharine Moll Miller, and Isabella Clarke Miller, under the age of fourteen years.* *March 30—3n.*

T. A. O'NEAL, (No. 13. High-Street)

HAS imported in the Ship Barton, *the following articles, of the best quality:—*

An assortment of thread-laces and edgings, ribbons of various descriptions. Ladies' long and short beaver and kid gloves, coloured and white; fashionable straw bonnets; round and oval garnets in bunches; gilt caps for beads; a handsome assortment of Ware, of different descriptions, consisting of blue printed services, sandwich ditto, sets tea china, ditto bowls and saucers, &c; sets black horn-handle knives and forks. Also, spermaceti candles, ℔ box or single pound; and sundry other articles of former importations; the whole of which are offered for sale at a reasonable rate for cash, or to punctual customers.

March 30—3n

FOR SALE by the subscribers, the Cargo of the Brig Benjamin, *from Savannah, consisting of—*

50 000 Feet Pitch-pine Boards; 24,000 22-inch Cypress Shingles; 32 000 White and Red-Oak Staves; and 90 kegs Crackers—For all which good Sugars will be taken, deliverable in the month of April

March 30. *DWYER & DUFF*

JUST landed from on board the ship Barton, from Liverpool,

Hams, pine cheese, crates ware; 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. and 20d. nails;—also on hand, lately imported, planters' prime mess beef and pork, in barrels and half barrels; ox tongues, new rose butter (2d quality), hoes, hills, corn mills; English rounds of beef, 30lbs. for 50s.; a light plough, and copper cooler.

HENRY WATSON.

Wanted immediately, a few bales good clean cotton, and a few bags well cured ginger, for which cash will be given. *Broad-street, March 30—3n.*

PUBLIC SALES.

ON Monday next the 1st of April, will be sold at the store of the subscriber,

1 Bale sole leather, 2 cases stationery, 1 trunk ladies' satin boots, 1 do. children's morocco slippers, 1 do. men's shoes and boots, and (on account of the shippers, being contrary to order) two cases French olives, 12 brass-wire canary cages, 36 doz. knobs, 10 sets claw casters, and one gross drop hooks and snibbles.

Also, a handsome English Pony, whose strength is equal to the draft, and would answer well for a Gig, to which he was some time accustomed, but of late he has been only used under saddle.

On Tuesday—3000 red-oak staves; and on Thursday, a black Boy, 19 years of age.

March 30. *BENJ. INNISS.*

ON Wednesday the 3d of April will be sold at the store of the late Mr. F. Miller, in Bolton Lane,

His Stock of Goods, consisting of a general assortment of Ironmongery and Tin Ware.

March 30. *BENJ. INNISS.*

ON Monday next the 1st of April, will be sold at the store of the subscriber,

30 Pieces checks, printed calico, and sundry other dry-goods; 1 case toys, bottle and japan waiters, &c.; a few quarter-casks choice old port wine, six pipes fresh porter (just landed), flour, soap, candles, and 20 firkins butter, without limitation

March 30. *W. DOWRICH.*

ON Monday next the 1st of April will be sold by auction, at the store of the subscriber,

A case Irish linens, a bale Irish dingle linen, and sundry other dry-goods; also, 25 boxes candles, a little damaged; firkins butter, boxes soap, &c. &c.

March 30. *S. CUTTING.*

A few hundred bushels of salt will be sold for Rum payment.—Apply as above.

ON Tuesday the 9th day of April, will be sold, at the dwelling-house of W. H. Prescod, Esq. in Speight's-Town, all his Furniture, Plate, China, and Glass, particulars of which will be previously given.

March 16. *S. CUTTING*

TAKEN UP by the subscriber, a short black-skin African MAN; he has a few marks in his face, apparently his country marks, thick lips and some of his fore-teeth out;—his owner can have him, paying for this Advertisement. Apply to

JOSHUA M. GITTENS,
March 30—tf. *Charnock's Plantation.*

FOR SALE,

A well-seasoned English saddle and draft HORSE. He is young, sound, and perfectly quiet.—Apply to the subscriber, residing in the Roebuck, opposite to Mrs. Wade's.

March 30—2a. *THOMAS MARSHALL.*

THE subscriber has just imported, and for sale at his Residence in the Hole-Town, an assortment of MEDICINES, *amongst which are—Opium, camphor, asafœtida, mosch, valerian, snake-root, cantharides, sarsaparilla, peruvian and cascarilla bark, magnesia, jalap, rhubarb, crem. tartar, sal nitri, tartar emetic; Glauber, Rochel, and Epsom salts; Indian root, white and blue vitriol, gentian, gum arabic, sweet spirits vitriol, nitre, hartshorn, vol. aromat. and vol. fetid.—olive oil, &c. Also rose water, Henry's magnesia, essence peppermint, barley, &c.*

March 30—1a. *J. F. HINKSON.*

Prescriptions made up with dispatch and exactness.

THE Subscribers are now receiving from on board the Ship Barton, *the following articles, which they will sell cheap for ready money, or to punctual customers,*

Plated and iron-wire canary cages, parrot do., brass and iron-wire lime sieves, corn-mills, sugar-borers, safe wire, steelyards, knives and forks, carpenters' stocks and bits, and a few spare bits; cork-screws, steel snuffers, fine and common locks for buildings, and sundry other articles too tedious to enumerate.

T. R. BASCOM & Co.

Broad-Street, March 30—1a.

FOR SALE,

PORTER in cask and bottle, new Cocoa and Coffee in bags, Red and White Oak Staves with heading, Cedar Boards; patent Cables, from 5 to 10 inches; a few tons Logwood and Fustic.

March 30—tf. *LABERTOUCHE & WALKER.*

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

ABSENTED herself since the 22d instant (without the least provocation), a Negro Woman named Betsy Lemon, *of middle stature and about 32 years of age, assumes a mildness in speaking, and possesses in some degree a pleasing address; she has for some time past been employed selling dry-goods both in town & country, and has thereby made extensive connections. Whoever will apprehend and lodge her in the Cage shall receive the above reward of Thirty Dollars; and the further sum of Forty Dollars will be paid to any person who can give such information as will lead to conviction any white or free coloured person that shall have harboured her, or whatever may be recovered by prosecution under the Detinue Act. All Masters of vessels are particularly cautioned against taking this Woman off the Island.*

March 30—3a. *WILLIAM AMEY.*

LIST of NEGROES in the CAGE.

[Bridge-Town, March 30, 1816.]

Negroes' Names.	Owners' Names.
Charles	Nathaniel Jordan
Dickey	John Griffith
James	John Taylor
Isaac	Sutton Carter
Ned	Thos. Neblett
Sam	Thos. Neblett
Nora	John Hunt
John William	John Hunt
Lucy	Wm D. Arty
Ophran	Wm. Grame
Charles	Doctor Alleyne

R. ADAMS, *Cage-keeper.*

A very neatly finished and fine toned square PIANO FORTE, by Kirkman, for sale by

Swan-street, March 30—2i. *J. JOHNSON.*

NOW landing from the Schooner Fame, *from Alexandria, and on sale at the store of the subscriber, on the Wharf, for immediate payment,*

50 barrels Superfine Flour; 50 barrels, 50 half-barrels, and 100 kegs Crackers.

March 30—3n. *HENRY T. WARD.*

A Young MAN, who wants a situation as Servant to a single Gentleman, and who can produce testimony of his good character, will readily attend to a line addressed to D. M. if left at this Office. *March 30.*

THE Subscriber will undertake BOOK-KEEPING *either in Town or Country, and will be thankful for employment in this line of business; and particularly so to Gentlemen in the country, as his present residence (near the Belle Plantation) will enable him to attend to them with convenience.*

March 30—4a. *R. CUMMINS.*

RUN-AWAY from the subscriber a Negro MAN by the name of Toby; *he is about five feet two inches high, and has a failing in the left eye. A reward of Six Dollars will be given for apprehending and delivering him to*

March 30—2a. *MARY JOHNSON.*

FOR SALE,

NOW landing from the ship Barton, brig Sir George Beckwith, and on hand from late importations,

New mess beef and pork, candles, soap, American and English flour, crackers, black-eyed peas, ship bread, beer, porter, Madeira and Marsela wines, cod-fish, Turks' Island and Liverpool salt, pitch pine and deal lumber, red-oak staves, tar, cordage, canvass, cotton bagging, blue and grey 4-4 pennistone, oznabrugs, Russia duck and sheeting, coals; Wigan, Stourbridge, and Liverpool bricks, &c. &c.

HIGGINSON, DEANE, & STOTT.

March 26—tf.

COTTON and GINGER wanted, for which Cash will be paid on delivery, by

March 26—3n. *WM. F. FODERINGHAM.*

THE subscribers are now receiving a Lot of superior 22-inch Cypress Shingles; they also have received lately from London and Liverpool, a supply of Plantation Stores, which they are selling on moderate terms at their store on the Wharf.

W. HAWKESWORTH & Co.

N.B. A few hhds. of blown Salt and Smiths' Coals.

March 26—2n.

MR MAYCOCK, influenced by peculiar circumstances relative both to his health and interests, has been induced wholly to forego his lately proposed plan of settlement in England, with a view to removing his establishment to Town, and extending it on a system as improved as local circumstances will admit of.—His return to England will therefore be deferred till the latter end of the next year; at which time his absence will not exceed the period actually necessary to his receiving Holy Ordination.

His terms of Tuition may be known on application at this Office, or at his residence.

Cottage, Fontabelle, March 26—2n.

FOR SALE,

A Healthy Field NEGRO, not 30 years of age;—price £150. cash. Inquire at this Office.

March 26—2a.

THE subscriber is now receiving from the Barton, the following articles, which will be sold very reasonably,

Superfine black broad-cloth, black kerseymere: men's, boys', and girls' cotton socks; men's cotton stockings, bleached and unbleached; best Strelitz oznabrugs, Carlisle checks, patent cotton shirting, crates of ware for family use, crates of ware assorted, soap; candles, 4 and 6 to the pound; hams, cheese, fresh garden seeds, rounds of beef.

March 26—2a. *R. S. WICKHAM.*

THE Negro MAN, Nat, lately advertised in this Paper, being still absent, I do hereby offer Ten Pounds for his apprehension; and I will give the further sum of £25. for such information as will fully convict any white or free coloured person of having harboured or employed him.

St. Philip's, March 26—2a. *E. STOUTE.*

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.