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TO CORRESPONDENTS.
The great number of Advertisements have compelled us to omit the letter of Mr. Korza, and the communication about the wreck of the "Udney Castle," which we exceedingly regret. But they will appear in our next.
A Supplement is added to this Number.
THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.
CAPE TOWN, DECEMBER 4, 1840.

The Board of Wardmasters concluded on Monday last the business for which they were convened, having since our last had under their consideration the following Regulations:—
In the Fire Engines Regulations, they have adopted the new system, proposed by the Commissioners, that of placing the entire management of the engines under a Superintendent, accountable to the Commissioners, instead of subjecting it under the administration of a separate Board;—which we hope, in its operation, will prove beneficial. Several other amendments were also made, in some instances verbal, in others tending to a simplification of the measure to be carried out. The 118th Section, however, they have refused, in as far as "the Superintendent of Fire Engines, and the Firewardens, are authorized and empowered to destroy, and are declared to be held harmless for the destruction of, any private property which during the continuance of any fire they shall bona fide consider necessary to be destroyed."
The Pound Regulations have, however, undergone several material alterations. The Pound Master, instead of enjoying the pound fees, is proposed to have a fixed salary paid to him;—the owner of cattle trespassing to be entitled to receive them back, before they are sent to the Pound, "on paying the damage occasioned," instead of a fixed fee of 6d. and 3d.; which latter, as also the fees to be paid, by Sect. 125, to the person bringing cattle to the Pound, has been refused. The 127th section, empowering the owner of property, when repeatedly annoyed by the trespass of goats, pigs, geese, or poultry, to destroy the same, have also been disallowed;—and in respect of the assessment of damages occasioned by trespassing cattle, they have suggested that such assessment shall be made by a Wardmaster, or two competent persons. In these Regulations, the Wardmasters have expressed a general desire, to prevent the annoyances to which owners of cattle may be exposed,—and which, as perhaps not without reasonable suspicion, will occur, when a person, bringing cattle to the Pound, gets a fee forthwith paid to him.
In the Public Water-works Regulations, the 139th Section has been refused, by which "all rights, covenants, and agreements, relating to the use of the springs in the gardens of Messrs. BREDT and HOFMEYER," are declared to be "confirmed and ratified," so they have also disallowed the 141st Section, "empowering the Superintendent, or any person appointed by him, to enter all private lands or property, whereby access may be had to the springs or fountains from which the Municipality is supplied,"—their reasons for so doing were founded on a sound principle, that the rights of the several parties, being determined by the covenants and agreements alluded to, did not require their ratification or confirmation, nor could they ratify agreements with which they were unacquainted. Anxious as they were at the same time to avoid any encroachment on the rights which any individual may have acquired, they have also refused to sanction that part of the 142d Section which makes it the duty of the Superintendent to enter upon the premises of every person enjoying private waterleading, "to examine into the uses made thereof in each house or store respectively," very justly observing, that if such householder pays the price fixed by the Municipality for 100 gallons of water per day, no person should be entitled to intermeddle with him in the use he makes thereof.
The Pasturage Regulations have been adopted, without any material alteration; and the Salaries of the Functionaries been allowed by them as follows:—
Secretary - £300
Treasurer and Bookkeeper - 200
Clerk - 75
Messenger - 80
The several Regulations abovementioned have been returned to the Board of Commissioners, who appointed a special Meeting on Monday next, to take into consideration the several suggestions proposed by the Wardmasters.
At the same time the question respecting the duties of the Police, in abating or preventing nuisances, declared as such by the Municipal Regulations, are in a fair way of being fully and satisfactorily settled. A catalogue of such nuisances have been drawn out by Government, setting forth the manner in which those duties are to be performed by the Police Officers, and transmitted to the Board of Commissioners for their consideration; and we hope to be enabled to lay it before the Public, so soon as it shall have been ultimately settled.
The public will, however, ascertain with regret, that the delivery of the Municipal properties, mentioned in the 67th section of the Ordinance, have not yet finally taken place. Certain Municipal properties are under the administration of the Town Trustees, and as they have not been directed by the Ordinance to deliver them over to the Municipality, it became necessary to address Government upon the subject, and request an order upon them to make such delivery. An application in writing for that purpose was made by the

Commissioners to Government, 2 weeks ago, but they have not yet received any answer, nor the Trustees any such order. The application has, however, been renewed, and we hope that no further procrastination in that respect will take place.—With the reasons of such delay we are unacquainted; we do not therefore presume to censure it, more particularly as the Government has, since, in its intercourse with the Municipality, shewn every inclination to assist the Board of Commissioners in carrying out the provisions of the Municipal Ordinance. This inclination and apparent good feeling, we hope, will continue to exist, for if the Government and the Municipality go hand in hand, much public good may be effected, which will otherwise greatly suffer, should useless strife and contention resume the place of the existing cordiality.
The Commissioners had occasion to address themselves to Government, in respect of a subject, in which we have no doubt the mercantile body will feel equally interested. At present there are several wrecks close to the new Jetty.—The attention of the Commissioners have been called to the circumstances, and a fear expressed, that the beach on that part would be blocked up, should wrecks be allowed to remain there.—A representation on that head has been made to Government, and we trust that measures will be adopted, to remove the present nuisance, and avoid similar for the future.—The sale of a ship, which was purchased for breaking up, we hope Government will not allow it to take place on the spot alluded to, without taking the necessary precaution in that respect.
We have given an outline of the above proceedings, as from them it will appear that both Commissioners and Wardmasters are active, and endeavouring in their several functions to perform their duty towards the Public.—To expect that they can carry out at once the several objects for which the Municipality was established would be unreasonable; and to desire that every one of their measures must be perfect, and satisfying the views of all parties, would be unfair and absurd.—In respect of the proposed Regulations, the Commissioners draw them out according to their views of the case; to say that whatever they have done, must be considered as perfectly correct, would be ridiculous in the extreme.—The principle of the Municipal Ordinance, on the contrary, presumed, and justly so, that they may be wrong, and therefore in the first instance directed a publication of the proposed Regulations,—for the purpose of giving the Household in general the opportunity of stating their views or representing their grievances therein, either personally or through the Press,—and a subsequent consideration and decision of the Wardmasters,—with a view that a majority of them, as being the more direct representatives of the different Wards of the Town, shall express the Public opinion, and wishes of the Community thereon;—after which they are transmitted to Commissioners, whose duty it then is to consider such suggestions which the Wardmasters may have made.—If this sound principle of a Representative system is well understood, and independently followed up,—and the several parties will keep in view, that they are not acting for themselves, but merely administering the affairs of their fellow Inhabitants, and consequently cede their own views and opinions to the reasonable desires of the Public, every grievance will be removed that may arise from any Regulation adopted, and the People soon experience the blessing of the new system, and anticipate the beneficial consequences that will result from the institution of a Legislative Assembly founded on similar principles.
High Sheriff's Office.
Cape Town, December 3, 1840.
IN Execution of the Judgment of the Supreme Court in the undermentioned Cases, the following Sales will take place, viz.,
DIVISION OF GEORGE.
JAN CASPER BREWIS
versus
CHRISTIAN GEORGE RHEDER.
On Wednesday, the 9th of December, 1840, at the Defendant's Residence, situated in the Attacques Kloof, division of George, of Household Furniture, Glass and Earthenware, Kitchen Utensils, a bullock Wagon, 6 Oxen, 2 saddle Horses, a Gun, &c. &c. &c.
DIVISION OF ALBANY.
SIMON HAW versus JAMES RATHBONE.
On Monday, the 28th of December, 1840, at the Commission Sale Rooms of Messrs. J. D. NOBLE & Co., in Graham's Town, of Household Furniture, Glass and Earthenware, Kitchen Utensils, &c. &c. &c.
J. STEWART, High Sheriff.
STRAYED or Stolen from the Undersigned, a black spotted Cow, with a slit in each ear, a white udder, and black short nipples, a white groin, without a brush to the tail.—Any person returning, or being able to give any information respecting the same to Mr. J. G. FRANK VAN RENEN, Plein Street, No. 26, Cape Town, will be well rewarded.
JAKIEM.
Cape Town, Dec. 3, 1840.
To Let.
A very neat and commodious House, near to the Public Offices and St. George's Church, provided with a fine Hall and four spacious Rooms, Servants Apartments, Stabling, Private Waterleading, and many other conveniences.—Apply to The Widow J. H. BAM, Grave-street, No. 20.
THE Sale of Cattle advertised for the 15th instant, will not take place, the Cattle having been sold by private Contract.
G. P. C. KOTZE.
PUBLISHED BY COLLARD & Co., 24, HEERENGRACHT, DE HONIGBY, No. 14, Vol. 2.
Subscribers are requested to send for their Copies.

Public Sale at the Dutch Reformed Church.
ON TUESDAY, the 8th Dec., 1840, will be sold at the Dutch Reformed Church, at 11 o'clock in the Morning,
2 Mills for grinding Lime or Clay,
1 Horse to be used for the Mill,
Some old Farms and Woodwork,
As also Scuffling, consisting of Spars, Cross do, and some Cordage for Sea-folding.
G. H. MAASDORP, Elder.
PUBLIC SALE.
THE Undersigned, duly authorized thereto, will cause to be publicly sold on WEDNESDAY, the Sixteenth Day of December next, the Share in the Half of the Place "Klipvallei," also the Place "Zandfontein," annex the same, situate in the Fieldcornetcy of Behind the Paarl, and in the vicinity of Paardenburg; likewise the Outstacks of 105 Loads, Barley-stack of 25 Loads, and Wheat and Rye-stacks, all standing at the Trashing-floor,—the quantity of the lastmentioned to be notified hereafter.
Further, 30 excellent draught Oxen, which have grazed during three months at Saldanha Bay, 8 wagon Horses, 150 breeding Goats, Ox and Horse-wagons, Ploughs and Harrows, Harness, Yokes, leading Ropes, Riems and Straps, and many other articles belonging to a farming Establishment. The above Farms are in the meantime for private Sale.—Particulars to be learnt from P. F. R. DE VILLIERS, q. q. Paarl, 1st December, 1840.
At the above Sale, the Undersigned will also cause to be sold his Share in the other half of the above Farm "Klipvallei." Likewise, the Out and Wheat Stacks standing at the Trashing-floor of said Farm.
P. P. HARTOGH.
Paarl, 1st December, 1840.
Postponed Sale.
THE Sale which was to have taken place on Monday, the 30th inst., at Banhoek, on the Erf occupied by Mr. J. B. SCHEER, of Household Furniture, Smith's and Carpenter's Tools, &c. &c., is postponed for particular reasons, until Monday the 7th December next, when it will positively take place.
J. VAN DYK VAN SOELEN, q. q. Banhoek, Nov. 23, 1840.
Messrs. FORD & HAUFF, Vend. Adms.
CATTLE AND SHEEP.
Positively without Reserve.
THE Undersigned will cause to be sold on the 10th December next, to the highest Bidder at Stikland, at the place of Mr. J. H. BEYERS, 600 excellent fat Sheep, 100 do. Merino do, 50 slaughter and draught Oxen.
A. H. DE VILLIERS.
Messrs. FORD & HAUFF, Vendue Adms.
1000 EXCELLENT FAT SHEEP.
THE Undersigned will cause to be publicly sold on Tuesday, the 15th instant, at the place of Mr. H. C. VAN NIEKERK, Joostenberg, the abovementioned number of excellent fat Sheep, which will positively be presented to S. W. VAN DER MERWE, Groot Drakenstein, Dec. 1, 1840.
Messrs. FORD & HAUFF, Vendue Adms.
PUBLIC SALE IN THIS VILLAGE.
THE Undersigned intending to remove to Cape Town, will cause to be publicly sold on the 16th instant, Household Furniture of different descriptions, a great quantity of assorted Merchandise, some Lumber, and such other articles as will be offered on the day of sale.
H. R. VAN ELLEWEE.
Paarl, Dec. 1, 1840.
Messrs. FORD & HAUFF, Vendue Adms.
South African Association for the Administration and Settlement of Estates.
To Let,
THAT well known Dwelling-house in Church Square, lately occupied by the Hon. P. G. BRINK, Esq. J. DE WET, Secretary.
3d December, 1840.
VICTORIA CRICKET CLUB.
THE Members of the above Club are hereby informed, that the first Summer Meeting of the Club will be held this afternoon (Friday), at 5 o'clock precisely, at the usual place. By order of the Committee, D. J. KUY, Secretary.
Cape Town, 4th December, 1840.
Absconded.
FROM the place Eikenboom, about a month ago, a Mule (mare), chestnut color.—Any Person being able to give any information respecting said Mule, or returns the same to the Undersigned, will be well rewarded; and if sent to any Pound, the Pound Masters are requested to give immediate information thereof, the Undersigned being willing to pay the Expenses.
Eikenboom, Dec. 1, 1840. JAN JACS. MALAN.
IT has pleased Almighty God to remove from this world into the abode of eternal bliss, on the 25th of November, after a short illness, the Right Rev. H. P. HALLBERG, Bishop of the United Brethren's Church, and Superintendent of their Missions in South Africa. A faithful Servant of Jesus Christ. His last moments were consecrated to his Redeemer, to hear whose word and precepts he openly, and on all occasions, had proclaimed in his life time to Christians and Gentiles. With heavenly joy then he met his dissolution from this world, in which he had passed 56 years, 8 months, and 7 days. To the numerous Friends of the Deceased, this notice is given by the afflicted Widow and Daughter.
C. L. TEUTSCH, Acting Superintendent of Moravian Missions in South Africa.
Genadendal, 1st December, 1840.
DEPARTED this life on the 27th instant, our beloved Daughter SESANNA, after an illness of but 3 days, at the age of 1 year and 11 days; whereof notice is hereby given to Relatives and Friends.
C. H. LEIBBRANDT, M. M. LEIBBRANDT, born LACOCK.
Zwarte Dam, November 27, 1840.
DEPARTED this life at Hottentot's Holland, on the 27th November last, Mr. JOHAN HENDRIK STADLER, born at Dersburg, in Prussia, at the age of 65 years and 3 months, deeply lamented by myself and children.
The Widow STADLER, Born VAN BERGEN.
NOTICE is hereby given to Relatives and Friends, that on the 28th inst., departed this life at the age of 56 years, 5 months, and 22 days, PHILIP WOUTER HAUFF, Jr., dearly beloved Husband of H. A. HAUFF, born HEMMER.
Paarl, Nov. 30, 1840.
GOD's Paternal hand, who granted us a Child on the 12th September last, took it again from us on the 30th November.—We are silent and adore!
S. P. HEYNS, B. M. HEYNS, born DERVENEN.
Tygerberg, Dec. 1, 1840.

Good Investment of Capital.
THIS MORNING, the 4th December, at 10 o'clock precisely, Mr. C. W. ADAMS will sell without Reserve, certain Liqueur and Premises, situate in the Table Valley, at the Waterkant, being No. 32, Blok J. T.,—comprising 3 Rooms, Hall, Kitchen, and Loft, with side Entrance through the Yard.
The above Property being so conveniently situated to the New Jetty, renders the Sale thereof an opportunity for the investment of Capital rarely met with.
Further particulars, and Conditions of Sale, will be made known on application at the Office of Mr. C. W. ADAMS, Keizersgracht.
TOMORROW will be sold, at Mr. BARTMAN'S Sale, an open Horse Wagon, a Bullock Wagon, and a Hay Wagon, all in good order.
SMITH'S COALS.
THE Undersigned have just received a small quantity (about 20 chaldrons) of the above description of Coals, ordered by them expressly for the Trade, and for sale in small quantities.
4th Dec. 1840. JOSEPH STARKEY & Co.
WITHOUT RESERVE.
TOMORROW MORNING will be sold at Mr. BARTMAN'S Sale, on the Parade, a variety of British Manufactures, positively without Reserve.
Dec. 4, 1840. JOSEPH STARKEY & Co.
Asses for Sale.
TOMORROW will be put up to Auction on the Parade, 6 excellent Asses, of about 3 years old, and trained to draw either in Wagon or Cart,—one of them is fit for the Saddle.
AMERICAN FLOUR.
ON Sale at 38s. per Barrel, Cash, by the single barrel or more, and purchasers may select it themselves, from three Parcels now in Store, recently landed from the "Richard Mount," 400 Barrels, "Janet," 450 do, "Esperance," 500 do.
Apply without delay to G. W. PRINCE, & Co. Steam Mills, Bree street, Nov. 30, 1840.
ALEXANDER MILLER, No. 13, HEERENGRACHT,
HAS received per ship *Madue*, direct from Pritchards' Hat Manufactory, London, best Beaver HATS black and worst, fashionable and broad brims; of all sizes; also Youth's Hats, Blue cloth CAPS, Naval Lancets, and fancy patterns; likewise Cloths, Casimers, Drill, Duck; Commissariat, Ordnance, and Naval Buttons; Gold Lace, Cord, &c. &c.
PUBLIC SALE.
In the Insolvent Estate of THOMAS SMITH, of Cape Town, Tallow Chandler.
ON Monday next, the 7th instant, at 10 o'clock precisely, all the Stock in Trade of the abovementioned Insolvent, will be sold by Public Auction, at his Shop corner of Long and Wale streets, Cape Town, consisting of a great quantity of Mould Candles, Kitchen do, about 1000 lbs. Tallow, Candle Wick, Rice, Sugar, Coffee, Barley, Starch, Tobacco, Crockery and Glassware, Paint Brushes, 8 new London made Dress Coats, &c. &c. &c.
E. THOMPSON, Prov. Trustee.
PUBLIC SALE.
In the Insolvent Estate of GIDRON JACOBUS ROSSOUW, and his deceased Wife CATHERINA JOHANNA MINNAAR.
ON Monday the 14th instant, at 10 o'clock precisely, all the well selected Stock of Linnen Drapery, Haberdashery, Hosiery &c. belonging to the abovementioned Estate will be sold by Public Auction at the shop of the Insolvent, corner of Strand and Bree streets, Cape Town, consisting of:—
Black and colored Gros de Naples, Colored Muslin, Do. Chintz, Do. Merino, Black do, Muslin de Layne, Fancy gauze Handkerchiefs, Do. silk do, Dunstable Bonnets, Colored Merino Shawls, A great variety Ribbons, Waistbands, Ladies' jean Shoes, Children's do, Ladies' Stays, Black and colored summer Cloths, white Jean, white Drilling, Gingham, Nankinets, Bombazett, Bedtick, Voerchitz, table Napkins, Duffel, Molestin, Fannel, Punjums, Balfas, Stockings, Socks, 100 pieces Blue Linnen, glass shop Case, Counter, &c. &c. &c.
E. THOMPSON, Sole Trustee.
PIANOFORTES FOR SALE.
T. ADNEY, Pianoforte Tuner, No. 3, Market-square, has selected several splendid toned Square and Piccolo PIANOS, just arrived from eminent Makers in London, that can be warranted to stand in any Climate, and keep well in tune.
T. A. has carefully examined them, and can safely recommend them as first rate Instruments.—PRICES LOW.
Advertisement.
ALL Persons having any Claims or Demands on the Estate of the late JOHAN HENDRIK MULLER, are hereby requested to file them with the Undersigned, within Six Weeks from this day's date; and those indebted to said Estate are requested to pay their Debts forthwith.
R. LANGLEY, Kalkbaj, J. F. FLAMME, Cape Town, } Executors.
Dec. 1, 1840.
SLAUGHTER OXEN.
ON Thursday next, the 10th instant, at 9 o'clock in the Morning, will be sold at the Town Market, 30 excellent fat slaughter Oxen, brought from the Haniam.
J. P. BRINK.
FOR SALE.
AN excellent buggy and saddle Horse, with Buggy and Harness complete, 6 years old. Another fine saddle Horse, 5 years old, well broken in.—Apply to M. VAN DYK, Rise street, No. 11.
TQ LET OR FOR SALE,
A HOUSE and GARDEN, pleasantly situated at the top of Government Gardens. Also, the HOUSE and GARDEN at present occupied by G. H. MAASDORP, Esq., and situated in St. John's-street. Both suitable for Families of the first respectability.—Apply to Mr. KLANCK, Garden 'Hope,' to Mr. GASSOY, Cape Bassar, or to ROBERT SAUNDERS.
FOR SALE,
Young Stallion Asses, Formerly belonging to P. L. CLOETE, Esq. Zandvliet, PRICE, £25.
PARTIES wishing to purchase can pick them out from the troop.—Apply at the Place Roodebloem.

TEA, COFFEE, &c.
For Sale at the Stores of the Undersigned, TEA (Knopjes), from China direct, 40 and 10 catty; BRAZIL COFFEE, blue Beans, superior quality; Dates, Ginger, Sugar candy, London Soap, Peppermint Lozenges; Tobacco Pipes; Jones's Lucifers; Blue, Gun, Short, Nails, Lead, Spades No. 4; Saddles, Tailors' Irons, &c. &c.
Also, a general assortment of British Cotton and other Manufactures, landed ex 'John Line' and 'Masdeu.'
FOR SALE AT VERY LOW PRICES.
St. George's-street. GEORGE GREIG.
THIS DAY. WRECK OF THE BRIG "UDNEY CASTLE."
THIS AFTERNOON, the 4th, at 3 o'clock, will be sold near the Light House, at Green Point, for the benefit of whom it may concern, the WRECK of the Brig "UDNEY CASTLE," Capt. R. TRACY-BULL, as she lies on the Rocks; also such part of the Cargo as may remain in the Vessel, or that may not have been saved at that time. At the same time, will be sold such part of the Masts, Spars, Rigging and Stores of the Vessel as may have washed up, together with a quantity of Coals and such other portion of the Cargo saved, as may not be brought into the Queen's Warehouse in Cape Town.
DICKSON, BURNIE, & Co.
**M. R. JONES will sell To-Morrow, on the Parade, on account of the Undersigned, 20 hds. Porter and Ale in wood, 30 casks English Bottled Beer, 10 casks each Pearl Barly and Split Peas, 100 bags superior Ship Biscuit, 6 tubs Sugar Candy, 100 bags Soap Rice, 1 cask Patent Table Salt, 2 cases Bottled Fruit, 3 boxes German Silver Plate, 3 casks Coffer Beads, 3 boxes Patent Wax Candles, 5 cases Lucifer Matches, 50 Jars superior Raw Linned Oil, 50 boxes Liverpool Soap, 50 boxes Tin Plates, 20 coils superior Hemp Cordage, 500 Oak Staves, 100 9 inch Deal Planks, 20 11 inch red Deal Planks, 100 Deal Boards, 1 Scotch Cart, 5 bundles No. 4. Spades, English Saddlery, &c.
DICKSON, BURNIE, & Co.
1200 muids of French soft Wheat, Landing from the "Deux Clementines," direct from Bordeaux, on sale at moderate Prices.
THIS Wheat has arrived in excellent condition, perfectly fresh and sweet; and, being of a heavy, full grained, floury quality, will return from the Mill a much greater quantity of Flour than Cape Wheat, and is warranted not to contain near so much bran and offal.—Apply to G. W. PRINCE & Co. Steam Mills, Bree Street, Dec. 2, 1840.
**THE Undersigned have for sale at their Stores, 44, St. George's Street, Tennant's bottled Beer, just received per "Chilmark," and made expressly for a hot climate. Caper Tea of the present season, imported direct from China. Manila straw Hats of different qualities and shapes. Manila Cigar Cases. An elegant assortment of figured Cape Shawls, and figured and plain Pongee Handkerchiefs, lately received from China. Also, a variety of British Manufactures, suited to the present season. JAMIESON, WINGATE, & Co.
Inside Sale.
THIS MORNING Messrs. BEVIL & TOWNSEND will hold an Inside Sale of a great variety of new Goods, consisting of—
Elegant silk summer Shawls, Do. do. French filled do, Do. do. do. Scarfs, Blood and Black Edging, Children's Frocks and Bodies, Richly worked Cuffs, Collars, and Tippets, Rich black Lace, Veils, and Falls, Fancy Trimming and Flowering, Hosiery and Gloves, With a great variety of fine Summer Goods. The whole, as usual, Without Reserve.
SALE BY AUCTION OF PIANOFORTES, GUITARS, ACCORDIONS, SERAPHINS, &c. &c.
T. J. HITCHCOCK, intending to relinquish his Business as Music Seller, will hold a Public Sale on Tuesday the 8th instant, of the whole of his well selected STOCK of last-mentioned Music, &c. together with a variety of fancy and useful Articles, among which, a quantity of elegant FURNITURE quite new; as also a Consignment of PIANOFORTES, positively without Reserve. Particulars will be announced hereafter.
Nov. 27, 1840.
Damaged Goods.
THIS Morning, at Mr. BLORE'S Sale Rooms, Burg-street, will be sold on account of the Undersigned, being damaged by sea water,
1 case Blucher Boots, 1 ditto Ladies' lasting Shoes, 1 bale 100 pieces white Balfas;
After which the Sale will be continued Inside, of a variety of small wares and fancy Goods without Reserve, to close Consignments.
DUNELL & STANBRIDGE.
December 4, 1840.
New Goods.
RECEIVED per Thomas Snook and John Line, Investments of British manufactured Goods, comprising white and brown Punjums and Balfas, Shirting, Sheeting, Voerchitz, furniture Checks, colored and black Prints, navy Blues, Bedtick, printed and colored Molestins, fancy trouser Stuffs, white Drill, raven Duck, Lastings, Gros de Naples, Hosiery, &c. &c.; Homan and Herne's London made Ladies' and gentlemen's Boots and Shoes; Brandy, Geneva, Sherry, Porter; Muskets; also, a consignment of Sextants, Sympiesometers, marine and wheel Barometers, Thermometers, Telescopes, Britannia Metal and German Silver Wares, Cutlery, &c. &c.
21, St. George's street. N.B.—Direct Cape Tea, in 10 and 40 catty boxes. DUNELL & STANBRIDGE.
Without Reserve.
ON Saturday, the 12th of December, the Undersigned will cause to be sold, without Reserve, at Mr. BARTMAN'S Sale on the Parade, 2 Merino Rams, and 2 Jackasses, Imported per Thomas Snook. HOME, EAGAR, & Co.
SPAN OF OXEN.
FOR SALE.—Twelve trained draught Oxen, which have not been worked during the last 8 or 9 months.—Apply to C. BURTON, Esq.****

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

LONDON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1840.

The Cabinet Ministers meet this day: they ought to have met long ago. There can be little doubt as to the subject of discussion. The best mode of settling the Egyptian question is now paramount to all others. On that may be said to hang the question of peace or war. If peace can be maintained consistently with honour, and we believe it can, let all means be adopted to maintain it. It is thought in some well informed quarters that the French Government are not indisposed to make a formal proposition to that of His Majesty, accompanied by a strenuous recommendation to consider it calmly and seriously, with a view to effect, if possible, the adoption of some middle course between the extreme terms of the treaty of July and those originally insisted on by MESSRS ALI. Whether France be prepared to join with all the other Powers in a general guarantee of the Turkish empire against further encroachments on the part of MESSRS ALI, provided that, 1. the Pasha shall be secured in the possession of Syria during his life; 2. that the return of Syria to the dominion of the SUULTAN shall be secured by the same combined authority after the death of MESSRS ALI; and 3. that Candia, Adana, and Acre shall be surrendered at once and unconditionally to the Porte—where, we say, France shall be now prepared to accompany her expected proposition by such assurances, is more than we have means of conjecturing; but if she be, there will clearly be an opening for the settlement of the Turco Egyptian question without any disturbance of the amicable relations now existing between the great Powers of Europe.

The interesting letter which we now subjoin has been received by the last Egyptian mail, from a gentleman of rank, who has access to the best sources of information, and has witnessed in person the most important movements of the British fleet—

OFF SYRIA, August 21 1840.

"I have hardly time to write you an account of the proceedings of the squadron, which, however, I think will interest you; so I at once commence.

"We first heard of the insurrection of the Druses in Syria by the Stamboul steamer, which brought dispatches in the forenoon of the 24th of June. I was then beating up the Taurus passage under Sir John Louis, who then had his flag in the Ganges. Our squadron were—the Granges, the Powerful, the Asia, the Hastings, the Edinburgh, the Belleisle, the Castor, the Cyclops, and the Gorgon, which joined the same day, from Smyrna. At midnight the Castor sailed for Syria, the Gorgon for Malta, Cyclops for Stamboul, with dispatches. We then all went down to Vouria, and on the 25th the Hydra steamer came in with dispatches from Sir Robert Stopford; 30th, Cyclops, to coast of Syria; 1st July, Powerful and Edinburgh off to Syria. I mention these dates to show that if Sir John Louis had acted with energy, or rather if he had had decisive orders, the Eastern question would ere this have been settled. On our speaking the steamer on the 24th of June, if instead of sending down the Castor, we had sailed for Beyrout with the whole squadron of six sail of the line, one frigate, and two steam frigates, we should have just been in time to intercept the Egyptian squadron, which threw in supplies to the coast of Syria, and had a powerful fleet of 12,000 men, and 15,000 muskets, and we should have been able to protect those Turkish troops who were inclined to return to the Sultan. The Castor arrived at Beyrout two days before the arrival of the said squadron, some of the frigates of which anchored in a very suspicious manner round her—so much so that she cleared for action, but of course could not act, nor had she orders to act, on the 25th.

"On the sailing of the Powerful and the Edinburgh from Vouria, the latter steamer started and got down before the rest, just in time to tell the Egyptian Admiral to be off, which, of course, he soon was, and got safe back to Alexandria. So that the Powerful and Edinburgh came in time to see the insurrection put down, and I suppose had no orders to act. I see by the papers to date that Lord Palmerston said, 'Of course the Admiral at Smyrna sent a squadron down to Syria as soon as he heard of the insurrection.' This indicates that there were discretionary orders—but to what end? It shows a powerful want of energy on the part of the Admirals, and a total want of Lord Palmerston's belief or orders cannot act with his orders. Why was not the fleet ordered up to Stamboul as soon as the Sultan died?

"Sir Robert Stopford joined the squadron on the 6th of July in the Princess Charlotte with the Belleisle, and on the 20th we set sail on a cruise, and finally anchored in the little bay of Erisos, in Mytelle, on the 3d of August. On the 1st of August, while near the island of Samochaki, the Admiral spoke the Achéron steamer, which had matches for the Pasha's Queen's-messenger for Stamboul where she soon went. The Rhamathus steamer came in the evening we anchored, and on the 7th we sailed round to the town of Mytelle: in the evening the Wasp came in from Smyrna with dispatches; and the Ganges was instantly ordered to Syria with the Thunderer, with orders to stop Napier and his squadron, which had actually been recalled. The Thunderer and the Ganges started on the 8th of August, and had a powerful fleet of 12,000 men, and 15,000 muskets, and we should have been able to protect those Turkish troops who were inclined to return to the Sultan. The Castor arrived at Beyrout two days before the arrival of the said squadron, some of the frigates of which anchored in a very suspicious manner round her—so much so that she cleared for action, but of course could not act, nor had she orders to act, on the 25th.

"We had by this time learned that Napier had orders to act in a decisive manner, and on the morning after their arrival, they took up a position within 400 yards of the shore; the Powerful and the Edinburgh off the town, and the Thunderer and the Ganges off the point N.E. of the town on which is the lazaretto, inside the walls of which were encamped 1,100 Turkish troops, and several field pieces, while outside were 1,200 Egyptian troops, and another battery, 12,000 men were ordered to the coast of Syria, and had a powerful fleet of 12,000 men, and 15,000 muskets, and we should have been able to protect those Turkish troops who were inclined to return to the Sultan. The Castor arrived at Beyrout two days before the arrival of the said squadron, some of the frigates of which anchored in a very suspicious manner round her—so much so that she cleared for action, but of course could not act, nor had she orders to act, on the 25th.

"At Toulon, according to a letter of the 18th instant, great activity was observable in the harbour, the roads presenting a formidable appearance. Amongst the ships at anchor were two of 120 guns, the Sovereign and the Ocean; and another vessel, the City of Marseilles, was being prepared for sea.—*Ibid.*

"Admiral Stopford, after formally cautioning the British residents against running a risk by allowing any vessel to arrive, and stating that he did not know 'what might be the result of the conference with the Pasha, quietly sailed from Alexandria on the 5th, leaving only two ships of war before the port.

"On the 6th, 7,000 troops reached Alexandria from the Hedjaz. The intelligence from Beyrout is extremely contradictory. It is said that Commodore Napier has made prizes of some Egyptian ships he had already seized, and that he continues to interrupt all supplies going towards the coast. The Governor of Beyrout has, on the other hand, offered a reward for the head of Lord Ponsby's dragoon, Mr. Moore. He was, however, safe on board the commander's ship. The city was blockaded by a very strong squadron consisting of the Powerful, the Edinburgh, the Thunderer, the Ganges, the Benbow, the Castor, the Caryfort, and the Gorgon steamer.

"Letters from Constantinople of the 3d inst., in the German papers, state that ever since the expiration of the delay granted to the Viceroys for consideration, it was feared that Ibrahim Pasha would advance on that capital; and in that case, a Russian fleet would make its appearance in the Bosphorus. The Ambassadors of the four Powers had held frequent conferences with the Reis Effendi, to decide on the nature of the coercive measures to be adopted towards the Viceroys: the result of their deliberations had not transpired.

"Ten thousand additional troops have been ordered to embark at Constantinople for Cyprus.

"Russia, on her side, is redoubling her preparations. It is said that orders have been given at Constantinople to arm nine ships and four frigates.—*Colonial Gazette, Sept. 30.*

"The following line of battle ships are preparing at Portsmouth with all practicable expedition for immediate commission. Indus, 84, and Vengeance, 84, at Portsmouth; also the Britannia, 120, the Bombay, 84, and Clarence, 84, at Plymouth; and the Formidable, 84, and Monarch, 84, at Sheerness. The Howe and Royal Adelaide, 120 gun flag ships, are also getting ready for service. The dockyard presents a scene of activity and bustle, the towers are crowded with bills for men for Her Majesty's Navy. The Britannia, 120, will go out to Spithead this week; and immediately on the arrival of the Donegal, 78, from Lisbon, that ship's crew will shift over to her, and be completed to 820 men. She is

the four sail at Beyrout: So that really at the moment we have been in the most danger, we have been divided, for the first time almost during some years. It is the fault of an undecided policy.

"We all feel annoyed at having to foment discord and excite rebellion, instead of having to wage an open and honourable warfare. Still, come what may, I think this squadron will do its duty. Napier is a keen, resolute, and far seeing man.

"I do not flatter myself that you will read this letter through; but I have tried in a great hurry to give you a clear view of the case as it stands.

"PROCLAMATION BY COMMODORE NAPIER.

"Syria!—Great Britain, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, in conjunction with the Sultan, have decided that the rule of MESSRS ALI shall cease in Syria, and I have been sent here with an advanced squadron to assist you in throwing off the yoke of the Pasha of Egypt.

"Syria! you know that a hatti scherif has been issued by the Sultan, securing the lives and property of his subjects; which is in full operation throughout the Turkish territories, in addition to which the allied Powers have engaged to recommend to the Sultan to make an arrangement to render your condition happy and prosperous.

"Inhabitants of Lebanon! you who are more immediately under my eye, I call upon you to rise and throw off the yoke under which you are groaning. Troops, arms, and ammunition are daily expected from Constantinople, and in the mean time the Egyptian ships shall no longer insult your coast.

"Soldiers of the Sultan!—you who were treacherously led from your homes to the burning sands of Egypt, and have been since transported to Syria—call upon you in the name of the great Powers to return to your allegiance. I have placed two lines of battle ships close to the Lazaretto where you are encamped. Put yourselves under my protection, and should a single soldier of the Pasha approach you, he shall be annihilated.

"All past events will be forgotten, and your arrears of pay discharged by the Sultan, as also the arrears of any soldiers who may join the Sultan's standard.

"CHARLES NAPIER, Commodore."

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

In France an intense and nearly universal excitement appears suddenly to have been raised against the English. The French newspapers fan the flame, and, as it is reported, at the instigation of the Minister. Warlike preparations are commenced of gigantic magnitude; ships are fitted out with incredible rapidity. Enormous expenses are incurred. Commerce is paralysed, and the great basin at St. Malo is being perfected, to hold about 20 80-gun ships, besides steamers. Enlistment for the army is carried on to the greatest extent. All those who are fit for military service are given for a substitute. Very great purchases of lead are made in London; and the exportation of timber is forbidden. Amongst the means of attack boasted of is the landing of 50,000 troops in England in eight hours from Cherbourg, and a similar force in Ireland. And meanwhile it is said a French steamer takes the soundings round the Channel Islands, the south coast of England, and enters Southampton Water and Portsmouth harbour, and this under pretence of bad weather, while it was fine.—*Times, September 30.*

The *Monitor* announces, that by a Royal ordinance of the 21st of September, an additional credit has been opened for the Minister of War of \$1,674,000 francs, to provide for the urgent expenses resulting from the increase of the effective and material of the army. The sanction of the Chambers for this extraordinary credit will be applied for in the approaching session.—*Times, Oct. 3.*

Warlike preparations are continued in France with unabated activity. The cannon foundries at Toulouse, Strasbourg, and Douai, have been put into full operation; and the number of workmen has been doubled at the several manufactories of arms at Metz, Mezieres, Besançon, Nevers, Rheims, Tulle, St. Etienne, &c. Orders have likewise been issued to place the eleven Government powder factories, capable of supplying 2,000,000 kilograms of gunpowder a year, in a state of full activity. Recruits from Normandy and the provinces adjoining Paris are to be formed into twenty battalions of the *Chasseurs à Pied*, a new rifle corps; and the conscripts of the villages along the river have been drafted for the marine.—*Col. Gazette, Sept. 23.*

The *Journal de Havre* states that it was currently reported that the French Government had entered into negotiations with the United States of America to form an alliance, offensive and defensive, with them, in case of a war taking place between England and France. It gives a list of the American navy, as official, and boasts that it would form a valuable addition to that of France.—*Ibid.*

We have received the French papers, together with letters from our correspondent in Paris, by the ordinary express. One of them calls into active service the reserves of the classes of recruits of 1834 and 1835; and another declares that the public utility urgently requiring the execution of the fortification of Paris, the Minister of Public Works was authorized to proceed forthwith to the appropriation of the ground on which the works of fortification were to be erected, and a credit is to be placed at his disposal for the purpose of indemnifying the owners. A third ordinance opens a credit of 6,000,000, to the Minister of War to meet the expenses of these works, which have already commenced at Mont Valerien, St. Denis, Fontenay, &c.

From the accounts brought by the Papin, which left Alexandria on the 1st inst., it appears that Admiral Stopford, on being informed of the expected arrival of a French vessel loaded with artillery and ammunition for the Pasha, had issued orders for its capture.—*Times, Sept. 19.*

The *Sud de Marseilles* of the 18th inst. states, that the squadron of reserve under the command of Admiral Lalande is to consist of 13 sail, viz., the Admiral's ship *Ocean*, of 120 guns; the *Triens*, *Meung*, and *Solignac*, ships of the line, now at Toulon; the *Genève*, which has lately sailed with troops for Algiers; the *Souverain*, of 120 guns, and the *Ville de Marseilles*, which were still in the basin; the frigates *Iphigenia*, *Uranie*, and *Independance*, now in progress of armament; the corvette *Circe*, a brig, and two steamers.—*Times, Sept. 25.*

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the lowest deck of a vessel, being beneath the ship's water-

to bear the flag of Rear Admiral Sir John Comanney, K.C.B., as second in command in the Mediterranean. The Rodney, 92, Captain Manuelli, will leave Plymouth Sound on Sunday, direct for Malta, to join Sir R. Stopford's fleet with the least possible delay.—*Brighton Gazette, Sept. 17.*

FRANKFORT, Sept. 19.—A Berlin correspondent of the *Edinburgh Journal* communicates the following letter, dated St. Petersburg, the 2d of September:—

"The Imperial rescript, which orders 18 ships of the line to sail from Constantinople and proceed to the Archipelago, will doubtless cause some surprise in foreign countries, but that is not the case here. Whoever has considered with some attention the course followed by our Government with respect to the Egyptian fleet, which has been stationed for some months in the Baltic, plainly indicated the intention of the Emperor. In the midst of peace we have secured the means of making war, as has been done in Prussia and Austria by the system of the Landwehr. Our fleet, with respect to the number and equipment of the vessels and the skill of the crews in performing their evolutions, has made more progress in the last ten years than in a whole century preceding. The sailors and marines are in admirable condition. As for the land troops, it requires much more time to assemble them on the points that are threatened, on account of the immense extent of the empire.

"This inconvenience has been obviated by several measures for the independence of the corps of the army that are always moveable in the several provinces, a formidable army has been assembled for these two years, which is supported by the great military colonies, and ready to march in any direction.

"Several changes have been made amongst the naval officers: all those who are not vigorous have been relieved from active service and placed in the depot."—*Journal de Frankfort, Sept. 20.—Times, Sept. 25.*

Advices from St. Petersburg of the 2d inst. estimate at about 100 the number of lives lost in consequence of the catastrophe which occurred on the 25th ult., on the Casakolevo railway. The imperial rescript ordering the departure of 18 ships of the line from Constantinople for the Archipelago had excited some sensation in that capital. Several changes had taken place in the *personnel* of the Russian fleet; all the officers whose state of health incapacitated them for active service had been placed in the depot.—*Ibid.*

A letter from the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Courier Franco-Russe* states that the Emperor Nicholas had ordered 12 smaller vessels to be immediately fitted out. This fleet, consisting of 30 vessels, was destined for Revel, where it was to wait for further orders.—*Ibid.*

A considerable quantity of supplies for the Russian fleet had been purchased at Genoa, Cagliari, and Spezia, according to an account in the *Quotidien*. The supplies are required for a force of 10,000 or 12,000 men.—*Times, Oct. 3.*

BRITISH FLEET IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Table listing ships in the British fleet in the Mediterranean, including names like Minerva, Powerful, Ganges, Thunderer, etc., and their respective gun counts.

ENGLAND.

CALAMITOUS FIRE AT DEVONPORT.

[The following appeared in a second edition of *The Times* of yesterday.]

Devonport, Sunday, Sept. 27. The Dockyard at Devonport is on fire. Her Majesty's ships *Talavera* (72) and *Imogene* (26), being in dock, are totally destroyed; the *Minden*'s (72) bow mchurn burnt, but the ship will be saved. Adelaide-walk, in the dockyard, is entirely consumed. At the moment I write a large quantity of deals is burning fiercely; so God only knows where the destruction will end. The greatest consternation prevails in the town.

It is supposed that the fire commenced at about 4 this morning (Sunday), but how no one knows.

(From the *Devonport Telegraph*.)

PARTIAL DESTRUCTION OF THE ROYAL NAVAL ARSENAL.—HALF A MILLION OF PROPERTY DESTROYED.

[At half past 4 this morning (Sunday) an alarm was given to the superintendent of the dockyard police, Lieutenant Williams, that the *Talavera* line of battle ship, in the north dock, was on fire. All hands were instantly on the spot, with the engines, but so terrific were the flames as to give evident proof that the total destruction of the ship was to succeed. The fire bells were then rung, and the workmen, with the military, called in. The tide was high, and plenty of water consequently at hand, but nothing appeared to subdue the fury with which the fire extended southwards—the direction in which the other docks and building-slips lay, as well as the rigging house, sail loft, and all the storehouses. At a quarter to 5 o'clock the *Talavera* was one mass of flame, which, communicating with the shed overhead, threatened to carry the fire to the extremity of the yard. The *Minden* line of battle ship, lying at the north side of the *Talavera*, which took fire ahead, at one time appeared inevitably doomed; but the wind shifting a point, and by the most strenuous exertions of the engines, the progress of the flames across was stopped; but what appeared to be the cause of the prevention of this danger only carried it in another direction, as the roof of the shed adjoining took fire, and the dense volumes of smoke for a time appeared to choke the flame. Beneath this shed were kept the figure heads of some of the ships which, having borne the brunt of the fire, were after the peace broken up; and these slight remembrances of their achievements were kept with a degree of pride. At the eastern end hung the flag of our never to be forgotten naval hero, Nelson, under which he fought the battle of Trafalgar; and opposite, the flag of Lord Exmouth at the battle of Algiers. An attempt was gallantly made by a young man to save them, but the fire was too fierce, and the attempt was given up, for the safety of the party who made it. Speedily succeeding the firing of this shed, the one adjoining also took flame, in which was the *Imogene* frigate. This was also completely destroyed. To subdue the flames here appeared to be fruitless, and an attempt was made to prevent a further extension by playing the engines upon the building opposite, but without success, and the whole range, together with a large pile of timber under the shed, was in flames.

The fire is still burning, but will now be confined merely to the consumption of the timber and materials. The loss, at a rough estimate, is said to be from 400,000, to 500,000. This appears to be an extreme amount, but that the destruction in immense there can be no doubt. No account can yet be collected as to the origin of the fire; no party has been at work on board the ship in which it originated for several weeks; at 4 o'clock there was nothing like fire seen, and at half past 5 the ship was in a flame fore and aft. The strictest inquiry will no doubt be instituted as to the cause, and for the credit of the Executive, it is to be hoped that no want of caution from a false economy has led to this severe national loss.—*Times, Sept. 29.*

Conservative Office, Thursday Morning. We stop the press to announce that reports of a most important character are current relative to the late disastrous fire in her Majesty's dockyard, at this port.

"It appears that yesterday evening some of the convicts that were employed in clearing the *Minden*, discovered, in the fore-ships of that ship, a large heap of chips, consisting of plug shavings and large sticks from the size of one inch to two feet. They must have been carried here; it is said they were laid cross ways, and evidently arranged for the purpose of firing.

"The fore-peak is situated in the bows of the vessel under the gunner's storeroom, that is, under the orlop deck. This is the lowest deck of a vessel, being beneath the ship's water-

mark. It is, therefore, a secluded part, and from the darkness and consequent danger few persons ever visit it. The chips were close under the stem, or the fore side of the foremast, and could not have been swept there, as the scuttle is at a considerable distance.

"The greatest secrecy is observed in the yard on the subject, and the investigation is proceeding rigorously.

"Mr. C. Roberts, Esq., of Trowal, near Torpoint, the gentleman who, it is said, had a letter sent to him some time since, stating that the destruction of the yard would be attempted, arrived at the Dock-yard yesterday from London.

"Sir William Symonds, Surveyor of the Navy, and Captain Grandteth, R. E., the head of the civil engineer department, also arrived here last night by the Bath mail.

"The most energetic steps are in progress to discover the origin of the fire. Several Broad-street officers are on the spot, and actively engaged.

"Certain parties are suspected of being concerned in the origin of the fire. We refrain from making more particular allusion, as it might tend to defeat the ends of justice.

"It is but proper to add that those composing the dock-yard establishment are wholly free from suspicion; on the contrary, their conduct has been highly approved by the authorities.

"It was a perplexing circumstance that the *Talavera* was on fire stem and stern immediately after it was discovered, and apparently before sufficient time had elapsed to allow it to communicate from one part to the other. If it should be the case that similar piles of timber were laid fore and aft of the *Minden*, this circumstance is clearly explained.

"We wish the above without vouching for the correctness of the inference drawn from the discovery."—*Times, Oct. 3.*

DEATH OF PRINCESS AUGUSTA.

The Princess Augusta expired at 17 minutes past 9 o'clock last night, at Clarence House, St. James's, after a long and very trying illness, which her Royal Highness bore with the utmost patience and meekness. Through her piety and her religious feelings, she had exhibited the greatest degree of resignation, fulfilling in the intervals of freedom from suffering her religious and devotional duties. With the exception of a few hours previous to her decease, the Princess retained her consciousness to the last, or at least was easily roused to a state of consciousness; and during this painful trial, her Royal Highness constantly maintained that amiability of temper which always characterized her. The last moments of the Princess were attended by all the Royal Family in town, viz., the Queen Dowager, the Duchess of Gloucester, the Princess Sophia, the Duke of Sussex, and the Duke of Cambridge; and also by her Royal Highness's medical attendants, Sir Henry Hallford and Mr. Moore; together with the Rev. J. R. Wood, Chaplain to her Majesty the Queen Dowager. All the Royal Family had been in anxious attendance on her relative from an early hour yesterday morning, remaining to the last by the bedside of her Royal Highness. Immediately after the melancholy event, the Duke of Sussex despatched one of his Equerries, Colonel Sir A. Macdonald, to Windsor Castle, to convey the melancholy tidings to her Majesty. Information was also forwarded to the Princess Dowager, and the other members of the Royal Family, took their departure from Clarence House at half past ten o'clock.—*Court Circular, Sept. 22.*

TRIAL OF PRINCE LOUIS NAPOLEON.

The President having invited Prince Louis to rise, the latter begged leave to offer a few observations before he answered this interrogatory.

He began by saying, that it was for the first time he had occasion to address Frenchmen in France; and although now surrounded with guards and a prisoner, he found himself with pleasure in that palace of the imperial senate, in presence of so many faithful servants of his family. He would not enter into a justification of his conduct and intentions, although he might do so without pride or weakness, but he could not help observing, that during the last 50 years, since the reign of national sovereignty had been proclaimed, never did it manifest itself in a more solemn manner than in the framing of the Constitution of the Empire. The act of national sovereignty had never since been revoked by France, and all that was done subsequently was consequently illegitimate.

"I was borne," added the Prince, "of a father who preferred descending from the throne, the moment he perceived that he could not reconcile the interests of his kingdom with those of France. The Emperor, my uncle, resolved on abdicating sooner than consent to the retrenchment of an inch of the empire committed to his defence. Although fallen from the throne, and an exile for 25 years, I ever prided in the glory and felt most anxiously devoted to the interests of France, and when, in 1830, the people resumed its sway, I hoped that it would repair a great injustice, and again sanction the votes of four millions of citizens given to my family. My intention was to abide entirely by the wish of the people, freely expressed in an assembly of the nation. I would have bowed to the principle of the sovereignty of the country, and whether it decided in favor of the establishment of a republic, a monarchy, or an empire, it would have found me full of respect for its decrees. My late attempt was culpable only inasmuch as I compromised a number of friends, who followed me blindly, without my explaining the motives that prompted me to act as I have done. In every struggle there are always conquerors and vanquished. I am a vanquished enemy, and know beforehand that I have no justice to expect from my conquerors."—*Times, Sept. 30.*

The trial which is now going on in the Court of Peers seems to excite very little interest in the daily press. Few of the journals notice it at all, and those which do so found their comments rather upon the incidents which occur than upon the principle involved, and show little either of anger or sympathy for the chief actors in the serio-comic drama performed on the 6th of August. We quote the observations of two of the journals. The *National*, alluding to the observation of the President of the Court of Peers on the charge against the National Guards of Boulogne of having fired upon unarmed men, says—

"M. Pasquier displayed on this subject much more warmth than was becoming in a president or consistent with his age and temperament. He said—'The aggression came from the men whom we have the misfortune to see before us, and it is not for them to make it a crime in the National Guard to have used means to repulse their criminal attempt.' We reply to M. Pasquier that the attempt was already put down, that the accused were flying, and were in the sea, disarmed, vanquished, and incapable of resistance. If fire upon men in such a situation was a brutality repulsive to our habits, and which is condemned by civilization and by our laws. Such conduct was legally criminal—it was an atrocious act of inhumanity. We have seen in Paris attempts of a much more serious nature than that of Boulogne: for war was going on in the streets; but, whenever an act of cruelty was committed towards prisoners, the people and the army both uttered the same cry of reprobation. It must not be permitted to a president, however high he may think himself, to justify in the face of the country the abuse of force, which is severely punished by the code; if M. Pasquier will place himself thus above the law, the press must recall him to a sense of his duty."

The *France* has an article in reference to the observations of M. Pasquier on the declaration of M. de Persigny, that he would have killed Captain Col Puygellier, but for the interference of Adelaide. The *France* considers this observation to have been very proper, for it agrees with the President in calling this kind of homicide assassination; but it comments with warmth upon the explanation given by M. Pasquier:—

"The President (says this journal) immediately proceeded to explain what he understood by assassination. According to him it consists in attacking with fire-arms a man who has only a sword wherewith to defend himself. While examining this definition, which is faulty in more points than one, we will ask M. Pasquier if he is ignorant of the conduct of the heroic citizens, who are immortalized on the bronze of the Bastille. In what category does it please M. Pasquier to range those magnificent patriots who have been lauded by the *Journal des Debats* for having deliberately blown out the brains of officers who were surprised, and who had no other arms than their sword's? Did they kill, or did they assassinate?"—*Times, October 2.*

PORTUGAL.

Accounts from Lisbon to the 14th September, meagre and uncertain as they are, suffice to show that the insurrectionary movement among the troops is a more serious affair than the Portuguese Government would wish to be believed. Ministers had thought it expedient to adhere to their arbitrary measures; and they had continued to obtain from the Cortes, though by a less overwhelming majority than in the two previous cases, a further suspension of the *Asesnes corpus* and the liberty of the press. The disaffection of the 13th Battalion had been revolted; and now we learn that a part of it has joined the revolted 6th.

The insurgents still make head; and it is remarked that the Queen's troops make retrograde movements to avoid those whom they were sent to put down.—This is explained by the orders sent down to Vizeu, that an

encounter should be avoided between the 13th Battalion (which was stationed in that city) and the revolted 6th. The former should join the insurrection. The 5th and 8th Battalions had for a while been removed from Lagos Bay. A remark is quoted, from a metaphorical letter written by an officer of one of the battalions last named, to the effect that, "The 6th are ripe, and in a week the gathering is to begin." The inhabitants of the city of Aveiro had declared in favor of the revolt. An escort with an officer of justice had been detached in Algarve, it is said, by Guelfias; and the officer of justice was killed, and a corporal and a private were wounded. The Lisbon Municipal Guards are said to have been tampered with by threats that their pay was about to be reduced. It is assumed that considerable sums of money have been raised in the revolted soldiers. The police were employed on morning in tearing down revolutionary placards which had been posted throughout Lisbon. Such are a few facts which come out, in spite of Ministerial efforts to suppress them.

Reports were received that the Marquis de Palmella is to be at the head of a new Cabinet.—*Col. Gazette, Sept. 23.*

The insurrection among the troops in Portugal, according to accounts from Lisbon dated 21st of September, had been suppressed. The revolted soldiers, it is supposed, disembarked at not being joined by a force which they expected to find at Vizeu, and having exhausted the money with which they had been supplied, turned against their leaders. They refused to march towards the Spanish frontier, as they were ordered; assassinated their commander, Miguel Augusto de Sousa; and gave themselves up to the Queen's troops. No collision had taken place throughout the period of the revolt, between the Queen's troops and the insurgents. Several of the officers fled towards Spain. The 6th Battalion, to which the revolted soldiers belonged, is to be reorganized.—*Ibid., Sept. 30.*

REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENTS.

SPAIN.—The Queen Regent of Spain has begun to yield to the revolutionary movement. The provisional Government ceased to receive the adherence of the chief provincial towns to the revolution, which seems to have been of the same character of peaceful moderation with which it was from the first distinguished. On the 10th instant, Espartero's manifesto reached Valencia: on the 11th, the Queen Regent, who was still there, appointed a new Ministry, of which the following is a list—Sancho, President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Ximenes, Finances; Gomez Becerra, Grace and Justice; Facundo Infante, War; Capas, Marine.—*Col. Gazette, Sept. 23.*

The revolutionary movement continues in Spain, the Junta at Madrid still administering the Government. The Queen Regent's resignation of the Sancho Ministry, and appointment of Espartero President of the Council, with instructions to form a Cabinet, but without any specific department in the Ministry, "in order," the decree states, "that he may continue in liberty to command the army, as he has hitherto done, so much to the satisfaction and glory of the country." This decree arrived in Madrid on the 18th; and it was published on the 19th by the Junta, who declared the selection a national one. They still, however, demanded more explicit pledges from the Queen, as to the course she would pursue. Espartero had requested the Queen to let him proceed to Madrid, to confer