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—Col. Gazette.

NON.

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GRENZEN
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AGENTS

FOR THIS PAPER IN THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS:
Beaufort, Mr. A. P. Meiring,
Caledon, Mr. J. A. Trenchard,
Claus-William, Mr. H. J. Lind,
Colony, Mr. J. A. Trenchard,
Colesberg, Mr. J. A. Trenchard,
George, Mr. A. H. Niepoth,
Graaf-Reinet, Mr. B. Fincham,
Malmesbury, Mr. J. D. A. Frellich,
Parr, Mr. J. D. Haupt,
Port Natal, Mr. B. Footman,
Somerset, Mr. C. Moller,
Stellenbosch, Mr. P. Korsten,
Swellendam, Mr. John Barry,
Tulbagh, Mr. H. P. de Lange Van,
Tygerberg, Mr. F. Uys,
Uitenhage, Mr. J. Brehm,
Wellington, Mr. J. Adley,
Worcester, Mr. J. Meiring.

THE
ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

CAPE TOWN, NOVEMBER 19, 1844.

SOME time ago the Secretary to Government brought under consideration the subject of the Judicial Establishment of this Colony, with a view towards a saving in the public expenditure, and at the same time rendering the administration of justice more efficient.

The presence of the Governor and the Secretary to Government, on the Frontier, which had recently become necessary, no doubt delayed the measure, but we hope, it has not been given up.

That the administration in the Country Districts require an extension of jurisdiction, is admitted on all hands; the question is only: how is it to be done? A Bill was introduced into the Legislative Council, some years ago, but the measure failed. An extent of jurisdiction without a protection to the public at the same time, is unadvisable, and we submitted at that time to establish, in conformity with the system in the Mother Country, certain quarter Sessions, to consist of the Magistrate and a certain number of Justices of the Peace, a suggestion which we trust Government will not overlook.

Again, long since the Inhabitants of the Eastern District have expressed a desire for a separate Court with a jurisdiction more extensive than that of a Magistrate's Court. Would not the establishment of such a Court at Graham's Town, be satisfactory to the Inhabitants of that part of the Country, and at the same time tend materially to decrease the public expenditure.

Another question, will trial by Jury in Civil Cases, become a part of the new intended system. There are cases in which it might be prudent not at once to introduce the Jury principle, but are there not cases in which it may be safely tried? We have no intention now of discussing these various points. We shall wait till the measure be brought to ripeness. Our present observations are merely intended to call the attention of Government, to the wishes of the public, and there for the moment we stop, trusting that Government will not be long in bringing forward the long promised measure.

IRELAND.

STATE OF PUBLIC FEELING.

In my communication of yesterday there were given a few brief specimens of the spirit in which the extraordinary decision of the House of Lords was received by the rural press of Dublin. I now submit some extracts from the Nation of this day, the organ par excellence of "Young Ireland":—"They (the martyrs) come out—thank God! they come out by no concession of a Minister. Thank God with us, that we owe no gratitude to Victoria, and are bound by no favour in England for our rescued friends. One engine of England's power dragged them to prison. We have found in the arsenal of her laws another wherewith to wrench the gates. We regarded her tyranny without reference and without fear; we regard her forced hand with triumph, not thankfulness. What a monstrous lie is this British constitution—this boasted constitution, which was to have repaid us for the feuds, and the poverty, and the ignorance, and the dishonour inflicted on us! Here are seven men, dear to the people, touched with their woes, panting with their hopes, and not at their wrongs. They call the people together, and lay before each man how his neighbour suffers even as himself. They show that our laws are made, our taxes spent, our offices administered, our name a by-word, and our strength a footstool for England—for England, who wrapped our sires in red shrouds, and quenched our hearts for centuries. And telling these truths, which would consecrate a battle-flag, they told, too, that wrongs as great had been redressed by the voice and will of men—that union and peace, knowledge and perseverance, had emancipated sufferers as deep—and that never, while one gleam of peaceful hope was left, should they walk by the light of the sword. For mercy—for justice—for peace—for patriotism, these beloved apostles were clutched at by felon England—arraigned by a treacherous law before a packed tribunal—condemned, sentenced, and (while an appeal, recognised even by that law, was pending) hurried to punishment. The Court, the Executive, the Legislature, were all appealed to. They were told—"The trial is not yet ended—these men may even by our own law, be as guiltless as they are by the law of God;" but it was idle. They were carried haughtily to goal. The full breadth of a season went by, and, in the autumn, this mocking constitution finds out that its judgment of the spring was wrong, and that its summer of infliction was upon guiltless men. In reversing the judgment of the Irish and English judges, the House of Lords has sentenced the constitution. Muster—march—rejoice. Do as men whose holidays are few, and whose labours are many; but, in this hour, obey your heags; parade with all your pomp, and shout again and again, 'Hurrah! hurrah!'—Times, Sept. 9.

VISIT OF THE KING OF THE FRENCH TO ENGLAND.

We are positively assured that His Majesty Louis Philippe will reach England on the 9th of next month, should no unforeseen obstacle occur. The Constitutional says—
"The report of the almost immediate departure

of the King for England may have originated in the expedition for Brighton on Thursday of a splendid char-a-banc, intended by His Majesty as a present to the Queen of England. It appears, that during her visit to Eu Queen Victoria greatly admired the char-a-banc which served for the "gipsy" excursions through the forest, and had expressed a desire to have a drawing of that very convenient family carriage. The King gave immediate orders to construct a carriage on the same model, but much more richly decorated. The carriage has cost 78,000 francs, and the King was so pleased with it, that he gave a gratification of 100 louis to the workmen.

"Admitted the uncertainty prevailing with regard to the King's visit to England, the preparation for the equipment of a flotilla under the orders of a vice-admiral are still proceeding, as, in any case, it may serve for the diversion of the King and Court during their annual residence at the Chateau d'Eu. There are at this moment in the roads of Cherbourg the following steam-vessels, namely:—the Gomer, of 450 horse-power, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral La Suze, who is to command the escort; the Elan and Caiman, of 220 horses; the Phoque and Fulton, of 160; and the Royal yacht La Reine Amélie, commanded by M. d'Harcourt."—Times, Sept. 9.

MOROCCO.—THE LATE VICTORY OF THE FRENCH.

Colonel Eynard had arrived in Algiers, bringing the 21 stand of colours taken from the Moors on 14th, the parol of the Emperor's son, and the immense tent appropriated to his use, which was carried on the backs of 22 mules, and is sufficiently spacious to shelter 100 persons. "We now know the exact number of our losses in that brilliant affair," says the correspondent of the Semaphore.

"It cost us 21 killed (four of whom were officers) of the Spanish and 20 wounded. If we were to credit the accounts of the Arabs, the Moors must have greater numbers of the truth in announcing that the enemy had only 800 killed. More recent intelligence, exaggerated no doubt by the natives, estimates the number of their killed at 3,000. The field of battle was literally strewn with dead bodies, which were on the following day in a state of putrefaction—so much so, that the Marshal, to avoid the pernicious influence of the miasms produced by heat of 45° (centigrade), deemed prudent to transfer his camp to the distance of a league—that is, four leagues to the west of Ouchdja. On the 15th he abandoned the Moorish camp, and succeeded the day as far as Constat Abderrahman. It was there Colonel Foy left him to embark in the Oroccoque at Djema Ghazouat a small bay, where 500,000 rations for the army were committed to the keeping of the natives. We captured upwards of 400 metrical quintals of gunpowder, cannon balls, grape-shot canisters, musket balls in great quantity, upwards of 1,000 horse shoes, and a large supply of flour. A portion of this last article was distributed among the soldiers, and the rest sent to the Hospital of Lilla Magrania, by order of the Marshal. We also found a considerable provision of oxen, which our men now enjoy, in the country, at their bivouac. Upwards of 2,000 tents remained in power, 300 of which were forwarded to the camp of Lilla Magrania. Our soldiers covered the remainder into drawers. The Marshal was to embark on the 2nd at Djema Ghazouat, and return to Algiers, visiting on his way all our establishments on the coast and Oranville. He departed at Algiers between the 15th and 20th."—Times, September 4.

TANGIER.

The following particulars relative to Tangier will be read with interest at the present moment:—"The city of Tangier is very strong by its position and the number of its batteries, which are well armed. Its old walls are encircled, and flanked with round and square towers, are perhaps capable of a greater resistance than their appearance indicates. Several bastioned towers have been repaired, and put into a state of defence within the last few years. The city itself is of little importance; it is poor, and has little trade. Tangier has no interest but from its being the residence of the European Consuls, for its population only amounts to from 8,000 to 9,000, and its commerce is inferior to that of some other ports, notwithstanding its proximity to the European coast. The houses of the Consuls form the principal part of the town. It is situated on a rocky and calcareous mountain, part of which is not built upon, and presents a naked and unpleasant coup-d'oeil. The town, like all other places in Morocco, is surrounded by a wall flanked by round and square towers; this wall is enclosed by a ditch, 2,300 metres in extent, but which has no counterpart; it is protected by a Moorish kasbah (fortress) of imposing appearance, and by a fort of Portuguese construction, bastioned in the modern style, but half in ruins. The kasbah is mounted by 12 pieces of cannon, which command the Straits of Gibraltar. The ditches round the city are filled with trees, and cultivated as kitchen gardens, the letting of which belongs to the governor, and who would take good care not to sacrifice the revenue he enjoys from them by putting the ditch in a proper state of defence. The ramparts opposite the sea are remarkable for having two tiers of embankments with embrasures, mounted by guns. On the north side of the city is defended by steep rocks which prevent the approach of a besieging force. The principal defences have been raised in front of the landing-place near the marine gate. They consist of two batteries, mounting 60 pieces of heavy calibre, and 8 mortars, all bearing on the port. The platform of the batteries are very narrow, the parapets are of masonry, but only three feet in thickness, and the embrasures are not far enough apart, which tends to diminish the strength of the battery. The landing-place is flanked on either side by two batteries. Besides these defences of the port, the bay of Tangier is defended by six batteries in masonry, one built on Cape Malabata, and the others on the ruins of the fort of Tangier (the English or the Roman). They mount 40 guns. The two batteries which flank the roadstead at its two extremities are raised on small hills, about 150 feet above the level of the sea, the others are at the water's edge. To attack the place by sea, it would be necessary first to destroy those batteries as well as those in front of the port, but in order to get into the town three enclosures must be taken, each having a very strong garrison, and a considerable force of cannon must be landed, or else a mine or petard be had recourse to, but during this operation the assailants would be exposed to a murderous fire of the garrison. If the inhabitants should be resolved to defend their city. By land the point of attack would be on the sands, and the low hills to the south, between the Fez road and the sea, after effecting a landing on the beach of Old Tangier, and reach of the sea batteries. Once established on these points, the plateau on which the market is situated would be gained. On this plateau there is space enough to form an entrenched camp, to serve as a point d'appui for the troops acting against the town. The western rampart being only of earth, might readily be demolished. The last attack against Tangier was in 1793, when it was bombarded by the Spaniards. The inhabitants abandoned the place with all their effects, and peace was soon after concluded. The English draw their supply of beef, mutton, fruits and vegetables from Tangier and Tetan. Tangier is distant 70 leagues from Fez and Mequines, and 150 from Morocco, these being the three imperial cities at which the Sultan alternately resides. From 18 to 30 days is required to send a dispatch, and get an answer from Tangier to Fez, and from Morocco requires from 45 to 50 days."—Times, Aug. 30.

MOGADOR.

The following description of Mogador will hardly be uninteresting at the present critical conjuncture:—"This Moorish fort is called by the natives 'Suzra,' or 'Sawera,' and is situated in the province of Shedma. The town, which was built by Sidi Mohammed in the year 1760, stands on a sandy beach forming a peninsula, the foundation of which is rocky, and is separated from the cultivated country by a range of shifting sand-hills. A chain of rocks, extending from the northern to the southern gulf, defends the town from the encroachments of the sea, but at spring tides it is nearly insulated. Mogador consists of two parts,

a citadel and an outer town. The custom-house, treasury, residence of the alicid, and the houses of the European merchants, are situated in the former. The factory consists of 16 or 18 mercantile houses of different nations, whose owners, presided by the Consul, sit in a hall, and receive from the Moorish agents, things at a rigid distance. The Jews, generally speaking, are compelled to reside in the outer town, which is walled in, and protected by batteries, as well as the citadel itself. Mogador, curiously enough, was built according to plans furnished by a French engineer, and as far as parapets, ramparts, embrasures, bastions, batteries, and casemates are concerned, it is one; but these works are built, not by a very strong and imperfect construction, totally incapable of protecting the place for any length of time against a regular force. The streets are laid out in right lines, but they are narrow and unvaried. The houses, although lofty and regular, present a triste and sombre appearance. There is a handsome market-place, surrounded with galleries, and the public buildings have a most aspect; but the situation appears to have been ill-chosen, inasmuch as the immediate vicinity is an absolute desert. The port is formed by a certain land, and by an island (the one now occupied by the French) nearly two miles in circumference, and situated about a quarter of a mile from the shore; but as there are only 10 or 12 feet of water at the ebb-tide, large vessels generally lie at anchor one mile and a half west of the island, which is at the west side of the town. The mouth of the harbour is narrow, yet a heavy sea rolls in; but behind the island the anchorage is good. The battery is much more remarkable for beauty than for strength. The roadstead is very much exposed at certain seasons, and the port, although the only one in the empire of Morocco which maintains a regular commercial intercourse with Europe, is in many respects inferior to that of El Waladit. The town, however, is invested with shifting sand-hills, which when blown about by the winds of water, form a terrible source of annoyance. In the neighbourhood there are cultivated parts, where barley and millet are raised; and there are also fruits had almost vegetables produced, chiefly pomegranates, melons, figs, lemons, and peas. The climate of Mogador is not very different from that of El Waladit, which is whole-bruise, and not insalubrious to European constitutions. The population was lately estimated at 10,000, and by some authorities at 30,000, but the latter number is certainly an exaggeration. Mogador is situated in 31° 32' 40" north latitude, and in 9° 35' 30" longitude west from meridian of Greenwich. It is exactly opposite Fuschal, the chief town in the island of Madaira, and very considerable distance to the south of Salles, the next point of importance to Tangier. Between Salles and Mogador the coast projects considerably, and forms the capes Blanco and Cantin, which appear to be about equidistant from the two ports."—Times, August 29.

A letter from Algiers of the 13th ult. contains some statistical information respecting that country and the French force employed to keep it in subjection, which is well worthy of being referred to at this time, when all are anxious to ascertain the disposable means of France for extending the war into other parts of Africa. In determining the present available force furnished by the population of Algeria our informant starts from the estimate of the number of inhabitants at the occupation of the country by the French—namely, 1,050,000. From this gross amount is deducted 500,000 for the female population, the women being always in excess in Mohammedan countries. The number of 100,000 is then deducted for the male children, 70,000 for old men and slaves, leaving 500,000. Of this number 100,000 are engaged in agriculture, and 400,000 are available for military service. The number of the French is estimated, including the Zouaves, the Legions Etrangères, and the National Guard, at 77,000, leaving scarcely more than 40,000 to the Frenchman. Taking into consideration, however, the number of Arabs who will not fight, those that are allies of France, and the divisions caused by their internal feuds, the numerical advantage may well be said to lie with the French. The population of Algeria is estimated, including the Zouaves, the Legions Etrangères, and the National Guard, at 77,000, leaving scarcely more than 40,000 to the Frenchman. Taking into consideration, however, the number of Arabs who will not fight, those that are allies of France, and the divisions caused by their internal feuds, the numerical advantage may well be said to lie with the French.

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THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH NAVIES.

We find in the Paris papers before us several articles written to prove—and our naval readers will say with how much success—that in the quality of its ships, seamen, marines, and officers, the French navy is infinitely superior to that of Great Britain. In number only it is deficient. For example, La Presse demonstrates that the French Government ought to apply itself to the development of its steam navy. "What," demands the Presse—"Are the requisites for constituting an imposing steam navy? Money, iron, a good coal. Now we are not deficient in any of those articles. France is the richest country in the world in specie, she has a very strong navy, she has an abundant and of superior quality. Her coal-mines only demand means of communication in order to inundate the country. She possesses, moreover, skilful engineers, experienced mechanics, immense furnaces, and, in a word, all that is necessary to bring into operation the treasures which nature has lavished on her. Nothing can prevent her, therefore, if she wish to exert her energy and perseverance, to create a steam navy which would sustain an honorable comparison, and in cases of need a contest, with that of England. England possesses a steam force equal to 15,000 horses. France will reckon more than 18,000 the day on which she shall determine to execute seriously the ordinance regulating the navy which was published in the year 1842. On the other hand, whilst we multiply the number of our steamers, we need not fear to diminish the equilibrium always necessary between the naval material and the number of hands to be employed, as every one knows that a steam ship requires only a limited number of seamen. Our maritime population would be sufficient for every contingency which might arise. But if, on the contrary, we would endeavour to contend against British power by the construction of sailing ships, then affairs would have a different aspect. But what would we spend a quantity of money without attaining our object? We should imitate the frog in the fable, endeavouring to make himself as large as the ox. The reason of this difference is obvious. It is because we are not in a position which would admit the possibility of creating a sailing navy. The least reflection will convince any man of this truth. Why does England possess a large sailing navy? Because she possesses a numerous maritime population powerfully constituted. Why does she possess this numerous and powerful population? Because her commerce is immense, and offers considerable advantages to all men who devote their life to it. Why does she possess immense commerce? Because her manufactures, favoured by domestic legislation not more than by the physical resources of her soil and the peculiar genius of her inhabitants, have become so richly developed, that she succeeds in crushing all competition and in engrossing all

markets. Why does England possess such immense manufactures? Because she possesses combustible and metal, the two principal ingredients. Under such circumstances she requires no considerable exertion to create a sailing navy. It is created in fact, of itself, by the mere development of the materials which produce it."—Times, Aug. 17.

THE ISRAELITES OF THE FRONTIER OF RUSSIA AND POLAND.

The German Frankfurt Journal contains the following paragraph:—"Notwithstanding the applications made in favour of the Israelite inhabitants of the frontiers of Russia and Poland, the transportation of that unhappy population has been irrevocably decided, as the only means of maintaining the system of exclusion and the laws which protect it. One hundred thousand Israelites come under that measure. The rich Israelites, it is true, have been authorized to dispose of their property, and to fix their residence wherever they please. This was considered a favour, but it is a mere illusion. The Israelites being compelled to alienate their property, will not be able to sell it to advantage, and, on the other hand, they are only permitted to settle in the governments that formed part of the kingdom of Poland at the period of the first partition. Now, the Israelite population is so numerous in those governments, that the new comers will find it difficult to earn a livelihood in competition with their co-religionists. As regards the property belonging to Israelites in less affluent circumstances, the Government will take it on an estimation, but will give so small a price for it, that it will be scarcely adequate to defray the expenses of their new establishment. The country, besides, assigned to the Israelites for a residence is not only almost uninhabited, but is so barren that the produce of the soil will scarcely pay the expenses of cultivation."—Times, Sept. 9.

THE WAR IN THE CAUCASUS.

RUSSIAN FRONTIERS, AUGUST 9.—Extremely unfavourable accounts have been received at St. Petersburg respecting the operations in the Caucasus; but nobody ventures to speak of them. It may, however, be taken for certain, that at the end of May, and in the beginning of June, the Russians lost in the combats with the Circassians nearly 10,000 men, some important fortresses, several small forts, a number of cannon, and some very important positions. Besides this, many tribes, hitherto neutral, have joined the mountaineers. It is reported that the latter have since obtained further advantages. The War Department seems to be engaged in preparing measures to repair the losses that have been sustained. There is no doubt that the Emperor will go to the Caucasus as soon as the uncertainty respecting the illness of his daughter shall be ended."—Times, August 23.

MASSACRE AT THE ISLAND OF MARYEE.

We have been favoured by Mr. Alexander, mate of the Magnet, with the following account of the taking of the cutter Sisters, Capt. Broad, an old trader from this port—"January 31, 1844.—Came to anchor off the N. W. end of Lifou, one of the Loyalty Islands. A number of natives, as usual, swam off to the vessel. They informed us that a ship had lately been taken, and the greater part of the crew massacred by the natives, at the island of Maryee. Capt. Lewis having arranged with the chief here to cut wood in our absence, we determined upon immediately proceeding to Maryee, and endeavouring to rescue the remainder of the crew and what property might not have been destroyed. We accordingly weighed, and with a favourable wind reached the place by noon the following day. About four P.M. a canoe came alongside with a Tongataboo missionary and three other men that had just arrived (per canoe) from the south-east end of Lifou. The information we got from them was, that all hands had been killed and the vessel sunk, but that her sails, ropes, trade, &c., were ashore in a hole of a rock abreast of where she went down. We also understood from them, that another vessel had either been taken or wrecked at or near the Isle of Pines; that the white men formerly belonging to her had come over to this island in a boat, and were still living ashore, and said if we would wait until the next day they would bring them on board—we accordingly did. So about mid-day the same men came alongside, having brought one of the white men with them—the chief had detained the other. The account he gave of himself was as follows:—He sailed from London in September last, in the brig Janet, of Dumbarton, Captain Gorman, as an intended voyage to the South Sea Islands, to procure an all-wood and tortoise-shell, but was wrecked upon the southern reef of Calcutta, on the 14th of December. Seven of the crew perished with the wreck; the other seven (in all fourteen in number) saved themselves in one of the boats, and landed the fifth day upon the Isle of Pines. Remaining there but a short time, they set sail, anticipating to fetch some other island inhabited by a more civilized race of people, but unfortunately made Maryee. They had not been long here before the natives destroyed their boats and killed five of them. Since that period he (William Barlow) and his shipmate (William Jones) had been treated with the greatest kindness and humanity, and had now mutually agreed to remain on the island until such time as they could leave together, being so closely watched by the natives, who are bent upon keeping them. We inquired if he knew anything concerning the vessel that had lately been taken by the natives at this place; he answered in the negative, but said there was a great many things distributed among them, viz.: that a whale and jolly-boat, manned with natives, left the island for Lifou a few days previous, having on board a great many different articles, among the lot a chronometer, but did not know how they came by them. He said they were too frightened to come near us; that when we stood near the shore, they left the beach, and went and hid themselves in the bush. After supplying him with a few necessaries he stood in need of them, they all returned on shore. As we could give no further information as to the fate of the unfortunate vessel, we determined upon standing over to the south-east end of Lifou, and endeavouring to learn the particulars from Bulla, the chief of the tribe who inhabit that part of the island. On the 7th inst., the next day, we were visited by a Billa's with seven natives and the white man (who has been upon the island for the last two years). From him we have the full particulars of the melancholy catastrophe of the Sisters, cutter, Captain Broad. It appears that a number of both sexes were on board previous to the commencement of the fray; that while the crew, consisting of ten men, were occupied at their respective duties, and consequently unprepared for any sudden attack, they were severely seized round the middle by some of the natives, who held them while the rest despatched them with their clubs; not one of them, I am sorry to add, escaped the dreadful massacre; they then plundered her of everything, and set the hull on fire. As some of the property had been conveyed over to this island (Lifou), and strongly suspecting these people to have been accessory to the whole affair, we detained the chief's brother until the next morning and brought off what things they had in their possession belonging to the crew. They soon returned with the following articles:—A chronometer, greatly injured; a jolly-boat, a quadrant, some account-books, and the log, written up to the 10th of December. Having received the aforesaid property, and time being so much an object with us, we allowed them to depart. We have a letter, given us by the white man, that was sent him from the two men at Maryee, in which it states they were cast away in the ship Theils, bound to Canton, being quite a different story to what one of them imposed upon us, and concluded by saying he should know more of their history by-and-by. Taking into consideration the miserable and anxious situation in which they are placed, and the manner in which he evaded every proposition of making their escape, and getting on board, when told we were bound to Sydney, I am convinced it must be something more than common to deter them from changing their condition when such an opportunity offered. Perhaps I might be censured for allowing my suspicion to go so far, especially on unfortunate men; yet I cannot but think they have either been engaged in taking some vessel out of the hands of the master, and lost her, or are bolters from Norfolk Island.

PRUSSIA.

The Sidelé states that, since the attempt against the life of the King of Prussia, every person suspecting of professing liberal sentiments was exposed to continual vexations, at the same time that the censorship, which stupidly insinuates that it was not an individual, but an opinion, that had armed itself against the King redoubled its measures of rigour. A correspondent of that journal mentions several instances in which the deluded populace had assailed in their domiciles, political writers of the most inoffensive character."—Times, August 23.

DUTCH CONQUEST IN THE INDIAN SEAS.

"It is certain, at all events, that it is necessary to keep a watchful eye upon the Dutch in those seas. The agents of the Maatschappij have been assassinated at Bali Badong, and this, it is apprehended, may be made an excuse for conquering the islands. The Friend of China justly remarks:—"We have no doubt that the Dutch will attempt the conquest of these islands. In Java the rice-fields are being converted into sugar and indigo plantations, which are profitable to the Dutch Company, but increase the price of bread for the laborer. The cupidity of the Government has induced them to give up the culture of rice for more profitable productions—it is to Lombok and Bali they look for the requisite supply, without which the natives cannot exist. To ensure this they have been gradually endeavouring to gain a footing on the islands, and exclusive privileges for trade. The recent outrage will be a sufficient excuse for conquest; and, unless immediately looked to, Lombok will soon be closed to our flag, as Banda and other Dutch possessions now are."

This passage contains some incident information of which Mr. Gladstone is much in need. Have the Dutch Government consented to receive a consular agent in Java yet?—Colonial Gazette.

CRIME IN FRANCE.

The Sidelé states, that a crime was committed on Friday last in the Rue Aumaire attended with certain odious circumstances, which bring to mind some of the cases of murder to be found in old law books. A shoemaker of the name of Chevreuil, cohabited for a length of time with a woman of his own age (22). About 10 o'clock in the evening of Friday, a strong smell of charcoal, which proceeded from the room occupied by the woman induced the neighbours to apprise the Commissary of Police, who ordered the door to be forced, when a chafing-dish was found on the floor, containing lighted charcoal, and on a miserable bed was found the body of the woman, whose face was covered with a mask formed of pitch spread upon a piece of cloth, which hermetically sealed the mouth and face. When the cloth was removed, the woman was found to have died of suffocation. The absence of Chevreuil excited a suspicion that he was the author of this horrid crime, and the Commissary was about to give orders for his arrest, when, on his return to his office, he found him waiting to surrender himself. He stated that he and his mistress being tired of life, had determined to commit suicide; that they first drank to excess, and that when in that state he applied the pitch mask to her face; that he then attempted to suffocate himself with charcoal, but his courage failed, and, after walking some hours, his reason returned, and he determined to surrender."—Times.

AN EXECUTION IN SAVOY.

An execution took place recently at Thonor, a small town of Savoy, situate on the banks of the River Rhone. No such fearful a scene as a public execution had ever been witnessed in this calm and

quiet little town within the memory of man; and consequently it would be difficult to describe the horror which the fatal preparations for punishment excited amongst the inhabitants at large. Nobody would supply the executioner with the necessary articles. The various merchants positively refused to furnish this unfortunate Jack Ketch with the wood, the iron, and the cords which he wanted, in order to erect the gibbet. They only yielded at length to the stern demands of the law; and even then they refused to take the price of blood, as it were, by making the authorities a present of the necessary instruments and apparatus, for which no money whatever was allowed to be accepted. A woman, who kept a grocer's shop, being required to supply a certain length of rope, shut her eyes, and cried out—"Take what you want, but do not bring anything back; or pay any money." All the journeymen carpenters had refused to labour in the erection of the fatal gibbet, and when compelled to lend their tools by the legal authorities, they gave up all their hatchets and saws, in order that they might not in future be able to distinguish those which had been soiled by the hand of the executioner. The ladder and the gibbet were constructed by the executioner himself and his assistant. The condemned criminal luckily desired to walk to the scene of his punishment, as the owner of the cart, which would have otherwise been enlisted in the service, would assuredly have killed his horse and burnt the vehicle after the execution had taken place. The culprit was condemned to death for the murder of a child 9 years of age, after having mutilated it in a grievous manner. A report even went abroad, that being a professor of the "black art," he was in want of a child's heart for his magical purposes, and that he had consequently committed the murder in order to tear the heart out of the infant's body. The details of the execution are not given. The criminal was put to death by suspension."—Times Aug. 20.

MASSACRE AT THE ISLAND OF MARYEE.

We have been favoured by Mr. Alexander, mate of the Magnet, with the following account of the taking of the cutter Sisters, Capt. Broad, an old trader from this port—"January 31, 1844.—Came to anchor off the N. W. end of Lifou, one of the Loyalty Islands. A number of natives, as usual, swam off to the vessel. They informed us that a ship had lately been taken, and the greater part of the crew massacred by the natives, at the island of Maryee. Capt. Lewis having arranged with the chief here to cut wood in our absence, we determined upon immediately proceeding to Maryee, and endeavouring to rescue the remainder of the crew and what property might not have been destroyed. We accordingly weighed, and with a favourable wind reached the place by noon the following day. About four P.M. a canoe came alongside with a Tongataboo missionary and three other men that had just arrived (per canoe) from the south-east end of Lifou. The information we got from them was, that all hands had been killed and the vessel sunk, but that her sails, ropes, trade, &c., were ashore in a hole of a rock abreast of where she went down. We also understood from them, that another vessel had either been taken or wrecked at or near the Isle of Pines; that the white men formerly belonging to her had come over to this island in a boat, and were still living ashore, and said if we would wait until the next day they would bring them on board—we accordingly did. So about mid-day the same men came alongside, having brought one of the white men with them—the chief had detained the other. The account he gave of himself was as follows:—He sailed from London in September last, in the brig Janet, of Dumbarton, Captain Gorman, as an intended voyage to the South Sea Islands, to procure an all-wood and tortoise-shell, but was wrecked upon the southern reef of Calcutta, on the 14th of December. Seven of the crew perished with the wreck; the other seven (in all fourteen in number) saved themselves in one of the boats, and landed the fifth day upon the Isle of Pines. Remaining there but a short time, they set sail, anticipating to fetch some other island inhabited by a more civilized race of people, but unfortunately made Maryee. They had not been long here before the natives destroyed their boats and killed five of them. Since that period he (William Barlow) and his shipmate (William Jones) had been treated with the greatest kindness and humanity, and had now mutually agreed to remain on the island until such time as they could leave together, being so closely watched by the natives, who are bent upon keeping them. We inquired if he knew anything concerning the vessel that had lately been taken by the natives at this place; he answered in the negative, but said there was a great many things distributed among them, viz.: that a whale and jolly-boat, manned with natives, left the island for Lifou a few days previous, having on board a great many different articles, among the lot a chronometer, but did not know how they came by them. He said they were too frightened to come near us; that when we stood near the shore, they left the beach, and went and hid themselves in the bush. After supplying him with a few necessaries he stood in need of them, they all returned on shore. As we could give no further information as to the fate of the unfortunate vessel, we determined upon standing over to the south-east end of Lifou, and endeavouring to learn the particulars from Bulla, the chief of the tribe who inhabit that part of the island. On the 7th inst., the next day, we were visited by a Billa's with seven natives and the white man (who has been upon the island for the last two years). From him we have the full particulars of the melancholy catastrophe of the Sisters, cutter, Captain Broad. It appears that a number of both sexes were on board previous to the commencement of the fray; that while the crew, consisting of ten men, were occupied at their respective duties, and consequently unprepared for any sudden attack, they were severely seized round the middle by some of the natives, who held them while the rest despatched them with their clubs; not one of them, I am sorry to add, escaped the dreadful massacre; they then plundered her of everything, and set the hull on fire. As some of the property had been conveyed over to this island (Lifou), and strongly suspecting these people to have been accessory to the whole affair, we detained the chief's brother until the next morning and brought off what things they had in their possession belonging to the crew. They soon returned with the following articles:—A chronometer, greatly injured; a jolly-boat, a quadrant, some account-books, and the log, written up to the 10th of December. Having received the aforesaid property, and time being so much an object with us, we allowed them to depart. We have a letter, given us by the white man, that was sent him from the two men at Maryee, in which it states they were cast away in the ship Theils, bound to Canton, being quite a different story to what one of them imposed upon us, and concluded by saying he should know more of their history by-and-by. Taking into consideration the miserable and anxious situation in which they are placed, and the manner in which he evaded every proposition of making their escape, and getting on board, when told we were bound to Sydney, I am convinced it must be something more than common to deter them from changing their condition when such an opportunity offered. Perhaps I might be censured for allowing my suspicion to go so far, especially on unfortunate men; yet I cannot but think they have either been engaged in taking some vessel out of the hands of the master, and lost her,

PUBLIC SALE,
THIS MORNING, (Tuesday), at the Stores
of the Undersigned, the remainder of
the Ironmongery, a few Cases of Prints, Vicerolls, Gold-
and Shirting, Drills, &c. &c.
BORRADIALES, THOMPSON & PILLANS.

SECOND SALE
OF CEDAR.
TO-MORROW AFTERNOON,
At Half past 2 o'Clock,
AT THE SOUTH WHARF,
The Undersigned will sell the remainder of the
CEDAR WOOD,
RECEIVED PER "GOVERNOR."
BORRADIALES, THOMPSON & PILLANS.
A Credit of Six Months will be given.

PUBLIC SALE
At the Bonded Stores of
PHILLIPS & KING,
NEAR THE PORT OFFICE,
TO-MORROW MORNING, (Wednesday),
at 10 o'Clock:—
150 Bags of White Bengal Rice,
100 Boxes of Capet Tea, of fine quality, in boxes of 40
and 10 Cattes,
90 Kegs of Negro-head Tobacco,
111 Half-Kegs of
50 Bags of Mauritius Sugar,
50 Casks of Molasses,
Brown Stout Beer, in Casks of 4 doz. bottles each, and
hogheads,
London brewed Ale, in hogheads,
Superior Pale and Brown Sherry, in Hhds. and quarter
Casks,
Claret and Cognac Brandy, of fine quality, in 1 doz
cases,
10 Cases of German Manufactures, consisting of a
varied assortment of Toys, Looking Glasses, Work
Boxes, Dressing Cases, Floating Lights, Baskets, &c.
Cases of Cut Glass, say Decanters, Tumblers, Finger
Glasses, Lamp Chimneys, &c.
Cases of Metallic Bedsteads and Reclining Chairs, &c.

INSIDE SALE.
The Undersigned will hold a Public Sale (inside), at
Messrs. BLOOM & BARTMAN'S, on THURSDAY
MORNING next, the 21st instant, of a variety of CHOICE
GOODS, ex Wellington, Queen Dowager, and other late
arrivals.
GEORGE GREIG & Co.

PER QUEEN DOWAGER
The Undersigned have received by the above
Vessel, ADDITIONS to their extensive assortment of
MANUFACTURED GOODS,
ALSO,
YELLOW DEALS,
BRANDY, in Cases,
BARCLAY & PERKINS' PORTER,
BOTTLED ALE,
PORT and SHERRY WINE,
STATIONERY, of every description,
WITH NUMEROUS OTHER GOODS.
St. George's street. GEORGE GREIG & Co.

Bass' Ale.
The Undersigned, Agents to Messrs. BASS
& Co., of Burton on Trent, have now on hand a
supply of their well-known ALE, in Hhds., and will receive
supplies regularly.
Also, BASS' PALE INDIAN ALE, in Bottle.
GEORGE GREIG & Co.

PUBLIC SALE OF
LANDED PROPERTY.
ON SATURDAY,
THE 30th NOVEMBER Next,
IN THE COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE,
(After the Sale of Crown Lands.)
In the Estate of the late JAN WILHELM STUCKERIS, Esq.

The Undersigned, duly authorized, will sell to the highest
Bidder, as above stated, certain
Piece of Land,
in TUIN-STREET, (also called NEW-STREET),
measuring 22 square rods, 114 do. feet, and 46 do. inches,
ALSO CERTAIN
PIECE OF LAND,
situated in the Cape Flats, measuring 17 morgen and 130
square rods, southward of Mauseberg's Place, North to-
wards said place, East towards the place of C. J. N. BRES-
STER, South East towards W. THYSSA, and West to-
wards Vederland's Riet Valley, as the Diagram will show.
Further particulars, with Conditions of Sale, may be had
of the Auctioneer Mr. JOHN TOWNSEND.

STEAM MILL FLOUR.
The Undersigned having completed a STEAM
MILL upon his Premises, in Bree-street, beg to notify,
that he will be happy to supply Merchants, Bakers,
and Families, and the public in general, with FLOUR, of First,
Second, and Third qualities, and BRAN, upon terms ex-
ceedingly moderate, and in any quantity required.
WILLIAM PRESTWICH.
Cape Town, 14th November 1844.

FOR SALE
A FERTILE FARM, situate at Bottelary, in
the District of Stellenbosch, being in extent 3,000
Acres, and adapted for all purposes, has abundance of
Water all the year round, and is particularly adapted for
the breeding of all sorts of Cattle, — the New Road will also pass
near the place. Persons desirous of purchasing the same,
are requested to apply at the Farm to the Widow JOHANNES
MORHART, or in Cape Town to Mr. G. N. MECHAU'S.

The whole Purchase amount may remain at Interest
provided good security be given.
FOR PRIVATE SALE,
THE well known Windmill and Dwelling House of the
Undersigned situate at Johannesfontein, Tzeyerberg,
about one mile from the Village D'Urban, together with the
Piece of Ground adjoining, in extent 5 morgen and 540
square rods.
The Conditions are very favorable and to be known with
the Undersigned on the Spot.
JAC. SNIEBE.
Johannesfontein, Nov. 18, 1844.

THIS DAY.
ONE OF THE BEST
HOUSES IN TOWN.

MRS. the Widow J. H. DE WIT, in conse-
quence of indisposition, wishing to divert herself of her
Property, is instructed the Undersigned to sell
THIS DAY,
(TUESDAY), the 19th NOVEMBER 1844,
AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK PRECISELY,
to the highest Bidder, in Five Lots, by the Rise and Fall,
and afterwards together in One Lot by the Fall, with Liberal
Competition Money, her fine and convenient House, situated
in Strand-street, with a Store and Three Horses facing
the Beach, measuring 85 square rods, 133 do. feet and 45
do. inches.
The Dwelling House is in excellent repair, situated in the
best part of the Town, between the South and North Streets,
is well adapted for the Residence of a respectable Family, Mir-
cantine Business, a Lodging House, or any other purpose,
comprising Six Rooms downstairs, and Six upstairs with large
Halls, Kitchen, Store Rooms and Pantries, Servants Rooms,
three Stores in the Yard, Coach House, Stabling for ten
Horses, and a very large Yard with a Private Waterleading.
The five Houses and Store on the Beach have during the
last 20 years been constantly let at an Annual rent of up-
wards of £125.
Likewise will be sold, Plate and Platedware, Glass and
Crochery, consisting of beautiful Silver Articles, a superb
Glass China Dinner Service, a very fine Tea Service, Cut-
Glass Decanters, Tumblers, Wine and Champagne Glasses,
Comfit Pots, &c., a Plated Soup Tureen, 4 Plated Dishes with
covers, 2 Gilded Dishes with covers, a Telescope, 8
Plated Candlesticks with Glass shades, and whatever may be
further offered for Sale.
N.B. The Sale of the Movable Property will commence at
10 o'Clock.
G. VAN SITTERT, 99,
H. LE SEUR, 99,
Mr. J. G. STETTLER, G. son, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC SALE OF
Immovable and Moveable Property.
THE Undersigned intending to reside in the Country, will
cause to be sold by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the
21st instant, on very favorable conditions, his HOUSE AND
GARDEN, formerly the Property of Mr. Justice KNEEWICH,
situated in Orange-street, at the top of the Government
Gardens. The House has every accommodation and is well
suited for a respectable Family. The Garden, which is sur-
rounded by a high wall, is planted with a large number of
Vines and Fruit Trees of the best sorts; there is running
Water throughout the year, and the situation is such as to
require no further recommendation.
On the same Day will likewise be sold HOUSEHOLD FUR-
NITURE, consisting in Wardrobes, Bedsteads, Tables, Sofas,
Chairs, Carpets, Mirrors, a large Springing, a handsome
Dinner and Desert Service, a splendid Tea do., Glass and
Platedware, a beautiful China Screen, besides many other
useful articles too numerous to be specified.
The Sale to commence at half past 10 o'Clock, and the
Immovable Property will (should the same not previously
be disposed of by Private Contract) be POSITIVELY SOLD
on the above Day, and be put up at 12 o'Clock precisely.
D. KUY'S.
Cape Town, 1st November, 1844.
Mr. R. J. JONES, Auctioneer.

THESE are to certify, that Mr. HENDRIK JOHANNES
PIETER LE SEUR, has His Excellency the Governor's authority
to prepare and draw DEEDS OF TRANSFER
AND HYPOTHECATION under the provisions of Ordinance
No. 14, 1844.
Colonial Office, Cape of Good Hope,
1st October 1844.
By His Excellency's Command,
Wm. SMITH,
For the Sec. to Government absent on duty.

THESE are to certify, that Mr. JOHANNES GEORGE STREY-
TLER, Esq., has His Excellency the Governor's authority
to prepare and draw DEEDS OF TRANSFER AND
HYPOTHECATION under the provisions of Ordinance
No. 14, 1844.
Colonial Office, Cape of Good Hope,
18th October 1844.
By His Excellency's Command,
Wm. SMITH,
For the Sec. to Government absent on duty.

SALE OF A
Three-Storey Store & House.
The Undersigned, Curators in the Estate of
Mr. Pieter Jacobus Sandenbergh, will sell
ON MONDAY,
The 2d December 1844,
AT 11 O'CLOCK PRECISELY,
IN TWO LOTS,
Certain HOUSE and STORES situated in this Burg Valley,
in Blok 7, and there No. 2, now marked 10, in Turg-street,
measuring 21 square rods, and 18 do. feet, as per Deed of
Transfer made in favor of G. F. STREYTLER, Esq., deceased.
Lot 1.—The HOUSE occupied by Mr. VAN DER POLL,
containing 2 Rooms below, and 5 above; Kitchen, a Yard
Back Premises, Servants' Rooms &c.
A MILLINERY SHOP has been carried on at these
Premises, for years back with great success, and is a well
built House, and in the central part of the Town, near the
Town House and market.
Lot 2.—A THREE-STORY STORE, occupied by
Messrs. HART & CANSTANT, as, and well adapted for, a
Mercantile House.
It is a good opportunity to INVEST CAPITAL; these
premises being always well let. The Lots will first be sold
separately by the Rise and Fall, and afterwards, in one Lot,
by the fall only.

Competition Money & Bonuses
will be given.
The Conditions of Sale, with the Title Deeds and Deeds
of Transfer, may be seen on application to the last Under-
signed, at his Office in Water-street.

PUBLIC AND PEREMPTORY SALE.
In the Estate under a Writ of Cessio Bonorum granted to
Mr. P. J. SANDENBERGH.
THE Undersigned, Curators, being duly author-
ized to sell all IMMOVABLE PROPERTY belong-
ing to said Estate, will sell peremptorily to the highest Bidder,
ON TUESDAY,
The 3d December 1844,
AT 11 O'CLOCK PRECISELY,
A HOUSE AND PREMISES,
situated at the corner of Boom-street and Nutenkant, No. 24,
containing a front Room, a spacious Hall, a large Dining
Room, 5 Rooms upstairs, Kitchen and Loft, and a large
Stable.—Private Water is laid on the Premises. In extent 21
square rods, 117 do. feet, and 96 do. inches, as per Deed of
Transfer, of the 1st June 1821.
This Property is well let, and substantially built.
The Conditions of Sale, with Title Deed and Deeds
of Transfer and Servitudes, may be seen at the Office of the
last Undersigned in Water-street, where further particulars
may be learned.

J. H. HOFMEYER,
J. G. STETTLER, Gs.,
T. SUTHERLAND,
PAUL JOH. ROUX, P.
Cape Town, 14th November 1844.

MARRIAGE.
THOSE about to be married, and others
making presents, would do well to inspect that most
FASHIONABLE and SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of
JEWELLERY, WATCHES, &c.,
and other INNUMERABLE ORNAMENTS of Bijouterie, at
THOMAS RADMALE'S, 28 Watering, adjoining the
Cape of Good Hope Bank, where the most moderate Prices
are asked for Ready Money.

TO WOOL GROWERS.
THE Undersigned are prepared to make ad-
vances on wool to be shipped to their London houses,
on most favorable terms.
VENNING, BUSH & Co.

COMMISSARIAT.
OAT HAY,
Required at Cape Town and Simon's Town.

TENDERS will be received at this Office, until
12 o'Clock on THURSDAY, the 21st November, from
such Persons as may be willing to supply—
245,000 lbs., or part thereof, English Weight, of
OAT HAY, of the best quality,
To be delivered to Her Majesty's Magazine, Cape Town,
in Trusses of 150 lbs. each, during the Months of December,
January, February, and March next. Also for
9,000 lbs. OAT HAY,
as above; to be delivered at SIMON'S TOWN, at such
periods as may be agreed upon.

The Tenders to express the Price in Sterling per 100 lbs.
net English Weight; and Samples of the Hay offered to be
sent therewith, not less than 50 lbs. weight.
Payment for the above, when the amount may be £50 or
upwards, will be made by Bills at Par on the Right Honorable
the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.
Each Tender to be accompanied by an Instrument in dupli-
cate, (Copies of which may be had at this Office), binding the
parties under penalty well and duly to perform the stipula-
tions contained in the Tender, should it be accepted.
CHARLES PALMER, Dep. Com. Gen.
Commissariat Office, Cape Town, Oct. 22, 1844.

COMMISSARIAT.
CAPE-CURED BEEF FOR MAURITIUS
AND ST. HELENA.
TENDERS will be received at this Office until
12 o'Clock, on THURSDAY the 21st November, for
the supply of the undermentioned quantities of
CAPE-CURED SALT BEEF, VIZ.:
50,000 lbs. for the Service at MAURITIUS, to
be shipped during the Month of December.
60,000 lbs. for the Service at ST. HELENA,
to be delivered in such portions as may be required during
the ensuing year.
The MEAT to be of the VERY BEST QUALITY, free from
sand or grit, and both with regard to the number and size
of the pieces, to be as nearly conformable to Irish Provisions
as possible, and to be guaranteed as being cured without the
employment of any Cape Salt, and to keep in good condition
at least twelve months from the date of its delivery.
The Tenders to express the price in Sterling per 100 lbs.
net English Weight, including the Casks, which must not be
of Colonial Wood. Parties at Port Elizabeth, or in that
vicinity, who may tender, will specify their terms if the
supply be delivered at the Commissariat Magazine, or on the
beach at that Port; also, their terms if delivered in Cape
Town, to be at the option of the Commissariat.

Each Tender to be accompanied by an Instrument in dupli-
cate (copies of which may be had at this Office, or at the
Commissariat Offices at Graham's Town or Port Elizabeth)
binding the parties under penalty well and duly to perform the
stipulations contained in the Tender, should it be accepted.
Payment for the above-mentioned supplies will be made in
Bills drawn at Par on the Lords of the Treasury.
All further conditions and particulars may be known on
application.
CHARLES PALMER, Dep. Com. Gen.
Commissariat Office, Cape Town, Oct. 22, 1844.

COMMISSARIAT.
TENDERS with Samples will be received at
this Office, until 12 o'Clock, on THURSDAY next,
the 21st instant, for the supply of
60,000 lbs. (English weight) of OATS,
30,000 lbs. do. do. of BARLEY,
or part thereof, to be delivered into Her Majesty's Magazine,
Cape Town.
The price to be stated in sterling at per 100 lbs. net
English Weight, and Payment will be made in Bills at Par
when the amount is £50 or upwards.
CHARLES PALMER, Dep. Com. Gen.
Commissariat Office, Cape Town, Nov. 14th 1844.

A Wind Mill, &c.
In the Insolvent Estate of PHILIP JOHANNES RENS,
of Liesbeck's River, in the Cape District, Agriculturist.
WILL BE SOLD,
Publicly and peremptorily, to the highest Bidder,
on the Premises,
ON TUESDAY,
The 17th December 1844,
AT 11 O'CLOCK A.M. PRECISELY,
IN TWO LOTS,
THE Estate called "ONDERNEMING,"
with the BUILDINGS,—consisting in a newly-built
HOUSE (nearly finished) intended for a respectable residence
with every convenience to it. A LARGE STORE with Loft,
Stable, Out-Buildings, and Forge Loft.
A WIND MILL, lately put into thorough repair, on which
no expense has been spared, and which is now working.
It is considered to be one of the best Mills in the Cape
District, being situated at the Liesbeck River, (exactly
facing the 3 Mile Stone), forming part of the place Koorn-
Aoop, with a PIECE OF LAND adjoining thereto.
Lot No. 1, comprises about 19 morgen, 433 square rods,
and 132 do. feet, with all the BUILDINGS and EXTEN-
SIVE STORES, OUT-BUILDINGS, and the WIND
MILL, &c.
Lot No. 2, comprises a PIECE OF LAND adjoining Lot
No. 1,—containing about 3 morgen and 560 square rods.
It is well adapted for BUILDING ALLOTMENTS, being
very near the Three Cups.
This Estate is highly recommended to the notice of the
Public; very valuable Soil is known to be upon the Estate,—
the Crops of Oats, Barley and Wheat lately raised being of
the first quality; and the extensive Garden Ground may be
well stocked with Vegetables.
The WIND MILL is fitted up with new Grinding Stones,
&c. &c. &c.
One Horse and Cart will do work at this Mill when a
Wagon with 4 Horses would be required at any other Mill.
It works with the slightest breeze. The High Road leads to
it, and it is only three Miles from the Town House.

FURTHER,
All such HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and FARMING
and MILLER'S IMPLEMENTS, which may belong to said
Estate.
The Conditions of Sale, with Title Deeds, &c., are to be
seen with the first Undersigned, where further particulars
may be learned.
Stryghold and Bonuses will be given.
November 14th, 1844.
PAUL JOH. ROUX, P., Trustees.
A. F. C. LIND,
Mr. J. G. STETTLER, Gs., Auctioneer.

Colonial Office, Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope,
13th November 1844.
I hereby authorize JOHANNES SMITH, W. SON
Esq., to practice as Physician, Surgeon and Apothecary
in this Colony.
F. MATTHEW,
Governor of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope.
By Command of His Excellency the Governor,
JOHN MONTAGU, Sec. to Govt.

REDUCED PRICES.
TO RETAIL
COUNTRY DEALERS,
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST SHOPS IN TOWN.
H. DRURY,
No. 26, BOERENPLEIN.

THE great demand and high testimony of his
Shirts are now so fully proved that with the greatest
confidence he offers to the Public, at the following low
Prices:—
Best plain, 2 shillings. Mouth Staff, 2 shillings.
Lemon Snuff, 4 shill. Bergamot, 4 shillings.
Princes Mixture, 5 shill. Rose Snuff, 5 shillings.
Sunk Snuff, £2 10 per lb.

SAMPLES WILL BE SENT TO ANY PART
OF THE COLONY.
The Plain Snuff is warranted to keep for 20 years, and to
improve by age, also to be had all kinds of European Snuffs,
Sugars and Tobaccos, at the most reasonable Terms.
All Orders will be promptly attended to.

Office of the Central Board of Commissioners
of Public Works, Cape Town, 7th Nov. 1844.
NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be
received at this Office, until WEDNESDAY, the 6th
December next, at 12 o'Clock, for keeping in repair the
Wynberg and Simon's Town Road, for three Years from the
1st of January next.

The Tenders may comprise the whole of the Road, as
hereunder described, or of any particular mile or number
of miles thereof, which the Persons tendering may choose to
select; and he will be also required to keep in repair the
Bridges, Cross Drains of Watercourses lying within the
limits of the portions he tenders for, and to break up, and
lay when required such portions of the Road as may be
pointed out by the Surveyor-General. Security will be
required for the due performance of the work to the amount of
the Tenders; the repairs to be executed to the satisfaction
of the Surveyor-General.

The Lines of Road are as follows:—
1. From the upper Toll-gate at the Lines to the Turnpike-
gate at Simon's Town.
2. From the lower Toll-gate at the Lines, to the junction
with the Cross Road, leading from Rooddriehoek to Salt
River.
3. The Cross Roads leading from nearly opposite Rooddriehoek,
(ADAM'S DEER'S EQ.) as far as its point of
junction with the lower or Salt River Road.
Further particulars may be obtained upon application to
the Surveyor-General.

By Order of the Board,
W. TENNANT,
Secretary.
Master's Office, Cape Town, 13th Nov. 1844.
EDICT.—The Next of Kin and Creditors of *Martha*
de Maria Mulholland, late of the Greenberg in the
District of Stellenbosch, deceased, are required to take
Notice, that the said deceased died intestate, and that a
Meeting of the Next of Kin and Creditors of the deceased,
and all others whom these presents may concern, will be held
before the Resident Magistrate, at his Office, Paarl, on
Friday, the 27th Dec. next, at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon
precisely; and all such Persons as aforesaid, are hereby required
to attend at the time and place aforesaid, there and there to
see some Person or Persons selected by such Magistrate, for
approval by the Master of the Supreme Court, as fit and
proper to be by the said Master appointed Executor or
Executors Dative to the Estate of said deceased Person as
aforesaid, and Tutor Dative of the Minor Heirs of the
deceased.
CLERKE BURTON, Master of the Supreme Court.

Master's Office, Cape Town, 13th Nov. 1844.
EDICT.—The Next of Kin and Creditors of *Johannes*
de Jurgens Graaf, late of the Beaufort District, deceased,
are required to take Notice, that the said deceased died
intestate, and that a Meeting of the Next of Kin and Credi-
tors of the deceased, and all others whom these presents
may concern, will be held before the Resident Magistrate,
at his Office, Beaufort, on Friday, the 27th of December
next, at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon precisely; and all such
Persons as aforesaid, are hereby required to attend at the
time and place aforesaid, there and there to see some Person
or Persons selected by such Magistrate, for approval by the
Master of the Supreme Court, as fit and proper to be by the
said Master appointed Executor or Executors Dative to the
Estate of said deceased Person as aforesaid, in the place
and stead of the late Orphan Chamber.
CLERKE BURTON, Master of the Supreme Court.

MARRIAGE.
(By Special Licence.)
In St. George's Church, on Wednesday, the 13th Nov., by
the Rev. GEORGE HOUZE, M.A., Senior Colonial Chaplain.
A daughter of Mr. Philip Stigant, baptised Emily
Francina.
A son of Mr. Robert Inglesby, baptised John Henry.
A daughter of Mr. Robert Coffin, baptised Louisa
Eliza Hendrika.
In the Episcopal Chapel, Long-street, on Sunday, the 10th
November, by the Rev. B. MATTHEW, A.M.
A son of Mr. Richard Laburn Atwell, baptised James
William.
In St. Andrew's Church, on Sunday, 10th November, by
the Rev. Geo. MORGAN.
A daughter of Mr. James Strath, baptised Emily Ellice.

DEATHS.
Nov. 8. Mr. Henry Kerr, aged 88 years.
9. Miss Catharina Margaret Hutchinson, eldest daugh-
ter of the late John Rose Hutchinson, Esquire,
H.C.B.C.S., aged 95 years.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.
ARRIVED IN TABLE BAY.
Nov. 15. *Eleonor Lancaster*, British ship, 400 tons, J.
Baker, from Liverpool Aug. 25, to Bombay. Cargo sundries.
Passengers, Lieut. Smith, 22d Regt., and 1 in the steerage.—
Put in for water.
Borradiales, Thompson & Pillans, Agents.
16. *Antigona*, French ship, 287 tons, M. Borgmann, from
Havre Aug. 21, to Ichaboe, in ballast. Put in for water.
Thompson, Watson & Co., Agents.
16. *Samarang*, British ship, 582 tons, G. Geers, from
Madras Sept. 22, and Mauritius Oct. 26, to this port and
London. Cargo sundries. Passengers: for the CAPE,
Messrs. Stokes, and Douglas, Major Pinson, 46th Regt.
M.N.I., Mr. F. Stokes, M.C.S., 5 children, and 9 servants.
For LONDON, Messrs. Neave, Geers, Hawkins, Blake, and

Rowlandson, Lieut. Blake, 36th Regt. N.I., Ensigns Smith,
and Morris, Mr. J. Rowlandson, 5 children, and 6 servants.
Brings a mail. Died at sea, Oct. 5, Mr. W. A. Neave, M.C.S.
Dickson, Burns & Co., Agents.
17. *Hankow*, British bark, 815 tons, J. Seaton, from
Liverpool Aug. 28, to Calcutta, with Troops. Passengers,
Capt. C. E. D. Warren, and C. Inge, Lieuts. Chester, and
Parker, Ensigns Grille, and Buche, Quar. Mstr. Cornes, 178
men, 21 women; and 27 children, H.M. 83d Regt. Put in
for water. Died at sea 1 child.
Borradiales, Thompson & Pillans, Agents.

17. *Consuelo*, British schooner, 147 tons, J. Mac
Lachlan, from Capet Sept. 16, to Ichaboe, in ballast. Put
in for water. 3 days since spoke the Dutch Bark *Timmer*, from
Amsterdam to the Cape, out 70 days.
G. Greig & Co., Agents.
17. *Queen Dowager*, British schooner, 120 tons, J. Robi-
nson, from the Downs Sept. 12, to this port. Cargo sundries.
Brings a mail. Spoke Oct. 31, a brig (supposed to be the
Augusta Blomberg) from Liverpool to the Cape, out 80 days.
G. Greig & Co., Agents.
17. *Victoria et Lila*, French ship, 312 tons, M. C. Agard,
from Marseilles Aug. 20, to this port, and Bourbon. Cargo
sundries. Passenger, Mr. F. V. Van.

18. 3 p.m. Standing into Table Bay N. W. a Dutch bark.
SAILED OUT OF TABLE BAY.
Nov. 15. *Phania*, British brig, S. Hughes, to Ichaboe.
15. *Anne*, British bark, H. Wright, to Ichaboe.
16. *Duke of Argyll*, British ship, H. Bristol, to
Madras.
16. *Antonia*, French ship, M. Laminaty, to Ichaboe.
17. *Mary Ann*, British schooner, J. G. J. to London.
18. *Revelin*, British schooner, J. Marston, to Port
Natal.

VESSELS IN TABLE BAY,
With their Commanders, Destinations, and Agents.
SHIPS.
Earl of Hardwicke, J. Drew.—Calcutta.—Phillips & Co.
Blissar Lancaster, J. Baker.—Bombay.—Borradiales & Co.
French, E. Corbick.—Madras.—Borradiales & Co.
Lady Anselmi, C. Bruce.—Liverpool.—Borradiales & Co.
Palin, R. Loring.—London.—Ross & Co.
Gamsaray, G. Geers.—London.—Dickson & Co.

BARKS.
Atwell, J. Metzer.—South Seas.—Hart & Co.
Charles Jones, J. B. Bird.—Changhae.—Seagrave & Co.
London, J. Andrews.—Ichaboe.—Dickson & Co.

BRIGS.
Damaris, W. Patterson.—Algoa Bay.—Seagrave & Co.
Horatia, W. Storey.—London.—Dickson & Co.
Louisa, R. Rowell.—Simon's Bay.—Thompson & Co.
Mountain Maid, A. Allen.—Ichaboe.—Greig & Co.

AMERICAN-BARK.
Harvey, J. Dixon.—Algoa Bay.—Thompson & Co.
Consuelo, D. MacLachlan.—Ichaboe.—Greig & Co.
Douglas, F. Mackon.—Liverpool.—Borradiales & Co.
Ellen, G. Tiller.—Uncertain.—Norden & Co.
Eric, W. Hingston.—Ichaboe.—Greig & Co.
Governor, T. Williamson.—Liverpool.—Borradiales & Co.
Lightning, T. Robinson.—Adelaide.—J. Snook
Queen Dowager, J. Robinson.—Uncertain.—Greig & Co.

FRENCH-SHIPS.
Antigona, M. Borgmann.—Ichaboe.—Thompson & Co.
Victoria et Lila, M. Agratis.—Bourbon.—A. Aquarene.

ARRIVED IN SIMON'S BAY.
Nov. 15. H.M. Brig *Pelican*, 16 guns, Commander P. Jus-
tice, from Hong Kong Aug. 5, Batavia Oct. 5, and
Oct. 9, to England, with 1½ millions of specie, Passengers,
Lieuts. Kinman, and Hoesbeck, R.N., Messrs. Mustard, Gall,
Leithridge, and Wilmut; and 11 Invalids.
VESSELS IN SIMON'S BAY.
With their Commanders, Destinations, and Agents.
H.M. Frigate *Winchester*, Capt. C. Eden.—(Flag Ship)
H.M. Brig *Pelican*, Commander P. Justice.—England.
H.M. Mooring Vessel *Bangor*.

SHIPS.
George the Fourth, R. Parsons.—London.—Granger & Co.
Sir Robert Peel, W. Champion.—Hobart Town.—
Borradiales & Co.

BARK.
Lord John Russell, J. Garrity.—Ichaboe.—A. Jarvis.
Daphne, J. McMillan.—Uncertain.—
Schooner.
Conch, W. Bell.—Uncertain.—J. O. Smith.

MARKTPRYZEN
Tot den 18 November, 1844

Ale per pond	Alces per pond	0 - 54 St
Amandelen, per 1000	Almonds, per 1000	18 - 11 Rd
Appelen, per lb.	Apples, per lb.	10 - 12 St
Abrikosen, per ditto	Apricots, ditto	0 - 18 Rd
Aardappelen, per maal	Potatoes, per maal	22 - 61 Rd
Asyn, per legger	Vinegar, per legger	134 - 27 St
Bonen per maal	Beans, per maal	0 - 0
Beens, per stuk	Beans, each	0 - 0
Boter, per lb.	Butter, per lb.	28 - 27 St
Brandvyn, per legger	Brandy, per legger	174 - 180 Rd
Bokkevolen	Buck Skins	4 - 12
Oronge Ossenhuizen	Dry Ox Hides	34 - 60
Enden en Makowon	Ducks & Musc. do.	18 - 11
Graven, per maal	Figs, per maal	44 - 54
Graven, per stuk	Turkeys, each	12 - 2
Haver, per maal	Oats, per maal	5 - 54
Hoel, per 100 ponden	Hay, per 100 lbs.	3 - 4
Hoenders per stuk	Hens, each	11 - 11
Houtskolen, per stuk	Charcoal, p sack	0 - 1
Honing, per lb.	Honey, per lb.	0 - 12
Kaas, per maal	Cheese, Cape, p lb.	28 - 32 Rd
Kaas, per stuk	Turkey, each	49 - 57 Rd
Kalk, schuip, per gram	Lime Stone, p gram	0 - 0
—Steen	—Stone	0 - 0
Koorn	10 Mud	101 - 111
Limon, per maal	Wheat	0 - 23 Rd
Melken, per maal	Milk, per maal	0 - 8
Miel, 1/2, per 100 lb.	Floor, fine, p. 100lb	0 - 7 St
Olkeroelen per 100	Walnuts, per 100	61 - 7 St
Olifantstasien per pond	Elephant's Teeth, lb	0 - 113 St
Peren, per pond	Pears, per pond	3 - 12 St
Periken, ditto	Peaches, ditto	3 - 6
Planken, per voet	Planks per foot	0 - 7 Rd
Glugge, per maal	Eggs, per maal	0 - 21 St
Soyen, per pond	Sauces, per lb.	0 - 5 St
Taanen, per stuk	Tobacco, per lb.	0 - 5 St
Stroop, per 16 saks	Straw, p 16 saks	0 -