EARTHQUAKE IN THE INDIAN

ARCHIPELAGO.

Ingepore Free Press of the 17th of Februains the following further interesticulars:—" In connexion with the six which took place in Java on the of the 21st Documber last, we have mished with the following extract from of the ship A. J. Kerr, Captain Gardnon her way from Lombok to Singam which it will be seen that a severe as experienced on board that vessel. The of the ship at the time is given as being 9 48. South, and long. 103 15 East ber 21, 1852.—At 1 s. m. was awakened mulous motion of the ship, my first interesting that she had struck on a reef. Is were roused by it and much alarmed, el. trembling violently for about three is, when it subsided. Attributed it to k of an earthquake. The following adparticulars regarding the fearful consof nature which occurred at Banda, November and December last, are taken e report of Captain Van Romer, of H. brig de Haai:—'At 7. o'clock in the of the 27th of November, had a shower from the S. W.; at half-past 7 weather ir, with light clouds and a fair breeze ARCHIPELAGO. gof the 27th of November, had a snower from the S. W.; at half-past 7 weather ir, with light clouds and a fair breeze to W.; the ship lay in six fathoms of wath thirty-five fathoms of the larboard out, with the head to the E. S. E.; felt a I seaquake, with an undulating motion gfrom the S. E. to the N. W.; the sensats, as if the ship had been lifted up, the urged under our feet, and overything in board shook; this trembling lasted for inutes (on shore five minutes). From the irecting our eyes to the islands surround-(Banda, Neira, and Louthoir), we saw in sof dust rising up everywhere, arising the destruction of buildings. At the most the thermometer at85 deg., thus demonstrating unusual; Gunong Api gave out ittle smoke. At eight I sent a boat to the with Midshipman der Berger, with a common to the Resident to ascertain the result of rthquake, and if I could be of any assistate the minutes past eight noticed the water tonce, but shortly thereafter, with a wave the N. W., it ran out with an indescribable ity. The ship was then laid with her head on N. W., and as the water ran out more nore, I let out chain to 19 fathoms, and the water stopped falling, we found only ster on sounding; the reef was entirely cred at about a brig's distance from us water now rose with still greater rapidity that with which it had fallen, and it was ishing to see how it surmounted everything he shore and threw back on the beach for pathus which had been set adrift thrown together by its falling. Between he moment when it reached the highest must be water find the water immediately ran out again with its ing rapidity in a frightfull ware, which ed away with it and destroyed everything vessel swung frightfully and rapidly; ty minutes more elapsed, until the water he dist highest point, when we sounded in fathoms. The water having now risen or, the wave was so much stronger and a terrible, it reached to the roof of the coding to the prahus had sheltered themse, but who were swept away by the wave war now reckoned at 26 feet. Four times w

IFE (!) IN AUSTRALIA.—The gold diggings in tralia mustbe a very pleasaut place for the resi-ce of a quiet family, if the following extract a an Australian letter published in the English

n an Australian letter published in the English ers be true:

Murders in the bush are said to be on the insee; but I think this is only because more bodies o been discovered. There always have been there continues to be, many murders at the crent diggings and in their violatity which are or known. A murder in easy anywhere, in land or anywhere in the world; the difficulty o dispose of the body. At the diggings espelly among the isolated tents, and in the solitude he bush, there is no further difficulty than that ligging an 'unprefitable hole. The 'profit of long and the solitude he bush, there is no further difficulty than that ligging an 'unprefitable hole. The 'profit of long and out in this pocket of the deceased. A atleman is seldom murdered; first, because he host always makes a desperate reastance to the drop; secondly, because he is sure to be intered for and his murderers pursued, thirdly, because he is soler and not to be entrapped into aking, more wary, settive, armed, and better to the interest of the deceased. The profit of the use of arms. They know that it likely to be a very serious business to marder a atleman. But, with the ordinary ran of the reining men diggers, especially if a single man, the owife to cause any vigorous search or intry after him, what more easy than to make a drank or eatch him resdy drusk at their and, and then, if he has gold about him, he is re to boast of it, and his murder often follows a matter of course, and abody ever hears anying of the matter?

DISTANCE TO THE SON. Dicken's Houseild Words gives the reader a graphic idea
the distance of the sun from the earth,
hen it says the imagine a railway from
see to the sun. How many miles is the sun
om us? Why if we were to put a baby in
a express train, going incessantly a hunred miles an hour, without making any
oppages, the baby would grow to be a hoy
the boy would grow to be a man—the
an would die, without sesing the san; for
is distant more than one hundred years
om as. But what is this compared to Nepme's distance? Had Adam and Eve start
d by our railway to go from Neptune to
be sun at the rate of fifty miles un hour
hey would not have got there yet, for Nepune is more than six thousand years from
he centre of the system."

HASZARD'S GAZETTE

Wednesday, May 11, 1853.

SUPREME COURT-EASTER TERM.

(Reported for Hamard's Gaustin.)

Appeal from the Judgment of the Magistrates, in the case of the Queen cersus Henry Hassard, for refusing to be sworn and give evidence before them, in the case of the Queen ressus Richard Reed, for neglecting to have the accommodations required of him, by Law, as a Licensed Tavernheaner.

Reed, for neglecting to have the accommodations required of him, by Law, as a Licensed Tavern-keeper.

In this case, the decison of the Bench, as delivered by His Lordahip, the Chief Justice, was, in effect—That, although no member of the Grand Jury can be called upon "to disclose the council of himself, of his fellows, or of the Queen," yet when any Bill of Indictment shall have been found, by the Grand Jury, or Presentment made, by them, on the evidence of any member or members of the Grand Jury, on whose evidence any such Bill of Indictment shall have been found, or presentment made, are liable, as any other witnesses, would be, to be called upon, under penalty, to sustain such Indictment or presentment, by their evidence, in any Court in which a final legal decision concerning the one or the other is to be made. The Grand Jury were certainly entitled to, and would always receive, the protection of the Court; but this certainly was not a case in which they could claim exemption from giving evidence before the magistrates. They had visited those Licensed Houses, ascertained, on view, that they were deficient in point of the accommodations which the law required, and had presented them accordingly, to the Court; and it would never be conceived that, under such circumstances, they would be committing any breach of their oath by giving evidence of

had presented them accordingly, to the Court; and it would never be conceived that, under such circumstances, they would be committing any breach of their oath by giving evidence of the facts ascertained by them before the magistrates, whose duty it was to enforce the penalties against the parties complained of. The conviction must be affirmed with costs.

His Honor Judge Peters had previously observed, that, on the evidence of certain members of their own body appointed and commissioned by themselves to inspect and and Report to them concerning certain Licensed Taverns, the Grand Jury had made a Presentment against certain Licensed Tavern Keepers, for not having the accommodations required of them by the Law, and the absurdity of supposing that such members of the grand Jury could not be called upon, in a proper Court, to sustain proceedings taken against any of the said Licensed Tavern keepers, in consequence of such Presentment, was quite evident from the consideration of the fact, that such Presentment would be altogether nugatory, unless sustained by the evidence on which it had been made.

R. fl. Comberland and Wife Plaintiff.

CHARLOTTERON GA LEARN CORPANY—At a general public meeting of the shareholders, of the Charlotteron Gan Light Company held to be used to the Charlotteron Gan Light Company held the Gand Company of the Carlotteron Gan Light Company held the Gand Company of the Carlotteron Gan Light Company held the Gand Company of the Carlotteron Gan Light Company held the Gand Company of the Carlotteron Gan Light Company—are held to the Carlotteron Gan Light Com

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POrt of Georgetown.

CLEARED.

April 15—Atlantic. Micdonald, St John's, N. F.; pork, beef, oats and potatoes.

18—Speed, Macdonald, Boston; oats, barley, mickerel. Ann, M'Askii, Halifax; bats, barley, and furs.

19—Swift, Reynolds, Halifax; oats, barley, and furs.

20—Annandale, White, Halifax; oats, barley, and the County Line from Doust's road to the head of Moitague to Campbell's School House; at 1 o'clock, Road on the district of the County Line from Doust's road to the head of Moitague; at 4 o'clock, Road on the district of the County Line from Doust's road to the head of Moitague; at 4 o'clock, Road on the district of the County Line from Doust's road to the head of Moitague; and at 6 o'clock, the order of the County Line from Doust's road to the head of Moitague; at 4 o'clock, Road on the district of the County Line from Doust's road to the head of Moitague; and at 6 o'clock, the order of the County Line from Doust's road to the head of Moitague; and at 6 o'clock, the order of the County Line from Doust's road to the head of Moitague; and at 6 o'clock, Road on Male; at 11 o'clock, Road on the district of the County Line from Doust's road to the head of Moitague; and at 6 o'clock, and the County Line from Doust's road to the head of Moitague; and at 6 o'clock, and the County Line from Doust's road to the head of Moitague; and at 6 o'clock, Road on the County Line from Doust's road to the head of Moitague; and at 6 o'clock, Road on the County Line from Doust's road to the head of Moitague; and at 6 o'clock, Road on the County Line from Doust's road to the head of Moitague; and at 6 o'clock, Road on the County Line from Doust's road to the head of Moitague; and at 6 o'clock, Road on the County Line from Doust's road to the head of Moitague; and at 6 o'clock, Road on the line; and the County Line from Doust's road to the head of Moitague; and at 6 o'clock, Road on the line; and the County Line from Doust's Road on the line; and the Cou

COLT AUCTIONS

TEA! SUGAR! TOBACCO! Dry Goods, &c. &c. BY JAMES MORRIS.

AT his Sale Room (Tremain's Corner), Queen Street, on THURSDAY, this May, at 31

2 h Street, on THURSDAY, and May, o'clock:—
30 Chests and Half Chests TEA, (Count)
10 Blub, bright SUGAR,
11 Bases TOBACCO,
5 Hhds. MOLASSES,
10 Bbls. CORN MEAL,

10 Bbls. CORN MEAL,
Boxes Cipars, boxes Retchup, boxes Popper Sauce
1 Bax Dutch Pipes, lot of Tax and Sagar The,
1 Bax Correna, 1 Deers Horim, Glass Lamp,
5 des. Mags, 10 des. Cocca Nate, 2 Glocks,
Casks wrought Nalls, 3 doz. Felt Hate,
ALio—I Cate Pancy Dry Goods, consisting of :—
Gloves, Housiery, Dresses, Tweeds, Vestings, &c.
Terms liberal and made known at Sale,
Charlottetown, May 10, 1858.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE

This Evening.

DR. C.T. Noncaou, M. D., of Charlesten, Maine, will give a Temperance Lecture this evening at the Temperance Hall, (commencing at 8 o'clock) in connection with which the practical working of the Maine Liquor Law will be presented.

Wanted Immediately.

A KILN-MAN for drying Grain. Also, a parson
to attend a Carding Machine, and Pearling Mill.

For particulars enquire at Belassest.

B. E. WRIGHT.

May 11, 1858. CEDAR SHINGLES.

350 M. CEDAR SHINGLES, for Sale

Twelvetrees Brothers' Soap Powder, Twelvetrees Brethers' Saap Powder,
(an entirely now invention.)

Is the cheapest, asfect, best, and most effectual
article for all washing purposes, a packet of
which is equal to ten Pennyworth of Sainp!
The asving of Time and Labour is 46 estenishingly great, that a W E E K 'S W A S H
can be accomplished BEFORE BREAKFAST
—no rubbing being required.
This wonderful Article is MORE SERVICEA
BLE THAN SOAP, as it produces 4 better and
much quicker lather, and is adapted for purposes
for which Soap cannot be safely or effectually
used.