

THE



STAR,

AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

New Series

WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1835.

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Conception Bay, Newfoundland:—Printed and Published by JOHN T. BURTON, at his Office, CARBONEAR

Notices

CONCEPTION BAY PACKETS



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 in future, having purchased the above new and commodious Packet-Boat to ply between Carbonear and Portugal-Cove, and, at considerable expense, fitting up her Cabin in superior style, with Four Sleeping-berths, &c.

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 as usual.*
April 10

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 expense, he has fitted out, to ply between CARBONEAR and PORTUGAL COVE, as a PACKET-BOAT; having two Cabins, (part of the after one 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 the 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 every 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, 10s. each.
Fore ditto ditto, 5s.
Letters, Single or Double, 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 Kielty's (*Newfoundland Tavern*) and at Mr John Crute's.
Carbonear, June 4, 1834.

St. John's and Harbor Grace PACKET

THE fine fast-sailing Cutter the EXPRESS, leaves Harbor Grace, precisely at Nine o'clock every *Monday, Wednesday and Friday* morning for Portugal Cove, and returns at 12 o'clock the following day.—this vessel has been fitted up with the utmost care, and has a comfortable Cabin for passengers; All Packages and letters will be carefully attended to, but no accounts can be kept for passages or postages, nor will the proprietors be responsible for any Specie or other monies sent by this conveyance.

Ordinary Fares 7s. 6d.; Servants and Children 5s. each. Single Letters 6d., double ditto 1s., and Parcels in proportion to their weight.

PERCHARD & BOAG,
Agents, St. JOHN'S.
ANDREW DRYSDALE,
Agent, HARBOR GRACE.

April 30.

BLANKS of every description For Sale at the Office of this Paper.
Carbonear.

An Act to amend the Law of Attachment and to facilitate the recovery of Debts from absent or absconding Debtors.

[8th May, 1835.]

WHEREAS it is deemed expedient to amend the Law of Attachment, and to make further provision for the recovery of Debts from absent or absconding Debtors: *Be it therefore enacted*, by the Governor, Council, and Assembly of Newfoundland in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that in all actions at Law or Suits in Equity, which may hereafter be brought, or which are now depending in the Supreme Court or in either of the Circuit Courts of this Colony, in which the Plaintiff shall have proceeded by Attachment of the Lands, Goods, Debts, or Effects of the Defendant or Defendants, and a copy of the Writ or other Process, and of the Plaintiff's Declaration or Bill of Complaint, with a notice of the intent or meaning of the service of such Process, shall have been duly served upon such Defendant or Defendants, his, her, or their constituted Attorney, or upon the Agent of such Defendant or Defendants as shall have a House of Trade in this Island or its Dependencies conducted by such Agent, if such Defendant or Defendants shall not appear and plead thereto within six days after the return thereof, the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs in such Action or Suit shall be at liberty to enter an appearance for such Defendant or Defendants, and to proceed thereon as if such Defendant or Defendants had entered his, her, or their appearance in Person, provided the Writ or other Process, with an affidavit of the service thereof, and the original Declaration or Bill of Complaint, shall have been duly returned and filed: *Provided also*, that in any Action or Suit now depending, it shall be deemed a sufficient service of the copy of such Writ or other Process, Declaration, Bill of Complaint, or Notice, if the same be served and filed on or before the first day of the Term which next after the passing of this Act shall be held of the Court in which such Action or Suit may be depending.

2nd.—*And be it further enacted*, that in all Actions or Suits wherein Process of Attachment shall be issued against the Lands, Goods, Debts, or Effects of any person or Persons who shall be absent from this Colony or not resident therein, and not having therein any known Agent or Attorney as aforesaid, a copy of such Process shall be left at the last place of abode in this Colony of such Person or Persons Defendant, or shall be served upon the Person or Persons in whose custody or Possession such Lands, Goods or Effects may be, or from whom such Debts may be due to such Defendant or Defendants and if such defendant or defendant shall not duly enter or cause to be entered an Appearance to such Action or Suit, then it shall and may be lawful for the Court wherein such Action or Suit, shall be depending, to make such order for the sale of the Lands, Goods and Effects, and for the collection of the Debts so attached, as the said Courts respectively shall deem meet, and direct the monies arising or accruing under such order, to be paid into Court, there to abide the further direction of the said Courts respectively.

3rd.—*And be it further enacted*, that so soon as the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs in such Action or Suit shall have made it appear to the satisfaction of the Court wherein the same shall be depending, that all reasonable means have been used to discover the place of residence of such absent Debtor or Debtors, and to apprise him, her or them, of such Action or Suit having been so instituted as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for the said Court to order the sum proved to the said Court by affidavit to be due and owing to the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs from such Defendant or Defendants in such Suit, to be paid to such Plaintiff or Plaintiffs in satisfaction thereof, out of any monies remaining in the said Court belonging to such Defendant or Defendants, together with the costs to be taxed; *Provided always*, that no such money shall be paid to any such Plaintiff or Plaintiffs until security shall

have been given, to the satisfaction of the said Court, to refund the whole or any part thereof, as the said Court shall direct, in case the Defendant or Defendants in such Action or Suit shall appear thereto at any time within twelve months from the return of the Writ or other Process, and proceed to the trial of the merits of the said Action or Suit.

4th.—*And be it further enacted*, that so soon after the return of the Writ or other Process as it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the Court in which such Action or Suit may be depending, that such Defendant or Defendants has or have been apprised of the institution of any such Action or Suit, and the said Court shall be of opinion that the Defendant or Defendants could reasonably have appeared thereto, the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs shall be at liberty to enter an appearance for such Defendant or Defendants, and proceed to judgment therein, as in other cases of Attachment.

5th.—*And be it further enacted*, that in any Action at Law which may hereafter be brought in the said Supreme and Circuit Courts respectively, when the debt due shall amount to Forty Shillings, Sterling money, and shall be sworn to, in an affidavit made by the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs, or his, her or their lawful Attorney, then the Defendant or Defendants shall be made to appear by Attachment of his, her or their Goods, Debts, or Effects and the like proceedings shall be had therein as in cases where the Debt exceeds ten pounds.

6th.—*And be it further enacted*, that when the Goods or Effects attached under any Process of the said Supreme or Circuit Courts respectively shall be of a perishable nature, and good and sufficient Bail to satisfy the Judgment, Order, or Decree of the said Court shall not have been put in by the Defendant or Defendants in such Action or Suit, it shall and may be lawful for such Court respectively or for any Judge of the Supreme Court, in vacation, on the petition or application of the Plaintiff or Defendant, to make order for the immediate appraisal and sale of such perishable Goods or Effects or a sufficiency thereof to satisfy the Debt or Costs and to order payment of the proceedings thereof into Court to abide the further Order, Judgment or Decree of the Court in such Action or Suit.

7th.—*And be it further enacted*, that so often as any Debt or Sum of Money due to the Defendant or Defendants in any Action or Suit to be brought in either of the said Courts shall be attached in the hands of any third Person, and also in cases now depending in which such Attachment has already been made, such Sum or Sums of Money so attached shall be paid into Court to abide the Order, Judgment, or Decree of the said Court: and that for the purpose of ascertaining the amount due from such Person or Persons to the Defendant or Defendants, it shall be lawful for such Courts respectively to Summon such Person or Persons to appear before them, and to examine him, her or them upon Oath, and to make Order for the payment of such Monies into Court.

8th.—*And be it further enacted*, that in all cases where any Lands or Tenements, or the interest of any Person or Persons in such Lands or Tenements shall be attached by virtue of any Process of the said Courts respectively, the Rents, Profits, or Annuities to which such Person or Persons may be entitled, from such Lands or Tenements, whether then in arrear, or thereafter to grow due until final Judgment (or so much thereof as shall be sufficient to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand with reasonable Costs) shall be paid to the Sheriff to abide the Order Judgment or Decree of the said Court; and if after due Notice of such Attachment, the Lessee, Tenant or other Person from whom such Rents, Profits, or Annuities shall so be or become due, shall pay the same or any part thereof, to any other Person than such Sheriff or the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs in such Action, it shall and may be lawful for the said Sheriff to levy the same by a Distress and Sale of the Goods and Chattels of such Lessee, Tenant or other Person, whether the same shall be found on the Premises or else-

where, and to hold the proceeds of such Sale subject to the Order of the Court issuing such Attachment.

An Act for preventing the taking and using of Caplin for Manure.

[8th May, 1835.]

WHEREAS the taking and catching of of the Fish called Caplin in large quantities for the purpose of using the same as Manure is deemed to be greatly injurious to the Fisheries.

Be it therefore enacted, by the Governor, Council, and Assembly of Newfoundland, in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that from and after the passing of this Act, no person or persons whomsoever, shall haul, catch, or take any quantity of the Fish called Caplin, or of the Spawn thereof, for the purpose of using such Caplin, or any part thereof, for Manure, nor shall any quantity of Caplin, or Spawn thereof, so caught and taken, be used or applied for the purposes of Manure, nor for any agricultural purposes whatsoever: and each and every person who shall haul, catch, or take, or cause to be hauled caught or taken any Caplin or Spawn thereof, for any of the purposes aforesaid, and each and every person who shall on any pretence whatsoever, use or apply, or cause to be applied any quantity of such Caplin or of the Spawn thereof as aforesaid for Manure, or for any agricultural purpose whatsoever, shall for each and every offence, on conviction, forfeit and pay to Our Sovereign Lord the King, his Heirs and Successors, a penalty not exceeding One Pound Sterling for the first offence, nor Five Pounds Sterling for any subsequent offence.

2nd.—*And be it further enacted*, that all fines and penalties incurred under this Act, shall and may be sued for and recovered in a summary way before any two or more Justices of the Peace, or in any Court of Record in the Colony, and shall on recovery be paid one moiety to the person who shall inform and sue for the same, and the other half into the hands of the Treasurer of this Colony, to abide such appropriation as the Legislature of the Colony shall from time to time make thereof.

3d.—*And be it further enacted*, that this Act shall continue and be in force for the period of two years, and from thence until the end of the then next Session of the Parliament of this Colony and no longer.

An Act for the protection of breeding of Hares and Wildfowl.

[8th May, 1835.]

WHEREAS in time past Wild-fowl of various species, and in vast numbers abounded upon the Shores and Coasts of this Island and its Dependencies, affording to the poor inhabitants of this Colony, more especially in times of scarcity and want, ample and ready means of wholesome sustenance; but in consequence of the extensive traffic of late years carried on in the eggs of the aforesaid Wild-fowl such great quantities of the said eggs have been destroyed and taken away, that the numbers of the said Wild-fowl are very greatly decreased, and it is feared the brood thereof will soon be utterly exterminated, to the serious detriment of the Inhabitants of this Colony, unless speedy measures be adopted for suppressing the evil practices aforesaid:—For remedy thereof,

Be it therefore enacted, by the Governor, Council and Assembly of Newfoundland in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that from and after the expiration of one month from the passing of this Act, no person or persons whomsoever shall within this Island or its Dependencies break or destroy, or use, take or carry away or sell or expose to sale any of the eggs of the various species of Wild-fowl which resort to and frequent the Shores, Coasts, or other parts of this Island, or of the Islands or Dependencies within the Government thereof, nor by any ways or means whatsoever, re-

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. Kutlar 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

POETRY.

HOME

I'm on the hill of years,
And from its breezy height,
Life's chequer'd scenes of hopes and fears
That spans the bounded vale of tears,
Are stretch'd beneath my sight;
And I see the misty past
Impall'd in sleepy gloom;
Yet still, throughout the weary waste,
Some sweet remembrances are traced,
Where memory loves to roam—
Some days of gladness, bright and bland,
Like streams amid the desert sand,
Refreshing where they come;
But the sweetest spot of all the land
Is at my father's home.
Oh, happy home,
Where'er thy children roam,
Still memory clings to the sunny things
That blest our hallowed home.
Bright hopes were planted there,
And sweet affections sown;
And fresh and full their blossoms were,
Ere yet the seering winds of Care
Had on their petals blown:
Then Youth and Health went forth
Rejoicing on their way,
And guileless innocence gave birth
To rosy hours of living mirth,
That cheer'd the springing day;
While anxious parents fondly strove
Who first could most our joys improve,
And foremost might display
That deepest—purest—holiest love
That e'er warmed hearts of clay.
Oh, happy home,
Where'er thy children roam,
Still memory clings to the sunny things
That blest our hallowed home.
But Time brought manhood's day,
And Youth from Home must part,
To tread the cold world's mazy way,
And share her thousand ills that prey
Like mildew on the heart;
Then troubles trooped their might
Our youthful hopes to mar,
And swift o'er blighted blade and root
The heavy tramp of Sorrow's foot
Came thundering from afar,
While envious Fate rung knell on knell,
As one by one our pleasures fell,
In Time's relentless war,
Till Death, with one relentless swell
Eclipsed the morning star,
Oh, happy home,
Where'er thy children roam,
Sad Memory still remembers well
The clouds that shadowed home.
And since that whelming wave
Rose on the flood of Time,
Alas! how many lov'd ones have
Moord in the haven of the grave,
Ere life hath seen its prime!
And thou my mother, thou
Art with the righteous dead:—
Wisdom sat ever on thy brow,
And like the heaven's celestial bow
Its hopeful radiance shed;
But joy forgot its sweetest art,
Affection lost its dearest part,
And home its chiefest good
When death from out thy dying heart
Went forth the living Good.
Oh, sacred home,
Where'er thy children roam,
Sad Memory clings to the mournful things
That broke the peace of home.
That family band united,
Whence are its member driven,
Those filial loves, still true when tried?
Sweet flowers of home, they're scatter'd wide
To all the winds of heaven:
And where is she, whose wife
Outwent a wizard's art,
That frown of the worshipped smile,
Whose passionate sigh ne'er hinted guile,
Nor breathed a wish to part?
Alas! when sacted vows decay,
Our widowed love has more to grieve
Than Death's destroying dart:—
Ah me! such passing shadows leave
Some red spots on the heart!
Oh, happy home,
Where'er thy children roam,
Still Memory clings to the lovely things
That won our hearts at home.
And whither now have fled
Those lights of Friendship's soul,
Whose voice through all the heart-strings
Play'd,
Like summer music through a glade
Where sylvan waters roll?
I dreamed how Friendship's spell
Its spangling hues might keep,

To gild the gloom where tempests swell,
And shine, when stars less splendid fell,
To cheer us through the deep;
But seasons o'er that circle pass'd
And Death destroyed what Time confess'd
His scythe too blunt to reap—
Glad tenants of eternal rest,
They sleep an iron sleep!
Oh, happy home,
Where'er thy children roam,
Still Memory clings to the trusty friends
That cheer'd the hearth of home.
But a Home, through Faith displayed,
Surmounts the Spoiler's art—
A Home whose glories shall not fade,
Where grief ne'er bent a lofty head,
Nor broke a faithful heart;
And bright o'er nature's shroud
Its beamy splendours come,
While Hope like the smiling earth looks
proud,
When the sun shines through a thunder-
cloud
And scatters all its gloom;
Nor Chance nor Change shall there control,
Nor years their shifting seasons roll,
To blight the spirit's bloom—
Dry up your tears, my weeping soul,
'Tis an everlasting Home!
And to that heavenly home,
Where sorrow cannot come,
Father Sublime! in thy good time,
Take all thy children home.

(From the (Nashville) Western M
dust.

A LAMENTABLE OCCUREN

I see before me the Gladiator lie;
He leans upon his hand—his manly
Consents to death, but conquers agon
And his drooped head sinks gradually
And through his side the last drops
slow
From the red gash, fall heavy one by
Like the first of a thunder shower, and
The arena swims around him—he is

Mr J. J. M'Laughlin, late of Hopki
Ky., came to his death on Saturday
through an accident which has caused
sensation and sympathy in this city.
M'Laughlin was a young gentleman
personal accomplishments, genteel manners
and fine talents. His age was twenty three
or twenty four years, and he was at times
engaged in the study of the law, which he
doubtless intended to have followed as a
profession. His mind was of an exceed-
ingly sensitive, imaginative, or poetical cast—
which, with his somewhat retired and mod-
est demeanour, made him an interesting
companion to all classes of people.
He arrived in this city some four weeks
since, and soon made himself known to the
Theatrical society of young gentlemen in this
city, as an amateur actor—and it was soon
found his peculiar temperament of mind and
imagination, aided by its excellent natural
powers, gave him a remarkable ascendancy
in histrionic exercises. He had the power
to enter fully into the spirit and meaning of
his author, and body forth into forms of life
the subtle creation of the poet's fancy.
The Theatrical society occasionally have
public exhibitions: and at one of these on
Thursday evening, last week, Mr M'Laugh-
lin acted the part of Bertram in Maturin's
gloomy tragedy of "Bertram, or the castle
of St Aldobrand."

Since the melancholy catastrophe which
has laid M'Laughlin in the cold, cold, grave
we have read the tragedy on which he spent
his last earthly powers and amidst the pas-
sion of which, agitating his audience like a
tempest he received his death wound. Be-
fore we close this article the reason why we
read the tragedy will be apparent. The Rev.
R. C. Maturin, the author of the play was an
English clergyman of powerful fancy. Be-
sides some productions of the pulpit, of
which he was the author, there are now in
print of his tragic writings, "The Fatal
Revenge," "Wild Irish Boy," "The Mile-
sion Chief," &c. As far as we have had an
opportunity to study his genius, it had the
characteristics of a stern gloomy grandeur.
The dark and fearful storms of passion were
the playthings of his imagination. He had
little to do with the gentler sympathies of
our nature. Remorse Revenge, like two
iron despots, held rule over his imagination,
and in all his pictureings of the war of pas-
sions or of the elements, not a single lovely
touch of the pencil dashes the brow of the
thunder king.

Bertram is a combination of all these ter-
rible qualities.—In copious and heart touch-
ing eloquence it exhibits to the reader the
picture of a powerful mind; ruined—blasted—
yet unbending, and holding in his soul
as the life of his being, the sentiments of a
deadly vengeance against the earthly author
of all his woes. It was this being whom
M'Laughlin represented. The tragedy opens
with a terrible tempest, long an exile and

outlaw from his native land, is thrown upon
the coast near the Castle of his deadly ene-
my Aldobrand. He is succoured by a com-
munity of Monks—through them gains ac-
cess to the castle, and there wreaks his long
nursed—double distilled fiendish vengeance
on its lord; he stabs him to the heart. The
lady of the castle—of whose connexion with
the outlaw, in the past we shall not speak—
heart broken at his feet. He then winds up
the drama by stabbing himself.
M'Laughlin had conned his dreadful les-
son with such an absorbing interest and so
completely stood within the character dur-
ing its representation, that the effect was
deep and harrowing on the minds of the au-
dience. He seemed to be in a high state of
mental excitement, and with the most gloom-
y pathos pronounced such sentences as these:—

—I have no country—
And for my race the last dread trump shall
wake
The sheeted relics of my ancestry,
Ere trump of herald to the armed lists,
In the bright blazon of their stainless coat
Calls their lost child again!"

The applause of the audience was great
and to what we shall call
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an accident. It is our opinion, however,
that it was the result of the excited feelings
of the actor, who had so absorbingly
entered into the dreadful spirit, of
his hero, as to drive home his death
upon his heart by the mere spasmodic action
of the muscles, that unconsciously moved
to do the bidding of the tempest of passion
within. Taking into view premeditated pur-
pose, it was an accident—for he had no de-
sign of ending his life with the play; but
looking at his complete identification of feel-
ing with the part he acted, the accident be-
comes a natural and not a wonderful conse-
quence.

The hallucination, if such we may call it,
did not end with the plunge of the dagger.
His feelings bore him along yet further.—
There was still, after some exclamations of
surprise from the tragic monks, a dying sen-
tence for him to repeat. He went through
it with a startling effect:—

[with a burst of exultation]
"I died no felon's death.

A warrior's weapon freed a warrior's soul
While he was pronouncing these, the last
words of the tragedy, his eyes and manner
were fearfully wild, the blood was falling
from his bosom upon the young gentleman
who personated the then lifeless lady Imo-
gene! As soon as the last words were pro-
nounced, he fell—to rise no more.

The wound was inflicted in the left breast,
entered the pericardium, if it did not pierce
the heart. The bleeding was internal, and
so slow in its progress that the organic ac-
tion of the heart was not finally clogged un-
til Saturday, when he left this sublimary
scene, and another curtain opened upon the
drama of eternity.

His funeral was attended by a very large
concourse on Sunday in the Masonic Hall
The Reverend Mr Howell of the Baptist
Church in this city, preached a solemn and
appropriate discourse. There was a breath-
less silence, and every eye was rivetted on
the Speaker, when near the close of the ser-
mon he related that he was accidentally a
fellow passenger with the deceased, when he
came to the city four weeks before—that he
had been interested in him—had conversed
with him—had learned from his own lips
his predilections for the stage—had advised
him to manly and substantial pursuits—had
learned from that at times he had serious
and solemn thoughts on the subject of reli-
gion, and gained from him a promise that
he would attend to the concerns of his soul.
He saw him no more until the day before he
died, when lying on his death bed. Mr
M'Laughlin then referred to the former con-
versation with Mr Howell: said that he was

still concerned to secure the salvation of his
soul, and that if he recovered he should have
learned one lesson. He did not recover.—
The lesson to which he referred is now for
the living to learn.

There was a respectable procession formed
and many young men walked after their in-
animate friend to the grave. His case had
attracted much sympathy: while he lived he
had every attention which kindness and med-
ical skill could impart. It is said he has a
mother living in Lancaster, Pa.

As we saw the slow procession wind its
way, we thought of the lines of Willis:—

Tread lightly comrades;—we have laid
His dark locks on his brow,
Like life—save deeper light and shade,
We'll not disturb them now.

Rest now! his journeying is done;
Your feet are on his sod—
Death's chair is on your champion,
He waiteth here his God.

RANDOM IDEAS OF A SCRIBLER.

Idleness is the murderer of time and the
destroyer of comfort; it is the rich man's
bane, the tradesman's ruin, and the poor
man's curse.

Genius, like an exotic plant, is rare; and
requires, not only the same care and atten-
tion to bring it to perfection, but also a
shelter from the squalls of fortune and the
frosts of adversity, without which it will with-
er and die.

Ingratitude is a vice more repugnant, per-
haps, than most others to the hearts of men.
The ungrateful man seems better fitted for
the society of demons, than for that of the
human race, and the vice which has degrad-
ed him below the level of his species, ap-
pears rather as the depravity of a fiend, than
as the failing of a man.

Happiness is the sole pursuit of all men;
how few, alas! there be who seek it aright!
Pleasure and wealth may well be called its
phantoms, in the chase of which we too fre-
quently pass by, as of little consequence, its
only tangible reality—a good conscience.

Disappointments are to the mind, what
ill-health is to the body; the latter is cer-
tainly, in itself, a thing we must be desirous
of shunning; yet, without it, we could not
feel half the enjoyment of health: the same
observation will hold good as regards the
former; for, if all our wishes were granted,
and all our hopes fulfilled, man, restless as
he is, and fond as he ever has been of change,
would find but little pleasure in the instant
accomplishment of his desires; and even
happiness itself would be likely to become
irksome.

Truth should ever be held sacred: equi-
vocation is the worst species of lying; and
falseness disgraces the utterer, whether it be
in a trifle or in things of more importance.

Perseverance will do more than we may
at first be aware of; if it will not remove
every difficulty, it will certainly remove ma-
ny; the most persevering may sometimes be
disappointed; but those who are careless
and indifferent are, doubtless, disappointed
much oftener.

Obstinacy is the most deadly foe that im-
provement has. While the indolent have
but little chance of shaking off the shackles
of prejudice, the obstinate have none what-
ever. It is to obstinacy that we may trace
all that has ever been opposed to truth; and
it is to nothing else that the frequent quar-
rels among friends and relations, so trivial
in themselves, but often so distressing in
their consequences, may be attributed.

Benevolence imprints a godlike beauty
upon the soul of man; this feeling is oppo-
sed to every thing that is unworthy of our
nature, and is that which immortal beings
should be most anxious to cultivate and ex-
pand.

Conscientious Probity is the foundation
of honest dealing; the man within whose
bosom it is not to be found; may be trusted
only as far as you have a possibility of dis-
covering whether he cheats you or not.

Serenity of Temper is the mind's good
health, which we should always (as is clearly
our interest) assiduously endeavour to pre-
serve.

A simple servant boy one evening went up
to the drawing room, on the bell being rung.
When he returned to the kitchen, he laugh-
ed immoderately. Some of the servants
asking the cause, he cried, "What do you
think, there are sixteen of them, who could
not snuff the candles, and were obliged to
send for me to do it."

A YOUNG MAIDEN'S LOGIC.—A puritanic
preacher was one day struck with surprise
on beholding a beautiful set of curls on the
head of a lovely maid of his class, whose
hair had usually been very plain. "Ah!
Eliza," said he, "you should not waste your
precious time in curling your hair, if God
intended it to be curled, he would have
curled it for you." "Indeed," said the witty
maid, "I must differ from you—when I was
an infant he curled it for me, but now I am
grown up, he thinks I am able to do it my-
self."

RICH FOOLS.—It is but fair that he who
has no ideas should have something in their
stead.