

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

A BONAFAITE POOR.—It is whispered abroad that there is some prospect that are long a Bona-faite will be raised to the Papal throne...

The iron steamship Clyde, of 1200 tons and 250 horse power, with 300 passengers on board, is out to Halifax last week...

During the ravages of the cholera at Barbadoes, no less than two hundred and sixty-two men of the English regiment stationed there, have died.

MR. MARTIN'S TRIAL.—The Special Sessions of the Supreme Court, for the trial of Mr. N. M. Martin, commenced on Tuesday, the 18th inst. A jury was not obtained until Wednesday evening...

FIRE AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE HALIFAX.—On Sunday morning last, shortly after the ringing of the bells for Church, Government House in Halifax was discovered to be on fire...

It was probably cost £2000 to put the Edifice in good repair. The fire had its origin in a defective chimney...

HERIBERT MURDER.—On Friday last an individual named Alexander McDougal, who lives some five miles from the village of Antigonish...

THE CHOLERA is rapidly disappearing from our midst. On Sunday morning only two cases were reported in the City for 24 hours...

THE SERRAC RAILWAY.—We are happy to state that the Serrac Railway, which was commenced running on the first two miles of this railway...

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

Capture of a Russian Yacht by a French Government Steamer.—Burning of a Boston Ship at Sea, on her Voyage to California.

New York, August 11.—The Empire City-arrived here on the 10th inst. and left Liverpool on the 1st inst., and brings about 200 passengers...

A French war steamer captured a Russian brig of 600 tons, from Havana, off Valparaiso, and on board she had 1000 passengers...

Business at Valparaiso was quite nominal, little doing, and the harbor very bad of shipping.

Some papers contain a thrilling account of the burning of the ship *Towson*, Captain Woodson, on the 25th of May, at lat. 35 S. The Captain was killed, and the crew were all taken to the boats...

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Expensive, September 1, 1854.

One of the great distinctions existing between ancient and modern times, has been effected by means of the press. It is true that there may be as there were of old, monastic meetings of the people, where speeches are made and resolutions passed...

The contest is over, the battle has been fought through the medium of newspapers and pamphlets. The Aristocrat was talking people and labor to assemble in great numbers, and bear political matters discussed and give their own honest and justly earned vote...

that he is providing will, on the morrow, go forth to the public, and be read and commented upon in every, even the remotest corner of the empire...

And, whether it be true or false, this is one of the most wholesome preservatives of that freedom. No man dare give utterance to a gross and unbecoming charge, or be repudiated on the spot, it will be attacked in every possible way that the wit of man can devise...

And, notwithstanding this great drawback, no country is so free as this, where the press is shackled. The only fetters that can with safety be imposed, are those of public opinion...

It is not in the least to be wondered at, that the guiding and influencing public judgment, they ought to use a language somewhat in union with the dignity of the subjects they are called upon to discuss...

and defends it by the illogical assumption "that two wrongs make a right." We have said thus much because it will serve to show the opinion we entertain respecting the duties and privilege of a conductor of a public press.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of the Westminster and London Quarterly Review, for July. The contents of the Westminster are as usual of a high and respectable character...

TEMPERANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Mr. Editor:—I beg to permit me through your columns, to enquire who are the persons that stand in the way of bringing the trade in alcohol within proper restrictions and limits?

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