

[From the Malta Times.]

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE DREADFUL GALE OFF THE COAST OF SYRIA.

When the gale commenced on the 1st January, the following Ships were lying in Saint George's Bay, Beyrout:—

Princess Charlotte and Benbow, of the line, and the Gorgon, Hydra, Stromboli, and Prometheus, (since arrived at Malta) steamers. The Bellerophon was off the town of Beyrout. Two Austrian frigates, (one with the flag of Admiral Bandiera, and the other commanded by His Royal Highness the Archduke Frederick. The gale commenced on the afternoon of the 1st, and towards noon of the 2d it became worse. Early on that morning the Bellerophon put to sea, and stood to the northward. She lost two boats, all her sails, and threw her quarter-deck guns overboard. The Powerful was struck on the larboard bow, which started her fore chains, and it was only by a quick evolution of wearing that her foremast was saved. A heavy sea took the Austrian corvette's foremast clean by the board. 11 merchant vessels (names not reported) went on shore, and a fine brig lost her masts, and filled at her anchors; a number of lives must have been lost. The following are the particulars of the Providential escape of the Bellerophon from total loss, and shows what courage and discipline can effect under the most difficult and trying circumstances:

"The evening of the 1st December was quite fine, with little wind, but it freshened up during the night to a gale. At half-past 5 in the morning one anchor came home in an awful squall of rain and wind; a second anchor was let go, but this was of no avail, the ship kept driving broadside on, never looking to the anchors. The only chance now was to slip and make sail; this was done very quickly, leaving the anchors in deep water. We got sail on the ship, carrying a heavy press, to keep her off from the shore; both the mainmast and barge were swamped while the ship drove. By nine in the morning it blew a hurricane; nothing could resist it—the sea was running high, and no sign of a lull. The fore and main courses blown clean away, also the foretopmast staysail, not leaving a dozen yards of canvas in the boltrop. The fore topmast split soon after noon, the main topmast went to ribands, only saving the part reefed, then main trysail. The ship was now labouring heavily, and the mainmast complaining. We threw overboard the upper deck guns and shot, which appeared to ease the ship much; all hands employed shifting sails, as well as the tempest would permit, which, during the storm of rain, hail, and wind, was no easy job. Towards sunset it became evident nothing less than a miracle could save us. The ship kept dragging along the shore—a shore presenting no place of refuge. We bent the cable to the spare anchor, and made every preparation for cutting away our masts, as by nine o'clock at night, every one was satisfied that nothing more could be done, and that our safety was utterly hopeless. At this time, during a most pelting storm of rain, the Captain sent the ship's company aft, and told them the position of the ship—saying, 'that much depended on their coolness and conduct; and attention paid to orders given.' The men went up with a will to bend fore and main topsails—just at this time the wind lulled for a moment—and the ship broke off 2 points now heading right on shore, not more than five miles off it, some say only three. As our main chance, we put the helm up, and the Bellerophon wore where perhaps very few ships would. Indeed, this fine ship behaved nobly through the whole gale. After coming to on the larboard tack, the wind came aft two points, the ship coming up S. S. W. and sometimes a point higher. We made all sail we could carry,—rain and sleet still continuing, but wind a little abated. By four o'clock in the morning, we were some ten miles off the land, and leading southwest. The watch was called, all hands had been on deck 24 hours. Upon the whole it was an extraordinary and very narrow escape from most immense peril. Had the ship grounded, she would have gone to pieces, and all hands must have perished. Nothing was to be found dry on board, the ship leaking from a tremendous straining during the gale, and the previous heavy fire during the campaign on the coast. The coolness of our chief, and the steadiness of our men, during this trying occasion, were beyond all praise. Thank God, we are now all safe, refitting and setting to rights in Marmorice harbour.

MARMORICE, Dec. 13, 1840.

"We left off Alexandria on the 28th of November, and arrived here on the 8th instant, having fallen in with one of the heaviest gales it has been my lot to encounter since I have been in the service; this ship sustained little damage, the main shot locker only broke adrift, no sails lost; the Rodney lost a quarter boat and maintopmast; Powerful laboured very heavily, carried away larboard fore channels, and endangered foremast; Cambridge, masts all gone; Revenge, not much damaged. The Bellerophon had a very narrow escape at Beyrout; she broke from her anchors, was obliged to make sail, lost every sail but mizen-topmast, threw eight upper deck guns overboard, and in fact was saved by Providence. The Zebra is totally lost, and three men drowned; the Pique (both at Caiffa) cut away all her masts, and was saved only by the goodness of her heupen cable, both chains having parted; great numbers of merchant vessels have been wrecked on the coast. Five ships are expected to leave this place for Malta shortly—namely, Powerful, Edinburgh, and Ganges, certain, the other two I know not. Lieut. Fitz James, of the Ganges, has exchanged with Bridges, of the Thunderer. Another Court Martial is to take place on the Captain of an Austrian corvette; one charge is, I understand, cowardice on the attack on Acre."

The Pique reached this harbour on the 22d inst., having sailed under jury masts from the coast of Syria, and having occupied 18 days on her passage.

This frigate had been left in command of the bay of Acre for the winter, in company with the steamer Vesuvius, and had taken up an anchorage off Caiffa, as being the most sheltered part of the bay.

On the 2d it began to blow violent squalls,

which lasted with occasional intervals for two days. On the 4th, the wind shifted round the point of Carmel, which had hitherto sheltered the anchorage, and coming down with unbroken violence upon the shipping, drove two brigs from their anchors, and compelled the Vesuvius to put to sea, after losing both her anchors; of the two brigs, one, Her Majesty's ship Zebra, had cut away her masts early in the day, and made a signal of distress. To render her any assistance while the wind and sea raged so furiously was of course impracticable. The steamer made a fruitless attempt with this view, and herself hardly succeeded in getting clear of the coast, and taking the open sea. The Brig still held on by her remaining anchors, the seas breaking over her dismantled hull with resistless violence, and at last drove her again from her anchors. She drifted shorewards, and after striking repeatedly on the sandy bottom, was thrown by the violence of the sea, high up on the beach, and her crew were thus providentially rescued from their apparently hopeless situation. Three men alone were drowned in an attempt to save their own lives by lowering a boat, which was swamped alongside. No other lives were lost.

The frigate had meanwhile initiated the example of her consort, and cut away her masts, after breaking from one iron and one hempen cable. She still held on by her last hempen cable, which was so much chafed by the wrecks of her masts, as to destroy any hopes of its holding the ship much longer under the violence of the tempest. Most providentially at this crisis the wind went down almost instantaneously, and she rode safe for the night. Early next day the steamer re-appeared, and having towed the frigate 146 miles out to sea, left her a mere hulk, to make her way to Malta. She had lost all masts and bowsprit, six guns, and her four best anchors; her rudder was seriously damaged, and she was found leaky. In this condition she was jury rigged, and being favoured by temperate weather, she has reached Malta, 18 days from the day on which she was towed out.

THE NAVY.—In comparing the list of the ships in commission at the present period with the list of those in active service last January, we find the strength of the navy at sea has increased by three three-deckers, two eighty-fours, three fifties, five sloops of war, and seven first class steamers, forming an addition to our defence of 794 guns and 6,300 men; the whole of which are in addition to any estimate proposed to Parliament, and is an expense which the pressure of the times has compelled the government to incur, and under a full reliance of the emergency of the case justify them in asking for the necessary supplies. The number of seamen, marines and boys in employ, exceeds 43,000.

An official return of the Naval force of Great Britain, on the 1st January, 1841, has just appeared. From this it appears that there are 30 admirals, 61 vice admirals, 95 rear admirals; 683 captains of retired half pay, 49 retired captains, commanders under the order in council of 1840, 759 commanders, 300 retired commanders on half pay, 7 naval knights, of Windsor, lieutenants, 2,752 lieutenants on half pay, 7 masters superannuated, 452 masters for service on half pay; 562 pursers on half pay; 1,086 medical officers, 297 officers of marines, 474 officers of marine artillery, and 90 companies of marines. The British Navy, the most extensive in the world, consists of 584 ships of war, amounting from 10 to 120 guns each, of various calibre; of these, 84 are armed steam vessels, built on the most approved principles for active service. This immense fleet, the strong bulwark of England, is manned by 20,000 able bodied seamen, 2,000 stout lads and 10,000 royal marines.

The Atholl, troop ship, after taking from Cork the remainder of the 42d Regiment to Corfu, will convey the 59th to Barbadoes, 70th thence to Quebec, and thence return with the 78th to Portsmouth.

AWFUL DEATH OF SAM SCOTT, THE AMERICAN DIVER.

On Monday, Sam Scott was again to have taken one of his extraordinary leaps into the river. Waterloo-bridge was the spot fixed upon for the performance of the feat, and at two o'clock p. m. the steam-boat pier, both sides of the River, and every spot commanding a view of the scaffolding which had been erected on the side of the bridge adjoining Somerset House, was crowded with spectators. By half-past two o'clock, that part of Waterloo-bridge on which the scaffolding was erected, and the entire space for a considerable distance around, was thronged by several hundreds of individuals, mostly of the lowest class; and to amuse them while a collection was being made for his benefit, Sam began, as on former similar occasions, to display his agility, and amongst other feats, entertained the spectators with a mock execution. A rope, to one end of which was attached a slip knot, was suspended from one of the cross-beams, and underneath were two other beams or cross poles. On the upper one the diver was seated, and, having fastened the noose properly round his neck, jerked himself off into the air, intending to make use of the lower pole to assist him to regain his former position after he had remained suspended a short time. Twice was this feat repeated, and as often did he recover himself, after hanging in the air for some moments, by the assistance of the lower pole. A third time he was daring attempt made, and a third time he was suspended by the neck in the air. This time, however, the rope, from some cause, came down lower than was intended, and, after hanging for a few minutes, his face began to assume the appearance denoting strangulation, and it was evident to most persons that he was in imminent danger, although many, from his former successful manœuvres, thought that this was only a still more daring repetition of the exhibition. They were, however, quickly undeceived, for, after the lapse of a few minutes, the diver's frame became suddenly agitated by a thrilling motion. A shudder (which was distinctly seen by the spectators) followed, after which the body remained perfectly still. The most incredulous were now satisfied that all was not right, and immediate attempts were made to reach the unfortunate man, but for a

long time the attempt to get at him was without success. He remained hanging full a quarter of an hour, and was then cut down, but the body remained without the slightest motion, and he appeared quite dead. Medical assistance was soon at hand, and every effort made to restore him, but without effect. He was then conveyed to Charing-cross Hospital, where the body now lies, awaiting the Coroner's Inquest. It was rumoured that his neck was broken in two places.

The story that Scott was not an American, but a native of Deptford, is untrue. According to his own showing, he was born at Philadelphia, and at an early age entered the American Navy, and served on board several frigates, in which he commenced his daring feats as a diver, by jumping from the top-masts of the vessels he served in into the sea. His extraordinary courage and prowess as a diver rendered him very popular, and after quitting the naval service, he travelled about the union exhibiting, and collected a good deal of money as the reward of his daring, particularly in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia. He subsequently visited Canada, and made some tremendous leaps from the banks of the St. Lawrence, and the lakes which intersect that country; but his *chef d'œuvre* as leaper was from a precipice below the falls of Niagara, where, according to his own statement, he jumped the amazing distance of 593 feet into the water, which he accomplished without injury or inconvenience. Incredible as this feat may appear, Scott solemnly averred that he had performed it, and was willing to attempt it again, in this country, if a spot could be found of sufficient altitude for the purpose. He has been in England upwards of twelve months, and has visited nearly all the seaports, and has taken some astonishing leaps in the Isle of Wight and Pembroke Dockyard. Upon one occasion an accident befel him similar to that which terminated so fatally. He was going through his usual antics, such as clinging with his feet to the spars, and letting his head and arms hang down, fixing his head in the noose of a rope, &c., when the noose suddenly slipped tight, and he hung suspended. The spectators thinking this merely one of his ordinary feats, vociferously applauded him, when it was perceived that he was turning black in the face, and an alarm was raised that the diver was strangling. A moment afterwards Scott made a desperate effort to extricate himself by flinging his feet up aloft, and managed to loosen the rope, and get his neck out. In answer to the inquiries of the crowd below as to whether he was injured, Scott replied in the negative, exclaiming, "The hemp that is to hang me is not grown yet." It is a singular fact that the subscription in his behalf among the spectators amounted to nearly double upon this occasion to what it had done before; this is a striking illustration of the depraved taste of sight-seers in England, for the greater the danger the more liberal are they in their rewards.

This unfortunate man was in his 28th year. He was about 5 feet 7 inches in height, slender in make, and appeared at least 12 years older than he really was. It is not very creditable to the police, or the Waterloo-bridge company, that they should have suffered Scott to endanger his life and attract mobs for the benefit of the thieves and pickpockets in the very heart of the metropolis, and it is hoped that such dangerous and foolish exhibitions will never be suffered again.

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, MARCH 10, 1841.

Central Bank of New Brunswick.
WILLIAM J. BEDELL, President.
SAMUEL W. BABBITT, Cashier.

Discount Days.....Tuesdays and Fridays.
Director this week.....T. R. ROBERTSON.

Bills or Notes offered for discount must be left at the Bank, enclosed and directed to the Cashier, before two o'clock on Mondays and Thursdays.

Bank of British North America.
FREDERICTON BRANCH.
GEORGE TAYLOR, Manager.

Discount Days.....Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Director this week.....JOHN SIMPSON.

Hours of business, from 10 to 3.
Notes and Bills for Discount to be left before 3 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount Days.

Saving's Bank.
Trustee for next week.....J. VILLOX.

Central Fire Insurance Company.
Office open every day, at Mr. Minchin's Brick House, opposite the Parade, (Sunday excepted,) from 11 to 2 o'clock.

B. WOLHAUPTER, President.
Committee for the present month.
W. D. HART and THOMAS T. SMITH.

Alms House and Work House.
Commissioner for the week commencing to-morrow.
MOSES PICKARD.

Hartford Fire Insurance Company,
HARTFORD CONNECTICUT.
Agent at Fredericton.
ASA COY.



By Authority.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 3d March, 1841.
To be Sheriffs for the ensuing Year.
Edward W. Miller, Esquire, York.
Nathaniel H. DeVeber, Esquire, Queen's.
Asa Davidson, Esquire, King's.
William P. Sayre, Esquire, Westmorland.
LeBaron Drury, Esquire, Kent.
Henry W. Baldwin, Esquire, Gloucester.
John F. W. Winslow, Esquire, Carleton.

John M. Johnson, Esquire, Northumberland.
Thomas Jones, Esquire, Charlotte.
James Paul, Esquire, Restigouche.
John Hazen, Esquire, Sunbury.

The above named Sheriffs are required forthwith to transmit to the Secretary's Office the Bonds required by the Act of Assembly.

Robert Gordon and James S. Morse, added to the Board of Education for the County of Gloucester.

George M. Porter and James Friuk appointed additional Commissioners for Buoy and Beacons for the Inner Bay of Pasamaquoddy.

IN COUNCIL, March 6, 1841.

The undermentioned applicants for the purchase of Crown Lands, may have the tracts applied for by them on the following terms, if payment be made before the 11th day of May next, and five shillings additional will be charged on each purchase, for postage, &c.

RESTIGOUCHE.

Patrick Hagerty, 3s. per acre, down.
NORTHUMBERLAND.

D. Morrison, 3s. per acre, down.
S. Mahoney do. do.
QUEEN'S.

J. Marshall, Jr., 3s. per acre, down.
The lands applied for by the undermentioned persons, will be sold at Public Auction at this Office on Monday the 3d day of May next, (see advertisement.)

F. Hunter.
Thomas King.
J. L. Marsh.
J. Bradshaw.

The Petitions of the undermentioned persons are deferred for want of survey.

Luke Murphy. S. Sullivan.
B. Ache. P. Arcineau.
J. Maille. P. Arcineau.
C. Robicheau. J. O'Donnell.

F. Poulain. J. Heavy, Jr.
V. Gibbe. R. M. Todd.
M. Hickey. M. I. Wilbur.
R. Walsh. A. Fleming.

H. Robicheau. P. Farrell.
P. Poirier, Jr. O. Meaghan.
A. Bushway. J. Moore.
W. Sullivan. J. Speir.

M. Sullivan. F. Peabody.
The answers to the Petitions of the undermentioned persons are as follow:—

J. Fitzpatrick, 3s. per acre, down, and to have credit for the amount paid to Mr. Peters and Mr. Scully.

James Heavy, Senior, not complied with at present, in consequence of the application of Thomas McCrum.

Thomas McCrum, allowed three months to make payment for the land, otherwise to be considered vacant.

James Darraugh, 3s. per acre, down, on producing a certificate that there are no improvements.

John Hood, not complied with.
J. M. Connell, allowed on payment of the original purchase money £32.

Foster Briant, to stand over.
Isaac Woodward, do.

Thomas Nugent, not allowed.
Thomas Cloney, Petitioner to have a grant of the 200 acres specified in the award to him, on paying £8 15.

Heirs of John McMaster, Grant not to issue until the Crown debt is satisfied.

Duncan Hay, to stand over.
Ellen Kelly, not allowed.

R. Dobson, to stand over for Survey and Report.

W. Sweeney, not allowed.
John McAllister, Grant to pass when he makes a selection of that quantity out of the tract surveyed by Mr. Smith.

R. Morse, allowed 100 acres, at 3s. per acre, down, to cover improvements.

D. O'Regan, to stand for further information.
General Sessions, Northumberland, the Beaches in question ordered to be reserved as recommended.

Board of Health, Charlotte, not complied with.

Israel Johnson, not allowed, must look to the parties receiving the money.

Peter Harcoe, to have 200 acres as formerly applied for.

Indian Commissioners of Northumberland, the Land in question at Oxford Brook to be sold at Auction. Upset price, £100, subject to the conditions proposed, the proceeds to be paid to the Indian Commissioners to be by them vested, and the interest applied for the benefit of the Indians.

B. Wolhaupter, not allowed.
S. Strange, Ordered, That Mr. Allan make a new Survey, and Report of the Land.

J. and T. Murray, to stand over until the House of Assembly Act upon the Report of the Committee on their former Petition.

Charles Boyer, not complied with.
F. Hawks, not complied with.

W. Armstrong, to stand over for further consideration.

L. Halerow, the 45s. to be allowed in his transactions.

J. Davidson not allowed.
R. McIntosh, not allowed.

A. Ritchie & Co., Ordered, That the Timber cut on their 5 year Licence by J. Craven be released on payment of 5s. a ton, and satisfying the Seizing Officer.

H. M. G. Garden, referred to the Auditor General for a Report.

A. McNeil, referred to the Auditor for his Report.

J. H. Ryan, not allowed.
J. Allanshaw, the difference between double and single duty on the amount of Timber cut, be allowed Mr. Allanshaw in future transactions.

James Long not allowed.
The applications of the undermentioned persons for licence to cut Timber and Logs on Crown Lands, are complied with, on payment of the duty before the 11th day of May next.

John P. Ford, Coal Branch.
J. Cunard, Tabusintac.
J. Cunard, Carraquet.
J. Cunard, Little S. W. Miramichi.
H. Steeves, Pollet River.

A. Newman, Shediac, not to interfere with C. K. Smith.
J. Cunard, Bay des Vent River.
M. Duffy, Renous River.

The following tracts of vacant Crown Land will be offered at Public Auction, at this office, on Monday the 3d day of May next. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

TERMS.—10 per cent. of the purchase money to be paid at the time of Sale, and the remainder within 14 days after.

100 acres, Northumberland, between Lots 57 and 58, South side S. W. Miramichi, Ludlow. Upset price, 3s. per acre.

50 acres, King's, part of Lot No. 3, Parish of Studholm, next South of Thomas King's Grant. Upset price, 3s. per acre, subject to improvements.

100 acres, Saint John, Lot No. 6, on East side New Road from Quaco to Hammond River. Upset price, 3s. per acre.

200 acres, Carleton, Lot No. 1, East side of Cold Stream, Becaguic. Upset price, 3s. per acre.

JOHN S. SAUNDERS,

Surveyor General.

Crown Land Office, March 6, 1841.

Provincial Legislature.

[Extracts from the Journals.]

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Monday, March 8, 1841.

On motion of Mr. Partelow.

Whereas reports are in circulation that the Head Quarters of the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are about being removed to Halifax, and that a Civil Governor is to be appointed to supersede Sir John Harvey in the Administration of the Government of this Province; and whereas the Assembly would deem any change that would cause His Excellency's removal as a measure highly injurious to the best interests of this Colony; therefore

Resolved unanimously, That an Humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to afford the House such information on the subject as His Excellency may think proper.

Ordered, That Mr. Partelow, Mr. End, and Mr. Wilson, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

Mr. Partelow from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Address of the House of this day, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to afford such information to the House as His Excellency might deem proper on the subject of the reports in circulation, relative to the determination of Her Majesty's Government to remove Head Quarters to Halifax, Nova Scotia, and to nominate a Successor to His Excellency in the Civil Administration of the Government of this Province. Reported that the Committee had attended to that duty, and that His Excellency was pleased to make the following reply thereto:—

GENTLEMEN,—In answer to your very gratifying Address, I regret to have to inform you that I have received a Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, informing me that Her Majesty has been pleased to decide that I shall be relieved in the Administration of the Government of New Brunswick, and I have reason to believe, that the arrival of my Successor in the Province may be very shortly expected. J. H.

Government House, March 8, 1841.

THE English Mail to meet the sailing of the Britannia, will be closed at this Office on Saturday the 13th instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

W. M. B. PHAIR, P. M.
Post Office, Fredericton, March 10, 1841.

State of the Thermometer at Fredericton from the 2d to the 8th March.

Day.	Surface.	At 50 fms.	At 100 fms.	Wind.	Remarks.
2 Tu.	25.29	6	8	S.	Clear; high Wind.
3 We.	27.17	22	22	Cal.	"Vestely.
4 Th.	20.30	8	8	W.	Overcast; evg. h. Wind.
5 Fr.	24.18	13	13	W. N. W.	Clear; high Wind.
6 Sa.	1.30	12	12	N. W.	Fine.
7 Su.	17.31	27	27	E.	Cloudy; heavy S. Storm.
8 Mo.	24.35	26	26	N. E.	Cloudy; Snow.

*Below Zero.

Married.

On the 3d instant, by the Rev. Mr. Shepherd, Mr. William Goodwin, to Miss Martha Jane Drew, both of Saint Mary.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

On Saturday the 11th day of September next, will be sold at Public Auction at the Inn kept by Andrew W. Hennigar, in the Parish of Hampton:

ALL the right, title and interest, of John Hennigar, Senior, in and to the following Lots of Land, (to wit,) The whole of the Lot No. 13, Timothy Wetmore's first Survey in the Grant to Abigail Waters, and others containing 200 acres, more or less.—Also, the Southeastern half of Lot No. 14, in said T. Wetmore's first Survey of Lots on the River Kennebec, with all the Buildings and improvements on said Lots: The same having been taken by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court, against the said John Hennigar, at the suit of Richard C. Rodgers.—Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M.

A. DAVIDSON, SHERIFF.
Sheriff's Office, Kingston, March 4, 1841.

NOTICE.

FOR sale by the Subscriber, Fariva's Eau de Cologne; French Cologne in pints and half-pints; Rowland's Macassar Oil and Kalydor, Balm of Columbia, Victoria Bouquet, Cold Cream, Bears Grease, &c. &c. Ground Rice, Macaroni, Vermicelle, Isinglass, Cocoa, Pickles and Sauces, English and Macebay Snuffs.

Also,—Real Havana Cigars, and French Plums in fancy boxes, partially damaged on board the New Brunswick, and will be sold cheap in consequence.

JAMES F. GALE, Druggist.
Queen Street, Fredericton, March 3, 1841.—6w.

DEEDS, LEASES, Bonds and Mortgages.
For sale at this Office.