

move, kill, destroy or disturb any of the said Sea birds or Wild fowl during the time of their breeding, that is to say, between the tenth day of May and the first day of September in each year, shall for each and every such offence, forfeit and pay to our Sovereign Lord the King his Heirs and Successors, a sum not less than ten shillings nor more than fifty pounds sterling.

And whereas it is necessary that measures be adopted for the preservation of Hares and of the several species of birds or fowl usually called Partridges, during the time of their breeding.

Be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that from and after the expiration of one month from the passing of this Act no Person or Persons whomsoever shall on any pretence whatsoever kill any Hare or Partridge within this Island or its Dependencies from the twentieth day of April until the twentieth day of August, in any year.

And be it further enacted, that every person who shall kill or destroy, or sell or expose to sale, or who shall buy or cause to be bought any Hare or Partridge, within the the respective times hereinbefore mentioned shall for every Hare or Partridge killed, destroyed, sold or exposed to sale forfeit and pay to our Sovereign Lord the King his Heirs and Successors the sum of Ten Shillings Sterling.

And be it further enacted, that all fines and forfeitures incurred under this Act, shall and may be sued for and recovered on the Oath of one or more credible Witness or Witnesses or by the confession of the party before any one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, for any of the Districts of this Island and shall be levied with Costs on the Goods and Chattels of the Offender and be paid to the informer: Provided always, that all informations and prosecutions for any of the above offences shall be made and commenced within three months after any such fine or forfeiture shall have been incurred.

And be it further enacted, that nothing in this Act shall extend or be construed to extend to any poor settler who shall kill any Hare or Partridge within the times hereinbefore mentioned for his own use.

And be it further enacted, that this Act shall continue and be in force for the period of five years, and from thence until the end of the then next session of the Parliament of this Colony

SOUTH AFRICA.—A copy of the south African, of date the 17th January, was received on Wednesday at the North and South American Coffee House. The accounts from the Eastern frontier to the Government at Cape Town come down to the 10th, and they state there was no longer any apprehension of the Caffers attempting an attack upon Graham's Town. The main body of the invading force had retired beyond the Colonial territory with the view of securing their immense booty; but several detached parties still continued to ravage and destroy the isolated settlements along the frontier, and even into a few miles within Graham's Town. By great exertions, Lieutenant Colonel Smith, the second officer in command, in the Colony, had reached Graham's Town on the 8th January, and was rapidly collecting and organizing such a force as will enable him to pursue the Caffers into their own country. One part of the Caffers policy has been to commit no hostilities against the Hottentots with a view of detaching them from the interest and support of the white settlers. This crafty scheme has however, failed in answering their purpose; the Hottentots having remained firm in their allegiance, and in many instances realized important services.

MUTINY AND MURDER ON THE COAST OF AVA.—Advices received from Rangoon furnish an account of an appalling act of mutiny and murder on board the *Young Rover* a vessel belonging to Messrs. Cockerell of Calcutta, when on her voyage from Moulmen to Bengal. A part of the crew headed by two Manila seamen suddenly attacked the officers, passengers and the remainder of the crew; and having murdered several of them on deck, shut down the commander Captain Ewers, the mate Mr. Hode, and a passenger. The rest of the crew, consisting of Lascars, submitted to the mutineers, and obeyed their orders in working the ship, and rowing them ashore. Before leaving the vessel they set her on fire, and lay on their oars at a short distance till she was consumed, with the miserable victims on board! They then landed on the coast between Barragu Point and Eggoes Island. A report having spread at Rangoon of this event, and that a part of the crew had arrived at the opposite town of Dela, the British Resident, Colonel Burney, applied to the native authorities, and had them apprehended. On their examination, some of them admitted the above circumstances and they were sent to Calcutta for trial.

NASSAU, NEW PROVIDENCE.
It is reported, and we believe truly, that the English Government has given up its claim to Cay Sal and that it now belongs to

the Spanish Crown. The American Government has for a long period of time, been anxious to become possessed of that valuable key, whereon is an inexhaustible Salt Pond, perhaps the best in this quarter of the world. If the English Government was ever in rightful possession of that key, it has not in our opinion, consulted its own, or the interest of the Bahamas, in relinquishing its claim; and if it should ever be transferred to the Americans, the result would be very disadvantageous to those engaged in salt raking here, the article of Salt being the staple commodity of these Islands, which at present is in a very depressed state, owing to the low price of the article in the United States, its principal market. The last quotation from the New York price current, is 30 cents per bushel, and we believe the duty thereon is 14 cents, and the freight from ten to fifteen cents, besides an export duty of one penny per bushel.

The government of Cuba have obtained in London £450,000 for the purpose of constructing a rail road from the city of Havana, to the town of Guines. This loan was issued at 91 per cent, the capital bearing interest at 6 per cent, per annum from the 5th of March next.

WEST INDIES.—We find by the Windward Island papers that Emigration is going on to the West Indies from Great Britain to a considerable extent. At St. Kitts, a gentleman has sent out from England several Hampshire farmers who are found to bear the climate remarkably well. They have introduced the plough extensively, as well as other agricultural implements, and thereby abridge a good deal of human labour. They work from six to ten in the morning, and from three to six in the evening, the middle of the day being devoted to in door occupations and repose. In this way six families of Hampshire Farmers have cultivated 130 acres of sugar land, and performed the duties of one hundred negroes. Surely this is an important result, and one that must arrest the attention of the holders of West India property pretty generally. None but good settlers are allowed to emigrate. The gentleman before referred to, gives £25 per annum to men, and £19 to boys, affording them a free passage and a cottage, and an acre of garden rent free. His wife and children raise fruits and vegetables in the garden—also pigs and poultry, which thrive well in warm climates. The settlers are indentured for five years.

THE THAMES TUNNEL.—On Saturday week the annual meeting of the Shareholders was held at the City of London Tavern, to receive a report from the directors relative to the resumption of the works, and on other matters. Mr Benjamin Hawes in the chair. The chairman said the government had placed in their hands a sum of money which the company's engineers thought would be sufficient to complete the tunnel. The advance had been made to the company in Exchequer bills, and they would therefore have the advantage of the premium. The company were much indebted to the late government, as well indeed, as to the present for this aid. Great credit was due to all those who had advocated the grant of the money, and among those who had formed the deputation to government, were men of all parties. It had indeed, been the wish of all persons at home and abroad, that this splendid work should be completed, and foreigners considered it as a national disgrace that it should have been allowed to remain seven years without an attempt being made to complete it. The report of the directors was read, stating that £247,000 in exchequer bills were to be advanced to the company on security of their property. Mr Brunel's report was also read; and each gave great satisfaction. Mr Brunel had recommenced his operation for completing the tunnel. That part of the tunnel which has been completed remains in a safe and secure state. Mr Brunel expresses in his report a perfect confidence that the tunnel will be completed without difficulty.

By the premature death of Sir Peter Parker, Bart., at the early age of 25, the baronetcy Parker of Rapingbourn county of Essex (conferred to Sir Peter Parker, admiral of the fleet, 1783) has become extinct, the deceased's two brothers having died before him. The father of the late lamented young baronet, Captain Sir Peter Parker, R.N., was mortally wounded whilst commanding a party of marines at the storming of the American camp, near Baltimore, August 3d, 1781, and his widow married Michael Bruce, Esq.

TURKEY.—Appearances indicate the probability of a new outbreak of the war between the Porte and Mehemet Ali. The Porte continues to forward fresh troops for the army in Asia, with funds, ammunition and artillery. It is reported that the general in chief, Redschid Pacha, has again been discovered making overtures to induce the Prince of Mount Lebanon to throw off the Egyptian yoke; but the latter, though well disposed, is afraid so far of committing himself. It is well known the Syrians are anxious to return to their former sovereign.

SPANISH BARBARITY.—Often as we have had occasion to advert to the cruelty with which hostilities are conducted in Spain, we have never had an instance more appalling than the following:—On the 14th ult. General Mina ordered the villages Lecaroz, near Elisondo, to be burnt to the ground, sparing only the church and a farm house, which it is his intention to fortify. He then commanded all the inhabitants to appear before him and draw lots, which being done every fifth man was instantly shot, the remainder were then bound with strong cords and conducted to Elisondo, from thence to be transported to the dungeons of Pampluna.

Mina has issued the following brutal order:

"Every house in which a Carlist shall take refuge, to be immediately burnt. All villages the inhabitants of which shall fly at the approach of the Queen's troops, to be immediately burnt. Every peasant or other inhabitant who shall quit or leave his residence at the approach of the Queen's troops to be immediately shot."

PORTSMOUTH, APRIL 3.

Great doubts are entertained whether Sir George Cockburn will relinquish the lucrative command of the West India and Halifax station, for the seat offered him at the Admiralty Board; at all events there is no present prospect of a successor hoisting his flag.

The Athol, troop ship is under orders to sail from hence to Cork, Newfoundland and Quebec; she will probably sail in about a week.

The New York Journal of Commerce says:—We learn, on unquestionable authority, that a slave vessel has left this port within the last ten days for the coast of Africa. Whatever may be the legal evidence upon the subject, no one who has seen the construction of the vessel, and her manner of fitting out, can have the least doubt that she is a slaver. She has on board two captains,—one a Portuguese, the other an American!

FOREIGN TIMBER.—A return has been printed of the vessels' names and tonnage the European Ports whence the timber was originally shipped, the British American ports to which it was conveyed, the British ports into which it was imported, and its quantity and description. The number of those vessels was 13, and their united tonnage 3,507 tons. 10 were originally from Memel, one from Riga, and two from Egersund (Norway); 9 of them proceeded to Halifax, one to Pictou, and one to Sydney (Cape Breton); and three imported their cargoes into London, three into Liverpool, two into Portsmouth, and one each into Gloucester, Newcastle, Sunderland, St Ives, and Cork. The total quantity imported was 3,838 loads and 355 pieces of fir timber, 2,059 pieces of lathwood, and 130 great hundreds of staves.

THE ARMY.—The question of breaking up the depot companies of Regiments on foreign service has been again revived, and at present is under consideration in high quarters, with a view to its adoption. Paymaster Wilcock, 22 Regiment, tried by Court Martial at Chatham, for various acts of embezzlement of Regimental funds, has been found guilty and sentenced to be cashiered the King's service, but in consideration of former good character and services, has been allowed by his Majesty £1,200 compensation for the commission he held.

Lord Elliot has left town on a special mission to Madrid. His Lordship's departure was unexpected and hastened we are informed, by the accounts of the atrocious conduct of General Mina. His Lordship received the first intimation of his departure late on Thursday night, and notwithstanding Lady Elliot is in a delicate state of health, his Lordship left Dover street Saturday morning at an early hour. His Lordship's special mission is likely to be succeeded by a permanent diplomatic post to one of the first courts in Europe.

King Otho will attain his majority in June next, and a point at present undergoing discussion is the formation of a kind of Aulic Council to assist him with its advice.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

The following is the Official List of the New Ministry.

THE CABINET.

Lord Melbourne—First Lord of the Treasury
Lord J. Russell—Secretary Home Department
Lord Palmerston—Secretary Foreign Department
Lord Auckland—First Lord Admiralty
Right Hon. T. S. Rice—Chancellor of Exchequer
Right Hon. Sir J. Hobhouse—President of Board of Control
Viscount Duncannon—Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests, and Privy Seal
Right Hon. C. Grant—Secretary Colonial Department

Lord Holland—Chancellor of Duchy of Lancaster
Marquis of Lansdowne—Lord President of Council
Lord Howick—Secretary at War
Right Hon. C. P. Thompson—President of Board of Trade.

NOT IN CABINET.

Lord Brougham—Lord Keeper of the Great Seal and Chairman of the House of Lords.
Sir Charles Pepys and Sir L. Shadwell—Commissioners of the Great Seal.
Marquis of Conyngham—Postmaster-General.
Earl of Mulgrave—Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.
Sir G. Grey—Chief Secretary of Ireland.
Lord Plunkett—Chancellor of Ireland.
Sir Henry Parnell—Paymaster General and Treasurer of the Navy.
Mr. E. J. Stanley, and Mr. F. Baring—Secretaries of Treasury.
Mr. R. Gordon—Secretary of the Admiralty.
Hon. Fox Maule—Under Secretary of the Home Department.
Mr. Labouchere—Under Secretary for the Colonies.
Lord Seymour, Mr. R. Stewart, Mr. W. H. Ord—Lords of the Treasury.
Admiral Mann, Captain Elliott, and Lord Dalmeny—Board of Admiralty.
Colonel Leith Hay—Master General of the Ordnance.
Mr. Perrin and Mr. O'Loughlin—Attorney and Solicitor Generals for Ireland.
Mr. Kular Ferguson—Judge Advocate.
Mr. Murray—Lord Advocate for Scotland.
Sir J. Campbell and Mr. Rolfe—Attorney and Solicitor Generals.

An Italian paper states that the Emperor of Russia is building a majestic ship of the line, to be called *Aristides* which is intended as a present to the Greek government.

The American Indemnity measure will meet with strong opposition in the chamber. Out of 20 names inscribed on the book as intended to speak, thirteen it is said will oppose it.

Intelligence has been received of the sudden and violent death of Mr Douglas, the botanist at the Sandwich Islands. Mr D. had fallen into one of the pits dug by the islanders for the purpose of catching wild bulls one of which was in the pit at the time and gorged our unfortunate countryman to such an extent as to cause his death.

The cholera it is stated, had broken out at Martinique, and several persons had fallen victims to its ravages.

Lord Amherst has been appointed Commissioner to Canada in the room of Lord Canterbury.

ST. JOHN'S, N. B. APRIL 11.

NEW INVENTION.—Captain E. Larkin, of this port, has invented machinery, simple in its construction and that can at a very small expense be attached to the rudder of any vessel, that will on a dial at the rudder-head show the distance the ship has sailed, and only the actual distance, for if the ship should at any time go astern, the distance so gone astern is taken off the dial, and the true distance gone ahead only shown.—Should it answer the purpose anticipated, it will be a great benefit gained in Navigation, as at times it is of the greatest importance to know the distance sailed: for instance to run in a fog at night, it may be done with safety—this machinery giving the true and absolute distance, which has not yet been ascertained with certainty by any method on judgment, the steadiness of the wind, and the state of the atmosphere acting on canvass having in ordinary cases great effect on the rate of sailing, in both of which cases the judgment is very liable to error; this machinery inverted and exposed to the action of the wind, instead of the water, would at any time with equal accuracy give the velocity of the wind; the neatness and compact state of the invention does much credit to Capt. Larkin's ingenuity and mechanical talent.

HALIFAX, MAY 9.

The Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs have decided that TEA, although imported into Great Britain from a Foreign Port, being of the produce of places within the limits of the East India charter, and subsequently exported to any of the British possessions, is to be considered as a direct importation from the place of growth, &c. therefore Free of Duty.

A letter has been received from the Board of Customs, by the Officers at this Port authorising the importation, DUTY FREE, of all articles for the use of the Fisheries from the Islands of Guernsey and Jersey, and into PORTS NOT FREE PORTS.

We have heard a report, for the truth of which we do not vouch, that a celebrated agitator of Cape Breton, has gone to England, with a petition, signed by some partisans, to His Majesty—praying the re-erection of that Island into a separate Government—and if this cannot be obtained, to