

Z. ... and to act as Treasurer; in which capacity he will, for the present, be charged with the whole pecuniary transactions of the Government. The salary of Mr. Cooper is to be £600 a-year, the same that he received in Sydney. Felton Mathew, Esq., formerly of the Surveyor-General's department of New South Wales, and lately town surveyor of Sydney, to be acting surveyor-general of New Zealand, with a salary of £400 a-year, the same that he received in Sydney. Willoughby Shortland, Esq., to be a police magistrate, with a salary of £300 a-year. Mr. J. S. Freeman, a third class clerk in the colonial secretary's office in New South Wales, to be a second class clerk. Edward Grimston to be a third class clerk. Sir George Gipps also states that, as the vacancies caused by the removal of the first-named officers, Mr. Cooper and Mr. Mathew, will not be filled up, there will be a saving to the amount of their salaries in the expenditure of New South Wales.

The new colony of New Zealand is about to become a source of considerable trade to this country. On Monday, the fine ship Blenheim, Captain Grey, arrived in the Clyde from London, to take on board goods and passengers for that destination, and to sail immediately. This is the third ship from the Clyde within these few months, and there are already nearly 100 passengers in town waiting to go on board. The adjoining colonies of Sydney, Port Phillip, South Australia, &c. have these two years past employed a considerable number of the largest and best ships of this port; and New Zealand, from all accounts, bids fair to compete with the best of these countries, in a rapid progress of commercial enterprise.—Greenock Advertiser.

LATEST NEWS.

FROM LONDON PAPERS TO SEPTEMBER 17.

EGYPT.—The affairs of the East seem rapidly approaching to a crisis. The despatches recently received from Alexandria give us reason to apprehend that some decisive measures will speedily be taken for coercing Mehemet Ali, and wresting Syria from his possession. From the mass of documents and papers which have been published, we proceed to give a narrative of the events which have recently occurred in the East.

Our previous advices from Alexandria had informed us that, on the 10th of August, the counsels of the four allied Powers had waited upon Mehemet Ali, and notified to him the New Quadruple Treaty. By the stipulations of this treaty, it will be recollected that, in the first instance, the Porte, supported by the Allied Powers, was to offer Mehemet Ali the hereditary Pacha of Egypt and the Pacha of St. Jean d'Acre as a life interest. Ten days were to be allowed him for consideration; if he then refused, the Pacha of Egypt was to be offered to him alone; should he still refuse, the four Powers were to compel him by force of arms, to submit to the terms proposed. On the 16th of August, the first offer was made to him, and was indignantly spurned. On the 18th of August, two days after the formal notification of the treaty to him, he gave audience to Rifat Bey, the official envoy from the Porte, and received the ultimatum of the four Powers with his usual sang froid, declaring that he has no other answer than that he has already given, and that, if the envoy pleased, he would give it in writing at the moment. This was declined, as the "ten days of grace" had yet to run their eventful race. The next morning a courier arrived at the harem with despatches from Beyrout, bringing intelligence that the English squadron, with 6000 Albanians, 10,000 English muskets and artillery, &c. on board, were arrived on the coast of Syria, and about to land these formidable supplies to rekindle the insurrection. The effect of this news was to aggravate and embitter the quarrel beyond all possibility of amicable settlement. The Pasha was "wroth to a degree." His remonstrances to Rifat Bey and the four consuls were energetic even to rudeness, and he characterised, in strong terms, the singular style of diplomacy which sends an ambassador with proposals of peace and an allowance of ten days to consider them, having two days previously sent off men and materials to revive a rebellion.

On the morning of the 26th, the Austrian, Russian, English, and Prussian consuls, again formally presented themselves to Mehemet Ali with Nilat Bey, to propose the liberation of the Turkish fleet, and that he should cede Syria, with the exception of the pashalic of Sayde (St. Jean d'Acre), the interval of ten days having elapsed since Rifat Bey had announced to him the treaty signed at London on the 15th of July. When they entered the hall of audience, Mehemet Ali caused coffee to be served, and then addressed them thus:—"I know why you are come here, gentlemen; but I have already told you my mind on this business, and I have no other answer to give. On the English consul wishing to engage him in a conference, he said, 'I beg you will not speak to me any more on the subject.' He then bade them adieu, wishing each a good voyage.

It appears that on the 13th of August, Commodore Napier arrived before Beyrout, having under his orders the Benbow 72, the Thunderer 74, the Powerful 84, and the Edinburgh 72. On the following day he was joined by the Castor from Tripoli, where she had gone to take in water, and by the Gorgon from Alexandria. He then (two days before the notification of the Treaty to Mehemet Ali, and 12 days before the period allowed him for consideration could expire) communicated the intention of the four great Powers to the British Consul, and demanded the Turkish troops to be placed under his protection; also that their arms should be restored immediately to the mountaineers. The following was his letter to Mr. Moore, the English Consul:—

"Sir—I beg you will communicate to the Consuls of the different Powers and the British merchants at Beyrout, that Great Britain, Austria, Russia and Prussia have decided that Syria is to be restored to the Porte. I have demanded that the Turkish troops be put under my protection, and that the arms are to be restored to the inhabitants of Lebanon. I trust the governor will not provoke hostilities. If he does, the responsibility of uselessly shedding blood must be on his own head.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient, humble servant. (Signed) CHARLES NAPIER, Commodore."

He also issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of Syria, from which we extract the following passages:—"Great Britain, Austria, Russia and Prussia, with the Sultan, have decided that the rule of Mehemet Ali shall cease in Syria, and I have been sent here with an advanced squadron to assist in throwing off the yoke of the Pacha of Egypt.

"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 meantime the Egyptian ships shall no longer insult your coast.

"Soldiers of the Sultan! who were treacherously led from your houses to the burning sands of Egypt, and 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 Pacha approach you, he shall be annihilated.

"Syria." CHARLES NAPIER, Commodore.

To preserve the town, and in order to gain time to receive instructions from the Pacha, the Governor of Beyrout concluded an armistice with Captain Napier, which should expire on the 26th of August. In the mean time, however, Capt. Napier occupied himself with seizing and detaining vessels belonging to, or engaged in, the service of the Pacha. These prizes are numerous, but the only vessels of consequence are a cutter of war, a large unarmed frigate, and a brig in which they found some muskets. Altogether they have taken about five hundred stand of arms and a few troops, most of whom are invalids, and have been sent on shore to the hospital. On the 15th, the British residents were summoned to a public meeting by the Consul, when the copy of a letter issued by Colonel Hodges to the merchants at Alexandria, warning them of the unsettled state of affairs, and hinting the necessity of arranging their accounts, was read to them, but the warning came too late. Hostilities, at least on one side, had already begun, and it was no longer in their power to "arrange their affairs." Nearly all the shops were shut and many of the people fled to the mountains. The moderation of the authorities has, however, in some degree restored confidence; the Europeans continue to be respected, and even the English boats are permitted to communicate with the town, as if nothing had happened.

A letter, dated Beyrout, August 23d, says:—"We are in a queer state here; we have Commodore Napier with four ships of the line, a frigate and a corvette, besides the Gorgon. They have taken about a dozen vessels under the Pacha's flag, all with stores, troops, &c.; one of them a large frigate, but she had only six guns aboard, and made no resistance. The Egyptians have made no reprisals, but we expect hostilities to commence immediately."

Apparently convinced that war was now inevitable, the Pacha has redoubled his efforts to augment his forces, and present an imposing front to his enemies.

Despatches from Alexandria, dated August 26, are to the following effect:—

"Admiral Stopford arrived here, in the Princess Charlotte, on Monday, and dropped anchor beside the Berophon. He is now going through his quarantine. The force at present in the outer waters consists of these two men-of-war, the Daphne, corvette, two Austrian frigates, and two smaller vessels. The Cyclops, Hydra, and Aleco steamers are also here. The Pacha is disposing his fleet in order of battle in the inner (old) harbour, something in the form of a horseshoe. He is gathering his smaller craft behind the mole, dismantling, and making evident preparations for sinking them. In their present position they are in great danger; if one caught fire all must blaze. The men-of-war retain all their sails and rigging. He is, however, withdrawing a proportion of his marines (soldiers,) on land, and leaving on board the majority of vessels only sufficient to man them as floating batteries, which indeed they seem best fitted for. The Turkish vessels are placed *ans ceremonie* in the post of danger. Certainly, the Pacha's are far superior in point of equipment to the Sultan's, and, though merely built of fir, will last as long as he can have occasion for their services. The Nile steamer, with engines by Bolton and Watt, and two 84-pounders, placed fore and aft, is the most effective vessel in his service, and would be worth any two in action, especially in the shallows and dangerous reefs that abound off the coast of Egypt. The arsenal is in full activity for munitions of war both naval and military."

FRANCE.—We stated last week that certain classes of the Parisian operatives had resolved to strike, in order to obtain better terms from their employers. The first serious symptoms of disorder were observed on Thursday, the 3d inst. On the evening of that day the workmen assembled in great numbers in the Plain of St. Denis, and were charged by a squadron of dragoons and dispersed. Upwards of 600 were brought in prisoners, and among them four chiefs of sections, (of the Republicans,) whose examinations showed that secret societies were at the bottom of the whole affair.

As to the Eastern question, the news of Captain Napier's proceedings before Beyrout has set all Paris in a flame. His conduct in commencing operations two days before the treaty was formally communicated to Mehemet Ali, and twelve days before the time fixed for his decision, has been made the subject of loud and indignant complaint by the Parisian press. They view it as an evidence of the determination of England to proceed to extremities and to throw down the gauntlet of defiance to France. The French press seemed to be gradually assuming a still more fierce and decided tone. The warlike preparations of France continue with unabated activity. The Parisian funds continue fearfully agitated.

Thursday's *Constitutionnel* contains important documents, consisting of the reply of the English, Russian, Austrian and Parisian Consuls, to the circular of Bougis Bey, to re-establish the quarantine of Syria. They say that they cannot conform to the wishes of the Viceroy, as, according to Art. 10 of the Convention of July 15, this province must be restored to the Porte. The Viceroy having asked for the observations of the consuls on the London treaty in writing, a document was drawn up, signed by the former consuls, headed "Reflections on the actual position of the Pacha, submitted by the Consuls General of Austria, Great Britain, Prussia and Russia." This paper is divided into the consideration of the consequences arising from the Pacha's acceptance or non-acceptance of the treaty. After pointing out the advantage of the Pacha being recognized by the Powers, it proceeds to show the danger to which he will be exposed by the use of coercive measures. It says that he cannot singly oppose the Powers, and who would dare assist him? What Power would sacrifice its own interests out of pure sympathy for the Pacha? and if a general conflict should be provoked, the Viceroy would be the first sacrificed. No; such an intervention would hasten his ruin, and the four Powers would bring forces into the field more than sufficient to fight all who would oppose the execution of the treaty. Upon Mehemet Ali alone would fall the responsibility of a war. He would have caused the intervention and presence of European troops in Egypt and in Asia. Wherever it was required, sufficient forces would be sent to destroy the Pacha, and if Ibrahim advanced upon Constantinople, he would never return, as his army would be cut off.

Sunday's *Moniteur* contains the following:—"The Government has just appointed Lieutenant-General D. de la Brunerie, President of the Committee of Fortifications; and under his orders General Vaillant and Colonels Dupau, d'Aigremont, and Noizet, of the Engineers, to direct the works for the fortification of Paris. This measure, the execution of which is immediately to commence, under the superintendence of the Ministers of War and Public Works, is the indispensable complement of the organization of the military force of France. The system of fortification adopted is that

proposed by the General Commission of Defence, appointed in April, 1836, to fix definitively on a plan of national defence. According to this system, a wall regularly constructed, with bastions, escarpes in masonry, fosses, and glacis, will surround Paris and its suburbs, and will enclose a space triple the surface actually built on. It will follow the line which the detached forts were to have occupied in former plans. It will make no alteration in administrative divisions, nor will it obstruct any existing communications. It will be protected against enemies' batteries by exterior works, more remote from Paris than the fortress of Vincennes. These works will form the first line of defence, and will keep the enemy at a sufficient distance from Paris to render impossible the action of incendiary projectiles."

SPAIN.—The Madrid journals and letters of the 6th inst. have arrived by express. The *Gazette* publishes the adhesion of the provinces of Toledo, Saragossa, and Burgos to the programme of the Madrid municipality. All the Carlist officers present in the capital who signed the convention of Bergara, and the pupils of the academy of San Fernando had tendered their services to the junta. On the 5th, a corps of Cantabrian sharpshooters, another of volunteers from Burgos, and a squadron of cavalry from Seria, made their entry into the capital, and on the 6th, the 5th regiment of light cavalry was expected from Aranjuez. The *Gazette* contains a decree of the junta, allowing all public functionaries a delay of 24 hours to send in their resignations. Those who should not comply with this injunction were to be considered as having recognized the authority of that assembly.

The *Moniteur* of Sunday contains the following telegraphic despatch, dated Barcelona, Sept. 9:—"Espartero has published a manifesto, declaring upon what conditions he will obey the orders of the Queen. He exacts from her the revocation of the municipal law, the dissolution of the Cortes, and the dismissal of the Ministers. The municipalities of Tarragona, Reus, and Arenis-de-Mar, have declared in favour of the insurrection. All is quiet here."

PORTUGAL.—Letters dated Sept. 7th, represent affairs to be in an unsatisfactory state, and it is reported that the Court having become alarmed, the Queen is rather disposed to listen to the advice of those who would persuade her to give way and submit to a change of Ministry, by sending to Viscount Sa da Bandeira, and putting herself in his hands. Early in the week every thing appeared to be going on favourably for the Ministerialists; all the extensive powers asked from the Cortes had been conceded, the insurrection had not extended, and the measures which were understood to be in progress seemed calculated to bring the business to a speedy end. The Commander of the 5th division had sent a force of one hundred and fifty cavalry, and the 3d battalion of Caçadores, towards Villa Real, to operate against the insurgents. A detachment of the 6th battalion had gone to Portalegre, and proclaimed the revolt, and had been joined by some of the National Guard of that place. The 9th and 13th Regiments, it was said, had declared for the revolt. A council of ministers was held at eleven in the morning of the 6th inst., and sat till a late hour, and it is apprehended that another crisis is at hand.

THE COLONIAL HERALD.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1840.

About half-past eight last night, the Steamer Cape Breton arrived from Pictou, with an English Mail, received at Halifax by one of Mr. Cunard's steam packets, (the CALEDONIA,) which arrived there on Wednesday, in 11 days from Liverpool.

Our latest London files are to the 17th September. Events in the East are hastening to a crisis. Already coercive measures against the Pasha of Egypt have been commenced on the part of the British and their allies. The time granted to Mehemet Ali for submitting to the requisitions of the four Powers, for the surrender of Syria and the Turkish fleet, having expired, and the Pasha having refused to submit, Beyrout was blockaded by a British squadron on the 13th August, and several Egyptian vessels had already been sequestered. The blockade of Alexandria was commenced by Admiral Stopford on the 1st September. The fleet of the Pasha was drawn up in order of battle in the roads. These events had occasioned much excitement at Paris, which city was about to be strongly fortified, and orders were issued for putting the principal fortified places on the different frontiers of the kingdom in a complete state of defence.

A revolt had broken out in Spain against the Queen and the Cortes. Madrid was in possession of the revolvers on the 7th September.

A Ploughing Match, a Fair and Cattle Show, all under the superintendence and inspection of the Central Agricultural Society, have been held at Charlottetown, or its immediate vicinity, in the course of the present week.

The Ploughing Match took place on Tuesday, on the Farm of Brighton Lodge, in a field admirably adapted for the purpose. The prizes were three in number, and we were somewhat surprised to see that there were only six competitors. Messrs. James Sample, John Ferguson and Charles Hazard were the judges, who, after a careful inspection of the work, awarded the premiums, as follows:

First Prize, 40s. to Thos. Drummond, Princetown Road.
Second do., 30s. to Charles Woolner, Rustico.
Third do., 20s. to Charles Howard, York River.

On Wednesday, being the day of the Fair, the Town presented a very animated appearance. The weather was exceedingly fine, and from the number of persons present, it would appear as if the whole of the surrounding districts had entirely denuded themselves of their population. Never, indeed, it was frequently remarked, were so many human beings ever at one time assembled in Charlottetown on any previous occasion; and all being dressed in their holiday attire gave to the scene a peculiarly gay as well as bustling appearance.

A portion of Queen Square was railed off and formed into temporary enclosures for horses, neat cattle, sheep and swine, and the number of animals produced was considerable. In such a crowd it was difficult to arrive at any thing like a correct estimate of the extent of the business done, but we understand that a great many sales were effected, but not certainly so many as had been anticipated, nor did the prices that were obtained, with a few exceptions, realise the expectations of the sellers.

The premiums offered by the Society for the best description of Stock entered for competition were awarded as follows:

For the best Entire Colt, 3 years old, 40s. Andrew Coffin, Savage Harbour.
— Second best do., do., 30s. Noah Whitby, Lot 32.
— Third best do., do., 10s. Robert J. Sarge, Little York.
— Best Filly, do., 40s. Hon. J. L. Macdonald.
— Second best do., do., 20s. William Mutch, Lot 45.
— Third best do., do., 10s. George Douglas, Hillsbro'

CATTLE.
For the best Bull, 2 to 4 years old, 40s. W. W. Irving, Bonshaw.
— Second best do., do., 20s. James Wilson, Elliot River.
— Third do., do., 10s. William H. Hyde, do.

Best Heifer, do., 40s. Frederick R. Goodman.
— Second best do., do., 20s. James Miller, Frenchfort.
— Third best do., do., 10s. Hon. G. R. Goodman.

SHEEP.
George Tweedie, for the best long woolled Ram, 25s.
James Miller, for the second best do. 15s.
Do. for the best long woolled Ewe, 25s.
William Douse, for the second best do. 15s.
Andrew Duncan, for the best short woolled Ram, 25s.
George Beer, sen, for the second best do. 15s.
Do. for the best short woolled Ewe, 25s.
Francis Longworth, for the second best do. 15s.

SWINE.
George Coles, for the best Boar, 20s.
Octavius Le Page, for the second best do. 10s.
George Coles, for the best Sow, 20s.
Peter Stewart, for the second best do. 10s.

The Fair and Cattle Show held at Lot Forty-nine, yesterday, was, we understand, well attended. The show of bulls and heifers was of a superior description, but very few sheep or swine were, we learn, exhibited. We have not yet got an account of the distribution of the prizes.

LARGE CABBAGE.—Among the vegetables exhibited at the Charlottetown Fair this week, was a cabbage of the drum head kind, weighing twenty pounds, raised by Mr. George Weldon, of this town.

Several large squashes and pumpkins were also exhibited—among the former were two, raised by Mr. Thomas Petrick, which weighed respectively 115 and 100 lbs. and measured, the one six feet, three inches, and the other five feet, ten inches, in circumference.

A CUCUMBER was this season raised in the garden of Mr. Elisha Hooper, Bedeque, from seed procured from the Hon. Mr. Livett, sown in a cold bed in the first week in June, of the following dimensions:—Length, 23½ inches—circumference, 11½ inches—weight 5½ lbs. There were some on the same vine nearly as long, but not otherwise so large—they were all perfectly straight.

An Inquest was held at Fort Augustus on the 22d ult. before Daniel Hodgson, Esq. Coroner, on view of the body of Matthew Burnett, who it appeared committed suicide, by hanging himself, whilst labouring under a temporary fit of insanity.—Verdict accordingly.

The Trustees of the Presbyterian Church in Georgetown have the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt of £5, by Mr. Morpet, from the Countess of Westmorland, as a Donation towards the erection of their Church.

PASSENGERS.
In the Cape Breton, from Miramichi, on Thursday—Messrs. Grossard, R. M'Evyn, Gordon, N. M'Callan, Dingwell, Esq., Mrs. Peters, Mrs. Hayes (Morel).
In do. from Pictou, last night—Rev. F. J. Macdonald; Mr. Lynch, Mr. Lane; Miss M'Farlane, Miss M'Kay.

PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.
ENTERED:
Schr. Cousins, M' Rae, Pictou; Coals.
Sally, Gillis, do. do.
Duck, Carver, Little Bay, ballast.
Laurence Forrester, Flaherty, Waterford; ship supplies—17 passengers.
Barque British Queen, Yeo, Gloucester; Goods.
Schr. Edward, Wood, Arichat; Limestone.
Hibernia, Mutch, Sydney; Coals.
Gracieuse, Glawson, Halifax; Goods.
Speculation, Wood, do. do.
King William, Le Blanc, Halifax; Goods.
Tria, Le Blanc, Boston; ballast.
Rising Sun, Landris, Arichat, do.
Maria, Clarke, Halifax; Goods.
Lion, Cronell, Shelburne; 250 bls. pickled Herring.

CLEARED:
Barque Ambassador, Tate, Dalhousie; 77 tons Birch Timber.
Ship Heroine, Walker, Quebec, Ballast.
Schr. Sally, Gillis, Pictou, do.
Laurence Forrester, Flaherty, Miramichi; do.
Cousins, M' Rae, Halifax; 700 bushels Potatoes, 250 do. Oats, 406 do. Barley, 5 cwt. Oatmeal.
Active, Gillis, do. 600 bushels Potatoes, 200 do. Oats, Regina, Cheshire, Plymouth; 95 tons Pine Timber, 730 feet Deals, 9½ cords Lathwood.—by J. Peake.

The *Lady Wood*, Salmond, Master, arrived at Three Rivers on Monday last, in 29 days from Plymouth, and 50 from London.

The *HUZZA*, with a general cargo for P. E. Island, sailed from London on the 12th Sept. put into Deal on the 17th, to repair some trifling damage, and was to sail again on the 19th. The *Collector*, Anderson, 7 days from New York, with a general cargo for P. E. Island, arrived at Halifax on the 27th. At Dublin, Aug. 30, *Hampy Return*, Welsh, in 24 days from P. E. Island.
At Cork, Sept. 8, *Perilla*, Boag, from do.
At Limerick, Sept. 11, *Messenger*, Doyle, 23 days from do.

Launches
On the 19th ultimo, from the building-yard of Mr. Robert Orr, New Glasgow, a fine schooner called the *Roberts*, about 155 tons register, for Messrs. Johnson and Caie, Miramichi. This being the ninth vessel launched by Messrs. Orr within the last fifteen months.

On the 23d ult., from the ship-yard of Mr. Kemble Coffin, Morel, a superior built Brig called the *American Lass*, about 182 tons burthen, built for Messrs. H. Webster and K. Coffin.

On Saturday last, from the shipyard of Messrs. A. & T. Owen, the fine copper-fastened Ship *William Bromham*, of the burthen of 452 old, and 491 tons new measurement. This very superior vessel was built for the Hon. James Peake, and surpasses both in design and workmanship the many fine vessels of that class which have been built by the same firm for the same enterprising owner.—*Gaz.*

On Saturday last, from the ship-yard of Mr. John Mc Isaac, Orwell, a schooner called the *Spec*, 150 tons old measurement, built for Mr. C. Welsh. She is considered a very superior vessel.

On the same day, from the ship-yard of Mr. W. Paul, Elliot River, a fine copper-fastened Barque, called the *Ynion*, 300 tons old measurement, built for Mr. A. Duncan.

Starved.
On the 24th ult., by the Rev. Benj. Scott, Mr. William Macgregor, to Catherine Kennedy, both of Lot 43.
On the 30th ult., by the same, Mr. William Burboe, to Jane Wood, both of Lot 49.

CARD.
MR. JOHN LITTLE, Attorney at Law, having opened Office at Georgetown, in the premises of William B. Aitkin, Esq., will feel happy to render his professional services to such of the Inhabitants of King's County as may require the same.
Sept. 26th, 1840.

A CARD.
MR. NELIS intends opening his EVENING CLASS, on Monday, the 19th inst. Terms and hours of attendance may be known, by applying at the School Room.

STOLEN OR STRAYED
FROM the Subscriber, on Wednesday last, a red Milch Cow, with small horns turned inwards, a clip off one ear and a slit in the other, and the tip of the tail white.—Any person restoring her, or giving such information as may lead to her recovery, will be handsomely rewarded. She was brought from Bedeque about the 1st of July last.
J. WADDELL.

SCHOOLMASTER WANTED.
WANTED, for the Western School at Bedeque, a person properly qualified as a First Class Teacher. Apply to JOHN CRAIG, Bedeque, Sept. 15th, 1840.