

instigation of whom, though the old lady still persevered in the same story of the "gentleman's" being determined to have her. The room in which she was confined was very small, and the windows, which were barred with iron, looked against a high brick wall, and she heard very little noise. Things passed on in this manner till the 22d of last month, when, about eleven o'clock at night, two men came to the house together, and informed her that her captivity was at an end; "the gentleman," being so dangerously ill, had ordered them to restore her to her friends; and putting a £50 note into her hands, which "the gentleman," they said, begged her to accept, they bound a handkerchief over her eyes, led her up a number of steps, put her into a carriage, and after having been driven about for the space of an hour, she was set down at midnight in York-street, Portman-square, the handkerchief being first taken from her eyes, and the carriage instantly drove off at a most furious rate. Recovering in a few moments from her surprise, she proceeded to the house of her sister in Oxford-street, whose feelings at seeing her are better conceived than described. Not the smallest clue at present remains that is likely to unravel this mysterious transaction, the precautions taken by the individuals who seized the lady preventing her having the most distant idea to what part of the town she was carried. Time may, perhaps, bring it to light. The lady in question is of a very respectable family in Yorkshire, and was on a visit to her sister in town.

THE SEA

"The sea is His, and He made it." Its beauty is of God. It possesses it in richness of its own; it borrows it from earth, and air, and heaven. The clouds lend it the various dyes of their wardrobe, and throw down upon it the broad masses of their shadow as they go sailing and sweeping by. The rainbow laves in it its many colored feet. The sun loves to visit it, and the moon, and the glittering brotherhood of planets and stars; for they delight themselves in its beauty. The sunbeam returns from it in showers of diamonds and glances of fire; the moonbeams find in it a pathway of silver, where they dance to and fro, with the breeze and the waves, through the livelong night. It has a light, too, of its own, a soft and sparkling light, rivaling the stars; and often does the ship which cuts its surface, leave streaming behind a milky way of dim and uncertain lustre, like that which is shining deeply above. It harmonizes in its forms and sounds, both with the night and the day. It cheerfully reflects the light, and it unites solemnly with the darkness. It imparts sweetness to the music of men, and grandeur to the thunder of heaven. What landscape is so beautiful as one upon the sea? The spirit of its loveliness is from the waters, where it dwells and rests, singing its spells, and scattering its charms on all the coast. What rocks and cliffs are so glorious as those which are washed by the chafing sea? What groves, and fields, and dwellings are so enchanting as those which stand by the reflecting sea?

EFFECTS OF AN EARTHQUAKE.—The following extraordinary effect of the earthquake at Lima in 1828, was witnessed by an officer of his Majesty's ship *Volage*:—"At half past 7 o'clock on the morning of the 30th of March, a light cloud passed over the ship—at which moment the noise usually attendant on earthquakes in that country, resembling heavy distant thunder, was heard. The ship was violently agitated; and, to use the words of the informant, felt as if placed on trucks, and dragged rapidly over a pavement of loose stones. The water around hissed as if hot iron was immersed in it; immense quantity of air bubbles rose to the surface, the gas from which was offensive. Numbers of fish came up dead alongside. The sea, before calm and clear, was now strongly agitated and turbid; and the ship rolled about two streaks—say fourteen inches each way. A cry of 'There goes the town!' called the attention of the crew towards it. A cloud of dust, raised by the agitation of the earth and the fall of the houses, covered the town from view, whilst the tower of the garrison chapel, the only object visible above the dust, rocked for a few seconds, and then fell through the roof; and, from the high perpendicular rock at the north end of the island of St. Lorenzo, a slab, supposed 30 feet thick, separated from the top to the bottom of the cliff, and fell with a tremendous noise into the sea. The wharf, or pier,

was cracked three parts across, showing a chasm of eighteen inches wide; the chronometers on shore, except those in the pocket, and most of the clocks, stopped, whilst the rates of chronometers afloat were in many instances altered. A great number of lives were lost; amongst them were four priests killed in the churches, one of them by the falling of an image at whose base he was at prayer. The *Volage's* chain cables were lying on a soft muddy bottom in thirty-six feet water; and, on heaving up the bower anchor to examine it, the cable thereof was found to have been strongly acted on, at thirteen fathoms from the anchor and twenty-five from the ship. On washing the mud from it, the links, which are made of the best cylinder wrought iron, about two inches in diameter, appeared to have undergone partial fusion for a considerable extent. The metal seemed to run out in grooves of three or four inches long and three-eighths of an inch diameter, and had formed (in some cases at the ends of these grooves, and in others at the middle of them) small spherical lumps or nodules, which upon scrubbing the cable to cleanse it, fell upon the deck. The other cable was not injured, nor was any similar occurrence heard of amongst the numerous vessels then lying in the bay. The part of the chain so injured was condemned, on the vessel's being paid off at Portsmouth, and is now in the sail field of the dock yard.

ENGLAND.

HENRY I.—From 1100 to 1135.

This prince, the youngest son of William the Conqueror, was, on account of his great learning surnamed *Beauclerc*. He was born at Selby, in Yorkshire, in 1070; and the English, looking upon him as their natural prince, raised him to the throne in 1100, though his eldest brother Robert was living, but he was engaged in the Holy Land. Henry had before shewn himself a politic and brave prince. He was no sooner seated on the throne, than he began to amend the laws, and to abolish some abuses in the church. About this time, Robert returning from Jerusalem, Henry endeavoured to secure himself on the throne by marrying the Princess Matilda, daughter to Malcolm, king of Scotland.

Duke Robert, however, being determined to revive his claim, landed at Portsmouth in 1102; but a treaty was proposed to save the effusion of blood; and it was agreed, that Henry should retain his kingdom, relinquish to Robert the possession of Normandy, and pay him 3000 marks a year. Robert afterwards, being disturbed by an insurrection, and having mortgaged all Normandy, except the city of Rouen, to pay his debts, applied to his brother for assistance; on which Henry levied an army, passed into Normandy, seized several cities, and, on his return to England, was followed by his brother as a suppliant to a conqueror for mercy, but, Henry was deaf to all his entreaties; on which Robert returned, and obtained the assistance of France, and some of the neighbouring princes; but Henry, going with an army to Normandy, totally defeated the allies, took the duke himself prisoner, seized upon his dominions, and confined him in Cardiff Castle, Wales. Some time after, Henry's only son, William, and the Countess of Perche, his natural daughter, in their passage by sea from Barfleur to England, were drowned; which gave Henry deep affliction. His brother Robert, after a confinement of 27 years, died in prison, and his death was soon followed by that of Henry. He died on the 1st day of December, 1135, in the 68th year of his age, and was buried at Reading. The Empress Maud was his only legitimate child then living, though he had twelve natural children.

Henry was very learned, and had so great a regard for the sciences, that he built a palace at Oxford, whither he often retired. In his reign, Winchester, Gloucester, and Worcester were burnt; the Thames, Medway, and Trent were almost dried up. In the 33d year of his reign, London was burnt from Westcheap to Aldgate.

DOMESTIC.

KING'S COLLEGE, NEW-BRUNSWICK.

At a Meeting of the College Council, at Fredericton, held on the 19th day of November, 1829, the following regulations were adopted for the Govern-

ment of both Departments of the Collegiate Grammar School in Fredericton.

1st. That the Grammar and English Schools be henceforth considered as one Academy under the superintendance of the Principal Preceptor of the Grammar School.

2nd. That the Principal Preceptor do not hold any Church Preferment, nor engage in any Clerical Function, which may in the opinion of the Council interfere with his Scholastic duties.

3rd. That it be his office to instruct his Pupils with strict Grammatical precision in such branches of Classical learning as may be required of Candidates for Matriculation, and to avail himself of the assistance of the English Master in his department.

4th. That it be the duty of the English Master to teach the pupils under his charge Reading, Writing, the rudiments of English Grammar, Geography and History, together with Arithmetic, Practical Geometry and Book keeping; and also to instruct the Classical pupils in such of the foregoing branches and at such of the School hours as the Principal Preceptor shall consider necessary.

5th. That all the Classical Pupils shall attend the instruction of the English Master at such times and to such an extent as the Principal Preceptor shall direct; except in cases in which on the request of a Parent or Guardian the visiting Committee shall otherwise appoint.

6th. That the Tuition money of the Classical Pupils be £6 per Annum; £1 of which be paid over to the English Master for every Scholar, who from the higher department of the Seminary may attend his instructions; and that the rate of tuition for such Pupils as do not attend the Classical Master be £4 per Annum.

7th. That the Pupils in both departments be regularly divided into Classes according to their proficiency; and that these classes be all regularly seated at proper forms, there to pursue their studies and exercises till called on to attend the Preceptor for recitation or examination, and that proper books of exercises in the different branches be duly and regularly kept by all the Scholars of the different Classes.

8th. That there be two Public Examinations in each year of all the Pupils of the Academy held in the Library of King's College in the presence of the Council there to be assembled for that purpose: the first to be held in the last week in Trinity Term, and the second in the last week in Michaelmas Term; at which examinations the Council shall require an account of the work of the preceding half year to be submitted to them, and the books of exercises of all the pupils of the several classes to be exhibited for inspection.

9th. That there be two Vacations in the year to commence the day after the Semi-annual Examinations; the Summer vacation to be four weeks, and the Winter vacation so be a fortnight.

10th. That the School hours be from 8 to 12 in the forenoon and from 2 to 5 in the afternoon, from the 21st of March to the 23rd of September, and from 2 to 12 in the forenoon and from 1 to 4 in the afternoon throughout the rest of the year; Saturdays excepted, when there will be no afternoon School; and that the strictest punctuality of attendance be exemplified and enforced by the Preceptors.

11th. That the duties of every day be commenced and concluded with Prayers, to be used by the Principal Preceptor according to the form hitherto employed in the Seminary.

12th. That every Scholar appear in his class clean and properly clad.

13th. That no injury by cutting, staining, or otherwise be done to the tables, desks, forms or any part of the Building.

14th. That the Visiting Committee of the School for the time being shall have power to admit free Scholars, so that there shall not be more than six in the School at any one time.

15th. That no Scholar be hereafter admitted into the School (except the above mentioned free Scholars) who cannot pay the full amount of Tuition money; and that no other qualification be required for admittance than that the Candidate be prepared to read a chapter in the Bible.

At the same meeting of the Council, the Professors of the College were appointed the Visiting Committee of the School for the ensuing year.

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