



AAN PAARDENTREKERS. De spreke ingevoerde Hongr Swiss, zal...

VERSCHIEDE GOEDEREN. ONTVANGEN per "Volunteer" en andere...

VERKOOPING VAN YZER. HET restant van het Yzer, ex "Caledonia"...

TE KOOP. BEST KABELGAREN, nu ontvangen per "Gibbert Munro"...

OP MAANDAG MORGEN. BINNEN VERKOOPING, O. W. ADAMS.

Van Brunsische ziden Doeken, Kinder, Dames Waterkousen, een nieuwe assortiment...

PER "GILBERT MUNRO". ONTVANGEN per bovenstaand Vaartuig, Brandwyn, Rum, Looden Pypen, Blad en...

TE KOOP, 10,000 Greystock Klankers, geland ex "Alexander Robertson"...

Gecondemneerde Brik "Tentador". OP aanst. DONDERDAG, den 16 dezer, te 11 uren...

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING. DE Heer JOSIAS DAVID DE KOCK, van de Plaats "Karnmelles Rivier"...

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING. DE Ondergeteekende zyn Huis verhuurd hebbende, zal op DINGSdag den 21 dezer...

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING. Des Boedtes van wylen J. A. COETSEE, en mede overledene ECHIGENOT, HUYBRECHT JACOMINA COETSEE.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING. DE Ondergeteekende Testamentaire Exe-cutoren van bovenom. Boedel, zullen op VRYDAG en ZATURDAG den 21 en 22 Augustus...

TE HUUR. DE Ondergeteekende biedt te huur aan, een gedeelte zynner Plaats, voorzien van goede Zaaifland...

WEGGELOOPEN OF GESTOLEN. Van Rondehoesje, op 11 ZONDAG, eene bruinte Merrie, met een Paal op haar rechter oog...

Schuit Verkoop. In de Schuit van de Bergvriever, bevinden zich boven den...

MARKT PRYZEN. Tot den 8 July 1840. Ales per pond 0 - 10 St.

14 Volle Maan, 6e. 4m. 's Namiddags, 22 Laatste Kwartier, 8u. 6m. 's Morgens, 29 Nieuwe Maan, 10u. 42m. 's Namiddags.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN. KAAPSTAD, DEN 10 JULY 1840. WY vergelucken onze Stadsgenoten, met den...

DE Wel-Edele Heer J. C. GIE, Mr. werd als Voorzitter gekozen, en de Wel-Edele Heer Mr. P. DENYSSEN, de Secretaris van de Municipaliteit...

Wat ook ons gevoelen omtrent de kwestie zy, denken wy dat het een is, welke type overveging vereischen zal, en de Municipale Ordonnantie heeft, zeer gepast, in zulk een behoefte voorzien.

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gene andere belastingen kan, behalve eene belasting op vastgoed. Volgens ons gevoelen, zouden wy denken, dat van de bewoners van vaste goed, in de zynne plan, betaling moest gelykheid worden, en dat de Eigenaren beschouwd moesten worden als eene soort van Borg, indien de bewoner niet betaalt of niet in staat is te betalen...

Het volgende onderwerp was dat van de classificatie en wadering van de vaste goederen binnen de Municipaliteit. Overeenkomstig de 18de Sectie van de Municipale Ordonnantie, hebben de Commissarissen aan de Wykmeesters in de 20de Regulatie voorgesteld, acht klassen te hebben, de Heer BLORE stelde voor, om 16-klassen te hebben, maar de meerderheid heeft na vele woordwisseling, in het voorstel van den Heer B. NORDEN ingestemd...

Over dit onderwerp bestaat groot verschil van gevoelen zowal binnen als buiten-deurs. Deze manier is zekerlyc eene nieuwe, maar komt ons voor, billyker en regmatiger te zyn, in zoe verre als elk een nu volgens hetgeen dat vastgoed opbrengt of tan opbrengen, eene regmatige en billyke bestating betaalt. Neem het geval van eene arme weduwe zonder eenig inkomen, een groot en kostbaar woonhuis bezittende, ter waarde van £2,000 hetwelk zy bezit, omdat zy geen koper daarvoor kan krygen, en wederom een ryke eigenaar, een huys, ter waarde van £250 verhuurende, en jaarlyc eene huur van £30 ontvangende, dus een inkomen van 12 pCt. daaruit trekkende. Wanneer nu, by voorbeeld, 1 pCt. moest gegeven worden, zou de arme weduwe £20 en de ryke eigenaar slechts £2 10, te betalen hebben. Wanneer daarentegen, volgens het aangenomene stelsel, eene juiste en billyke huur of elk huys wordt gelegd, in aanmerking nemende den tyd, welken een huys, gedurende een jaar onbewoond zoude konnen blyven, en eene belasting op zulk een bedragte worde geheven, zou elk eene billyke evenredigheid betalen, volgens den mogelyken opbrengst, die van zoodanig vastgoed, getrokken kan worden.

WY hebben verscheidene aanmerkingen gehoord omtrent de kwellende, lastige en vermoeijelykende tegenstand, welke plaats vinden zal, indien de voorgestelde wyze worde aangenomen. Men dient evenwel in het oog te houden dat de waarderung niet door een' Vendu Afslager noch door de Wykmeesters, voor hunne onderscheidene wyken zal gemaakt worden, maar dat, volgens de 22ste Regulatie, al de Wykmeesters van elk afzonderlyk distrikt eene gezamenlyke Byeenkomst moeten houden met de Commissarissen, en dat de waarderung van vaste goederen of derzelver opbrengst aan huur, door eenlycchaam van 20 personen geschiedt zal, daardoor den eigenaar eene billyke kans gevende, om eene regmatige beslissing te bekomen, na een behoorlyk onderzoek, en na, gehoord te zyn, ter bescherming zynner belangen, in te stellen, zoe als men gegeweest heeft, hem aan de genade van eenen willekeurigen waardeerder of Wykmeester, bloot te stellen.

Wat ook ons gevoelen omtrent de kwestie zy, denken wy dat het een is, welke type overveging vereischen zal, en de Municipale Ordonnantie heeft, zeer gepast, in zulk een behoefte voorzien. Het grondbeginsel daarom, door het Collegie van Wykmeesters aangenomen, zal, volgens de 18de sectie der Ordonnantie, een ryk onderzoek en overweging van Commissarissen hebben te ondergaan, en in geval zy daaromtrent verschillen, en het Collegie van Wykmeesters by eene tweede lezing in hun besluit volhardten, zullen Commissarissen eene publieke Byeenkomst van Huishouders moeten beleggen, (by welke Byeenkomst, noch Commissarissen noch Wykmeesters mogen stemmen), die dan in de gelegenheid gesteld zullen worden, om te beslissen, welke der beide plannen, getruwd moet worden. Daar het publiek buiten-deurs eene gelegenheid hebben zal, zelf het punt te beslissen, vertrouwen wy dat zy bedaar dat oogenblik, zullen afwachten.

WY herinneren het Publiek, dat er op Morgen, te 12 uren, een publieke Byeenkomst, in de Koopmans Beurs zal worden gehouden, ten einde maatregelen te nemen, ter oprigting van een VUURTOREN, te Kaap Agulhas. (zie Advertentie.)

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Nadat de Godsdienst-vergadering, was, volgde de Gemeente, welke thans verzaderde was, den outen waarden heer P. K. de Bruyn, en de volgende voorstanders, als J. D. de Kock, J. D. de Bruyn, J. W. Wessels, J. U. Human, Johannes Bouris, J. R. Wessels, Sec. J. A. Moleman en P. L. de Bruyn;—by de Kerk Romende was de Hoeksteen gereed om te worden gelegd, en alvorens daartoe overtegaan, werd op voordragt van den outen heer de Bruyn, gezongen met Psalm 118 vers 11, waarna de heer P. L. de Bruyn een gebed deed, de hulp des Allerhoogsten afsmekende; daartoe werd de steen door de waarden van het Comité, in het byeen der Gemeente gelegd, waarna een korte, zeer gewildlyc en gepoetste aanspraak, door de Gemeente werd gedaan, tusschen welken de heer de Bruyn, zich naar het Huys afvoer het Evangelium, thans wordt verkondigd, wanneer ten slotte gezongen werd het laatste vers van het Apsd-Gezang.

ENGLAND EN NAPLES. De Courier Française, spreekt met vertrouwen over de schikkingen van de zwaart kwestie. Frankryk heeft, zoo als wy geleerd moeten, hare taakmakend aanvaard, en het Britsche Gouvernement heeft desre opzigtlyc aangenomen. Het volgende verslag hiervan is uit het byvoegen van de Courrier, getrokken:—

Het nieuws uit de Middellandsche Zee ontvangen, meldt, dat by den ontvrag van bevelen van het Britsche Gouvernement, de Eegelsche Admiral, alle oorlogsschepen die te La Valette vaart, heeft uitgezonden, alsmede een stoomvaartuig naar Ouaran, met byzondere bevelen, aan de Admiral, gestuurd te worden, om zich overvlyd by hem te voegen, en de Hydra, tevens, om de sanke instructie van den Heer Temple te ontvagen. By de aankomst van het stoomschip, te Naples, heeft de buitengewone afgezant, den Koning op eene formeele wyze doen auzeggen, om binna 24 uren, het kontrakt, dat de onderhandeling van 1816 had verbroken, te vernietigen, en het grondbeginsel van vergoeding te erkennen, aan de onderdanen van Groot Brittanje verschuldigd, voor het nadeel hen door het voorn. kontrakt aangedaan.

De Koning, met syn Hof grandpleegd hebbende, heeft door middel van de "Gazette du Midi", het volgend antwoord, aan den Britschen Afgezant, gezonden:— "De onderhandeling van 1816, is klaarlyclyk niet door het Zwaart Kontrak, geschonden geworden. De Britsche Onderdanen, in plaats van benadeeld te zyn, hebben groot voordeel daardoor genoten. Ik heb dien te gelyc, God en regtvaardigheid aan myne zyde, en ik sta met vertrouwen op de myn van het Regt van Moet."

Het Diplomatisch Lighaam, heeft toen goed gedacht tusschen beiden te komen, en zich naar den Koning te begeren, met een ontwerp, meer eerbiedig en minder afperzend, in toon, dan dat van den Britschen Afgezant. De Koning verheerdelde instestemmen, en op den avond van den 7, vertrok de "Hydra", welke de gevolgen der stappen door de Afgezanten genomen, afwachtte, met bevelen voor den Admiral naar Malta, om dadelyk de haven van Napels en Palermo te blokkeeren, en alle schepen de Napolische lag voerende, hantehouden.

De Morning Chronicle meldt, dat het op Maandag op goed gezag, te Parys, werd gezegd, dat de Napolische kwestie geschikt was, en dat de Koning geconsenteerd had, de monopolie op te blyven, aan Taix & Co., voor schadevergoeding 400,000 piasters betaald, om te worden geheven door eene ligte belasting op den uitvoer van zwavel.

WY weten niet voor hoe verre dit gerucht waar is. Wy gelooven echter dat de tusschenkomst van Frankryk in syn genomen geworden, en het zoude zeer waarzchynlyk tot zulk een voldoende gevolg leiden.—Literool Journal, 25 Maart.

DE CHINESE OORLOG. De Chinese kwestie is gedurende een debat van drie nachten, behandeld geworden—de eerste van welke behandeling, wy in ons laatste hebben medegedeeld—als eenen stryd der staatkundige partijen. Het Gouvernement had slechts eene meerderheid van negen. De beschuldiging van verzuim werd ongetwyfeld gestaan tegen den Secretaris van de Admiraliteit, maar dit was een klein gedeelte der groote kwestie—welke is thans de beste weg te worden ingeslagen? Hoe kunnen wy den oorlog staken? Zelfs met de uiterste opmerking en wakkerheid was het niet mogelyc een crisis voortkomen. De geardheid van onzen omgang met China, schynt eene botsing overvlydlyk te hebben gemaakt. Dat oorlog, de bestaande redenen tot oorlog, uit den weg zal ruimen, is het dwaasheid te hopen. Tenzy de handel op eenen gebede nieuwe voet worde gelegd, kunnen wy gedurig stemming in hetzelve verwachten. De klagegelyke uitslag der tegenwoordige expeditie zoude zyn de aanstelling van handels-station op de hoogte der kust, en eene uitsluiting, voor altoos, uit Canton.—Col. Gazette, 15 April.

By eene buitengewone zitting van het Huis der Gemeente op Zaturdag, vroeg Sir Robert Peel aan Lord Palmerston, of de Commissarissen van de Gemeente van de Chinese moesten worden genomen, daartusschen Lord Palmerston zeide "ja."

Sir Robert Peel wenschte te weten, of de order om Chinese vaartuigen te nemen, zich uitstrekte tot de schepen van China, waer men die ook vinden mogte—en wat met hetzelve bedoeld was, en hoe het te doen was.

Lord Palmerston, antwoordde de Order in Raad bevatte volle autoriteit aan alle Kapiteins Harer Majesteits schepen, om alle Chinese vaartuigen door hen ontmoet wordende, te nemen en aantehouden; maar de order zoude op eene praktike wyze, alleen doelen op doortuigen Harer Majesteits schepen, als op de kust van China waren, want schepen van China kon men slechts vinden in zoeen aan hunne eigenaars, en die de Gemeente schepen zyn in veilige bygaring gehouwen, tot dat aan de eischen Harer Majesteits Geveerments voldaan waren. Indien behoorlyc vergoeding gedaan was, zouden zy zeker worden ontslagen. Indien dit geweigerd zoude worden, zouden de Admiraliteits Hoven hun condemnerende, en wanneer zy gecondemnerd zyn, zoude met behoren daaruit gemaakt worden, waer gehandeld, zoo als Harer Majesteit moete goedvinden.

Sir Robert Peel wenschte te weten of de gewone Proclama-tie, ter verdeling van prysgeld, uitvaardigd was geworden? Lord Palmerston zeide "neen."—Ibid.

ORDER IN RADE. [Op gisteren aan beide huizen, van het Parlement ingediend op last van Harer Majesteit, April 1840.] Aan het Hof van Buckingham Paleis, den 3den April 1840:—Present, der Koninginne zeer voortrefelyc Majesteit in Raad.

Harer Majesteit in overweging genomen hebbende, de jongste beleidende handelingen van sekere officieren van den Harer Majesteit—en Harer Majesteit bevelen uitgevaardigd hebbende, dat daardoor Harer Majesteit bevelen uitgevaardigd worden geacht van het Chinese Gouvernement;—en het raadzaam zynde, dat met het oogmerk, om zoodanige volvoening en vergoeding te verkrygen, alle schepen vaartuigen en goederen, behoorende aan den Keizer van China en aan zyne Onderdanen, zullen worden genomen en in bewaring gehouden; en dat, indien zoodanige vergoeding of volvoening door het Chinese Gouvernement worden geweigerd, alle schepen, vaartuigen en ladingen, aldus genomen, en alle de schepen, vaartuigen en ladingen, aldus zullen worden geconfiskeerd en verveerd, en dat het proceus daarvan op zoodanige wyze zal worden aangevond, als het Harer Majesteit behagen zal, te gelasten:—Behaagt het Harer Majesteit daarom, door en met het advies van Harer Majesteits Geheime Raad, te gelasten, en het wordt by dezes gelast, dat de Bevelhebbers Harer Majesteits Oorlog's schepen, aan houbden, en in de haren brengen, alle schepen, vaartuigen en goederen, behoorende aan den Keizer van China of zyne Onderdanen, of andere personen, woonachtig in enige der landen, het grondgebied of de bezittingen van het Chinese Gouvernement mogten zyn geweigerd geworden, desre ter geregtelyc condemnatie te brengen voor enige der Admiraliteits Hoven, binna Harer Majesteits Heerschappyen; en tot dat einde moet Harer Majesteits Advokat Generaal, met den Advokat van de Admiraliteit, dadelyk het ontwerp van eene commissie vervaardigen, en hetzelfde aan Harer Majesteit in dit Hof aanbrengen, de Commissarissen autoriserende, om het Hooge Admiraliteits Hof binna Harer Majesteits Heerschappyen te gelasten, kennis te nemen van, en op eene geregtelyc wyze te werk te gaan omtrent de neming, aanhalingen, pryzen en represalies van alle schepen, vaartuigen en goederen welke genomen zyn en genomen zullen worden, en desre te beooren en te beslissen volgens de zoodanige schepen, vaartuigen en goederen van den Keizer van China, of aan anderen woonachtig binna een eene ryker landen, grondgebied of heerschappyen; en dat zoodanige magt en clausulen in de gem. commissie worden ginsereerd, als men geuooven geweest is, volgens vorige voorbeelden:—Zy moeten ook vervaardigen, en volgens Harer Majesteit leggen, een ontwerp van zoodanige instructie, als geschikt zullen zyn, om aan de Admiraliteits Hoven en Harer Majesteits buitene-landsche Gouverneementen en Plantatien, ter hanner regeling, te worden gezonden; en de gem. Commissarissen moeten gevelyck de noodige directien hiervan geven. Times, 15 April.

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Den 4 April 1840. Aan het Hof van Buckingham Paleis, den 4den dag van April 1840:—Present, der Koninginne zeer voortrefelyc Majesteit in Raad.

Nademaal op bevel, by het Hof, het gezamenlyc ontwerp ommer commissie is gelaten geworden, de Commissarissen ter uitvoering van het ambt van Lord Hoofd-Admiral van Groot Brittanje, autoriserende om de onderscheide Admiraliteits Hoven te gelasten, dat zy kennis nemen van, en op eene geregtelyc wyze bevelen op alle nemingen, aanhalingen, pryzen en represalies, welke gemaakt zyn en gemaakt zullen worden van schepen van vaartuigen van den Keizer van China, of van zyne onderdanen behoorende:—Zoe heeft het Huis Majesteit, desre in overweging genomen, door en met het advies van Harer Geheime Raad, behaagt, hetzelve goed te keunen, en te gelasten, zoo als geschiedt by dezes, dat door den Hoog-Ed. Burggraaf Palmerston, een' Harer Majesteits verzoekenlyc Secretaris van Staat, eene zoodanige commissie worde bismaken, en aan Harer Majesteit ter beschikking worde gegeven, om onder het Groot Zegel van het Koninkryk van Groot Brittanje en Ierland, te worden uitgevaardigd.

VICTORIA, enz.—Nademaal zy in overweging hebben genomen, de beleidende handelingen van sekere officieren van den Keizer van China, omtrent sekere onder officieren en onderdanen, welke onlangs hebben plaats gevonden, en nademaal wy bevelen hebben om volvoening en vergoeding van het Chinese Gouvernement te vorderen, en nademaal het raadzaam is, met het oogmerk, om zoodanige volvoening en vergoeding te verkrygen, dat schepen, vaartuigen en ladingen, aan den Keizer van China en zyne onderdanen behoorende, worden aangehouden en in bewaring gehouden, en indien zoodanige vergoeding of volvoening door het Chinese Gouvernement mogt worden geweigerd, dat de aldus genomen schepen, vaartuigen en ladingen en andere welke daaraan genomen mogten worden, worden geconfiskeerd en verveerd, en dat het proceus daarvan, op zoodanige wyze zal worden aangevond, als het Harer Majesteit behagen zal, te gelasten, met het advies van Harer Geheime Raad, te gelasten, dat de Bevelhebbers onzer oorlog schepen, alle schepen, vaartuigen en goederen, aan den Keizer van China of zyne onderdanen of andere personen woonende binna enige der landen, het grondgebied en de heerschappyen van China, te nemen en de haven te beugen, en indien zoodanige vergoeding of volvoening door het Chinese Gouvernement mogt zyn geweigerd geworden, desre ter geregtelyc condemnatie te brengen voor enige der Admiraliteits Hoven, binna Harer Majesteits Heerschappyen.

Derhalve autoriserende en gelasten wy door dezes, onze voorn. Commissarissen en en in der tyd, of enig der meer hanner, om ons Hooge Admiraliteits Hof van Engeland te gelasten, als ook den Luitenant en Regter van Groot, in synne geveerment; alsmede de onderscheide Admiraliteits Hoven binna onze Heerschappyen welke behoorlyc zullen zyn aangevond, en zy worden by dezes geautoriseerd en gelast, om kennis te nemen van, en geregtelyc te beslissen over de neming, het pryzen van of de represalies op enige ryke, van alle schepen, vaartuigen en goederen, reeds genomen, of welke hierna aangehouden en genomen zullen worden, en deswege te beslissen volgens het gebruik van het Admiraliteits Hof en het regt der volkeren, en alle zoodanige schepen, vaartuigen en goederen, als aan China, of aan onderdanen van den Keizer van China of aan eenig ander persoon, woonende binna eenige ryker landen, grondgebied of heerschappyen toebehoorende, te condemneren.

De gemaakte kennis, wy gelast hebben, het Groot Zegel van ons Koninkryk van Groot Brittanje en Ierland, hierna te hechten, hetwelk wy ondertekend hebben met onze Koninklyc hand.

Gegeven aan ons Hof, aan het Paleis te Buckingham, op den 4den dag van April, in het jaar Onzes Heeren 1840, en in het derde jaar onzer Regering.—Times, 16 April.

THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN. CAPE TOWN, JULY 10, 1840.

We congratulate our townsmen, at the progress which is making in the final establishment of the Cape Town Municipality. The Board of Wardmasters commenced their sittings on Monday last, at 10 o'clock, and have been busily engaged in the consideration and discussion of the several Municipal Regulations during Monday, Tuesday, and yesterday, from 10 to 2 o'clock, and have adjourned till Monday next. J. C. GIE, Esq., was called to the Chair, and P. DENYSSEN, Esq., LL.D., the Secretary of the Municipality, requested to act as Secretary to the Meeting, who both gave general satisfaction to the Meeting, as to their conduct in the performance of their duties on the occasion;— whilst from about 60 to 70 Wardmasters were in regular attendance.

Much discussion on various subjects connected with the Regulations took place, and it will be matter of much delight to the public, to ascertain that the debates have been carried on with the greatest cordiality of feeling, and yet with an independence of spirit, which does honor to those, who, as the representatives of their townsmen, have expressed their views and opinions on the several subjects before them. The several speakers were, Messrs. G. TWY-CROSS, B. NORDEN, J. BLORE, M. E. HURLY, J. W. HERMAN, A. CARSTEN, A. S. ROBERTSON, D. H. CANSTADT, A. HOLTMAN, H. SHERMAN, J. VOS, T. KING, T. ANSDALL, H. C. JARVIS, J. P. BORGSTROM, J. C. WICHT, H. ROSS, and Messrs. ADVS. CLOETE, BRAND, and HOFMEYER.

We much regret the want of a Reporter, by which we might have been enabled to lay before our Readers a detailed statement of the proceedings of the Board, from which we feel convinced it would have been fully apparent, that the people of this Colony are ripe for an Assembly. As it is, we are justly able to advert to two amendments in the Regulations, adopted by a majority of the Wardmasters, on which much discussion took place, and much difference of opinion is entertained.

The first refers to the liability of persons to pay the rates. The 47th section of the Cape Town Municipal Ordinance, empowers the Commissioners to recover the rates, after they shall have been assessed by the Board of Wardmasters, from either the proprietors or occupiers of immovable property (on which such rates shall have been assessed) severally, or jointly in one and the same action. We, for ourselves, consider, with the minority, this clause to be a good and salutary one; the majority, however, was of a different opinion, and added to the 22d Regulation a proviso, "that the proprietors (of landed property) alone, shall be responsible for the rate." Thus throwing all the liability upon the proprietors only, and in 99 cases out of 100, discharging the occupiers or renters from the payment of taxes; for it will be remembered that the Municipality can levy no other tax, except by a rate on landed property. In our opinion we would conceive that the occupiers of landed property should be called upon for payment of the rates in the first instance, and the proprietors be considered

THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN. CAPE TOWN, JULY 10, 1840.

We congratulate our townsmen, at the progress which is making in the final establishment of the Cape Town Municipality. The Board of Wardmasters commenced their sittings on Monday last, at 10 o'clock, and have been busily engaged in the consideration and discussion of the several Municipal Regulations during Monday, Tuesday, and yesterday, from 10 to 2 o'clock, and have adjourned till Monday next. J. C. GIE, Esq., was called to the Chair, and P. DENYSSEN, Esq., LL.D., the Secretary of the Municipality, requested to act as Secretary to the Meeting, who both gave general satisfaction to the Meeting, as to their conduct in the performance of their duties on the occasion;— whilst from about 60 to 70 Wardmasters were in regular attendance.

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As a sort of security, in case of failure or inability of the occupier to pay. Thus the occupiers, who also enjoy the advantage of local Municipal Government, and the benefit of that security to life and property, and comfort, which is derived from such local administration, should pay a share in the expenses for the maintenance of such Government; whilst if all the burden is thrown upon the proprietors only, the occupier and renter would derive those benefits at the expense of the proprietors only.

The next subject was that of the classification and valuation of the immovable property within the Municipality. In compliance with the 18th section of the Municipal Ordinance, the Commissioners have proposed to the Board of Wardmasters, in the 20th Regulation, eight classifications, to be made on the value of such property. It was proposed by Mr. J. BLOOM, to adopt about 10 classifications; but the majority, after much discussion, agreed in the proposal of Mr. B. NOLAN, and adopted only one classification, with a proviso, that the valuation shall be made not upon the value of the property, but upon its probable or possible rental revenue.

Much diversity of opinion exists upon this subject, in and out of doors. This mode of rating is certainly a new one; but it strikes us, as being a fairer and more equitable one, in as far as every person would now have to pay, according to what that property yields, or may yield, on a just and fair apportionment. Take the case of a poor widow, without any income, possessing a large and valuable dwelling-house, value £2,000, which she occupies, because she can find no purchasers for it,—and take on the other hand a rich proprietor, letting a small house, value £250, and receiving a yearly rent of £30, thus deriving an income of 12 per cent. If the rate of 1 per cent, for instance, was to be levied, the widow would have to pay £20, and the rich proprietor only £2.10. If, on the other hand, according to the adopted system, a just and fair probable rental be fixed on each house, taking into consideration the probable time during which any house may, during a year, be unoccupied, and a rate be levied on such amount, each would pay a fair proportion, according to the probable revenue derivable from such property.

We have heard several remarks as to the annoyance, inconvenience, and harassing opposition, which will take place, if the proposed mode be adopted. It should, however, be observed, that the valuation is to be made, not by an Auctioneer, nor by the several Wardmasters for their several Wards,—but that by the 22d Regulation, all the Wardmasters of each separate District, hold a joint Meeting with the Commissioners, in the month of November each year, and that the valuation of the immovable property, or its rental revenue, will then be made, by a Board of 20 persons, thereby giving the proprietors a fair chance of an equitable decision, after due enquiry, and having been heard for the protection of their own interests, instead of, as was thought, placing him at the mercy of one arbitrary appraiser, or Wardmaster.

Yet, whatever be our opinion on the question, we do think it is one which will require mature consideration, and the Municipal Ordinance has very properly provided for such an exigency. The principle, therefore, adopted by the Board of Wardmasters, will, according to the 18th section of the Ordinance, have to undergo a mature scrutiny and consideration by the Commissioners, and in case they disagree thereon, and the Board of Wardmasters insist on their resolve, at a second reading, the Commissioners will have to call a Public Meeting of Householders, at which Meeting neither the Commissioners nor Wardmasters may vote, who will then have the opportunity of deciding which of the two modes they adopt.

As, therefore, the public out of doors will have an opportunity of deciding the point themselves, we do hope, that they will quietly await that moment.

PUBLIC MEETING.

We remind the public that a Public Meeting will be held in the Commercial Exchange tomorrow, at 12 o'clock, A.M., for the purpose of adopting certain measures, towards the erection of a LIGHT HOUSE at CAPE AULHAUS.—(See Advertisement.)
The Attorney General, W. PORTER, Esq., will take the Chair.

We are requested by several respectable inhabitants thus openly to tender to Capt. HALL, commanding the steamer "NEMESIS," the grateful acknowledgment of the public, for the liberal, kind, and courteous manner in which he has allowed the public to visit and see that vessel, while laying along side the Jetty, for the purpose of taking in coals.

Extracts from English Papers.

THE STEAMER "NEMESIS," (NOW LYING IN TABLE BAY.)
In the House of Lords on Friday, the 16th of April, the Earl of Aberdeen asked Lord Melbourne, whether an Order in Council had been passed, authorizing letters of marque and reprisal to be issued against China?

Lord Melbourne replied—
It was not a fact that letters of marque and reprisal had been issued. It was the intention of the Government to demand reparation from the Chinese in consequence of the injuries which had been inflicted on British subjects in China and unquestionably, if that reparation were refused, it was the intention of this Government, to proceed to acts of reprisal against the Chinese trade. For that purpose, it would be absolutely necessary to establish courts for the adjudication of the vessels which might be taken; and it was for this purpose the Order in Council was passed, in order to enable Chinese vessels which might be taken, in the contingency of reparation not being made and hostilities being declared against us—to enable parties to sell those ships and their cargoes. The Order in Council was passed the latter end of last week.
Lord Colchester said, he had read in the newspapers that the armed steamer Nemesis had sailed from Portsmouth with a letter of marque, and that its supposed destination was

China. Had the noble Viscount any inclination on this point? Viscount Melbourne said he believed that the vessel belonged to the East India Company, and that its destination was India.

Lord Colchester—“Has it a letter of marque?”
Viscount Melbourne—“No, no.”

WARRIUM STATIONERS.—The Lords of the Admiralty have directed that 800 shipwrights be forthwith entered in the Royal dockyards, in addition to the present number; and accordingly the Admiralty have issued orders for this purpose. The intention is to have a reserve of 800 men, to be kept in readiness to be employed in the building and repair of ships.—Times, March 27.

The Earl of Minto and the Board of Admiralty have entered the establishment of workmen in the dockyard at Chatham to be increased considerably—the shipwrights from 400 to 800, and other trades in proportion; and 100 men are also to be hired during the summer months, to repair the buildings, &c. in the yard, so that the men on the establishment may be wholly employed in the building and repair of ships.—Times, March 27.

THE CHINA WAR.

The China question was treated throughout three nights' debate—of which the first was given in our last number—as a strike of political parties. The Government had a majority of only one. The charge of neglect was undoubtedly made out against the Foreign Secretary; but this was a small part of the great question, which both parties evaded—what is the best course to pursue now? how can we stop the war? Ered with the best attention and activity, it is not certain that a crisis could have been avoided. The nature of our intercourse with China seems to have rendered collision inevitable. The war will remove the existing causes of war, it will be a good thing. Unless the trade be placed on an entirely new footing, we may expect continual interruptions and quarrels. The most fortunate result of the expedition now preparing would be the acquisition of trading stations on the coast, and perpetual exclusion from Canton.—Col. Gazette, April 15.

At an extra sitting of the House of Commons on Saturday, Sir Robert Peel asked Lord Palmerston, whether he was prepared to lay on the table the commission for constituting Admiralty Courts for the adjudication of such prizes as might be taken from the Chinese?

Lord Palmerston said—“Yes.”
Sir Robert Peel then wished to know, whether the order to seize Chinese vessels extended to the ships of China wherever found—and what was to be done with the property seized?

Lord Palmerston replied—
The Order in Council contained full authority to all Captains of her Majesty's ships of war to seize and detain all Chinese vessels they might fall in with; but practically the order would apply only to such of her Majesty's ships as were on the coast of China, for Chinese vessels were to be met with only in the seas bordering on their own coasts. The vessels seized would be kept in safe custody until the demands of her Majesty's Government were satisfied. If due reparation were made, they would of course be released; if that reparation should be refused, the Admiralty Courts would adjudicate on them, and when condemned the proceeds would be disposed of as her Majesty might think fit.
Sir Robert Peel wished to know whether the usual prohibition for the distribution of prizes money had been issued? Lord Palmerston replied in the negative.—Col. Gazette, April 15.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

[Last night presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of her Majesty, April, 1840.]
At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 3d day of April, 1840; present, the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Her Majesty having taken into consideration the late injurious proceedings of certain officers of the Emperor of China towards officers and subjects of her Majesty, and her Majesty having given orders that satisfaction and reparation for the same shall be demanded from the Chinese Government; and it being expedient that, with a view to obtain such satisfaction and reparation, ships and vessels and cargoes, belonging to the Emperor of China and to his subjects, shall be detained and held in custody; and that if such reparation and satisfaction be refused by the Chinese Government, the ships and vessels and cargoes so detained, and others to be hereafter detained, shall be confiscated and sold, and that the proceeds thereof shall be applied in such manner as her Majesty may be pleased to direct: her Majesty, therefore, is pleased, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the commanders of her Majesty's ships of war do detain and bring into port all ships, vessels, and goods belonging to the Emperor of China, or his subjects, or other persons inhabiting within any of the countries, territories, or dominions of China; and in the event of such reparation and satisfaction as aforesaid having been refused by the Chinese Government, to bring the same to judgment in any of the courts of Admiralty within her Majesty's dominions; and to that end, her Majesty's Advocate General, with the Advocate of the Admiralty, is forthwith to prepare the draught of a commission, and present the same to her Majesty at this board, authorizing the commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral to call and require the High Courts of Admiralty within Great Britain, as also the several courts of Admiralty within her Majesty's dominions, to take cognizance of, and judicially proceed upon all, and all manner of captures, seizures, prizes, and reprisals of all ships, vessels, and goods, that are, or shall be taken, and to hear and determine the same according to the course of Admiralty, and the laws of nations, to adjudge and condemn all such ships, vessels, and goods, as shall belong to China, or subjects of the Emperor of China, or to any others inhabiting within any of his countries, territories, or dominions; or that such powers and clauses be inserted in the said commission as may be usual, and as according to former precedents they are, likewise, to prepare, and lay before her Majesty at this board, a draught of such instructions, as may be proper to be sent to the Courts of Admiralty in her Majesty's foreign governments and plantations for their guidance herein; and the said commissioners are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly. C. C. GARVILLE.
Times, April 15.

[Presented to Parliament by her Majesty's command.]
ORDER IN COUNCIL RELATING TO CHINA, APRIL 4, 1840.
At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 4th day of April, 1840, present, the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas there was this day read at the Board the aforesaid draft of a commission, authorizing the commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain to will and require the several courts of admiralty to take cognizance of, and judicially proceed upon all captures, seizures, prizes, and reprisals that have been or shall be made of ships or vessels belonging to the Emperor of China, or his subjects; her Majesty, taking into consideration, that it is expedient, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, to approve thereof, and to order as it is hereby ordered, that the Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston, one of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, do cause the said commission to be prepared for her Majesty's signature, with a proper warrant for the immediate passing the same under the great seal of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. C. C. GARVILLE.

VICTORIA, &c.
Whereas we have taken into consideration the late injurious proceedings of certain officers of the Emperor of China towards certain of our officers and subjects; and whereas we have given orders that satisfaction and reparation for the same shall be demanded from the Chinese Government; and whereas it is expedient, with a view to obtain such satisfaction and reparation, that ships and vessels and cargoes belonging to the Emperor of China and to his subjects, shall be detained and held in custody; and that if such reparation and satisfaction be refused by the Chinese Government, the ships, vessels, and cargoes so detained, and others to be hereafter detained, shall be confiscated and sold, and that the proceeds thereof shall be applied in such manner as we may hereafter be pleased to direct: we, therefore, are pleased, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to order that the commanders of our ships of war do detain and bring into port all ships, vessels, and other persons inhabiting within any of the countries, territories, or dominions of China; and in the event of such reparation and satisfaction as aforesaid having been refused by the Chinese Government, to bring the same to judgment in any of the Courts of Admiralty within our dominions. These are, therefore, to authorize, and we do hereby authorize and enjoin you, our said commissioners now and for the time being, or any three or more of you, to will and require our High Courts of Admiralty of England, and the Lieutenant and Judge of the said Court, and his surrogate or surrogate, and also the several Courts of Admiralty within our dominions which shall be duly constituted, and they are hereby authorized and

required to take cognizance of and judicially proceed upon all and all manner of captures, seizures, prizes, and reprisals of all ships, vessels, and goods already seized and taken, and which hereafter shall be seized and taken, and to determine the same according to the course of Admiralty, and the laws of nations; and to adjudge and condemn all such ships, vessels, and goods as shall belong to the Emperor of China, or to any others inhabiting within any of his countries, territories, or dominions. In witness whereof we have caused the great seal of our united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to be affixed to these presents, which we have signed with our Royal hand.

Given at our Court at Buckingham Palace, the 4th day of April, in the year of our Lord, 1840, and in the third year of our reign.

NAPLES.

The Courier-Francoise speaks with confidence of the settlement of the sulphur question. France has, we are led to believe, offered her mediation, and the British Government has frankly accepted it. The following account of this affair is from the Supplement of the Commerce:—

The news received from the Mediterranean states, that, on the arrival of orders from the British Government, the English admiral despatched all the ships of war that were at La Valette to sea, sent a steamer to Durak, near Smyrna, with orders for the naval force stationed there to join him immediately, and despatched the Hydra steamer for Mr. Temple's final instructions. On the arrival of the steamer at Naples, the admiral despatched all the ships of war that were at La Valette to sea, sent a steamer to Durak, near Smyrna, with orders for the naval force stationed there to join him immediately, and despatched the Hydra steamer for Mr. Temple's final instructions. On the arrival of the steamer at Naples, the admiral despatched all the ships of war that were at La Valette to sea, sent a steamer to Durak, near Smyrna, with orders for the naval force stationed there to join him immediately, and despatched the Hydra steamer for Mr. Temple's final instructions. 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ROONGAANDE GERECHTSHOF, STELLENBOSCH, DEN 6 JULY 1840.

De Roongaande Regter, de Edele Regter KNECHT, die vyf vermenen de beurt van den Hoofd-Justicier op zich heeft genomen, te weten althet op Dinsdag den 30 ik heb...

De Wetgevende Raad een verbetering voor het Koloniaal Gouvernement? Het twyfel er sterk aan. Werken coning van deszelfs leden door party-gerevens behoort?

De Burg-Graaf Minto en het Admiraliteit Hof, heeft gelast, het stabilisment van werklieden in de scheep-werf, te Chatham, grootlyks te vermeerderen...

De Commere publiceer eenen brief uit Napels, van den 3 dezer, meldende, dat de Koning orders had uitgevaardigd, dat ganse scheepsmagt uittrenten, bestaende uit 47 zeilen...

De Gazette van gisteren avond bevat de volgende aankondiging: "Het heeft de Koningin behaagd opene brieven te doen uitgaan..."

FRAGEN. (Het twyfel uit ons voorgaande.) 89. Zyn de inkomsten van de Kaap en Algoabaai toerekend geweest, om het civile stabilisment der geheele Kolonie te betalen, zonder op de Engelse Schatkist te trekken?

CIRCUIT COURT.

STELLENBOSCH, JULY 6, 1840.

CRIMINAL ROLL.

The Judge of Circuit, the hon. Mr. Justice Kekewich, who we understand took the Chief Justice's turn, arrived here on Tuesday, the 30th inst., accompanied by her Majesty's Attorney General, and several gentlemen of the bar, and opened his Court the following morning. The first case called on was—

Rogins v. January, a labourer, for stealing, on the 18th of April last, two sheep and one bushel of oats, the property of J. G. Hoffmeyer, of Great Drakenstein. Guilty of stealing one sheep and one bushel of oats. Sentence, 6 months imprisonment, with hard labor.

Do. v. Demons, for stealing, on the 30th of May last, one sheep, the property of F. A. Myburgh. Guilty. Sentence, 6 months imprisonment, with hard labor.

Do. v. Thomas, Stoffel, Moses, and September—the first a labourer, and the three last boys of only from 15 to 15 years old—for stealing, on the 10th of May last, at Vriesenhoof, 12 sheep, the property of H. J. Dempers. The prisoners pleaded guilty of stealing 8 sheep, and were sentenced, the first prisoner to 12 months imprisonment with hard labor, and the three boys to 2 months imprisonment, with hard labor in goal, to receive 12 lashes each the next morning, and to be kept on separate diet during their confinement.

Do. v. Josephus and Alie, labourers, for cellar breaking and theft, in having, on the 8th of April last, broken open the cellar of J. J. de Villiers, of Koolenhoof, and stealing therefrom 3 gallons of wine, 3 gallons of brandy, and 2 muids of wheat. Guilty. Sentence, 3 years imprisonment, with hard labor.

Do. v. Schipper Adams a labourer, for stealing, on the 19th of March last, near the village of the Paarl, one horse, one saddle, and one bridle, the property of Gert Mechau. Guilty. Sentence, 18 months imprisonment, with hard labor.

Do. v. Jonas, a labourer, for cellar breaking and theft, in having, on the 10th of May last, broken open the cellar of the said S. M. de Villiers, situated behind the Paarl, and stealing therefrom 6 gallons of brandy. Guilty. Sentence, 2 years imprisonment, with hard labor.

Do. v. Joffa the elder, Joffa the younger, Mercuur, Joffa the younger, and Adriaan, all labourers, for stealing at Paarde Valley, on the 17th of January last, one ox, the property of some person, to the prosecutor unknown; or otherwise, Joffa the elder, Mercuur, and Joffa the younger, in receiving, on the 17th of January, stolen goods, knowing the same to have been stolen on the 17th of February last. After the prisoners were arraigned, his Lordship remarked, that the second count in the indictment was wrong; for it was perfectly clear, that the prisoners could not receive the goods in January, knowing the same to have been stolen in February. The prisoners were then tried on the first count for theft.

Mr. Advocate Hanna appeared for the prisoner; and after an investigation of 6 hours, the Jury brought in a verdict of guilty against all the prisoners.

Mr. Hanna, in addressing the Jury, pointed out to them the difference in law between theft and receiving stolen goods, knowing the same to have been stolen, and said, that although Joffa the younger, Mercuur, and Joffa the younger, might be guilty of the latter crime, yet they were certainly not guilty of theft; and against the other prisoners there was no evidence, except their own confessions; that he hoped the Jury were acquainted with the manner of confessions of prisoners in this country were often extorted from them, and that unless the Jury could find any other evidence in the case to support the prisoners' confessions, they should acquit them. He also remarked, that he had produced a witness on behalf of the prisoners, who had positively sworn, that the ox in question, which had been killed by the prisoners, was the property of the prisoner Adriaan, consequently, if the Jury believed the witness, the prisoners were entitled to an acquittal, and if they did not believe him, he thought there was evidence enough in the case to come to the conclusion, that the ox in question was the property of a man by the name of Mechau, and in either case, the prisoners were entitled to a verdict in their favor. This was the substance of his address; but not having a short hand writer, we cannot give the whole.

The Jury found the prisoners guilty, and they were sentenced to 12 months imprisonment, with hard labor.

All the prisoners tried as far as this, were former apprentices, and three or four of the latter bore the highest character from their former master, Mr. Dirk de Vos, who stated to the Court, that he had known them for upwards of 20 years; that they had lived all that time with his father, where he had also resided, and they always had behaved well and honestly, and that Adriaan was in fact the landlord of the farm. He also said, that they had their own houses, and were possessed of some property.

Do. v. James Harvee and E. Robertson, sawyers, for house-breaking and theft,—in breaking into the house of W. Stone, at Stellenbosch, and stealing two gallons of brandy. Guilty. Sentence, 3 years imprisonment, with hard labor.

Do. v. Daan, a labourer, for culpable homicide. Mr. Adv. Hanna for prisoner. Verdict, guilty. Sentence, 1 year imprisonment, with hard labor.

There were two more cases for theft, postponed till next Circuit.

(The Civil Roll in our next.)

MAJOR CHARTERS' VIEWS ON THE GOVERNMENT OF THIS COLONY.

During my voyage from the Cape to England I committed to paper the opinions I had formed on various subjects connected with the colony, reminiscences of travels amongst the Caffers, &c. On reading them over since my arrival I see no cause to change them; and having found that some interest has been excited in England by recent events in Southern Africa, I now add them to this narrative, which I make public solely with the view of throwing some light on the operations which have been going forward in those regions, of which I have been a spectator, and, to a certain extent, a participant.

I am very much inclined to think that we should have acted more wisely had we never extended our possessions at the Cape beyond the Hottentots' Holland mountains. A good boundary line might have been drawn from Hanglip to the Berggriver, then following the course of that river to St. Helena Bay, on the west coast. This would have included all that is valuable to us as a military or naval station, and saved us a world of expense and trouble; to say nothing of the odium inseparable from imposing our yoke on foreigners; however, the mischief, if such it be, is done, and cannot now be undone. Whoever has made the tour of the colony must be convinced of the sterile character of the land, in consequence of its want of water; the difficulty of inland communication; in short, of its almost unimprovable condition, at least to any extent; and I am led to believe that most impartial observers will agree with me.

The public functionaries, generally speaking are underraided; the inevitable consequence is, that the offices fall into unskillful hands. The truth of this observation struck me very forcibly during my tour with the Governor; and I remarked a considerable dearth of capacity amongst the civil authorities. There are, however, very honorable exceptions to this observation.

The prisoners are badly and prison discipline is neglected in consequence of this mistaken economy; they therefore, call loudly for reform and improvement; but without the necessary funds how are adequate salaries to be given? without these how are fit and respectable men to be found? The Cape boasts of being able to pay its own expenses; but if public institutions, necessary for the well-being of the inhabitants, are not maintained on a proper footing there is little value in the boast.

Let it be remembered also that the necessary household expenses are now at least double what they were some few years since.

I have seen it doubted by high authority whether the advantages or the evils resulting from a free press predominate, even in England, where so many correctives exist. At the Cape, in a small community, where education is still in its infancy,—where, amongst the boers, the appearance of any story in print is sufficient authority for its belief,—in such a state of society I cannot help thinking that a free press is a dangerous weapon. May it not be chiefly owing to this that the people are split into factions and parties; that the best intentions and wisest measures of Government are attacked in some of the public prints, where they are held up to odium, ridicule, and factious opposition; that imaginary grievances are set forth; that the germ of discontent, and ultimately of rebellion, are fostered? Am I wrong in attributing to an unprincipled press a great portion of the anarchy and security exercised against Lieut. Governor Stockenström? Perhaps I may be in error; and, if so, shall be most open to correction; but I confess my opinion to be, that no distant colonial Government, constituted like that of the Cape of Good Hope, can be administered with that benefit to the public which it has a right to expect, with a free press existing in the colony. This may be a startling opinion to many of my countrymen; but I beg to assure them that I also am a friend to free institutions, but only in so far as they conduce to social happiness.

In the Legislative Council an improvement in colonial government? I much doubt it. Are some of its members swayed

by party motives? I believe it; and, if so, do they not retard the business of government?

A Governor, if properly selected and assisted by the advice of a good Colonial Secretary, an Attorney General, and a Chief Justice, is an efficient person. Empowered with a Legislative Council, and supported by a free press, he is not so; and many, very many measures, having in view the benefit of the colony, are either never brought forward at all, or, if they be so, meet with factious opposition.—U. S. Journal.

Extracts from English Papers.

ENGLAND AND NAPLES.

The "sulphur question" begins to assume a serious aspect. It is said that Mr. Temple, the British Ambassador at Naples, has sent "sealed despatches" to Admiral Stopford to approach Naples with his squadron. The King has refused the mediation of Austria, and acts of hostility are looked for. The Paris Constitutional says—"It is not believed that Admiral Stopford is instructed to make an immediate blockade. It is thought that before any coercive steps are taken, the Admiral will send one of his officers to Naples to arrange the plan of action with Mr. Temple. It is probable that they will begin by capturing some Neapolitan vessels, which will be retained as security for the indemnity claimed by the British Government. In the meanwhile, the King is organizing his means of defence. On the 30th, a company of artillery departed on board a transport, and a battalion of the Tenth of the Line had been sent to Messina, as well as a battalion of Chasseurs. The port batteries will be armed, and two large barques with bronze pieces will protect the port. Swiss battalions occupy the new castle and forts. Naples will be defended by the Civic Guard, sustained by a regiment of Sicilian Chasseurs and two Swiss battalions. All these measures excite some agitation, but the population is tranquil. The commercial interests are alarmed. Neapolitan Bonds, which were at 104½ since March 22, have fallen successively to 101.—Constitutional Gazette, April 15.

(From the Semaphore de Marseille of the 10th inst.) The steamer Sully, which plies between Naples and Marseilles, entered the latter harbour on the 9th, with intelligence from Naples of the 5th. The arrival of this vessel was looked for with the utmost anxiety. The note transmitted yesterday by the Prefect of the Mouths of the Rhone to the Chamber of Commerce had excited considerable uneasiness among the merchants, and every body was naturally desirous to obtain information with regard to the rupture of the negotiations between England and Naples. The following is the summary of the news brought by this packet:—

The Neapolitan Government had been apprised in all probability of the secret instructions which Mr. Temple had received from his Cabinet, and of the orders forwarded to Admiral Stopford to bring before Naples, or the harbours of Sicily, a portion of the British naval forces in the Mediterranean. This fact was obvious from the extraordinary activity imparted to the preparations of defence, as similar measures were taken on the occasion of the appearance of Admiral Lalande's squadron before Naples some years since. The King himself directed the works necessary to repel aggression. Fearing lest an attack might be made upon Sicily, 12,000 men had been embarked for that island. All the commercial steamers lying in the harbor of Naples had been put under requisition to convey these troops to their destinations.

On the 5th instant the rupture was universally known; a certain agitation prevailed in the public mind, but tranquillity had not been disturbed. Mr. Temple had ceased all intercourse with the Government, and the Consul of England had addressed a circular letter to British merchants residing in Naples, cautioning them against shipping goods on board vessels navigating under Neapolitan colours, lest circumstances should oblige the British naval force to recur to reprisals against the kingdom of Naples. A British steamer had arrived at Naples, and was to depart at the disposal of Mr. Temple and of the English Consul.—Times, April 15.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, APRIL 15.

Viscount Mahon would take the liberty to ask the noble lord, in the absence of the noble Secretary for Foreign Affairs, whether any directions had been given by her Majesty's Government for commencing a blockade or any other hostile operations against the kingdom of Naples; as similar measures were taken on the occasion of the appearance of Admiral Lalande's squadron before Naples some years since. The King himself directed the works necessary to repel aggression. Fearing lest an attack might be made upon Sicily, 12,000 men had been embarked for that island. All the commercial steamers lying in the harbor of Naples had been put under requisition to convey these troops to their destinations.

Lord J. Russell said, certainly instructions had been given with respect to the sulphur monopoly, and further instructions, that in case a satisfactory answer were not returned by the Neapolitan Government within a certain time, the Admiral commanding in the Mediterranean should detain all vessels bearing the Neapolitan flag. The last intelligence received was, that the British Minister at the Court of Naples, Mr. Temple, had delivered his note, but had received an answer entirely unsatisfactory, and that he had thereupon communicated with the British Admiral, who was now considering what measures were best to be pursued.

Viscount Mahon then asked whether a document was authentic which had appeared in the public prints, and purported to come from one of our consular authorities, and addressed to British merchants, relative to the sulphur trade? Lord J. Russell.—I have not seen the document. Mr. Harmer.—Then I will read it to the noble lord. (A laugh.) The hon. member then read as follows:—"April 15. Gentlemen. I am charged by Mr. Temple, Envoy Extraordinary of her Britannic Majesty at the Court of Naples, to inform the English merchants residing in this kingdom, that circumstances have arisen which may very probably oblige the naval forces of her Majesty to exercise reprisals against vessels navigating under Neapolitan colours, in order that they may be guided by this notice in the reserve which it may be expedient to observe in shipping merchandise to and from Naples. I hastened in consequence to communicate this information to you, and should earlier measures, tending to impede British trade, be deemed necessary, or chance to occur, you may rely on my apprising you of them. T. GALWAY." The hon. member proceeded to say, that the house ought to have some information with respect to the treaty with the King of Naples, which had been signed in January last, and why it was not observed. They ought to have a copy of that treaty, and accounts of the subsequent proceedings before them, before they adjourned, for with a war in prospect the house certainly ought not to adjourn in ignorance as to the cause. They had China on their hands already; matters did not stand well with Turkey; things in America were not in a satisfactory state, and here was a probability of a Neapolitan war into the bargain. The house certainly ought not to adjourn without knowing more on this subject.

Lord J. Russell said that he knew that Mr. Temple had given notice to the consul to notify to British merchants the state of affairs. With regard to the general subject, a new treaty had been lately agreed to by the Neapolitan Government, but her Majesty's Government held that the stipulations of a former treaty had not been complied with, and what they demanded was, that these should be observed.—Times, April 15.

The Commerce publishes a letter from Naples, of the 5th inst., stating that the King had given orders to fit out the entire navy, consisting of 47 sail, viz. 12 ships of the line, 15 frigates, and 20 corvettes and brigs, with which he expects to be sufficiently strong to repel a first attack of the English, should the menace of Mr. Temple be carried into effect. Apprehensions of a bombardment, however, were entertained in that capital, and most of the wealthy foreigners who resided in it were preparing to depart. The entire corps diplomatique was actively labouring to prevent a rupture, and the Austrian and Russian Ministers, Counts Lebzelter and Gourieff, had declared, in the name of their Governments, that being bound to protect the trade of their countrymen, they would not allow England to come and blockade the Neapolitan harbours. The correspondence of the Commerce, says the anonymous prope of Mr. Temple, who, blinded by a false national pride, gave them to understand that Great Britain needed not the opposition of other Powers, and would be guided by her own discretion.

The Sud de Marseille of the 10th inst., states, that the French Chargé d'Affaires in Naples had also addressed a circular to the French residents in the Kingdom, recommending them caution in embarking goods on board Neapolitan vessels, which were liable to be captured by the British naval forces in the Mediterranean. The courier, bearer of instructions for Admiral Stopford, embarked at Civita Vecchia for Malta on the 6th inst., in the Scamander steam packet.—Ibid.

There is nothing very interesting respecting Naples. The Augsburg Gazette states, under date Naples, April 15, "That the King proposed leaving the decision of the matter in dispute to the arbitration of Austria, Russia, and France. In Paris no doubt was entertained of the amicable arrangement of the affair."—Times, April 18.

COLONIAL FINANCES.

We continue to publish the financial statements of the Colony; and having given in our last the whole of the Revenue, we now proceed to the Expenditure, of which, in the present number, we give the "Ordinary," and "Fixed Contingencies."

As it will perhaps appear strange, that to the "head" of "Ordinary," we have added "Salaries," we consider it necessary to observe, that this arises from the statements in manner in which those accounts have been described, by the Cape of Good Hope Chancellor of the Exchequer. What during 1833 and 34 was headed "Ordinary," has, since 1835, been headed "Salaries." What in 1835 was headed "Fixed Contingencies," was described in 1834 "Fixed Contingent;" and since 1835, "Contingent and Accidental Expenses in the several Offices and Departments." What was headed in 1835, 36, 37, "Other Departments," was described since 1838, as "Various."

So we find the same uniformity of description in another item, which in 1833 does not appear specifically; we are unable, therefore, to know whether it is included for that year under "Civil Government," or "Revenue Department;" but in 1834 it is described under "Ordinary," as "Stamp Office," in 1835, 36, 37, "Collector of Stamp Duties," in 1838, "Stamp Office," and in 1839, "Stamp Department." What an admirable uniformity of description, in financial accounts!

It will also be found, on reference to the Abstract for the year 1833, as published in the Government Gazette of 1834, that the total amount of "Ordinary" (or salaries) is given as £78,088 4 5½, and the "Fixed Contingencies" as £20,995 8 10½, whilst in the present statement, the first shows only £67,155 11 5½, and the latter £25,998 1 10½. This arises from the circumstance of the Pensions, which in 1833 amounted to £4,932 12 11½, having been placed under the head of "Ordinary," whilst in the accounts of all the other years, this item appears under the head of "Fixed Contingencies." We have, therefore, in the present statement, for the sake of uniformity, and for a better comparison of the several Expenditures, taken the item of Pensions for 1833 out of the "Ordinary," and placed it under "Fixed Contingencies."

"Customs Department in 1838, (according to the Official Abstract,) is "from 1st July."

STATEMENT OF THE EXPENDITURE OF THE COLONY OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, FROM

1833 TO 1839.

Composed from the Official Abstracts, as successively published by the Colonial Government in the "Government Gazette."

Table with columns for years 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839. Rows include Ordinary (Salaries), Civil, Revenue Departments and Magistrates, Fixed Contingencies, and Totals.