

aid constable, or any person aiding and assisting, for any arrest, assault, or violence, or force necessarily used towards persons so landing or attempting to land, or having escaped from such vessel or place appointed as aforesaid, the defendant or defendants in such action shall be allowed to plead the general issue and give the special matter in evidence at the trial in like manner as if such matter had been fully and specially pleaded; and if the plaintiff shall become non-suit, or shall discontinue the action, or if upon verdict or demurrer judgment shall be given against the plaintiff, the defendant shall recover double costs of suit, and have such remedy for the same as any defendant can have in other cases where costs are given by law.

XIV. And be it further enacted, That in all cases where a pilot shall be detained on board of any ship or vessel, under and by virtue of this Act, each and every pilot so detained shall be entitled to receive from the master or owner of such ship or vessel (in addition to the pilotage money) a sum at and after the rate of twelve shillings and six pence per day, for each and every day he shall be so detained, to be sued for and recovered as is herein after directed.

XV. And be it further enacted, That the Master or Commander of every vessel arriving and coming from such infected place as aforesaid, or having on board any person or persons infected, or during the voyage shall have been infected with the small pox or any of the fevers or distempers aforesaid, or on board of which vessel any person shall have died of any such fever or distemper, or being infected therewith shall have landed or quitted the said vessel, during the said voyage, shall permit such Physician or Physicians at all reasonable times to come on board and make the enquiry and examination aforesaid, and make and give to him a true and full discovery and relation of all the matters, things and circumstances aforesaid, and if any such Master or Commander shall refuse, or neglect to make such full and true discovery and relation as aforesaid, or shall suppress, conceal, or deny the truth in any particular relating thereunto, he shall forfeit and pay for each and every offence a sum not under fifty pounds or more than two hundred pounds.

XVI. And be it further enacted, That no person or persons whatsoever, other than the Physician or Physicians appointed as aforesaid, shall go on board any vessel so arriving as aforesaid, which shall have such signals hoisted as aforesaid, or which, having come to anchor shall continue to have such signal so hoisted as aforesaid, under the penalty of ten pounds for each and every offence; and if any person or persons other than the physician or physicians aforesaid shall go on board any such ship or vessel, then and in such case the Master or Commander of such vessel for the time being is hereby authorised and required to keep and detain such person or persons on board the said vessel until such license as aforesaid be given, or until the expiration of such time as shall be directed and appointed for the said vessel to perform quarantine, as aforesaid; and if any such person or persons so having unlawfully gone on board any such vessel as aforesaid shall go on shore or depart from the said vessel before such license as aforesaid shall be given, or before the expiration of the time appointed for the said vessel to perform quarantine, or permission be given for him or them to depart as aforesaid, then, and in such case every such person or persons so offending as aforesaid, and the Master or Commander of such vessel so permitting such person or persons to go on shore or to depart from the said vessel, and every other person aiding and assisting therein, shall, for each and every offence severally forfeit and pay a sum not less than five pounds, nor more than fifty pounds; and it shall and may be lawful for any one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, to order such person or persons to be taken back, in manner directed in the fifth section of this Act, to such vessel, or to such other place as the said Justices of the Peace for the said respective Counties, at any General or Special Session, may have appointed for the reception of persons under such circumstances, and the provisions and penalties contained in the said fifth section shall apply to cases arising under this section in like manner as if herein expressly contained.

XVII. And be it further enacted, That the several and respective penalties and forfeitures, in this act mentioned, may be prosecuted, sued for, and recovered by action of debt in the Supreme Court, or in the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the said respective Counties, or may be prosecuted, sued for, and recovered in a summary way before any three Justices of the Peace for the said respective Counties, of whom one at least shall always be a Judge of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, by any person who shall prosecute for the same within two months after the commission of the offence, and when recovered shall be paid to the Treasurer of the County in which the offence was committed for the use of the County; or any person may be prosecuted for any offence under this Act, either before or after the expiration of the said period of two months, by Indictment before any Court of Oyer and Terminer or General Sessions of the Peace for the said respective Counties, and upon conviction thereof before such Court shall be liable to the penalty and forfeiture in this Act allotted to the offence, to be paid in like manner to the Treasurer of the County for the use of the County: Provided always, that in case of summary proceeding before three Justices of the Peace as aforesaid for any offence in which the greater limit of the penalty shall exceed ten pounds, the party charged, shall, if he require it, be tried by a Jury of twelve men; and in such case it shall be lawful for the said Justices to issue a precept under their hands and seals commanding the sheriff to return a Jury for the trial of such offence, and the men summoned to serve on such Jury, being so summoned three days before the day of appearance, shall be bound to attend and serve on such Jury under the like penalties for default as if summoned to serve as Jurors at the General Sessions of the Peace.

XVIII. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for any Judge of the Supreme Court, or of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the said respective Counties, upon affidavit made of the commission of any offence under this Act, to issue a warrant under his hand and seal for the apprehension and arrest of the person charged with such offence, and to bind such person by recognizance, with good and sufficient sureties, to appear and take his trial before the Court or Tribunal at which the trial is intended to be; and in default of Bail being so given, to commit the person charged to prison to await his trial: Provided always that in case the physician or physicians hereinbefore mentioned should deem it dangerous from the fear of spreading any such infectious distempers, that any such person should be committed

to the County Gaol, it shall and may be lawful for such Judge of the Supreme Court or the Inferior Court of Common Pleas as aforesaid, to commit such person to any place of confinement that may be appointed for that purpose by any General or Special Sessions of the Peace as aforesaid in the said respective Counties, to be there kept in confinement until the time of trial.

XIX. And be it further enacted, That the several respective penalties and forfeitures herein before mentioned together with costs of prosecution (unless in cases where sued for by action of debt as aforesaid,) shall and may be levied by warrant of distress and sale of the offender's goods and chattles, rendering the overplus if any, to the offender, and if there shall not be sufficient goods and chattles whereon to levy the same, the offender may be committed to the common gaol, or in case of danger of spreading infection as in the last foregoing section mentioned, to such place of confinement as is therein mentioned, there to remain without bail or mainprize for any term not exceeding the term of twenty days for every five pounds of which the penalty may consist: Provided always, that if the master, or commander, of any ship or vessel be the offender, and have not sufficient goods and chattles whereon to levy the penalty and costs as aforesaid, such penalty and costs, shall and may be levied on the boats, tackle and apparel of such ship or vessel.

XX. And be it further enacted, That this Act shall continue and remain in force until the first day of January which will be in the year of our lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty seven.

EUROPE,

FOREIGN.

The Letters from Rome, which have been expected for the three past days, and which arrived this morning, are of the dates of the 15th and 19th. Those of the 15th had been delayed for three days, the roads having been intercepted; they are now free.

The Diario di Roma contains the following news, dated the 17th, at San Lorenzo Alle Grotte, a little town in the diocese of Montefiascone, thirty-six leagues from Rome:—From Jay break till about nine o'clock in the morning, the Pontifical troops, commanded by General Galassi, had a warm engagement with the rebels, who had dared to advance to this place. They have been obliged to abandon their positions, leaving behind a great number of killed and wounded. Gen. Galassi is pursuing them, notwithstanding all their endeavors to avoid another engagement. The population of the neighbouring country has come up to surround them on all sides, and will certainly succeed in this, unless they should be able to escape by crossing the Tiber, under cover of the darkness this night.

The Notizie del Giorno of the 17th says:—We lose no time in announcing the official news of the occupation of Comacchio Castle, and all the rest of the Legation of Ferrara, which is entirely reduced to obedience to his Holiness.

The Imperial troops and the re-establishment of the legitimate authorities were hailed with enthusiasm. The vexatious measures adopted by the Provisional Government were become so intolerable, that if the entrance of the Austrians had been longer, it cannot be doubted that the unfortunate inhabitants would have risen to effect a counter-revolution, considering the acts of pillage, and excesses of all kinds committed by these same insurgents in the parts near this capital in which they attempted to propagate the insurrection.

Warsaw, March 21.—Report says that the Emperor Nicholas is expected at Rialstock, whither Count Diebitsch is gone to have an interview with his Majesty. In the open country the Russians continue to burn and destroy every thing they cannot carry off. Many of the excesses committed by our enemies are of so revolting a nature, that the Commander-in-chief contemplates sending to ask Diebitsch whether they take place with his consent, and to threaten measures of retaliation if the system continues. Deserters from the Russian army arrive daily at our fore posts. Yesterday several hundred of them completely armed were seen in the streets of the capital. An Austrian corps of 4,000 men, with 12 pieces of artillery, is said to have taken up a position near Cracow. The latest letters from Berlin mention the arrival of the young Prince Czartoryski in that capital, supposed to have been sent by his father to sound the King of Prussia, with a view to ascertain how far that sovereign might be disposed to act the part of mediator between Russia and Poland.

From the *Hamburgh Reporter*, March 23.

Our latest accounts from Warsaw are of the 22nd instant: but contain nothing of interest. The Warsaw papers have lately come to an understanding with one another, to be extremely reserved in communicating any intelligence respecting the military operations of the different Polish corps; it having been found that the Russians were regularly and promptly supplied with the Warsaw papers by their secret agents in the city.

An active guerrilla warfare continues, in the meantime, by which the Russian army must be dreadfully harassed. A Courier with despatches from General Diebitsch was lately captured by one of the Polish free corps.

(From the *Hamburgh Reporter*, March 29.)

The accounts from Warsaw reach to the 24th inst. A heavy cannonade has been heard in the direction of Ostrolenka. Report said, that a battle had been fought in that neighbourhood, the result of which had been unfavourable to the Russians.—Count Diebitsch had his head-quarters, on the 7th instant at Macibjowce.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated March 19:—The seven unfortunate men condemned to suffer death for being concerned in the late insurrection were executed on Wednesday last, by being strangled, their heads cut off and placed on their bodies, and the whole of the mangled carcasses set fire to and burned to cinders, which were gathered up in baskets and thrown into the Tagus. The whole seven of the prisoners were brought to the place of execution about 11 o'clock (the Caes de Sobre,) one of the principal quays in Lisbon, and which is plainly seen from the BRITON. The work of death immediately commenced by the first man being placed on a stool, with his back against an upright pole, a cord passed round his neck and brought behind the pole, and then twisted by a lever until life was extinct; so slow and tedious, however, was the process, that the whole was not finished until half-past three. One may imagine, therefore, what the feelings of the last unfortunate victim must have been, placed as he was for four hours and a half viewing the writhing agonies of the six who preceded him. This was a refinement in cruelty that, thank God is in no other country save this wretched Portugal. Captain Markland showed his feelings in some measure on the occasion, by not hoisting the BRITON'S colours during the day, and ordering all the British merchantmen to observe the same. All the foreign vessels followed our example, except one Hamburgher. Of course no official notice has been or will be taken by the Government here of this silent display of our feelings, but we understand that it has given great umbrage to the despot and his rascally ministers.

We have received Brussels and German papers this morning, from which we select the following extracts. The real or suspected defection of so many leading military officers must add greatly to the embarrassment of the Belgian authorities. Private letters add, that some commotions have taken place at Malines, where a numerous assemblage of persons went to the house of the Government Commissary, and demanded from him an order for the release of all persons in prison detained when the Dutch retreated. He was obliged to comply with their request, and the prisoners were set at liberty, after which the mob dispersed.

We have just received the journals of Antwerp. The Emancipation (Brussels Paper) gives the particulars of the riots at Antwerp yesterday and the day before. The city has been declared by Gen. Peaulieu in a state of siege.

The Dutch, to the number of 300, have just landed (April 1, two o'clock) at Calloo a Belgian port three leagues off towards the sea. They have cut off all the roads leading to it. On the news of the troubles at Brussels and Liege, great apprehensions were felt at Verviers, and all necessary precautions were taken, which seemed the more necessary, as a letter was received from the Burgomaster at Liege, announcing that a person of consequence had left Liege with a large sum of money, intending to recite a reaction at Verviers in favour of the dethroned family. The Civic Guards were immediately called out; happily this measure was not necessary, and the guards were soon allowed to retire, as there was no danger for the moment.

The Government of Liege have published an order of the day to the Civic Guard, expressing in strong terms the indignation and grief of the magistrates at the deplorable excesses of the 29th March, and exhorting the guard to be firm and prompt in suppressing any future excesses.

The Burgomaster announces that the Principal instigators, as well as many of the wretches who were guilty of pillage, were in the hands of justice, and would be severely punished.

Tranquility is restored at Liege, and on Holy Thursday the people crowded the Chamber as usual.—Brussels Paper, April 3.

BOLZANO, March 21.—By the last post, orders were received to organize a corps of 20,000 Landwehr in the Tyrol, of which 5,000 are to be ready for active service. The government has all at once suspended all public works of every kind which have no connection with military armaments.