



An ACT for preventing the Mischief arising from the Printing and Publishing Books, Newspapers and Papers of a like nature by persons unknown, and to Regulate the printing and publishing the same.

[6th May, 1836.]

WHEREAS it is expedient that Regulations should be provided touching Publications of the nature hereinafter mentioned—Be it therefore enacted, by the Governor, Council and Assembly of Newfoundland, that no Person shall after the expiration of Twenty Days from and after this Act shall come into operation, print or publish, or cause to be printed or published, any Newspaper or other paper containing Public Intelligence, or serving the purpose of a Newspaper, until an Affidavit or Affidavits, or in case of persons commonly called Quakers, an affirmation or affirmations, made and signed as hereinafter mentioned, shall be delivered to the Secretary or Acting Secretary for the purpose of receiving such affidavits, or affirmations, containing the several matters and things hereinafter for that purpose specified and mentioned.

2—And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that such affidavit or affidavits, affirmation or affirmations, shall specify and set forth the real and true names, editions, description and places of abode of all and every person and persons who is and are intended to be the Printer and Printers, Publisher and Publishers of the Newspaper, or other paper mentioned in such affidavit or affidavits, or affirmation or affirmations, and of all the Proprietors of the same, and all the Proprietors of the Printing Press and Types generally used in the Printing thereof, and the true description of the House or Building wherein any such Paper is intended to be printed, and likewise the title of such paper.

3—And be it further enacted, that an affidavit or affirmation, affidavits or affirmations, of the like import, shall be made, signed and given in like manner, as often as any of the Printers, Publishers or Proprietors named in such affidavits or affirmations shall be changed or shall change their respective places of abode, or their printing house, place or office, and as often as the title of the paper shall be changed.

4—And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that every such affidavit or affirmation shall be made by the Printer or publisher or one of the proprietors of such Newspaper or other paper, and shall be in writing and signed by the person or persons making the same, and shall be taken by any one of His Majesty's stipendiary Justices of the peace, and such Justices are hereby authorised to take such affidavits on the oath of the person or persons making the same, and such affirmations the case of persons commonly called Quakers.

5—And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that if any person or persons making such affidavit or affirmation as in and by this Act is required to be made, shall knowingly and wilfully insert or set forth therein the name addition or additions place or places of abode, of any person as proprietor printer or publisher thereof, or shall knowingly and wilfully omit to mention in such affidavit or affirmation the name or names, addition or additions and place or places of abode, of any of the proprietors printers, or publishers thereof contrary to the true intent and meaning of this Act, or shall knowingly and wilfully in any other manner or respect set forth in such affidavit or affirmation any matter or thing by this Act required to be set forth otherwise than according to the truth, or shall knowingly or wilfully omit to set forth therein, according to the truth, any matter or thing required by this Act to be therein set forth every such person so offending shall be liable to the pains and penalties to which persons are liable for wilful and corrupt perjury.

6—And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that such affidavits or affirmations as aforesaid shall be filed and kept in such manner as the secretary or act-

ing secretary of this Colony, for the time being, shall direct, and the same, or copies thereof certified to be true copies, as hereinafter mentioned, shall respectively in all proceedings civil and criminal touching any Newspaper, or other such paper as aforesaid which shall be mentioned in such affidavits or affirmations, or touching an publication, matter or thing contained in such newspaper or other paper, be received and admitted as conclusive evidence of the truth of all such matters set forth in such affidavits or affirmations as are hereby required to be therein set forth, against every person who shall have signed and sworn or affirmed such affidavits or affirmations, and shall also be received and admitted in like manner as sufficient evidence of the truth of all such matters against all and every person who shall not have signed or sworn or affirmed the same, but who shall be therein mentioned to be a proprietor, printer or publisher of such newspaper or other paper, unless the contrary shall be satisfactorily proved; Provided always, that if any such person or persons respectively against whom such affidavit or affirmation, or any copy thereof, shall be offered in evidence, shall prove that he she or they, hath or have signed, sworn or affirmed, and delivered to the secretary or acting secretary of this colony, or such officer to be appointed by him as aforesaid, previous to the day of the date or publication of the newspaper or other such paper as aforesaid to which the proceeding, civil or criminal, shall relate, an affidavit or affirmation that he she or they hath or have signed to be the printer or printers, proprietor or proprietors, or publisher or publishers, of such Newspaper or other such paper or papers as aforesaid, to have been the printer or printers proprietor or proprietors, publisher or publishers, of such paper after the day upon which such last mentioned affidavit or affirmation shall have been delivered to the said secretary or acting secretary, or the officer to be by him appointed as aforesaid; Provided also, that no such affidavit or affirmation shall be admitted as evidence against any person or persons other than he she or they who shall have made the same, unless it shall be proved that a copy thereof was furnished to such person or persons, or left at his her or their usual place or places of abode, before the publication of the matter or thing concerning which such proceedings shall have been instituted.

7—And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that in some conspicuous part of every newspaper, or other such paper as aforesaid, there shall be printed in legible characters the true and real name and names, addition and additions and place and places of abode, of the printer and printers and publisher and publishers of the same, and also a true description of the place where the same is printed, and in case any person or persons shall knowingly and wilfully print or publish, or cause to be printed or published, any such newspaper or other such paper not containing the particulars aforesaid, and every of them, every such person as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay to our Lord the King, his heirs and successors the sum of Fifty pounds.

8—And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that it shall not be necessary, after any such affidavit or affirmation or a certified copy thereof, shall have been produced in evidence as aforesaid against the person who signed and made such affidavit or affirmation, or are therein named according to this Act, or any of them, and after a newspaper, or other such paper or Book as aforesaid shall be produced in evidence, entitled in the same manner as the newspaper or other paper mentioned in such affidavit or copy is entitled, and wherein the name or names of the printer and publisher, or printers and publishers, and the place of printing, shall be the same as the name or names of the Printer and publisher, or Printers and publishers, and the place of printing mentioned in such affidavit or affirmation, for the Plaintiff Informant or prosecutor to prove that

the newspaper or paper to which such trial relates, was purchased at any house, shop or office belonging to or occupied by the Defendant or Defendants, or any of them, or by his or their servant or workmen, or where he or they by themselves or their servant, usually carry on the printing or publishing such paper, or where the same is usually sold.

9—And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that the Secretary or acting Secretary of this Colony or officer by whom any such affidavits or affirmations shall be kept according to the directions of this Act shall, and they are hereby required upon application made to them by any person or persons requiring a copy certified according to this Act, of any such affidavit or affirmation as aforesaid, in order that the same may be produced in any civil or criminal proceedings, to deliver to the person so applying for the same such certified copy.

10—And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that from and after twenty days after this Act shall come into operation, the printer or publisher of every newspaper or other such paper as aforesaid shall upon every day upon which the same shall be published, or within six days after, deliver to the Secretary or acting Secretary of this Colony for the time being, or to the officers to be by him appointed to receive the same, and whom he is hereby required to appoint for that purpose, one of the papers so published upon each such day, signed by the Printer or publisher thereof in his hand writing, with his name and place of abode, and the same shall be carefully kept by the said Secretary or Acting Secretary, or such officer as aforesaid, in such manner as the said secretary or acting secretary shall direct, and such printer and publisher shall be entitled to be paid half yearly, the usual and ordinary price for such paper, and the said Secretary or acting Secretary is hereby authorised to pay for the same out of such monies as may from time to time be at his disposal for disbursing the contingencies of his office, and in every case in which the Printer and publisher of such newspaper or other paper aforesaid shall neglect to deliver one such newspaper or other paper in the manner hereinbefore directed, such Printer and Publisher shall, for every such neglect, respectively forfeit and pay to our Lord the King, his Heirs and Successors the sum of fifty pounds; and in case any person or persons shall make application to the said secretary or acting Secretary or to any such officer as aforesaid, in order that such newspaper or other paper so signed by the printer or publisher may be produced in evidence in any proceeding, civil or criminal, the said Secretary or acting Secretary, shall at the expense of the party applying, at any time within two years from the publication thereof, either cause the same to be produced in the Court in which the same is required to be produced, or shall deliver the same to the party applying for it, taking according to their discretion reasonable security at the expense of such party for the returning the same to the said Secretary or acting Secretary or such officer; and in case by reason that the same shall have been previously required by any other person to be produced in any Court, or hath been previously delivered to any other person for the like purpose, the same cannot be produced at the time required, or be delivered according to such application, in such case the said secretary or acting secretary or such officer, shall cause the same to be produced or shall deliver the same as soon as they are enabled so to do.

11—And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that from and after the expiration of Twenty Days after this Act shall come into operation any person who shall print any Book or Paper whatsoever, which shall be meant or intended to be published or dispersed, whether the same shall be sold or given away, shall print upon the front of every such paper, if the same shall be printed on one side only, and upon the first and last leaves of every Book or Paper, which shall consist of more than one leaf,

in legible characters, his or her name, and the name of the city, town, parish or place, and also the name (if any) of the square, street, lane, court or place in which his or her Dwelling House or usual place of abode shall be, and every person who shall omit so to print his name and place of abode on every such paper or book printed by him, and also every person who shall publish or disperse, or assist in publishing or dispersing either gratis or for money, any printed paper or Book which shall have been printed after the expiration of Twenty Days from and after this Act shall come into operation and on which the name and place of abode of the person printing the same shall not be printed as aforesaid, shall for the publication or dispersion by him of every copy of such paper or book so published or dispersed, forfeit and pay to our Lord the King his heirs and successors the sum of Twenty Pounds. Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall extend, or be construed to extend to any papers printed by the authority and for the use of the Government, or either branch of the Legislature of this Island, nor to any paper printed and published by any Clergyman and containing Religious instructions only.

12—And be it further enacted, that all Fines Penalties and Forfeitures by this Act imposed, shall be recovered by action of Debt, Bill, Plaint or Information in any Court of Record in this Island in the name of His Majesty's Attorney or Solicitor General and the money arising from such fines penalties, and forfeitures, when recovered, shall be paid to the Treasurer of this Island, to and for the use of our sovereign Lord the King, his Heirs and successors.

13—And be it further enacted, that this Act shall not be of any force or effect until His Majesty's pleasure therein shall have been first duly signified.

CAUSE OF POLAND. MEETING IN DUMFRIES.

The history of Poland's sufferings have at all times evoked the sympathies of every heart in which beat the feelings of humanity; and her fall and oppression are pregnant with thoughts of sorrow to every one whose emotions rise higher at the contemplation of the cause of constitutional freedom. Recent events, however, have brought the case of this devoted people more widely before the British public, and amongst these are the recent generous demonstrations in Edinburgh in favour of the Polish people—the memorable “destructive” speech of the Herod Nicholas at Warsaw—the late occupation of Cracow by the protecting powers, and the many speech of Lord Dudley Stuart, delivered in the present Session, and attractive of the attention of government to the growing power of Russia, and the evils these bore, if not timely checked, to the cause of liberty and civilization in Europe. The recent visit, therefore, of Monsieur N. F. Zaba to Dumfries—or in fact to any free town in this free land—could be neither recalled for or uninteresting; and we are the better borne out in this position from the recollection that the address of M. Stanislaw Iwanowski, delivered in this town, about two years ago, had not called forth a proportion of the enthusiasm which was evinced in the present instance, and those who heard him cannot have forgotten that M. Iwanowski lacked neither energy, eloquence or talent, while the cause he pleaded was as spirit-stirring in 1834, as it is in 1836. On the evening of Tuesday, the 15th inst., the gentleman alluded to, Monsieur N. F. Zaba, addressed the people of Dumfries on the cause of his oppressed country, in the Chapel of the Rev. W. Dunlop. Bailie Harkness was called to the chair amidst much applause. The audience was numerous, and embraced a large proportion of the ladies of the town and its vicinity; and as the cause of the eloquent speaker was that of unparalleled suffering to maintain the existence of freedom, it would have been strange had not their sympathies been roused to the highest pitch. Monsieur Zaba is a Polish noble, and not unknown to Britain as a res-

lented pleader in favour of his country—his youthful appearance is graceful and winning and his slight foreign accent is pleasing, while it is not in the slightest degree indistinct. The speaker set out, by detailing the position of unmitigated Poland, and the great importance of her existence as a balance of power in Europe. He then detailed minutely the aggressions of the Three Powers commencing in 1772, embracing the tyranny and crime of the three partitions, and resulting in the total extinction of her independence in 1794. And here were most touchingly delineated instances of bravery which know no parallel in the world's history, and that devotedness to home and freedom which have marked the struggle with an immortality such as is claimed by the almost universal triumph of Alexander, the retreat of the ten thousand Greeks, and the brilliant career of Napoleon—a struggle, of the failure of which Campbell says—

"Hope for a season bade the world farewell,
And freedom shriek'd as Kosciuski fell."

M. Zaba, leaving the detail of the sacking of Warsaw, and the last fight of Kosciusko sketched the history of the Poles—their connection with Napoleon—the treatment they received at the congress of Vienna—the duplicity and faithlessness of the Emperor Alexander—the barbarism of the insane Viceroy Constantine, down to the period of their last efforts to regain liberty in November 1830. Here M. Zaba's detail was at once interesting and harrowing, and the more so as much of it must have been patent to his own eye. The recital, however must be considered matter of history, and though it is so, we should most readily have given it in the words of the exile, had not the state of our columns at this busy season ruled otherwise. But so much is contained in the concluding sentences or summary of the address that we cannot refrain from giving them:—Thus ended (said he) a war of ten months. The Poles were at length expatriated, and fled to other countries to teach nations to abhor despotism. Theirs is the pilgrimage of liberty. Who bewails not Poland? Her daughters no less than her sons struggling bravely in her defence.—They were to be seen on the field of battle animating the soldiers, and in the hospitals administering consolation to the sufferers.—The troops, such was their patriotism, gave up four months pay; but it all availed nothing. Europe turned a deaf ear to their cries, and allowed the Poles to continue the unequal contest unaided; and Poland was at last overcome, and expired in all the agony of hopeless desolation.—I shall now call your attention to a still more melancholy subject. If the cruelties perpetrated upon the Poles during war were great, those which were committed in the time of peace were still more so. For more than four years, my country has been fettered in chains and clothed in mourning. Her children have been torn from her bosom, and sent to pine away among the inhospitable wilds of Siberia. Nicholas, the Herod of the North has separated them from their mothers that they may forget at once the land of their birth, their early home and their native tongue, and by adopting Russian manners, have every feeling of nationality extinguished. Yet this monster trumpets forth to all Europe his clemency to his "rebellious subjects" as he calls us. The following may serve as an instance of his mercy. In 1832 the executors of Nicholas' tyranny entered the house of a Polish lady with the view of bereaving her of two infant daughters. The mother entreated that she might not be separated from them, but her tears were of no avail. At length she became calm, and said "Be it so; permit me only to embrace them for the last time." She then went into a closet, whence she soon returned. She caught her children in her arms, pressed them to her breast and shrieked aloud. She had pierced their hearts with a dagger, which she afterwards plunged into her own, and before expiring exclaimed, "Go to your master and tell him what you have witnessed. His tyranny has driven me to this, but posterity will acquit me." There are no bounds to his cruelty; 5000 families have been transported to the wilds of the Caucasus. No sex or age has been spared; ladies have been flogged for feeling attached to their husbands, their children and their country. His impiety too forms a subject for reflection. In 1830 he published a catechism for Polish children in which he calls himself Omnipotent, and declares that every one who wishes to enter heaven must bow with meek submission to his will.—I cannot dwell longer on the crimes of Nicholas. I have searched history for a name that was meet for him. I have stopped at Nero; but he, tyrant though he was, is merciful when compared with him. During the first years of his reign he manifested some virtues; but Nicholas, since he mounted the throne, has only exhibited to the world in continued succession the foulest crimes which man can perpetrate. A Polish mother once exclaimed "Is this man not drowned in our tears?" I would say "Is he not yet drowned in our blood?" M. Zaba then alluded to the speech which the emperor delivered at Warsaw last year. He there says—"Dreams of national independence prevail in Poland; you are still mad

enough to think of regaining your liberty. True! To vain he enslaves us. He tries to think that Poland is dead and forgotten; but she lives in the heart of Britain.—A day of retribution must come and do not despair of her cause. Justice still lives, tho' at present she lies like a volcano which will soon burst with a tremendous explosion.

M. Zaba then concluded his eloquent address, and afterwards expressed himself so much gratified by the universal sympathy which appeared to be elicited in favour of oppressed Poland, that on the subsequent evening he should again call their attention to Poland and Russia.

On Wednesday evening, Mr Dunlop's Chapel was again filled to overflowing, and not a few of the constituents of the meeting were gentlemen from the country, who had remained after the business of the market, for the purpose of listening to the Polish exile. Bailie Harkness again took the chair. This evening M. Zaba spoke at considerable length on three points—1st, The advantages which this country would reap from the independence of Poland, as balancing the power, and offering a barrier to the encroachments or further extension of the despotism of Europe; 2nd, the benefits which would arise to this country from the independence of Poland, in a commercial point of view; and lastly, the present corrupt state of the Russian Government, and the debased and ignorant state of the mass of her people. On these subjects the speaker spoke at once historically, statistically, and energetically; and although he carried conviction to the feelings of his audience, we regret that space will not allow us to follow out his reasoning and touching speech.

M. Zaba having retired, Bailie Harkness and others shortly addressed the meeting; and on their conclusion, the chairman proposed the following resolutions, which were unanimously carried:—

Resolved—1. That this meeting having heard the eloquent and convincing lectures of N. F. Zaba, a Polish exile, on the unhappy partitions of Poland by the Northern Powers, and the persecutions of her brave patriotic, and suffering sons, cannot refrain from expressing their detestation of the perfidies and cruelty of their oppressors, and their most ardent sympathies in the cause of Poland and her exiled patriots.

2 That while conveying to N. F. Zaba their best thanks for his able and enthusiastic advocacy of so righteous a cause, the Meeting resolve to form a Committee for the purpose of convening, at a fitting time, a Public Meeting of the inhabitants of Dumfries and Maxwelltown and its vicinity, to declare their advocacy and support of Poland's right to National Independence.

The following gentlemen were named as Members of Committee:—

- The Magistrates and Ministers of the Burgh
Bailie Thompson,
Messrs. Gregan,
Berwick, draper,
Lonsdale,
Murray, brewer,
Pagan, Courier Office,
Miligan, hosier,
Smith, perfumer,
Anderson, bookseller,
Dawson, jun., writer,
W. Gregan, jun.,
Milligan, tea-dealer,
Leighton,
Hugh Wallace,
M'Diarmid, of the Courier,
Beveridge, baker,
Nicholson, grocer,
Francis-Lwairie,
Thomas Lawrie,
Broon, Town Clerk,
C. Harkness,
M'Adam, watch-maker,
Turner,
J. Thompson, draper,
Onev, clothier,
Wallace, of the Times.

Bailie Harkness, Convener, with power to the Committee to add to their number.

We learn from the papers received by the last Packet, that one of the first acts of the new French Administration, was to declare that the question of the abolition of slavery in the Colonies would be introduced to the legislature, in the course of the present session by the Government.

This is no more than we anticipated.—The great success, hitherto, of the experiment made by England, has threatened the hands of abolitionists in other countries to such an extent, that it is impossible the system of slavery can much longer be upheld by any Government claiming the slightest pretensions to civilization. When France has followed the example of England, by taking measures for the emancipation of her colonial serfs, an important step in advance will have been gained.—Spain must follow at no very distant interval; the abolition of slavery may possibly be made a condition of that intervention in favour of the Constitutional Government, which by recent intelligence from the seat of civil war, we are led to expect will shortly be demanded.—The United States of America, and Brazil, will probably the last to conform. The immense number of slaves possessed by each of these States, renders the question of

emancipation a much more vital one to them than to the European kingdoms, and one much more difficult to treat; but the fiat has gone forth—slavery must be extinguished—the principle is established—and the consideration of time and terms are all that remain to be discussed. May the treatment of this important question in other countries be marked with the same temperate deliberation, cautious judgment, and impartial decision, which characterize the British Act of emancipation; and may it, in all cases, be productive of similar results to those which, according to our present experience, we have every reason to expect will result from the abolition of slavery in the British Colonies.—*Demerara Royal Gazette.*

We find the following passage in the *Brighton Guardian*:—The Earl of Ashburnham and Lady Webster have severally warning their tenants to quit, or pay a heavy advance of rent, in consequence of the reduction of their poor rates." So far from reading this announcement with surprise, we confess that we have been disappointed in not meeting before with evidence of the very substantial grounds on which the new Poor law Act found so much favour in the eyes of landlords. We never saw or heard a speech from certain large landed proprietors in praise of the Poor law Act, but we anticipated the result of all their panegyrics on the measure; and so often as such strains may be repeated, we trust that they who hear or read them will think of the tenants of the disinterested spokesmen.

The debate in the Procuradores on the 5th produced an explanation from Mendizabal as to his ministry. He frankly confessed that he had sought in vain for persons to co-operate with him in whom he could trust and he declared that he had no reliance upon anything, but the support of the Cortes. M. Isturiz then entered upon his explanations which, however, did not explain anything, except that he was decidedly hostile to the ministry. The debate had not concluded when the last advices left Madrid, but it was generally supposed that the decision would be in favour of M. Mendizabal.

A favourable change has taken place in the Ionian Islands since the appointment of Sir Howard Douglas as Lord High Commissioner. Sir Howard has acquired the good opinion and affections of all the respectable part of the population of these islands, by his affability, his attention to business, and his facility of access. His strict impartiality has gained him the respect even of his political opponents. As a friend to trade, and particularly that of his native country, he has done much to remove the impediments and vexatious restrictions imposed on it by his predecessors, especially in what regards the staple commodity of Zante and Cephalonia.

(From the *Bermuda Royal Gazette.*)
THE GULPH STREAM.

Mr Editor,—Permit me to draw your attention to an account which has appeared in the newspapers of a bottle which was found upon the shore at Southport, containing a paper as follows:—Thrown overboard from the packet ship South America, in March 1833, in the Gulf Stream, off Cape Cod, in latitude 40 deg. 33, long. 68 W. Any person finding this bottle is earnestly requested to publish the fact in the nearest newspaper, in order to confer a benefit upon Science by determining the currents of the ocean.—Perhaps, Mr Editor, of all the experiments upon the currents of the Atlantic none was ever more important and successful than this. The whole ocean from America to Europe, a distance of 68 degrees of longitude has been crossed by this bottle. Estimating the time occupied in traversing the Atlantic to be 500 days, and the distance about 3000 miles, it follows that a current which averages about six miles per day, flows regularly over the North Atlantic Ocean, from America to Europe. But according to the best American charts, and even the Admiralty charts of this country, no current whatever is laid down as extending to the Eastward beyond the 35th degree of West longitude, where the current of the Gulf Stream is supposed to end and to be lost. In consequence of this, navigators invariably cease to allow for any influence from current after passing that longitude, which from the perseverance of this bottle onwards to the land, is evidently a most serious mistake. For allowing that a ship bound from the West Indies to Europe should be drifting at the rate of only six miles a day, for a period of twenty days, and this not allowed for in the reckoning, it follows, that the ship in that time would be nearer to the land by a distance of 120 miles than would be supposed by the navigator. Thus it is that so many merchant vessels sail in the night upon the land upon the western coast of Ireland, because the commanders are wholly unprepared to suppose themselves within several degrees of longitude from the shore. But six miles a day be it observed is much too little to allow for the drifting of a ship, since a heavy body

will float by reason of its own impetus very much faster than a light substance similar to a bottle; nor has it indeed been ever sufficiently dwelt upon, that the heavier the cargo, and the deeper in the water, the greater is the influence of the current on the ship. It is therefore probable that a current of about ten miles per day should in general be allowed from the 35th degree of West longitude onwards to the European coasts. I have myself twice returned from America to England, and upon both occasions with very experienced and careful navigators; yet the commanders of both these ships were so extensively ahead as to be utterly astounded upon speaking vessels which had just left the land. Experience has now so completely disproved the position, that the influence of the Gulf Stream is at an end in the midst of the Atlantic, that you will certainly do well, Mr Editor, to publish the fact of the finding of this bottle, to the end that navigators may be more upon their guard in an ocean which is traversed by almost all the shipping of the world.

BERMUDA, April 5.

NAVAL COURT MARTIAL.—On Monday 28th ult. and two following days, a Court composed of Sir Thomas Usher, C. B., President, Capt. Scott, Capt. Bennett, Commander Sweeney, and Commander Fair, was held on board H. M. S. President, to try Lieut Comr. Brooking, officers and crew of the late Schooner Pike, for the loss of that vessel off Bear Bush Key, Jamaica, on the night of 5th February last.—The sentence of the Court was, that Lieutenant Brooking, Mr John Stokes, and Mr Mitchell be dismissed from the service, and the rest of the officers and Ship's company be acquitted.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—Important intelligence has been received from Constantinople. The Russian minister there has addressed a long note to the Porte, complaining that the Sultan, with a degree of surprising ingratitude, has not paid the due submission to the Emperor which his eminent services had deserved. The Sultan is reminded that when England and France looked on without rendering any assistance, Russia, in the most generous and disinterested manner, came forward to arrest the march of Ibrahim Pacha after his victory at Kouah. Such noble conduct ought to have bound Turkey for ever to Russia, but the Emperor has perceived with much astonishment and indignation that the Porte has nevertheless felt inclined to conciliate the affection of the cabinets of France and England especially the latter; which has been manifested in the permission granted an English enterprise for navigating the Euphrates. This it appears is to lead us into collision with Mehemet Ali of Egypt, who, we are told will resist the firman of the Porte.—The emperor therefore, feels it his duty to inform the Porte, that in case of a collision between England and the Egyptian Pacha, Russia will not be a passive spectator of so unequal a contest, and warns the Sultan that in such case, continuation of the present relations between Russia and the Porte is impossible.

The letters relative to the Euphrates expedition are to the 20th of March inclusive. The two steamers after great trouble and extraordinary difficulty, had been got afloat, manned and equipped without any loss to the machinery. The larger one the Euphrates, had made a trip up a rapid to Bir, and there saluted the Sultan's authority with 21 guns, to the astonishment of the natives. This test had decided the good qualities of the Euphrates for the service for which she was constructed. The Tigris was detained for some stores, lately carried to Syria by His Majesty's ship Columbine; but it was expected that in a day or two Colonel Chesney with both steamers, would commence his course down the stream.

HALIFAX, JUNE 6

THE SHIPWRECKED.—We understand that the survivors of the crews of the three barques arrived here on the 27th May;—the Woodman, Watson; Columbus, Orton; and Robert, Gardner; wrecked in December last in St George's Bay, coast of Newfoundland. The sufferings endured by those men during the winter, have been dreadful. Captain Gardner was drowned in attempting to land. Six men died on the cliffs; and one of the mates that had arrived here has lost both of his feet; seven of the men have been sent to Hospitals—some of them without their toes and all of them more or less frostbitten. We know not what has been done or is doing to render the situation of those Mariners as comfortable as circumstances will permit—but we trust that the authorities, and if necessary the people themselves, will not fail to make them feel that they are still within the king's dominions and in the heart of a commercial community, to whom a shipwrecked seaman should at all times be an object of especial regard.

The extensive factory, belonging to the Troy India Rubber Company, U. S., has been entirely destroyed by fire.

THE STAR.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1836.

The first meeting of the Board of Education for the Electoral District of CONCEPTION BAY, was held at the COURT-HOUSE, in this town, on Wednesday the 6th instant. The following Gentlemen were present—

- The Rev. John Burt
 " Charles Blackman
 " Denis Mackin
 " Charles Dalton
 " John Pickavant
 " John Haigh
 Peter Brown, Esq., M.C.P.
 Robert Prowse, Esq., J.P.
 John Stark, Esq., J.P.
 Thomas Ridley, Esq., J.P.
 Robert J. Piusent, Esq., J.P.

The Rev. JOHN BURT, was chosen Chairman of the Board for the ensuing twelve months, and Mr. WILLIAM CHARLES SAINT JOHN, of this Town, was appointed Secretary. The Board proceeded with their general business on that and the following day, when an adjournment to the 8th August next, was carried by a majority. A Circular, of which the following is a copy, has been sent to the different towns and settlements in this Bay.

HARBOR GRACE, JULY, 1836.

GENTLEMEN,

I am directed by the Chairman of the Board of Education to forward to you the subjoined Copy of a Resolution passed at a General Meeting of the Board, and to request you will be pleased to call a Meeting of the Inhabitants of your Neighbourhood, on the subject, and to furnish me with your reply to full, in addition to the original list of Subscribers, with the amount of their proposed contributions attached to each name respectively. As the Board of Education will hold a General Meeting on the 8th August next, for the purpose of determining on the places where the public grants shall be appropriated; as well as to receive the applications, and make appointments of Teachers—it is particularly requested that you will have the goodness to furnish me with the necessary information from your place by the 2nd day of the same month.

Gentlemen,
 Your Obedient Servant,

Secretary.

For the District of

Transcript of the Fourth Resolution of the Board of Education, passed at the General Meeting on the 7th day of July, 1836.

"That the Chairman direct the Secretary to write to the leading people in the Harbors named in the Margin; inform them of the desire of this Board to establish Schools there; enquire of them what sum can be annually raised in their respective settlements towards the support of the Teacher who may be placed amongst them, and that a certified list of Subscribers be forwarded to the Secretary by the 2nd of August next."

FORM OF SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

"We, the undersigned, agree to pay to the Teacher appointed by the Board of Education, for this District, the sum respectively attached to our Names, as an Annual contribution towards his support."

July 1836.

At the GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS of the PEACE, held at the COURT-HOUSE in this Town, on Thursday last, JOHN MENN, Esq., was chosen Foreman of the Grand Jury, but we are happy to say there was no Bills of any kind laid before that body for consideration. A full Bench of Magistrates were present.

SHIP NEWS.

Custom-House, Port of Carbonear.

CLEARED

June 27.—Brig Eagle, Hunt, Poole, 285 casks con. 25,219 gals. seal oil, 10,700 seal skins, 13 cow & calf skins, 20 cwt. old junk, 5 bbls. fish, 1 keg berries.

July 6.—Schooner Hayti, Rowe, New-Brunswick, ballast.

Brig Lark, Power, Liverpool, 250 casks con. 16,432 gals. seal oil, 5000 seal skins, 11 cow & calf skins, 2 horse skins, 92 cwt. old junk, 3 bbls. fish, 2 cord cleft wood.

Custom-House, Port of St. John's.

ENTERED.

July 1.—Schr. Annandale, Jones, P. E. Island, lumber.

Albion, McKay, Sydney, lumber.

Water Witch, Clarke, Nova Scotia, porter, prk.

Barque Manchester, Roddick, Hamburg, pork, bread.

Brig Pillhead, Hutchings, Cadiz, salt.

Schr. William, Deagle, P. E. Island, sheep, cattle.

John, Fogeron, New-Brunswick, lumber.

2.—Scipio, Graham, Bridgport, coal.

Isabella, Fitzgerald, Miramichi, shingles, board.

4.—Brig Elizabeth, Campbell, Lisbon, salt.

Britannia, McDonald, Miramichi, shingles, boards.

Schr. Mary, Mermaud, New-Brunswick, cattle.

Albion, Rymer, Liverpool, coal.

5.—Brig Jane, Allen, Copentagen, butter, flour, bread.

Hazard, Churchward, Lisbon, salt.

CLEARED.

June 27.—Brig Rebecca, Tregarthen, Oporto, fish.

Hope, Bennett, New Brunswick, butter, bread, flour.

28.—Schooner Ben, Forest, Boston, seal skins.

CARBONEAR ROAD.

THE Tenders addressed to us having far exceeded the funds appropriated for Making the ROAD from HARBOR GRACE to CARBONEAR, we are reluctantly constrained to abridge the width of the said ROAD, and to lessen the work and labour to be performed thereon; we therefore (with reference to our PUBLIC NOTICE of the 14th JUNE) hereby give further Notice, that TENDERS addressed to us, will be received at the Office of the Registrar of Deeds, at HARBOR GRACE, until SATURDAY next, the 16th Instant, at Noon, from Persons willing to Contract for MAKING the NEW ROAD, from HARBOR GRACE to CARBONEAR, of the width of TWENTY FEET exclusive of a clear Drain upon each side thereof, of Two FEET wide and Two FEET deep, with proper Cross Drains where required, to be banked, filled up and completely levelled with Stones or Gravel, and to pass Survey in this state—then Twelve Feet in the centre of the Road to be Gravelled—the Gravel to be Twelve Inches thick in the centre and Five Inches thick at the sides thereof, the Road rounding off into the Drains—to be completely finished to the satisfaction of the Commissioners for the time being, and of their Superintending Surveyor, on or before the First of DECEMBER next—the expense not to exceed One Hundred and Twenty Two Pounds Currency, per Mile.

THOMAS RIDLEY
 THOMAS CHANCEY
 JOHN STARK.

Carbonear, 9th July, 1836.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE CREDITORS of the Estate of ROBERT AYLES, Merchant, Carbonear, Insolvent, are informed that in pursuance of an Order of the Northern Circuit Court, a Dividend of NINE PENCE in the Pound will be paid to such Creditors who have proved their Claims on the said Insolvent Estate, upon application to

J. FITZGERALD } Trustees.
 JAMES HIPPISELY }

Harbour Grace,
 July 13, 1836.

PROCLAMATION.

NORTHERN DISTRICT, }
 To Wit. }

BY Authority of a PRECEPT from the Worshipful the MAGISTRATES of this District, bearing date the SIXTH day of JULY, 1836, and to me directed,

I hereby give Public Notice

That a GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS of the PEACE, will be holden at BRIGUS, on THURSDAY the TWENTY-FIRST day of JULY, (inst.) at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon; and the Keeper of His Majesty's Gaol, the High Constable and all other Constables and Bailiff's within this District, are commanded that they be then there, to do and fulfil those things, which by reason of their Offices shall be to be done.

B. G. GARRETT,
 High-Sheriff.

High-Sheriff's Office, }
 Harbour Grace, }

11th July, 1836.

IN pursuance of the Act 3, Wm. IV., cap. 4, for the Establishment and Regulation of FIRE COMPANIES in this TOWN, an adjourned MEETING of the MEMBERS and others hable to serve as Members, will be held at the boundary line of the Eastern and Western Wards, opposite the SHOP of Mr. JAMES HIPPISELY, on MONDAY next, the 18th Instant, for the purpose of choosing WARDENS and OFFICERS for the current year.

GEORGE THORNE
 JAMES L. PRENDERGAST
 JAMES HIPPISELY
 JOSEPH SOPER
 FRANCIS LYNCH.

Wardens.

Harbour Grace, July 13, 1836.

Notices

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

SEVENTEEN YEARS UNEXPIRED LEASEHOLD,

Of those desirable MERCANTILE PREMISES, situate at CARBONEAR, and lately in the occupation of MR. WILLIAM BENNETT, consisting of a DWELLING HOUSE, SHOP, COUNTING HOUSE, Four STORES, a commodious WHARF, and Two OIL VATS sufficient to contain about 8000 Seals. For particulars, apply to

BULLEY, JOB & Co.

St. John's, }
 June 28, 1836. }

LOTTERY.

NOTICE.

G. P. JILLARD

BEGS to inform his Friends, that his LOTTERY will be Drawn on THURSDAY the 14th JULY, at the COMMERCIAL HOTEL, at Three o'Clock in the afternoon, when it is hoped that all concerned who can make it convenient will attend.

It is expected that all Tickets will be paid for previous to the Drawing.

☞ Their are a few TICKETS still unsold.

Harbour Grace, June 29, 1836

On Sale

THOS. BUDLEY & CO.

Have Just Imported,

By the CERES and RESOLUTION from HAMBURG, HEBER from COPENHAGEN, MANLY from LIVERPOOL, and PEARL from TEIGNMOUTH,

THE UNDERMENTIONED GOODS, Which they will Sell Low for CASH or PRODUCE,

- Bread, No. 1, 2, & 3
- Flour, Superfine
- Pork, Hamburg & Copenhagen
- Butter
- Cordage all sizes
- Spun yarn, Marline, & Oakum
- Canvas, No. & Flat
- Seines, Nets, Lines, Twines
- Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, Varnish
- Paints, Paint Oil, Spirits Turpentine
- Loaf Sugar
- Leather
- Window Glass
- Lead, Tinware, Grapnels
- Bar, Bolt & Sheet Iron
- Nails all sizes
- Iron Mongery well assorted
- Deck Boots, Wellington Boots
- Shoes all sorts
- Whiting, Chalk, Glue, &c

With an extensive Supply of British Manufactured

DRY GOODS,

ALSO ON HAND,

A few Casks Shoes, well assorted & Cheap Superfine States' Flour 1 1/2 Inch Chain Cable Chain Tapsail Sheets & Ties Hawse & Deck Pipes, &c. &c. &c.

Harbour Grace,
 June 8, 1836.

BLANKS of various kinds FOR SALE at the Office of this Paper. Harbour Grace, July 6, 1836.

Santa Anna is, it would seem, in a fair way to gain possession of the Texian territory, unless the adventurers are speedily supported by the United States Government, and to this, Congress will not assent. It is said that a detachment of the Mexicans had reached the Brassor River, and another was rapidly advancing on Calveston. Santa Anna is pursuing the inhuman practice of destroying every prisoner that falls into his hands.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 30, 1839.

The increase of the Customs Revenue at this Port, since the 1st January last, has been £50,000 a month, as compared with the revenue of the same period last year. The total Customs Revenue from this Port alone is expected to reach £5,000,000 before the close of the year.

The income of the American Bible Society last year amounted to 140,899 dollars.

It is said that in one of the experimental trips on the Greenwich Railway, the train of six carriages was conveyed at the rate of a mile a minute, or sixty miles an hour!

Notices

CONCEPTION BAY PACKETS

St John's and Harbor Grace Packet

THE EXPRESS Packet, being now completed, having undergone such alterations and improvements in her accommodations, and otherwise, as the safety, comfort and convenience of Passengers can possibly require or experience suggest, a careful and experienced Master having also been engaged, will forthwith resume her usual Trips across the BAY, leaving Harbour Grace on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY Mornings at 9 o'Clock, and Portugal Cove on the following days.

FARES.

- Ordinary Passengers 7s. 6d.
- Servants & Children 5s.
- Single Letters 6d.
- Double Do. 1s.

And Packages in proportion. All Letters and Packages will be carefully attended to; but no accounts can be kept for Postages or Passages, nor will the Proprietors be responsible for any Specie or other Monies sent by this conveyance.

ANDREW DRYSDALE,
 Agent, HARBOR GRACE

PERCHARD & ROAG,
 Agents, ST. JOHN'S.

Harbour Grace, May 4, 1835.

NORA CREINA

Packet-Boat between Carbonear and Portugal Cove.

JAMES DOYLE, in returning his best thanks to the Public for the patronage and support he has uniformly received, begs to solicit a continuance of the same favours.

The NORA CREINA will, until further notice, start from Carbonear on the mornings of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, positively at 9 o'clock; and the Packet Man will leave St. John's on the Mornings of TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 8 o'clock in order that the Boat may sail from the Cove at 12 o'clock on each of those days.

TERMS.

- Ladies & Gentlemen 7s. 6d.
- Other Persons, from 5s. to 3 6
- Single Letters 6
- Double do. 1 0

And PACKAGES in proportion.

N.B.—JAMES DOYLE will hold himself accountable for all LETTERS and PACKAGES given him.

THE ST. PATRICK

EDMOND PHELAN, begs most respectfully to acquaint the Public, that he has purchased a new and commodious Boat which at a considerable expence, he has fitted out, to ply between CARBONEAR and PORTUGAL COVE, as a PACKET, BOAT; having two Cabins, (part of the after cabin adapted for Ladies, with two sleeping-berths separated from the rest). The fore-cabin is conveniently fitted up for Gentlemen with sleeping-berths, which will he trusts give every satisfaction. He now begs to solicit the patronage of this respectable community; and he assures them it shall be his utmost endeavour to give them very gratification possible.

The St. PATRICK will leave CARBONEAR for the COVE, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9 o'Clock in the Morning and the COVE at 12 o'Clock, on Mondays Wednesdays, and Fridays, the Packet Man leaving ST. JOHN'S at 8 o'Clock on those Mornings.

TERMS.

- After Cabin Passengers 7s. 6d.
- Fore ditto, ditto, 5s.
- Letters, Single 6d
- Double, Do. 1s.

Parcels in proportion to their size or weight.

The owner will not be accountable for any Specie.

N.B.—Letters for St. John's, &c., will be received at his House, in Carbonear, and in St. John's, for Carbonear, &c. at Mr Patrick Kilty's (Newfoundland Tavern) and at Mr John Crute's.

Carbonear, June 4, 1831.

TO BE LET

On a Building Lease, for a Term of Years,

A Piece of GROUND, situated on the North side of the Street, bounded on East by the House of the late Captain STRAB and on the West by the Subscriber's Land

MARY TAYLOR
 Widow.

Carbonear, Feb. 26, 1836.

The Brig Ark, arrived at New York, from London, has on board 1788 bags of wheat, 600 bags of oats, and 2570 barrels of flour.

The accounts from Texas via New York describe the American citizens in that territory as completely surrounded by the Mexicans under St. Anna.

POETRY.

A WIFE WANTED.

Ye fair ones attend! I've an offer to make you; In Hymen's soft bands I am anxious to live; For letter, for worse, a companion I'll take me, Provided she fills the description I give. I neither expect nor can hope for perfection, For that never yet was a Lachelor's lot, But choosing a wife, I would make a selection, Which many in my situation would not. I'd have—let me see—I'd not have a beauty, For beautiful women are apt to be vain; Yet with a small share I would think it a duty To take her, be thankful, and never complain. Her form must be good without art to constrain it; And rather below than above middle size; A something, (it puzzles my brain to explain it.) Like eloquent language must flow from her eyes. She must be well bred, or I could not respect her, Good natured and modest, but not very coy, Her mind well informed—'tis the purified nectar That sweetens the cup of hymeneal joy. Her home she must love, and domestic employment, Have practical knowledge of household affairs, And make it a part of her highest enjoyment To soften my troubles and lighten my cares. Not fortune I ask, for I have no predilection For glitter and show, and the pomp of high life; I wish to be bound by the cords of affection And now I have drawn ye' a sketch of a wife, If any possess the above requisites, And wish to be bound by the conjugal band; They will please to step forward, they know the conditions,— Inquire of the PRINTER—I'm always at hand.

THE TEMPLE—AND THE DARKNESS AFTER THE CRUCIFIXION.

(FROM SALATHIEL.)

Of all the labours of human wealth and power devoted to worship, Solomon's Temple, at Jerusalem, within whose courts I then stood was the most mighty. In my after years, the years of my unhappy wanderings, far from the graves of my kindred, I have seen all the most famous shrines of the great kingdoms of idolatry, constrained by cruel circumstances, and the still sterner cruelty of man. I have stood before the altar of the Ephesian Diana, the masterpiece of Ionian splendour; I have strayed through the woods of Delphi, and been made a reluctant witness of the superb mysteries of that chief of the oracles of imposture. Dragged in chains, I have been forced to join the procession round the Minerva of the Acropolis, and almost forgot my chains in wonder at that monument of genius which ought to have been consecrated only to the true God by whom it was given. The temple of the Capitoline Jove, the Santa Sophia of the Rome of Constantine, the still more stupendous and costly fabric in which the third Rome still bows before the fisherman of Galilee; all have been known to my step, that knows all things but rest; but all were dreams and shadows to the grandeur, the dazzling beauty, the almost unearthly glory of that temple which once covered the "Mount of Vision" of the City of the Lord. At the distance of almost two thousand years, I have its image on my mind's eye with living and painful fulness. I see the court of the Gentiles circling the whole; a fortress of the whitest marble, with its wall rising six hundred feet from the valley; its kindly entrance worthy of the fame of Solomon; its innumerable and stately dwellings for the priests and officers of the temple, and above them, glittering like a succession of diadems, those alabaster porticoes and colonnades in which the chiefs and sages of Jerusalem sat teaching the people, or walked, breathing the pure air, and gazing on the grandeur of a landscape which swept the whole amphitheatre of the mountains. I

see, rising above this stupendous boundary, the court of the Jewish women separated by its prophetic pillars and richly sculptured wall; above this the separated court of the men; still higher, the court of the priests; and highest, the crowning splendour of all the central temple, the place of the Sanctuary, and of the Holy of Holies, covered with plates of gold, the most precious marbles and metals every where flashing back the day, till Mount Moriah stood forth to the eyes of the stranger approaching Jerusalem, what it had been so often described by its bards and people, a "mountain of snow studded with jewels." The grandeur of the worship was worthy of this glory of architecture. Four and twenty thousand Levites ministered by turns, — a thousand at a time. Four thousand more performed the lower offices. Four thousand singers and minstrels, with the harp, the trumpet, and all the richest instruments of the land, whose native genius was music, and whose climate and landscape led men instinctively to delight in the charm of sound, chaunted the inspired songs of our warrior kings, and filled up the pause of prayer with harmonies that transported the spirit beyond the cares and passions of a troubled world. I was standing before the altar of burnt-offering, with the Levite at my side holding the lamb; the cup was in my hand, I was about to pour the wine on the victim, when I was startled by the sound of hurried feet. At another moment the veil of the porch was thrown back, and a figure rushed in; it was the high priest, but not in the robes of ceremony which it was customary for him to wear in the seasons of the great festivals. He was covered with the common vesture of the priesthood, and I was anxious to use it for total concealment. His face was buried in the fold of his cloak, and he walked with blind precipitation towards the subterranean passage which led from the sanctuary to his cloister. But he had scarcely reached it when a new figure stopped him; and he turned to the altar where I was standing in mute surprise. The cloak fell from his visage; it was pale as death; the habitual sternness of feature which rendered him a terror to the people, had collapsed into feebleness; while he gazed on the fire, it accidentally blazed up, and I thought I saw the glistening of a tear on a cheek that had never exhibited human emotion before. But no time was left for question, even if reverence had not retained me. He suddenly grasped the head of the lamb, as was customary for those who offered up an expiation for their own sin; his lip, ashy white, quivered with broken prayer; then snatching the knife from the Levite, he plunged it into the animal's throat, and with his hands covered with blood, and with a groan that echoed despair, again rushed distracted away. The victim still burned upon the altar, and I was offering up the incense, when the increasing sounds abroad told me that the deserted courts were once more filling. — But the sounds grew with an extraordinary rapidity; they were soon all but tumultuous. The sanctuary in which I stood was almost wholly lighted by the lamps that burned round the walls, and the fitful blaze of the altar, whose fires were never suffered to be extinguished. But when at length unable to suppress my alarm at the growing uproar, I went to the porch, I left comparative day behind me, a gloom sicklier than that of smoke overspread the sky. The sun which I had seen like a fiery buckler hanging over the city was utterly gone. While I looked, the darkness deepened, and the blackness of night, of night without a star, fell far and wide upon the horizon. Without impediment or error, I made my way over and among the crowds that strewed the court of the Gentiles. I heard many a prayer and many a groan; but I had no more to do with man; and forced my way steadily to the great portal. Thus far, if I had been stricken with utter blindness, I could not have been less guided by the eye. But on passing into the streets of the lower city, a scattered torch from time to time struggling through the darkness, like the lamp to a sepulchre, gave me glimpses of the scene. The broad avenues were encumbered with the living in the semblance of the dead. — All was prostration, or those attitudes into which men are thrown by terror beyond the strength and spirit of man to resist. The cloud, that, from my melancholy bed above the valley of Hinnom, I had seen rolling up the hills, was this multitude. A spectacle whose name shall never pass my lips, had drawn them all by a cruel frantic curiosity out of Jerusalem, and left it the solitude that had surprised me. Preternatural eclipse and horror fell on them, and then thousands madly rushed back to perish if perchance they must, within the walls of the City of Holiness. Still the multitude came pouring in; their distant trumpeting had the sound of a cataract; and their outcries of pain and rage and terror, were like what I have since heard, but more feebly, and set up from the field of battle. I struggled on, avoiding the living torrent by the ear; and slowly threading my way

wherever I heard the voices least numerous. But my task was one of extreme toil; and but for those more than all the treasures of the earth to me, whose life depended on my efforts, I should have willingly lain down, and suffered the multitude to trample me into the grave. How long I thus struggled I know not. But a yell of peculiar and universal terror that burst round me, made me turn my reluctant eyes towards Jerusalem. The cause of this new alarm was seen at once. A large sphere of fire fiercely shot through the heavens, lighting its track down murky air, and casting a disastrous and pallid illumination on the myriads of gazers below. It stopped above the city; and exploded in thunder, flashing over the whole horizon, but covering the temple with a blaze which gave it the aspect of a huge mass of metal glowing in the furnace. Every outline of the architecture every pillar every pinnacle was seen with a terrible and vivid distinctness. Again all vanished. I heard the hollow roar of an earthquake; the ground rose and heaved under our feet. I heard the crash of buildings, the fall of fragments of the hills, and louder than both the groan of the multitude. I caught my wife closer to my bosom. In the next I felt the ground give way beneath me; a sulphurous vapour took away my breath, and I was caught up in a whirlwind of dust and ashes!

HASLEHURST V. BROWN AND OTHERS.

(Before Mr. Baron Park.)

Mr. CRESSWELL for the Plaintiff, assisted by Mr. WIGHTMAN, and Mr. ALEXANDER for the Defendant. This action was brought to recover the cost of a coasting vessel which had been run down by the Ormerod steamer, in the Month of October last. The defendant admitted the accident, and the learned counsel for the plaintiff suggested to his Lordship, that they should go for damages for the cost incurred in raising the vessel, which was necessary to clear the navigation of the Merai. The JUDGE wished to know if the plaintiff would have been liable to an indictment if he had not cleared the navigation. Mr. CRESSWELL was not aware whether such was the case or not, and the following witnesses were called on the part of the plaintiff. EDWARD MORGAN, master of the vessel Hale, deposed, that on the 10th of October last, he was bound to Runcorn with a cargo of limestone. He had to beat about for some time, and was obliged to return to Bangor. At 5 o'clock in the morning, the wind blowing N.N.E., the mate called out "A vessel a-head!" when he (the witness) immediately put the helm to starboard. Witness believed the vessel to be anchor, as she had no lights hung out, which steamers in the night usually have. At two cables' length he discovered the vessel to be a steamer, going at the rate of five or six knots per hour. Scarcely a moment elapsed when she came full upon the bows of his schooner, which instantly went down, and he, with his crew, jumped on board the steamer. JOHN and THOMAS ROBERTS deposed that they were seamen on board the schooner. They corroborated the testimony of the master. JOHN MORRIS testified that he was one of the crew of the Ormerod, and was on board that vessel on the night in question. He was on deck and called out to the steersman, when he saw the schooner, to put the helm to starboard. They were about a quarter of a mile distant from each other at the time, and the Ormerod was going at the rate of five or six knots an hour. He perceived the alteration in the Ormerod's course directly after, and then the vessels came in contact and the schooner instantly went down, the crew getting on board the steamer. Cross-examined by Mr. ALEXANDER.—Is now receiving 24s. per week from the plaintiff's attorney, and is promised a handsome sum in the event of the action being won. By Mr. CRESSWELL.—His pay when on board is £2 10s. per month and his food. Mr. DAIN, a broker of this town, testified that the schooner in question once belonged to him. He disposed of her in May, 1834, for the sum of £520. Cross-examined by Mr. ALEXANDER.—She had been used for some years in carrying slates and limestone. He thought her worth the above sum. It was not the first time she visited the bottom of the sea. ISAAC FISHER.—Has been master of a vessel for 25 years. It is the invariable custom when vessels pass each other at sea, that they leave each other on the right hand. They always do so when the wind is free. Steam-vessels are always considered as having the wind free. Steam-vessels generally show a light from dark to daylight. Mr. ALEXANDER was happy to inform the jury, that the original demand for £2000 for compensation had now been reduced to about one-fourth. He would submit that the defendant had weighed his anchor at five in the morning, and that he immediately saw the schooner a-head, when he put his helm to starboard, and, to his surprise, saw that the schooner was determined to come into collision with him. He then put his helm

to port, and at once the other vessel ran into them. George Blackstock the mate, and Patrick Quellan, the engineer, deposed to facts which tended to bear out the statement of the learned counsel.—The learned Judge made a few observations on the evidence, and the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, Damages £500.—Mr Alexander applied for the vessel to be delivered up, which his Lordship would agree to, provided the defendant would pay the cost of raising her, which would amount to three times as much as she was worth.

WOMAN

The following beautiful Lines are from the pen of Miss Landon.

There is a feeling in the heart Of woman which can have no part In man: a self-devotedness, As victims round their idols press, And asking nothing, but to show How far their zeal and faith can go. Pure as the snow the summer sun Never at noon hath look'd upon,— Deep as is the diamond wave, Hidden in the desert cave,— Changeless as the greenest leaves Of the wreath the cypress weaves,— Hopeless often when most fond, Without hope or fear beyond Its own pale, fidelity,— And this woman's love can be!

At a doctor's shop, a few doors from Westminster bridge may be seen written up the following notification:—"J—R—, Surgeon, Apothecary, Accoucheur to the King.

A shopkeeper recommending a piece of silk for a gown, told his customer "Ma'am, it will wear for ever, and make a petticoat afterwards."

EXTRAVAGANCE.—A writer in one of the reviews was boasting that he was in the habit of distributing literary reputation. "Yes," replied his friend, "and you have none left for yourself."

Cure for the Hooping Cough. Dissolve one scruple of Salt of Tartar, in a gill of spring water—add 10 grains of Cochineal finely powdered; sweeten this with loaf sugar.

A handsome Annuity for Life, will be granted to any individual who can furnish undeniable proof of his having ruined himself or injured his family, by acts of benevolence.—Letters (post paid) to be addressed to the Editor of the Brighton Herald.

A report was once circulated in London, during the absence of Garrick, that he was dead. The next day, however, the report was contradicted; accompanied by the following lines: "GARRICK is dead—so prattles Fame, The bard replies, it cannot be; NATURE and GARRICK are the same, Both form'd for IMMORTALITY."

A Merchant being asked what he thought of the numerous Companies forming at present, replied that they resembled cold baths, which, if one wishes to derive any benefit from them, they must be quick in and very quick out.

An Irish paper says "One of the light fingen'd gentry was taken into custody coming from Donnybrook fair, on whose person was found a smith's sledge.

Such is the aversion of the Persians to the whole of the canine race, that if a dog touch even the skirts of their clothing they are thereby defiled, and cannot resume their devotions without changing every thing, and undergoing complete purification.

Mr Irving once announced, while preaching to a crowded congregation in Edinburgh that the planets were not yet inhabited, but that after the dissolution of this our Globe, they will be possessed by the souls of just men made perfect.

A gentleman, the other evening ended an oration in favour of the fair sex with these words, "Ah Sir! nothing beats a good wife." "I beg your pardon," rejoined one of the company, "a bad husband does.

A man's nature runs, says Bacon, either to herbs or weeds; therefore let him seasonably water the one and destroy the other.

Among the list of penalties for the regulation of Queen Elizabeth's household, we find the following—"that none toy with maides on paine of fourpence."

Irish Birth.—On the 7th April, three sisters on the same day, in the same house, of two sons and heirs, and a daughter!!! What an extraordinary coincidence.

He who never counts solitary reflection, knows none of the pleasures of an intellectual being.

I rep... The... which... my of... an ide... ecution... the kit... with... aside... sum to... in whic... passing... Have... into the... espy m... through... imagined... cesses of... "Hallo... tone, wh... sir." "V... Orange, s... not stay... away," re... time to ad... been play... warrant me... "Good Go... in a tremul... "You are g... merciless in... care of yo... works in the... "And so yo... ther-keep yo... a decisive lo... am small but... living." "A... "Something... yes, I dare sa... look to me for... scoundrel, and... in my officia... other have to s... read it in yo... words, pronoun... boy colored up