

AGENTEN

VOOR DIT BLAD IN DE BUITEN DISTRICTEN.	
Blaauwfort.....	De Hr. A. P. Marling.
Chinawana.....	S. J. de Toff.
Colesberg.....	James Walker.
George.....	D. Grahame.
Graaf-Reinet.....	B. Finscham.
Hartford.....	J. D. Hemp.
Kirkland.....	John Barr.
Nieuwpoort.....	P. Korten.
Middelburg.....	J. D. A. Friedlich.
Romanet.....	C. Muller.
Tulbagh.....	H. F. de Lango Vos.
Uitenhage.....	P. Uys.
Weskerk, Vallei achter Paarl.....	J. Brehn.
Worcester.....	J. Addy.
27 Eerste kwartier.....	J. Meiring.

27 Eerste kwartier..... 1s. 4dms. 'Namiddags.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

KRISTAPAD DEN 25 JANUARY 1844.

UIT een officieel oopgaaf in de Grensbladen, met de laaste post ontvangen, betrekkelijk de verliezen van zekere Boeren, in de Oostelike afdeeling van Albanië wonende, door Kafferrooverij sedert het jaar 1837, onder hunne eigene handtekeningen gedaan, blykt het, dat (behalven die Boeren, die verzuimd hebben, al de rooverijen door hen geleden te rapporteren) die verliezen zeer groot geweest zyn; en strekken om de ruine van de lydende partijen te volmaken; Indien aan het heerschend stelsel niet in tyd perk word gesteld en volgens een krachtiger stelsel becharming van eigendom word verleend.

Het verlies van pâarden, gedurende den tyd van zeven jaren,—zegt men, te beloopen op 411, vân ossen 736, en van koeien 347, (schapen en bokken, welke gestolen zyn geworden, en welke op een zeer groot getal moeten behouden, loopen, weggevlagen zyn.) Indien wy nu de gemiddelde waarde van paarden (a) op £10 elk berekenen, zullen wy vinden, dat de waarde van paarden door de Kaffers in zeven jaren gestolen, in slechts een gedeelte van een enkel district der Kolonie, op £4,410, of 176,400 Kaapse Guldens, holtoep; (b) van ossen tegen £4 elk, op £2911 of 117,760 Kaapse Guldens en (c) van koeien tegen £2 elk, of £694, of 27,700 Guldens;—makende het geheel bedragen van gelede verliezen, gedurende den bovengemelde tyd, eene som van £8,048 of 321,920 Kaapse Guldens uit. Wij vragen daarom, kan het Gouvernement niet onverschilligheid op zulk eenen staat van zaken zijn? Wij zeggen dat dit onmogelyk is.

Er is thans een Ontwerp van Ordonnantie voor den Wetgevenden Raad, de tweede lezing waarvan op gisteren zoude plaats hebben, en in hetwelk voorgesteld wordt,—alle soorten Haven-gelden, onder welke benaming oor, op schepen, hetzij Britsche of vreemde, te ontheffen. Dit zal worden bevonden zeer aannemelijck te zyn voor vele vaartuigen—welke oft eenige vervarsching alhier intencuen of om kleine reparaties, ten gevolge van die ongelijkheid, anders de Kaap voorby zeilen;—en zal ongetwyfeld in het vervolg de Tafelbaai, een beter aanzien doen verkrygen.

IMPOST OP UITHEEMSCHÉ OLIE, VLEESCH, ENZ.

De Cape of Good Hope and Port Natal Shipping and Mercantile Gazette, deelt het volgende medede:

"Wy zyn verlyd onse Commerciële Vrienden te kunnen berichten, dat een Order door de Koningin in Rade is gescreerd, om de zwaerpen mit den weg te ruimen, welke sederd 1832 hebben bestaan, in oprijet tot den invoer van Uitheemsche Olie, Vleesch Spek en Visch, welke thans kunnen worden ingevoerd tegen de ondervolgende matige schaal van impost, te weten:—

Vleesch, gezouten of gepekeld, van alle soorten, niet het voorbrugsel of toebereid zynne in het Vereenigd Koninkryk, of van enige Britsche beschutting, per cwt, £ 0 3 0

Vleesch, gezouten of gepekeld, van alle soorten, het voorbrugsel van, of toebereid zynne in het Vereenigd Koninkryk, of enige Britsche beschutting, per cwt, £ 0 1 3

Olie, Traan en Spek, het voorbrugsel van ~ Visch of Zeevissen, van vreemde vangst, per ton, imperial maat, £ 3 0 0

Visch, gebrugd of gesouten, en in banen en velten, het voorbrugsel van Zeevissen, van vreemde vangst, voor elke £ 100 van de Waarheid, £ 12 0 0

Olie, spermaceti van vreemde vangst, per ton, imperial maat, £ 7 10 0

Wy stemmen in met die aanmerking van het bovengemelde blad, dat deze maatregel, gevoegd by de beschaffing van de Haven-ongelden, een voordeel gevolg hebben sal.—Dit zal een nieuwe tak van handel openen, en, zoo wy hopen, niet ontemdigend bevonden worden voor de Visscheryen welke op onze kusten opgerigt zyn, want men dient indachtig te zyn, dat met de vermeerdeering van handel, ook het menschenoed vermeerdert.

GOED NIEUWS.—PRYSNEMING VAN 1,200 NEGERS.

H. M. oorlogs stoombot *Thunderbolt*, welke de Simonsbaai, op den 18 November ll., vertrok, op een kruisboot naar de West Kust, arriveerde op ll. Zaterdag in de Tafelbaai, met 300 Negers, een gedeelte van 1,200, prys genomen gedurende den nacht van den 2de ulto, in drie vaartuigen, welke thans met de overige 900 naar deze haven worden opgevoerd.

Niets, voor zo verre wy gehoord hebben, schijnt echter vernomen te zyn aangaande het lot van H. M. oorlogs-brik *Rajid*, welke eenigen tyd geleidelijk gezegd werd, na een hevig gevecht, in de nabijheid van Benguela, in den grond geboord te zyn door een Spaansch slaven-schip.

VERSCHRIKKELIJKE SLAGTING IN NIEUW ZEELAND!

Als op papier gesteld voor de *African Journal*, door den Heer Ferguson, passagier, in het Amerikaansch schip 'Robert Palsford', van Nieuw Zeeland, hetwelk Manilla op den 1 October 1843 aankende, en op den 8 January 1844, in de Tafelbaai ankwaerde; en door ons uit dat blad overgenomen:—

Omtrent den 30 July, kwam de Gouvernementsbrik van Cloudy Baai te Port Nicholson, Nieuw Zeeland, aan, tyding brengende van een verschrikkelijke slagtig onder de Europeanen, welke aan de eerstgem. plaats door de inboorlingen was gepleegd. Het blykt, dat de Heer Cotterell, en een aantal andere landmeters bezig waren het land te Cloudy Baai op te meten, alvorens hetzelvige uittegeven, in verscheidene afdelingen voor de eigenaren van land in het Nelson district; en tot dat waren een paar temporaire huurten door de landmeters opgeslagen. Terwijl zy bezig waren met meten, kwamen Rangiahetu en Ranparah, twee opperhoofden, die te voren den voortgang der volkplantelingen sterk hadden verhindert, met omtrent zestig hunnen vrienden en slaven aan, en gelasten den Heer Cotterell en zyne party ant, niet voorttegaan met meten, en het district te verlaten, voorwendende als een reden, dat de Nieuw Zeelandse Maatschappij geen regt op het land had, daarder zy (de inboorlingen) hetzelvige nummer hadden verkocht, en zich voorgenomen hadden, zich te verzetten tegen eenig persoon die zich aldus zoude willen vestigen, die niet vooraf hun land kochten en betaalde. De Heer C. vond niet goed aan hun verzoek te voldoen, maar ging voort met zyne meeting. Waarop de inboorlingen hunne huren en goedere vernielden en hen wegjogen.

De Heer C., zond onmiddelyk aan den Heer Thomson, Politie Magistrat, te Nelson, van deze omstandigheid berigt, nie onmiddelyk een aantal heeren en andere speciale politie-dienaren inwoeren, en in de Gouvernements-brik, welke te Nelson lag, naar Cloudy Baai vertrok. Da party was in har gelijk 80 personen sterk. Het blykt niet dat zy de minste vyandelyke ontmoeting met de inboorlingen vermoeden, daar de meesten hunner ongewapend waren. By hune aankomst te Cloudy Baai, bevonden zy dat de inboorlingen vyf mylen binnenslands waren, en aan eenige der partyen wapenen gegeven zyn, trokken zy de vallei op om de twee avallige Opperoorhoofden, in handen te krygen, die zy door hune vrienden omringd vonden, en ogenchynlyk allen ongewapend, en gedeterminateerd om eenige poging tot hunne verovering te maken. De Heer Thomson, liet Rangiahetu en Ranparah door den tolk toegeopt om zich als gevangenen overtegeven, en dit weigerende rukte hy, met Kapitein Wakefield en anderen op hun aan, om hunne gevangeneming te beproeven. Verscheidene der inboorlingen legden hunne geweren aan, en schennen besloten te hebben zich, in weervil van alles, te verdedigen, waarpoe een ander Opperoorhoofd, die bekeerd was geworden, en by de inboorlingen als een Zendingel Opperoorhoofd bekend was, met eenen bybel in zyne handen voorwaarts trad, en de blanke lieden sneekte, die poging op te geven. De Heer Thomson, werd zeer opgewekt, en gelastte zyne manschappchen voorterukken en de twee Opperoorhoofden worden bevonden, ter sawyng der kanaalen, werwaarts zyne nyverheid en kapitaal diende te worden gerigt. Men heeft niet regt gezegd, dat wettewende partij het eerste schot deed, maar bekende welke party het eerste schot deed, maar een schermutseling volgde onmiddelyk, wanneer twee of drie der blanken vielen, en de vrouw van Rangiahetu, die ook een dochter van Ranparah was, werd dood geschoten.

De inboorlingen begonnen dadelyk op de Europeinen in alle rigtingen te schieten, die uiteen en wanorde geraakten, en eindelyk de vijftig mannen.

De inboorlingen volgden hen na tot op de kruin van een' heuvel, toen Kapt. Wakefield, de kleine party die hy nabij had, gelastte zich aan de inboorling overtegeven,—die hen, na hunne wapenen ontnomen te hebben, met vlas bonden. Rangiahetu stelde toen aan Ranparah voor, om wraak te nemen voor het verlies van zyne dochter, hetgeen door den ander toegesteld zynne maakte, by 9 hunner met zyne tomahtawa af, hunne ligchamen.

Myne Heeren, ik gevoel dat, in myne individuele betrekking, in die nieuwe, de moeijelyke en de verantwoordelyke positie, waarin ik thans geplaatst ben, ik dikwyls uwe toegeeflykheid zal behouwen, ik heb inderdaad enige praktikale ondervinding in het maken van wetten verkregen. Ik heb byna 15 jaren in deze kolonie doorgebracht, acht waarvan ik als Griffier, en meer dan zes heb gefungeerd als een Lid van den Wetgevenden Raad. Maar, Myne Heeren, ik gevoel dat ik uwe hulp dikwyls zal behoeven, en ik vertrouw dat ik u daarom niet te vergeefs vragen zal. Met uwe harteleyke medewerking, in het beramen van maatregelen van publiek nut, gevoel ik dat myne pligte en myne verantwoordelykheden verminderd, en myne pogingen met succes bekrachtigd zullen worden, hetwelk het immer myn verlangen zyn te bereiken.

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Myne Heeren, ik stap gewillig af van zaken van louter personele overweging, vertrouwende dat gy deze korte zinspeling op desepte boven den grond meer publiek en grooter belang,—zult ver schoonen. Ik zal my thans bepalen op het onderwerp, hetwelk uwe toegeeflykheid bezighoudt, en de kiesing van eenen sprekker. De wyls waarop dit gebeurt, zal de kiesing van eenen sprekker.

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Myne Heeren, ik gevoel dat, in myne individuele bet

elde in ondergeschikte volkomen wettig en genoegvaardig; en terwyl die voorrechten om de handen, ten stade van het oorlogsgedrag, tegen alle inbrekers op te stellen, onder voorwaarden dat de voorrechten niet worden verstoord—een voorwaarde om soortgelijke hyverreden de voorgenomenen oorlog; en wij verklaren dat de hervordenen in dezenselfden constitutie-Beweging onder zyne midden van uitbundig over.

CHAP.—GEVOELEN
ENS O'CONNELL

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"PRO BONO PUBLICO" in our next.

AGENTS

FOR THIS PAPER IN THIS COUNTRY DISTRICTS,
Beaufort,..... Mr. A. P. Meiring, Clan-William,..... Mr. S. J. du Toit, Colesberg,..... Mr. James Walker, George,..... Mr. D. Coohans, Graaff-Reinet,..... Mr. B. Pincham, Malmesbury,..... Mr. J. D. A. Fischlach, Pant,..... Mr. J. D. Haupt, Somerset,..... Mr. C. Moller, Stellenbosch,..... Mr. P. Korsten, Swellendam,..... Mr. John Barry, Tulbagh,..... Mr. H. F. da Lang Van, Tygerberg,..... Mr. F. Uys, Uitenhage,..... Mr. J. Beetham, Worcester,..... Mr. J. Meiring.

THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

CAPE TOWN, JANUARY 22, 1844.

FROM an official statement, appearing in the frontier papers received by last post, of the losses of certain farmers resident in the Eastern Division of Albany, by Caffer depredations, since the year 1837—given under their own signatures—it appears that (besides those farmers who have neglected to report all the losses they have sustained,) those losses have been most enormous, and tend to complete the ruin of the suffering parties, should no timely check be put to the system prevailing, and protection to property be rendered upon a more efficient system.

The losses of horses, during that period of six years, are stated to be 441; of oxen, 788, and of cattle, 847 (sheep and goats, which have been stolen and must amount to a very great number, being omitted). Now, if we calculate the average value of (a) horses at £10 each, we will find the value of horses stolen by the Caifers in six years—in only a part of a single District of this Colony—to amount to £4410, or 176,400 Cape Guilders; (b) of oxen, at £4 each, to amount to £2,944, or 117,700 Cape Guilders; and (c) of cows, at £2 each, to amount to £94, or 27,700 Cape Guilders, making the whole loss sustained during the above period to amount to £8,048, or 321,920 Cape Guilders. We ask, therefore, can Government look with indifference upon such a state of affairs? We say it is impossible!

The following is a list of the killed:

Captain Wakefield, (the Company's principal Agent at Nelson;) Captain England; H. A. Thomson, Esq., Police Magistrate; —Richardson, Esq., (Editor of the Nelson Paper); —Patchet, Esq.; —Howard, Esq.; —Cottrell, Esq., (Surveyor); Mr. John Brooke, (Interpreter); W. Clancy, T. Radclif, W. Northam, E. Fay; —Coster, J. McGregor, W. Gardner, E. Cropper, H. Empson, T. Tyrell, —Smith, —Malen, (Constable), E. Stoke, J. Harriman, J. Burton; four others are missing, and are supposed to have escaped the woods.

The rest of the party managed to escape to the beach and were picked up by the boats, which conveyed them to the government brig, which sailed for Port Nicholson the same day. Nothing could exceed the consternation there on hearing of this disaster, and the worst apprehensions were felt as they were comparatively defenceless should the natives proceed to attack this settlement. A petition was transmitted to the Acting Governor at Auckland, another to Sir George Gibbs, at Sydney, and one to the Home Government, praying for protection, and the settlers were actively forming themselves into a militia and preparing to defend themselves as far as possible. Mr. Ferguson remained about 10 days in New Zealand after this massacre had taken place, and the party which was sent to Cloudy Bay, on hearing of this unfortunate affair, returned with the intelligence that the natives had retreated to a fortified "Pe," at some distance from Cloudy Bay, and that some missionaries and whalers had interred the bodies of the unfortunate Europeans. The natives had not stripped the bodies, nor taken away anything but their fire arms. Captain Wakefield's death was universally lamented, as he deservedly stood high in the estimation of every settler in the Colony. Every thing was perfectly quiet at the time Mr. F. left New Zealand.

Cape Town, January 17, 1844.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—FIRST MEETING OF THE COUNCIL.

OPENING ADDRESS OF THE SEC. TO GOVERNMENT.

The whole of the members having been sworn in,—

The Colonial Secretary said,—Gentlemen, the proclamation of his Excellency the Governor, calling together this Council, in the manner pointed out by the law, having been read, and the oaths having been duly administered to the members present in the form required by the Act under which this body is constituted, the Council is now legally competent to proceed to the despatch of business. I trust, gentlemen, that it will not be considered presumptuous in me, occupying the peculiar position I have the honor to do in this Council, if I should assume the privilege of first addressing you. I had wished, and most sincerely desired, that it had fallen to the lot of one more competent than myself to do justice to this great occasion; one whose oratorical powers would have given greater effect to the important and honorable circumstances under which we now meet for the first time.

Gentlemen, I regard it as a high honor and a distinguished privilege to be the first person to address the Legislature at its first meeting after its constitution, if not wholly, at least principally, upon the basis of popular representation. I sincerely, and from my heart congratulate you, gentlemen, not less than the colony at large, on the concession which has been granted to it, of the important popular rights which her most gracious Majesty, and the wisdom of Parliament, has conferred upon this important dependency of the Crown. This day will be long recognised as one of bright omen; as one in which the dawn of popular liberty first shed its bright rays over the land of our adoption.

Gentlemen, of all the objects and duties which engage the attention of man, there is none at least of a temporal nature which are of such paramount importance to the welfare, to the political, moral, and religious condition of a people, as those of legislation. It will behove us then to approach every subject or measure which may be brought under our consideration with a solemn and earnest determination to weigh fully and maturely the prin-

ciples which should guide us in arriving at a right and just conclusion. We should, as far as possible, avoid all, merely personal, or local considerations, and turn them off. Mr. C. did not think proper to comply with their request, but proceeded with his surveys. Upon which the natives destroyed their huts and property, and turned them off. Mr. C. immediately despatched intelligence of this affair to Mr. Thomson, the Police Magistrate, at Nelson, who immediately swore in a number of gentleman and others, as special constables, and sailed to Cloudy Bay in the government brig, which happened to be lying at Nelson. The party altogether numbered about 30 persons. It does not appear that they at all anticipated any hostile encounter with the natives, as most of them were unarmed. On arriving at Cloudy Bay they found the natives were about five miles up the country, and arms having been given to some of the party, they proceeded up the valley to apprehend the two refractory Chiefs, who they found surrounded by their friends, and apparently all of them armed, and determined to resist any attempt to apprehend them. Mr. Thomson, through the interpreter, called out to Rangiahetia and Ranparah, to surrender themselves prisoners, and on their refusal, proceeded company with Captain Wakefield and others to attempt their capture. Several of the natives here presented their guns and appeared resolutely bent upon defending them at all hazards, upon which another Chief, who had been converted, and was known by the natives as a Missionary Chief, stepped forward with a Bible in his hand, and implored the white men to give up the attempt. Mr. Thomson became much excited, and ordered his men to advance and lay hold of the two Chiefs. A small river lay between the parties, which, on the white men attempting to cross, the natives endeavoured to prevent. It is not known which party fired the first shot, but a scuffle immediately ensued, when two or three of the white fell, and the wife of Rangiahetia, who was also a daughter of Ranparah, was shot dead.

The natives immediately commenced firing upon the Europeans in every direction, who got scattered about and disordered, and finally fled.

The natives pursued them to the top of a hill, when Captain Wakefield ordered the small party he had near him to surrender to the natives, who, having deprived them of their arms, bound them with flax. Rangiahetia then suggested to Ranparah to have revenge for the loss of his daughter, to which the other assenting, he despatched nine of them with his tomahawk, cutting and mangling their bodies in the most dreadful manner. One gentleman had his tongue cut out, and his face hacked to pieces.

The following is a list of the killed:

Captain Wakefield, (the Company's principal Agent at Nelson;) Captain England; H. A. Thomson, Esq., Police Magistrate; —Richardson, Esq., (Editor of the Nelson Paper); —Patchet, Esq.; —Howard, Esq.; —Cottrell, Esq., (Surveyor); Mr. John Brooke, (Interpreter); W. Clancy, T. Radclif, W. Northam, E. Fay; —Coster, J. McGregor, W. Gardner, E. Cropper, H. Empson, T. Tyrell, —Smith, —Malen, (Constable), E. Stoke, J. Harriman, J. Burton; four others are missing, and are supposed to have escaped the woods.

The rest of the party managed to escape to the beach and were picked up by the boats, which conveyed them to the government brig, which sailed for Port Nicholson the same day. Nothing could exceed the consternation there on hearing of this disaster, and the worst apprehensions were felt as they were comparatively defenceless should the natives proceed to attack this settlement. A petition was transmitted to the Acting Governor at Auckland, another to Sir George Gibbs, at Sydney, and one to the Home Government, praying for protection, and the settlers were actively forming themselves into a militia and preparing to defend themselves as far as possible. Mr. Ferguson remained about 10 days in New Zealand after this massacre had taken place, and the party which was sent to Cloudy Bay, on hearing of this unfortunate affair, returned with the intelligence that the natives had retreated to a fortified "Pe," at some distance from Cloudy Bay, and that some missionaries and whalers had interred the bodies of the unfortunate Europeans. The natives had not stripped the bodies, nor taken away anything but their fire arms. Captain Wakefield's death was universally lamented, as he deservedly stood high in the estimation of every settler in the Colony. Every thing was perfectly quiet at the time Mr. F. left New Zealand.

Cape Town, January 17, 1844.

PORT PHILLIP—MR. JUSTICE WILLIS.

Melbourne papers to the 12th instant came to hand yesterday. Mr. Justice Jeffcott arrived on the evening of Tuesday, the 11th instant. Mr. Willis, it was expected, would leave for England by the Glenelvie, on the morning of the 13th. We are surprised to find that two addresses, one bearing upwards of fourteen hundred, and the other three hundred signatures, had been presented to Mr. Willis. The following extract contains the substance of the addresses. After expressing regret at his removal from the office of Judge, the addressers say: "We feel it incumbent upon us, on this abrupt termination of your Honor's official connexion with this district, to express to your Honor our unabated confidence in the wisdom and integrity of your judicial decisions, and our admiration of the unweary assiduity, and unflinching firmness, the unbending independence in effecting substantial justice, and, above all, the administration of the law alike to rich and poor, without respect of persons, which have formed the distinguishing characteristics of your Honor's career, in the exercise of your high functions, during a period of unequalled commercial embarrassment and distress."

These addressers show the violence of party feeling at Port Phillip. No unprejudiced man can say that he does not think that the illegal and violent conduct of Mr. Willis ought to have removed him from the Bench twelve months since. His ability no one has ever doubted, but his violent temper and vindictive disposition render him unfit for the office of a Judge; and after he had displayed that unfitness in Canada and Guiana, the Minister that sent him to this colony was highly reprehensible. We believe that every unprejudiced mind must agree with these remarks; but because one party at Melbourne had come into collision with Mr. Willis, the other party get up addresses of condolence upon his removal from the Bench, which he ought to have been dismissed from long ago. —*Sydney Herald.*

IRELAND—THE AGITATION.

It may not be out of place to mention, that among the many speeches and documents which are said to have engaged the attention of the law officers of the Crown, are the resolutions agreed to at the meeting at the Rath of Mullaghmast, the second of which is thus worded:—

"Resolved, that we, the clergy, gentry, freholders, bur-

ghesses, and other inhabitants of the province of Leinster, in a public meeting assembled, declare and pronounce in the presence of our country, before Europe and America, and in the sight of Heaven, that we, power on earth ought, of right, to take laws to bind this Kingdom, save the Queen, Lords, and Commons of Ireland—and here, standing on the graves of the martyred dead, we solemnly pledge ourselves to use every constitutional exertion to free this our native land from the tyranny of being legislated for by others than her own inhabitants."

The following choice bit is from the *Dublin Evening Mail*.

"Our question is, 'What will Mr. O'Connell do next?' has been answered by no less a personage than Mr. O'Connell himself; for our reporter, who has just returned from Calvert's Theatre, brings an account that the Liberator has entered into a solemn undertaking 'to prosecute at law every man who set his hand to the Proclamation prohibiting the Clontarf Meeting.'

"Even this idea is not original; for our neighbour, Mr. Feeney, the Radical Baker in Parliament-street, had a large placard exhibited in his shop-window this morning in the words and figures following:—that is to say:—

"NOTICE!!!

"The five hundred thousand PENNY buns prepared for the great Clontarf meeting of yesterday are now on sale at a HALFPENNY a piece."

"We may thank the Government for this loss."

"An action will be brought for the recovery."

"And may be they won't be able to pay."

"Bow-wow!!!"

THE CRISIS—THE FIRST MOVE.

I take the following proceedings from this night's *Evening Freeman*:—"Limerick, Sunday Evening.—I have merely time to inform you that one of the most important and enthusiastic demonstrations I ever witnessed in favour of national liberty has been just held in the Trades' Hall of this city. When it became known this morning that the Executive had dared to issue a manifesto against the intended 'monster' meeting at Clontarf, the patriots of Limerick never slow in the cause of country, took immediate measures to pronounce on the occasion. A meeting was called for 2 o'clock, and long before that hour every part of the spacious building known as the Trades' Hall was crowded to excess. The majority of the aldermen and town-councillors, together with a large portion of the merchants and resident ventry, were present; and the Rev. Mr. D'Arcy, administrator of St. Michael's parish, having been called to the chair, effective speeches were delivered by J. F. Raleigh, Joseph Murphy, town-councillor, John McNamara, Nicolas Kelly, town-councillor, Alderman Egan, E. F. Ryan, Alderman Dawson, &c. In the several addresses there appeared a spirit of calm, bold, firm determination. The 'weak invention of the enemy' was treated with perfect scorn and indifference, and resolutions were adopted expressive of unbounded confidence in the Chief Baronship of the Exchequer or the Mastership of the Rump, which he (Mr. O'Connell) had refused. (Cheers.) When this was received what had occurred at Clontarf, and what might have occurred if O'Connell had not been present with the name of his tell-tale name, for there was no power in nature to satisfy the Irish people (cheers)—they knew his value. He (Mr. Steele) would say, and here he spoke as an individual, and did not wish to incite the association—that no act in '98 which Castlereagh had perpetrated to bring about rebellion and drive Ireland into convulsion, could boast of such ghastly atrocity as the act of alluring the people to their destruction. (Cheers.) He said no without regard to the present proceedings against him. (Cheers.) Thanks to the mercy of Heaven and to the glory of the benign influence of O'Connell, the intention was frustrated, but the intention would have done dishonour to a demon. (Cheers.)—Times, Nov. 8.

Dr. Gray, in seconding the resolution, called on the Irish people to make such a demonstration as would convince England, Europe, and America, that they were, to a man, determined to support O'Connell and stand by him in any emergency which might arise. (Loud cheers.) As a Protestant, he came there. (Cheers.) That cheer delighted him, and showed the reception a Protestant would meet whose creed was Christianity, and patriotism Irishism. (Cheers.) Mr. O'Connell was assailed, and in his person was the nation assailed. (Cheers.) Let them all show that O'Connell was the representative of the Irish nation, and that with one head there were many hearts. (Cheers.)

Mr. Reynolds, in support of the resolution, was proud that his first speech in that hall was in the cause of that national debt which a nation owed to the man who had emancipated them. There was no one to lead them but Daniel O'Connell. (Loud cheers.) He spoke the voice of millions, when he said that through evil report and good report they were determined to support O'Connell. (Loud cheers.) That was the time to rally round him, and from the peasant and the landlord should follow their affection was not confined to words. Let the man who before gave 6d. now give 1s., and him who has given 5s. give 10s., and the man who had paid 1s. now pay 2s. (Cries of "So we will," and cheers.) Let them put their hands in their pockets and show they would not be trampled on. (Cheers.)

Mr. Doheny said, the men of Tipperary would ratify that resolution with 30,000. (Cheers.) The proclamation had not terrified the people there. (A voice—"Nor here either.") (Cheers.) The more they were oppressed, the more determined was the heart of Ireland. (Cheers.) He would himself quadruple his subscription this year. (Cheers.) If it had been wrong before not to struggle for repeal, it was now a crime, and nothing on earth should satisfy them but an Irish Parliament. (Loud cheers.) For himself, although it had been said it was criminal to say so, his tongue should cease to speak ere he called the Act of Union anything but an odious act. (Cheers.)

Mr. Steele followed in support of the resolution, and said Mr. O'Connell had been well described as a man of colossal genius and colossal virtue. The prodigal impudence of these malevolent enemies misrepresented the nature of the fund, which was but a compensation for the salaries of the Chief Baronship of the Exchequer or the Mastership of the Rump, which he (Mr. O'Connell) had refused. (Cheers.) When this was received what had occurred at Clontarf, and what might have occurred if O'Connell had not been present with the name of his tell-tale name, for there was no power in nature to satisfy the Irish people (cheers)—they knew his value. He (Mr. Steele) would say, and here he spoke as an individual, and did not wish to incite the association—that no act in '98 which Castlereagh had perpetrated to bring about rebellion and drive Ireland into convulsion, could boast of such ghastly atrocity as the act of alluring the people to their destruction. (Cheers.) He said no without regard to the present proceedings against him. (Cheers.) Thanks to the mercy of Heaven and to the glory of the benign influence of O'Connell, the intention was frustrated, but the intention would have done dishonour to a demon. (Cheers.)—Times, Nov. 8.

FRANCE.—THE FORTIFICATION.

It appears that the Parisian citadels will occupy in time of peace an army of 24,000 men, which, united with the garrison of the military establishments of the *enceinte continue*, as well as those of the interior of Paris, will form an effective force of more than 60,000 men to guard the free city of Paris, and will be armed with 1,202 cannon, composed in part of 80-pounders and mortars, capable of throwing their projectiles into the centre of Paris.

In consequence of the increase of troops demanded by the fortifications of Paris, it is in contemplation to augment the artillery and engineer force as well as the Municipal Guard.—Times Oct. 31

The Paris Opposition press continues to declaim vehemently against the fortifications. The *Réforme* thus concludes an article on the subject:—"There are in the life of a nation hours that cannot be suffered with impunity to pass over. The evil has already made an immense progress; is it a reason to yield to it in a cowardly manner, and without resistance? Electors, think well upon it: it is for the last time, perhaps, that your delegates will assemble in a free city; and that the echo of the tribune will not have to struggle with the echo of a thousand brazen mouths." Admitting to its fullest extent the truth of the argument of the *Réforme*, that the fortifications will, when completed, put an extinguisher for ever on "the sacred right of insurrection" in Paris, our correspondence from that city regards an utterly hopeless all the appeals of the press to the people to make a demonstration against these menacing works. Nevertheless, the Government would appear solicitous to obviate the effect of the articles published in the journals respecting the fortifications by causing to be circulated a report that they (the articles in question) are paid for by Russia. "It may or may not be true," says our correspondent, "that Russia is so weak as to vent her spleen against 'the Government of the Barrières' in this way, but I can assure you, that it is an undoubted fact that persons very highly placed, and in the closest connexion with the Court of the Tuilleries, industriously circulate the assertion.—Ibid., Nov. 6.

OFFICIAL RETURN OF THE MILITARY FORCE IN IRELAND UP TO NOVEMBER 5.

The following is the official return of the military force at present stationed in Ireland:—

CALVARY.

2d Dragoon Guards, 400 men, at Ballincollig—3d Dragoon Guards, 400 men, at Dublin—4th Dragoon Guards, 400 men, at Longford—5th Dragoon Guards, 400 men, at Dundalk—6th Dragoon Guards, 400 men, at Athlone—7th Hussars, 400 men, at Newbridge—10th Hussars, 400 men, at Cahir—11th Hussars, 400 men, at Dublin.

INFANTRY.

5th Fusiliers, 800 men, at Dublin—11th Foot, 800 men, at Kilkeany—14th Foot, 800 men, at Tempemore—16th Foot, 800 men, at Birr—24th Foot, 800 men, at Dublin—34th Foot, 800 men, at Dublin—36th Foot, 800 men, at Athlone—40th Foot, 800 men, at Cork—54th Foot, 800 men, at Cork—58th Foot, 800 men, at Athlone—61st Foot, 800 men, at Limerick—63rd Foot, 800 men, at Athlone—65th Foot, 800 men, at Athlone—67th Foot, 800 men, at Athlone—69th Foot, 800 men, at Athlone—70th Foot, 800 men, at Athlone—71st Foot, 800 men, at Athlone

A STRANGE STORY.

A circumstance has come to our knowledge of which the party most interested in it is, we confidently believe, still ignorant, and will hear of it now for the first time. It will show Mr. O'Connell that a far more serious charge than that of misdemeanour was at a former period impending over him, and that a mere accident prevented his being arrested for high treason. We can pledge ourselves for the truth of the following statement, and if additional testimony be necessary, we can appeal to Lord Stanley, Sir W. Gossett, Mr. Blackburn (present Master of the Rolls), and, we believe, Mr. Justice Crampion, for its further authentication:—During the secretaryship, indeed we may call it the government of Ireland, by Lord Stanley, a certain individual sought an interview with the authorities at Dublin Castle, and disclosed to them the particulars of a horrible conspiracy then actually mature for raising a general rebellion in Ireland, at the head of which was Daniel O'Connell. The plausibility and hard swearing of this individual procured him credit at the Castle. He was requested to continue to attend the meetings of the conspirators, and to report their proceedings from day to day. At length all seemed ripe for action, and a warrant for the apprehension of Mr. O'Connell was actually being made out, when Mr. Blackburn, then Attorney-General, suggested a little further delay. The delay of three or four days was conceded, but before their expiration a paragraph in a Scotch newspaper blew the traitorous conspiracy into air. This paragraph had reference to the trusty and well-paid informant of the Castle, and spoke of him as to certain questionable doings in Scotland, before he became the confidential agent of the Irish Government authorities. Inquiries were made; the warrant was burnt, and every effort was made to hush up the whole matter. In now reproducing it, we feel that we may be doing some public service; for it may be that some other such informant is at present deciding the Government, and leading it to those otherwise unaccountable military preparations which it is making in Ireland.—*Observer.*

THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

A private letter dated Sarrebruck, the 20th Oct., published in *La Reforme*, states that the King of Prussia's birthday, the 15th inst., gave rise to a scene which forms the subject of almost every conversation. A number of the citizens of Sarrebruck, amongst whom were several deputies, assembled at a dinner given at the Casino to celebrate His Majesty's birthday. After the first toast (the King) was drunk, a merchant of Sarrebruck rose to propose the "provincial states." A Colonel of Hussars immediately objected to the toast, and observed, that were the toast given he, together with the entire corps of officers, would quit the room. The citizens (who wished to compliment the provincial states for having rejected the penal code which the Prussian Government wished to substitute for the French code in force in the Rhenish provinces) withdrew in a body, accompanied by several high functionaries. Some of the Government employees who remained blamed the Colonel, and some angry language was exchanged between the parties. In fact, the festival degenerated into a riot. It is added that a complaint was immediately addressed to the King on the subject.—*Times.*

A ROYAL BULL FIGHT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRID, Oct. 12.—To-day Her Majesty and her sister made their first appearance at a bull fight, or, as the Court journals will express it, "assisted at the performance," for the laudable object of procuring funds to build a church in Chambiri." This benefit netted above 1,000*£*. for the church, for the good citizens of Madrid, male and female, filled the bullring to overflowing, through the combined influences of religion, loyalty, fashion, and "the classical spectacle of the amphitheatre." Her Majesty was surrounded by her Ministers, generals, and grand functionaries. Lopez and Serrano, Navarro and Mazarredo, and the Dukes of Bahlen and Sivagossa all vied in explaining and expatiating on the succession of combats, which lasted for three hours, and did not terminate till the sun had set for a considerable time, and it was no longer possible for Her Majesty to discern whether the bulls were killing the bull or the bull killing the men. Eight bulls were slaughtered in the ring, and 12 horses were lashed and dismasted there. (How many staggered off to die outside I know not.) Her Majesty was graciously pleased to pay particular attention to everything said and done, and exhibited a degree of interest and animation, of which ordinary observers had previously thought her incapable. It is evident that she is far from apathetic or impassive when stimulated by congenital sights and subjects. Her loving subjects called her to day as a truly Spanish Queen, wondering at the squeamishness or self-denial of her mother, who had never brought her there, having given up the stirring spectacle during her widowhood (or second marriage). "As for Espartero, he well deserved to be expelled for not encouraging the bulls." Her Majesty was evidently resolved to enjoy herself and make up for lost time. She was highly amused when the first bull ran in, scattering the quadrille of combatants, and seriously interested as the two advanced and the bull rushed upon the mounted picares, goring, and tossing, and tearing up the horse, and trampling upon, doubling up, and crushing the fallen rider. The grotesque efforts of the bull to shake the half score of barbed darts out of his shoulder seemed to afford Her Majesty high amusement and instruction too, for one could, at a short distance, easily translate her animated gestures into such intelligent observations as—"I am sure, Senor Lopez, the bull has feeling," &c. Her Majesty was also obviously gratified to observe, "What a noble animal a horse is," and how he can run about with his entrails hanging out and bear to be mounted again, and again brought to the scratch—his eyes bandaged of course, otherwise he would not stand it, you know. Then his dying struggles, and rolls, and kicks in the air were so comic, while the bull, pawing, and snuffing, and kneeling on him, turned him over and over, and ripped him up so knowingly, letting all the blood in gallons!

"Truly 'twas a dainty dash to lay before a Queen!"

Natthier was wanted to complete the Royal sport but the death of half a dozen men. One fellow was carried off with his ribs broken (it was said), but that was nothing. O yes! there were two other omissions, though; the royal public frequently raised the question whether the stupid Alguazils, who managed matters, to have the deficiency supplied, in view of Her Majesty's presence and extreme patience whilst waiting for the execution of the last and most stupid bull, who would not die and the game. The leges shouted for "Alguazil de fregas" (squib harpoons, to stick in his back), and press (but does) to worry him. These, however were not produced. Excepting these additional triumphs of art, the Queen has fairly enjoyed a Spanish bull-fight, and although only aged 13 is pronounced "fit to govern Spain."—*Times* Oct. 21.

THE COUNTRY TO THE NORTH.

We have information from this country up to the 25th December, the complexion of which, upon the whole, is favorable. The ravages of the Locusts had been severe, but partial. In some parts the crops had been entirely destroyed—in others they are unusually abundant. At one place, named Newlands, the account before us states they have at least 10,000 muids of wheat. The information which appeared a week or two ago in this Journal, to the effect that our government had entered into a treaty of alliance with Adam Kok, a chief of the Griquas, and Moskesh, the chief of the Bushutas, is confirmed, with the exception of a slight error in the amount of the subsidy which the latter chief is to receive for his adherence to British interests. Adam Kok is, as before stated, to be paid £100 per annum. Moskesh, by far the most trustworthy and powerful of the two, £200 only. A gentleman named Walker has been employed in the negotiation with the latter, and the Civil Commissioner of Colesberg, Mr. Rawstorne, has conducted the proceedings with the former. He has been across the boundary on this duty for about twenty days.—*G. T. Journal*, Jan. 11.

A CHILD DEVOURED BY A WOLF.

Extract of a letter from the Bushman Missionary Station, Tamboekeland, dated Jan. 1, 1844:—A sad event took place here a few days ago. A wolf carried off a poor child, about four years old. The people only missed the poor boy in the morning; they traced the spoor of the wolf, and found only a part of the child's head. The wolves come sometimes near our doors at night!—*C. F. Times*, Jan. 11.

G. KILIAN & Co.
(St. George's Street, Corner of
Church Street.)

HAVE RECEIVED per 'LADY LEITH,'

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

NEW GOODS,

Consisting of:—

Silk Waistcoating,
Gentlemen's Cravats, long & sq.
Black & Colored Silk Shawls, in
great variety. Pelerines. Mantellets, Scarfs and Satin Shawls.

Ladies' and Childrens' Silk and Velvet Aprons, Crepe Handkerchiefs, Silk and Satin do.

Splendid Artificial Flowers, Ladies' Caps and Brides,

Ladies' Collars, Mouseline and Silk Barege for Dresses,

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Silk and Kid Gloves, Silk Mittens, &c., with a variety of Gimp, Trimmings, Cords and Tassels, Veils of all Colors, Waist Ribbons, Ladies' Bags, and other articles far too numerous to particularize.

The whole of the above are of the newest fashions, and have been just selected in Paris.

In the same vessel G. K. & Co., are also receiving India Rubber Bracelets, Childrens' Boots & Shoes, &c. &c.

Expected by first ship from England, a large and splendid assortment of Glassware, Hanging Paper and other Goods.

January 19, 1844.

THIS MORNING.

Co W. ADAMS

WILL hold a Public Sale at his Rooms in the Keizersgracht THIS MORNING, (TUESDAY), of a large assortment of Fine Goods in British Manufactures received per Cape Packet.

The whole without Reserve.

DAMAGED GOODS.

TO-MORROW, (WEDNESDAY MORNING), the 24th inst., Messrs. BLORE & BARTMAN will sell on the Parade, on account of those concerned, the following Goods being damaged by Sea Water,—

S & D 2642 18 pieces Drab Moleskin

" 2646 19 do. Flannel

" 2647 31 do. do.

" 2651 4 do. Drab Pilot Cloth

" 2652 4 do. do. do. do.

" 2653 4 do. Blue do. do.

" 2654 2 do. do. do. do.

" 2657 2 do. Drab do. do.

" 2659 4 do. Brighton Beaver

" 2660 4 do. do. do.

" 2661 4 do. do. do.

" 2688 30 do. Grey Punjuna.

At the same time will be sold without Reserve, an extensive Assortment of Woollen and Cotton Manufactures.

DUNELL & STANBRIDGE.

TO TOWN & COUNTRY DEALERS!

THE Undersigned are now landing from the *Cape Packet*,

BRITISH MANUFACTURES

IN GREAT VARIETY VIZ:—

New Pattern Voechitz, Checks,

White & Brown Pantungs, Do.

Batists, Shirtings of all qualities,

Blended & Brown Sheetings,

Dark Fancy Prints,

Black & Navy blue Prints,

Trousers and Drills,

Lastings & Gambrins,

Printed & White Moleskins,

Assorted Colored ditto,

Moleskin Jackets & Trousers,

Cravat Rugs, Dimity,

Cotton & Linen Bed Tick,

Brown & black Holland,

Roll Linings & Selcias,

Furniture Cloth,

Russia & Military Duck,

Navy Canvas, No. 1 à 7,

Wagon Canvass,

Twilled Wool Bags,

Stitching Thread, No. 70 à 100

All colored, W.B. and black

Thread,

White, black & colored Reels,

Serge Shirts, Red Caps,

Draw Flashes,

Flannels & Baize,

White and colored Counter-

pans,

ALSO FOR SALE,

Brazil Coffee, Yellow and Loaf Sugar, Soap, Pearl Barley,

Starch, Blue, Tea, &c.

The whole at unusually low prices.

HAMILTON ROSS, & Co.

NEW TEAS.

THE Undersigned is receiving ex "Frederick Huth," fresh Caper Teas in 10 and 40 Cattie Boxes, which, when landed, he will sell at low prices. He also offers best white and brown Rice, at very much reduced prices.

On Hand, Coffee, Sugar, black and white Pepper, Indigo, Starch, Blue, Mustard, Pickles, Split Peas, Soap, &c. &c.

ALEXANDER CROLL.

PUBLIC SALE OF FAT CATTLE.

ON WEDNESDAY the 24th January 1844, will be sold under Administrations of the Undersigned, at the Place of Mr. J. Myburgh, situate at Enza-nie, 1,500 feet high, a Farm called "Aan de Doorn Rivier," situated at Breede River, District of Worcester, measuring upwards of 5000 acres.

He desires to remain in possession of only a small part thereof.

The Farm is well adapted for the breeding of Cattle in general, the same being capable of grazing annually 200 head of Cattle, 40 Horses, and 1200 Sheep, and has also Sowing Land for 25 muis's of Grain.

The Purchaser of the property will also have the choice of purchasing on moderate terms, 40 breeding Cattle, 20 breeding Horses, and 500 Sheep and Goats.

For particulars as of Sale and mode of payment, apply at the Farm aforesaid, to the Undersigned.

J. S. DU PLESSIS.

Aan de Doorn Rivier, Jan. 8, 1844.

THIS MORNING.

SALE OF SPLENDID FURNITURE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having disposed of her Residences "DE HOOP," intends to relinquish Housekeeping, and will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, (TUESDAY,) 23rd JANUARY, at 10 O'CLOCK in the Forenoon, at her sold late Residence

All her HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of

Mahogany Chairs and Sofas, (Horsham Seats,) Silkwood Chairs, Sofas, Loo, Card and Dining Tables, a handsome Side Board, A DUTCH 8 DAY CLOCK, Pier Glasses, Window Curtains, Carpets, Beds and Bedding, Wardrobes, Cabinets, handsome Dinner and Tea Services, Cut-Glass, Knives and Forks; Silver Spoons, Forks, Silver Trays, Silver Cutlery and Liquor Stands, Kitchen Utensils, &c. &c.

and what may further be offered.

Widow J. A. VAN BREDA.

De Hoop, top of Hope-street.

24. Mrs. Elizabeth Cogill, aged 28 years.

30. Thomas Smith, aged 23 years.

Jan. 2. Antonio Pitt, aged 4 months.

5. Sophia Mary Charlotte Deas Thomson, aged 4 months.

5. Henry Pope, age

FLOUR.

THE Undersigned hereby notifies to the Public, that he also has for sale in his Stores No. 30, Long-street, FLOUR of the 1st, 2d and 3d qualities, (from old Wheat,) at reasonable prices.

J. B. MUNNIK.

ODDBALLS.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

I. £50 Wool Prize Cup.

II. £25 do. do. do.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the competition for the above Cups will take place on

SATURDAY, the 16th of March next, in the Commercial Exchange, Cape Town, at 12 o'clock Noon.

The competitors are requested