



Naar Port Louis en Mauritius.

De fransche Post "Isabell," Kapitein Traxen, heeft plaats voor Fracht, en verschillende gemakken voor Vee—zaal onmiddelyk Zee kiesen. Men vervoegde zich by
BORDAILES, THOMPSON & PILLANS.

THOMSON, WATSON & CO.,

Haben per "Parfield" ontvangen,

PLUNJE—In grote verscheidenheid, waaronder Banjes en Broeken van de beste koocht, Hemden van alle kwaliteiten, Chesterfields, Taglions, Athol en Shepherd Plated Rocken en andere verscheidenheid. Almede Tahiti, Jaway, Bonningby, Nieuwe Graham en andere fancy Broeken, ens.

NIEUW MODIGE VOORHOUTEN.—witte en grijze Pantas en Punjams, Alpacas, Coburas, Parameatus, Laken, Drills, Moleskins, Maleidische Doeken.

ALSMEDDE.—Whitbread's Stout in Fust en gebotteld; Red's India Pale Ale in Fust.

Op Zaturdag, den 21 Dec. 1844,

ZULLEN op de Verduftie van den Heer J. G. STETTLER, op het Paradeplein, publiek worden verkocht, DRIE VETTE SLAGTBEESTEN.

OP HEDEN.

Een Windmolen.

In den Insolventen Boedel van PHILIP JOHANNES RAAD, van Lissebecks Rivier, in het Kaapche Distrik, Landjuwer.

ZAL WORDEN VERKOCHT,

Publiek en Stellig aan den Hoogten Bieder, op de PLATZ WAAR HET GOED GELEGEN IS,

OP HEDEN,

(Dingsdag), den 17de December 1844.

TEN 11 URE PRECIES,

IN TWEE PROBLEEN.

DE Plaats "ONDERNEMING," met de Gebouwen, bestaande in één nieuwgebouwd en hyra volspold Huis, geschikt voor een deftige Familie, hebende alle gemakken, een groot Pakhuis en Zolder, Stal, Bultengebouwen en Voerzolder.

Een Windmolen onlangs in volkommen reparatie gebracht, en waaraan geen kosten gesjaard zyn, en die nu aan het werk is.

Dezelve wordt beschouwd als den beste Molens in het Kaapche Distrik, synde gelegen aan de Lissebecks Rivier, (vlak over de 3de mylsten), synde een deel van de Plaats Kornhaag, met een stuk Land annex.

Perceel 1, bevat ontrn 19 morgen, 433 kwadraat roeden, 132 ditte voeten, met al de Gebouwen, ruime Pakhuizen, Windmolen, ens.

Perceel 2, bevat een stuk Land annex, groot 3 morgen, 560 kwadraat roeden, zeer geschikt voor Bouwwerken, synde nabij de Driekopen.

Deze Plaats kan wel worden aanverboerd aan het Publiek, de grond is bekend als zeer vruchtbaar, de oogsten van Haver, Garst en Koorn onlangs geworden zijn zeer voordeelig geweest, en de uitgebreide Tuingrond kan voordeilig worden beplant met Groenten.

De Windmolen is ingeert met nieuwe Steenen, ens.

Den Kar en Paard kan het werk van Denzen Molen doen, ander: Moleas een Wagjen en 4 Paarden behoeven, en de Molen werkt met den ligst. Wind. De Groot Weg gaat langs ditzelfde, en derselv. is meer dan 3 mylsten van de stad.

Verder, alle Meubelen en Molenbedrijf behorende tot den Boedel.

De Koopcondities en Grootdelen zyn te zien by den Eersten Ondergeteekende, wiar alle verdere byzonderheden te vernemen zyn.

F. J. ROUX, Pz., Gez.

A. F. C. LIND, Curatoren.

Den 17 December 1844.

De Heer J. G. STETTLER, Afslager.

EEN ORGEL EN PIANO FORTE

TOT den Boedel van den Heer P. J. RENNE behorende, zullen voor rekening van denzelfven, op bovengevoen. Verkooping worden verkocht.

P. J. ROUX, Pz., Gez.

A. F. C. LIND, Curatoren.

Den 17 December 1844.

De Heer J. G. STETTLER, Afslager.

VERKOOPING

VAN EEN HUIS.

In den Boedel van wlyd den Heer LAURENS JACOBUS VAN NIEKERK.

OP DONDERDAG,

DEN 20DEN DECEMBER 1844,

TEN 11 URE PRECIES.

DE Ondergeteekende in zyne betrekking als Dative Executore in bovengenoemden Boedel, zal per Publieke Vendus, stellig aan den hoogsten Bieder, op zeer voordeelige voorwaarden verkopen, zeker

HUIS EN ERF,

gelegen in de Kaapstad, in Langemarkstrat, No. 19, (nr. gemaek No. 54), groot 9 kw. roeden en 43 ditto voeten.

Verdere byzonderheden en Koopcondities zyn te zien ten Kantoor van den Heer J. G. STETTLER, Gr., Gravesend, No. 19.

P. B. BORCHERS,

Dative Executore,

JONGEJUFV. TWENTYMAN, zal een Etablissemant voor Jongebruwren na de Kets Vacantiegen openen, waarin onderwys zal gegeven worden in het Fransch en Engelsch, en beigeven verder tot eenen behoorlyke oproeding soodig is.

Helmany Huis, nabij de Gouvernement Tafel.

AAN OUDERS EN VOOGDEN.

BENOOGDID een jongeling van respectabel gedrag, voor het Gewerkmakers Ambacht.

P. J. BOTHA.

16 December 1844.

Benoogd een Bakkersknecht.

AAN WIEN GOED LOON ZAL WORDEN GEGEVEN.

EEN Man, vrouw en Kinderen hebbende, kan den huize van den Haarder, met logies worden voorzien. Men vervoegde zich en Kantoor van dit Blad.

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16 December 1844.

100 EXTRA wette SLAGTOSSEN en KOEIJEN, en 20 ditto dito TREKKEN.

De Ondergeteekende sal op VRYDAG den 20den deszer, ter plaatse van den Heer P. G. de VILLIERS, Lange baan, per publieke Vendus laten verkopen, bovengemeld gestal extra wette Slagt. en Trekkessen en Koetjen, ingekocht voor kontant geld, en die stelling op den dag der Verkooping present sullen zyn.

De Partij, den 10de December 1844.

De Heeren De VILLIERS, FORD & Co. Vendu-Adm.

Uitgegeven te No. 22, Waterstreet, Cape Town, elke Dinsdag en Vrydag ochtend, en niet de zaterdagen, tot de aankomst van de eerste post, en niet de vaderschapsdag, en niet de eerste post van de tweede post, en niet de eerste post van de derde post, en niet de eerste post van de vierde post, en niet de eerste post van de vijfde post, en niet de eerste post van de zesde post, en niet de eerste post van de zevende post, en niet de eerste post van de achtste post, en niet de eerste post van de negende post, en niet de eerste post van de tiende post, en niet de eerste post van de elfde post, en niet de eerste post van de twaalfde post, en niet de eerste post van de dertiende post, en niet de eerste post van de veertiende post, en niet de eerste post van de vijftiende post, en niet de eerste post van de zestiende post, en niet de eerste post van de zeventiende post, en niet de eerste post van de achtste post van de achtste post, en niet de eerste post van de negende post van de negende post, 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AGENTS FOR THIS PAPER IN THE COUNTRY DISTRICTS	
Bearfoot,	Mr. A. P. Meiring,
Caledon,	Mr. J. J. Tesselhar,
Clan-William,	Mr. H. J. Lind,
Colesberg,	Mr. James Walker,
George,	Mr. A. H. Niploth,
Graaff-Reinet,	Mr. B. Fincham,
Malmesbury,	Mr. J. D. A. Freischle,
Paarl,	Mr. J. D. Haapt,
Port Natal,	Mr. B. Poortman,
Somerset,	Mr. C. Moller,
Stellenbosch,	Mr. P. Korsten,
Swellendam,	Mr. John Barry,
Tulbagh,	Mr. H. E. de Lange Van,
Tygerberg,	Mr. F. Uys,
Uitenhage,	Mr. J. Brem,
Wellington,	Mr. J. Addie,
Worcester,	Mr. J. Meiring.

THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

CAPE TOWN, DECEMBER 17, 1844.

The Friday's Gazette publishes Drafts of 5 Ordinances, of which two are of much importance to the public.

The first is "for regulating the payment of Transfer Duty in this Colony," and enacts a duty of 4 per cent.:-

1. Upon the price or purchase amount of all immoveable property held in freehold, or quitrent, or other household tenure, and sold either by public or private sale,

2. Upon the value of property changing proprietors by way of exchange, donation, legacy, or other inheritance, or generally in any manner whatsoever, otherwise than by means of purchase and sale,

3. A duty of 2½ per cent. upon the price or purchase money of an opstal of a loan place, sold at public or private sale. We however do not find the same distinction made in respect of such opstals if changing proprietors by way of exchange, donation or otherwise.

The duty will be payable to the Civil Commissioner of the District in which such property is situated, after the seller and purchaser shall have made and subscribed an oath before such Civil Commissioner. A seller or purchaser, however, residing in another District than that in which the property is situated, may make and subscribe such oath before any Justice of the Peace of the District in which he resides, and thereon pay the Transfer Duty to the Civil Commissioner of the District in which the property is situated.

An agent may also be admitted to make the oath, but in such cases only, where it shall appear to the Civil Commissioner, that such agent or other person, for any such seller or purchaser, has himself in his capacity made such sale or purchase, in which case the Civil Commissioner shall take the oath of such agent either in lieu of, or in addition to that of his principal, as he shall deem fit.

The time of payment of the Transfer Duty, is fixed at 6 months from the day of the date of such sale or exchange, and after that date, an additional duty proportioned to the length of time, during which the payment of the duty has been delayed, viz. if paid after the said six months, but, within 10 days thereafter 2s. per cent for every day.

If above 10 days not exceeding 1 month 2 per cent.

1 month.	.. 2 .. 3 ..
2 3 .. 4 ..
3 4 .. 5 ..
4 5 .. 6 ..
5 6 .. 8 ..

and if not within 12 months from the date of sale or exchange, than the party in default shall be chargeable with the amount of the aforesaid duties, together with the interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum.

It appears that the said six months are to commence "from the day of the date of such sale or purchase," but from what date are the six months to be computed to run, in cases of "donation, legacy, or other inheritance, or generally, in any manner whatsoever, otherwise than by means of purchase and sale?"

A legacy becomes the property of the legatee, and claimable by him at the decease of the maker, but several circumstances may prevent his obtaining it, viz. an heir or an executors may adiate under the benefit of inventory, or an estate may have been surrendered, and similar circumstances may arise which will render it difficult to calculate the 6 months from the decease of the maker. With a view therefore of avoiding all doubts upon the subject, and making the law as clear and certain as possible, it will perhaps not be uncalled for to fix a period, from which, in cases of donation, legacy, or inheritance, &c., the 6 months should be considered to commence.

To ascertain the value of property changing proprietors as aforesaid, by means of exchange, donation, legacy, inheritance, or otherwise not by means of sale and purchase, for the purpose of ascertaining the Transfer Duty payable thereon, the Ordinance enacts, that the Civil Commissioner of the District in which the property is situated, shall appoint some competent and disinterested person or persons, to ascertain upon oath the true and fair value of such property; and the reasonable expense of such valuation shall be payable by the person chargeable with the payment of the duty, and the Transfer Duty shall be paid upon the amount of such valuation; but no person conceiving himself aggrieved by such valuation is prevented from bringing the same in review before any Court having jurisdiction.

The Ordinance however also authorises an appraisement or valuation in cases of sale or purchase. It directs, that whenever it shall appear to the Civil Commissioner, that the amount of purchase money of the property sold and purchased, is considerably less than its just and fair value, he may cause a valuation of said property to be made, and if the value shall exceed the amount of the purchase money by one-fourth, the Transfer Duty shall than be paid by the purchaser not upon the amount of the purchase money, but on the amount of valuation, together with the expense of such valuation;—he may, however bring the valuation under review of any competent Court. In case, however, of the amount of purchase money shall appear, after such valuation, not to be less than the value by one-fourth thereof, the duty

shall then be paid upon the purchase amount, and the expense of valuation be borne by Government.

This is a new principle introduced in the system of Transfer Duties, not to be found in any of the former laws, and deviating from the custom and practice which has obtained in this Colony. In a case of bona fide sale and purchase, the Transfer Duty has always been paid upon the amount of purchase money. It is now, however, proposed should that amount of purchase,—however bona fide the sale and purchase, whether publicly or privately sold, (because the Ordinance makes no distinction on that head) exceed its value by ¼, a duty shall be paid not upon the bona fide amount of the bona fide transaction, but upon the value of the property, to be ascertained by appraisement.

In certain cases however, the parties are exempt from paying Transfer Duties, of which a Schedule is annexed to the Ordinance which we will give in our next, together with the mode of proceeding thereon.

Original Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF "DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN."

ROADS.

SIR.—Taking as I do, great interest in the improvement of our ways throughout the colony, and desirous as I am of seeing every Mountain Pass opened that may tend to expedite the intercourse of one portion of the colony with the other, amongst which Du Toit's Kloof is one of unquestionable importance; still I cannot agree with your Correspondent Z and with the inhabitants of Worcester, in recommending the line proposed by him for a Main Road. I take it as next to a positive determination of Government, that the Mosterd's Hoek shall become a portion of the central Main Road to the interior, in which case the Elands Kloof will be the most direct route,—much easier made and equally advantageous for Worcester and Tulbagh, besides it will avoid several streams and rivers which otherwise have to be forded, or for which bridges would be required.

In my opinion the Main Road should be continued from the Hard Road already laid out, near the corner of Tygerberg, or otherwise, by a new branch thereof over Roseboom to D'Urban; from there across the southern side of the place Lichtenburg to the Paarl Pont Ford (where a bridge must be built) and so on along Groenberg to Elands Kloof. This line, excepting the bridges and the kloof, might be made a hard road immediately at a very trifling expense, in comparison with the line along Paardeberg to Colenso D'Urif, which is for the greatest portion heavy sand and leaves the more populous parts of the District too much on one side, but the line here proposed is nearly all hard, thus was it worked out and the few heavy portions brought into a railed state, the inhabitants of Klein Drakenstein, of Waggonmakers Valley, of Groenberg, of Tulbagh, &c., and of the northern division of the Paarl, would in circumstances avail themselves of the benefit of the Hard Road through the flats immediately, and the Divisional Board could commence operations and make a road from the Hard Road to Stellenbosch, another to the Paarl, from thence to Du Toit's Kloof, and from Stellenbosch to Franschhoek, &c. But if maps are first to be made before the Central Board can determine on any future line, much time will be lost and much money unnecessarily wasted, as has already been done by the employing of appraisers, where the Fieldcornets were better able and willing to act for next to nothing.

In a matter of such general importance, all private interests should be set aside, as they ever lead to disappointment. Take for example the French Hoek Pass, which was made to benefit Stellenbosch against public opinion and desire, and after causing an enormous expenditure, it became a burthen to the District Treasury and will ever remain such. Had the Du Toit's Kloof been opened at that time, it would have cost much less and have been doubly advantageous,—so would a bridge in or about the middle of the Paarl be only of local advantage, whilst at the site pointed out above, it would be of service to Tulbagh's Kloof, Elands Kloof and Du Toit's Kloof, and all the inhabitants residing in these vicinities.

When it was first proposed that the improvement of the roads throughout the colony should be made a public measure, it was intended that the existing roads should be brought into a railed state immediately, whereby, theayers of the tax would have received an immediate quid pro quo,—but this point of the proposition appears to have been entirely lost sight of by the prosecutors of the plan—and new roads and direct lines appear to be the immediate, instead of the exterior object, judging from the little that is made known of the plans and proceedings of the Board.

Yours, &c., A LOOKER ON.

ASTRONOMICS.

SIR.—The Rev. Dr. Campbell, the celebrated precursor of the celebrated Dr. Phillips has informed us, that the dark space in the milky way by the side of the cross, is only a place devoid of stars. Another Rev. Gentleman has intimated that it may be the mouth of Hell, the latter opinion may be easily refuted by the suggestion, that if the mouth of Hell was intended to be visible to mankind, it would have been situated so as to be seen by the majority of human beings, instead of the least populous division of earth—but the opinion of Dr. Campbell is not so easily determined—wherefore I would beg of our Astronomer Royal to inform us if, by means of the instruments at his disposal, he has been able to confirm or negative this opinion. That gentleman having already evinced some desire to enlighten the darkness of the Cape Comet, by his communication regarding the present Comet, I am encouraged to hope he will enlighten me in this respect.

Yours, &c., AN ENGINEER.

IRELAND.—THE PRESENT POSITION OF THE AGITATION.

The Mail of last night contains the following strong observations on the present position of the agitation:—

"The agitation is revived. It resumes its meanders. It is busy with its organization.

"What are the Government doing? What are they about to do?

"They have, we understand, renewed their leases for Alborough-house, and other temporary barracks in other parts of the country; they have issued orders for keeping in repair and even augmenting the defences and fortifications, hastily thrown up during the excitement and alarm of the monster-meeting season. They have countermanded the embarkation of two regiments under orders to sail from Cork for the East Indies, and forfeited their bonds to the vessels chartered for the voyage.

"These preparations look warlike; but they indicate no more than an armed neutrality. The force is not destined to strike if not stricken, and Mr. O'Connell is too wise to come to extremities with such an overmatch. He will play the wilier, and, for him, the safer game; and, taking advantage of his antagonist's temper, will prosecute his own tactics of hostilities under the protection of this armed neutrality.

"Something more than the preparation for war is necessary for the restoration of peace. The moral pestilence must be cut off, as well as the physical distemper suppressed.

"But how is this to be effected? The common law will not answer the purpose. It has been baffled—it has been robbed of its victims—it is armless paralysed by an unjust and factious decision. There is no longer any relief in a true verdict and a righteous judgment.

"What, then, remains, but to arrest the progress of sedition by all the means, ordinary and extraordinary, with which the constitution—provident of all extremitas—arms the executive? If the present means be not co-extensive with the exigency, and that Parliament must sanction whatever more may be requisite, there must be, in time to meet the evil, a meeting of Parliament; and, on proper application, no British Legislature will withhold from an Executive worthy of its confidence the ample means of providing for the peace and integrity of the British Empire.

"Meanwhile, however, prompt measures must be taken to curb the conspiracy and break down the force of its organization. The seat and nucleus of the sedition must be razed, and its elements scattered and dispersed. The Repeal Association must be extinguished—extinguished by the strong hand of the law—or if the law, weakened by the late reverse, be inadequate to the task—then by the strong hand of authority. It is to no purpose to silent the demagogue at the Raath of Mullaghmast, if he may still utter his sedition from the platform of the Corn Exchange—it is in vain to overawe him at Clarearf, if he may set the Government at defiance on Burghquary.

"The Association must be proclaimed down, scattered, and suppressed. Let it then be for the demagogue to seek his remedy by law; make him and the Executive change places in the Queen's Bench. Let him indict the Magistrate. Make him the plaintiff, and the Crown the defendant; and since, in one capacity he appears invulnerable, let it be seen what charm surrounds his life in the other."—Times.

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"Is it true?" asks the *Revue des Deux Mondes*,

"that the affair of Tahiti has been adjusted in a satisfactory manner for France?" Is it true that the arrangement concluded between the Cabinets of London and Paris is founded on a just and suitable basis, that the honour and rights of both countries have been equally respected, and that the scale between them was held in equiponderance? Is it true that the arrangement is calculated to draw closer the ties unite France to England? Must we, in fine, admire the which ability and energy of M. Guizot, and proclaim that he has saved the peace of the world, and maintained the dignity of France? If all this was true, we should not hesitate to applaud him; but, inasmuch as he has not done so, we should not be inclined to do so.

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"Meanwhile, however, prompt measures must be taken to curb the conspiracy and break down the force of its organization. The seat and nucleus of the sedition must be razed, and its elements scattered and dispersed. The Repeal Association must be extinguished—extinguished by the strong hand of the law—or if the law, weakened by the late reverse, be inadequate to the task—then by the strong hand of authority. It is to no purpose to silent the demagogue at the Raath of Mullagh-

maast, if he may still utter his sedition from the platform of the Corn Exchange—it is in vain to overawe him at Clarearf, if he may set the Government at defiance on Burghquary.

"The Association must be proclaimed down, scattered, and suppressed. Let it then be for the demagogue to seek his remedy by law; make him and the Executive change places in the Queen's Bench. Let him indict the Magistrate. Make him the plaintiff, and the Crown the defendant; and since, in one capacity he appears invulnerable, let it be seen what charm surrounds his life in the other."—Times.

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mails from India. Two couriers, one French and the other English, always accompany the carriage. Independent of these arrangements, the English Government is about to conclude a contract with the Oriental Steam-boat Company, in order to have the Indian despatched convey from Alexandria to Southampton direct. By these means, letters from India may be received in London every 15 days." —Times.

STRENGTH OF THE BRITISH NAVAL FORCE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

MALTA, Sept. 4.—Three ships of the line—Caledonia, 120; Albion, 10; and Formidable, 84; bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir E. W. C. R. Owen, the commander-in-chief. Four frigates—Waspire, 50; Belvidere, 38; Tyne, 28; and L'Aigle, 24. Two sloops of war—Orestes, 18; and Scout, 18. Two brigs of war—Snake, 16; and Savage, 10. Two receiving ships—the Ceylon, 12; bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir Lucius Curtis, second in command, and superintendent of Malta Dockyard. Two surveying vessels—Beacon sloop and Bonetta brigantine. Seven war steamers—Devastation, Geysir, Hecla, Medea, Vesuvius, Virago, and Lochiel. Four steam packets—Acheron, Aleut, Polynesian, and Sydenham. Total pendants, 25.—Colonial Gazette.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON.

At Gibraltar, the Formidable, 84, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir H. W. C. R. Owen, commander-in-chief; Scout, 18, and Sydenham, steam packet. Off Mogador, the Caledonia, 120, Albion, 90, and Waspire, 50. Conveying intelligence between the British consular authorities at the ports of Morocco and the Admiral's and Governor of Gibraltar, the Hecla and Vesuvius war steamers. At Malta, the Ceylon, 12, receiving ship, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir L. Curtis, second in command, and superintendent of Malta Dockyard; Locus war steamer, Alert and Polynesian steam packets. At Corfu, the Medea war steamer. At Samos, in the island of Cephallenia, the Orestes, 18. At the Piraeus of Athens, L'Aigle, 24, Virago war steamer, Savage, 10, and Beacon and Bonetta, surveying vessels. At Smyrna, the Snake, 16. At Constantinople, the Devastation war steamer. At Beyrouth, the Tyne, 28; and at Alexandria, the Geyser war steamer. On her way to the Ionian Islands and Patras, the Acheron steam packet. At Tunis, the Belvidere, 38.—Ibid.

THE FORMER AND PRESENT GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

Lord Ellenborough has subsided from the pomp and dignity of a Ptolemaic state into the condition of a private gentleman; and, at the time our letters left India, was living in retirement in the suburbs of Calcutta. Nor does it appear that his deposition had caused much excitement among those who were so lately his subjects. On the contrary, by many it seems to have been expected as a matter of course; and the rest, who had not thought much about the probability of such an event, at least when the event did occur, did not deem the prosperity of the peninsula or the permanence of our Indian Government much affected by any change of the person entrusted with the office of Governor-General.

This general indifference—such as I may call it, however, the conduct of the army, or at least of many regiments, presents a strong and exceptional contrast—may be explained by the confidence of the Anglo-Indians in the knowledge, the address, and political ability of those servants of the Company on whom, in times of difficulty, the weight and responsibility of the Indian Government must mainly rest. As one of our correspondents reminds us, India has never yet been without men of talent and boldness when she most required their services. And upon the attainments and experience of such men as these, must every Governor-General, however able or illustrious, rely not only for the purpose of acquiring that information without which no plan of administration can be wisely devised, but also of obtaining that assistance without which not even the best devised measure can merit success. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, if men conversant with the principles on which India has been and must be governed, and familiar with the administrative resources supplied by the services of the Company, should not find much cause for apprehension and alarm in the displacement of a ruler like Lord Ellenborough, who, although he possessed many brilliant and dazzling qualities, was on the whole deficient in that equality of temper and sobriety of demeanour which became the deputy of a British Sovereign and the representative of a British company.

The army, indeed, may regret, as it is represented to regret, the withdrawal of the troops from the Punjab; but was it not the army itself which was perpetually scheming new conquests; and who, had he remained in India, might have fallen foul of the Punjab, as he did of Gwalior and Scinde? But the very mention of these names and the anticipation of probable acquisitions only make the retirement of his Lordship a more questionable loss, as it brings back to our recollection the promises and professions with which he entered on his new dominions, the speech at the London Tavern, the denunciations against unnecessary wars, and the aspirations after peace. "I will restore peace to Asia," was the parting boast of a man whose brief sway has been amongst the most unquiet and turbulent ever known in the East.

Yet it was wise to condemn Lord Ellenborough for that which he has either done or left undone. Indian governors are, of all men, especially the creatures of circumstances. No man can predict their policy from their intentions. It often happens that the two run counter to each other: that the latter are immensely diverted out of their original plane, while the former may be at any moment wrenched from its course by unknown or unanticipated events. The death of an ally and the succession of an enemy—the perfidy of pretended and the faithfulness of sincere but weak friends—the intrigues of a divided Court, involving all the members of a family in the reverses of mutual distrust and hatred—or the interests of a divided Council, where all are alternately plotting against each other and the British resident—violent deaths and feeble miseries—disturb conquests and false security—unexpected defeats and unwholesome despair—quarrels among military and civil commissioners—among civil officers—all the strange and sudden and terrible situations which are known only in the drama of Oriental policy, combine to change the purpose, as well as to neutralize the pacific, and derange the martial, elements in the character of every Governor-General.

To these influences Sir H. Hardinge will be as amenable as his predecessor. It must be his duty to steer as clearly as he can of the faults and follies of his predecessor. He will not be one jot more able than Lord Ellenborough to command events; let him take care not to at least use them. If war forced upon him, he must meet it with a bold and ready front; but let him not go out of his way to court it. If the Sikhs cross the Sutlej, he must bring this involuntary war to a crisis by attacking the Punjab; but let him resist every suggestion of rashy or ambitious war with our annexes and unwilling conquests. But we do not suspect Sir Henry of such vapours or ambition. He is an old soldier; and your old soldiers are too intimately acquainted with the horrors of war to seek an unnecessary repetition of them. They have gained much by war, and would gain not risk what they have gained. They leave brilliant campaigns and useless conquests to amateur. And—in justice to Lord Ellenborough—we must say that Sir Henry enters on his Government under suspicion more favourable to a continuation of peace than his former did. In Gwalia, in Bundelkund, and in the Nizam's country is it tranquil. Scinde, too, is quiet. In a word, all India is at rest, at least, all India as far as we are concerned; for in Afghanistan the civil war seems to be producing results directly the reverse of what we wished and intended. Add to this that the mutiny—the first report of which had caused much alarm in England—was confined to one regiment, and that one of which suspensions had been previously entertained. No trial resulted from it, the mutineers having been instantly disarmed by the other troops.

On the whole, then, it is clear that no conjecture of times and circumstances could be more favourable than that in which Sir H. Hardinge assumes the empire of our eastern dominions.

India tranquil—foreign wars terminated—and, above all, the rainy season just setting in—what could a voice in government require more suspicious? May be his opportunity for the furtherance of designs which his predecessor deferred till too late—the moral amelioration of his gigantic province, and the development of its natural facilities for navigation and commerce!—Times.

For Port Louis, Mauritius.
THE fine Barc "ISABELLA," Capt. TURNER, has room for Freight, and superior accommodation for Cattle. Will meet with immediate discharge.—Apply to:

BORRADAILLES, THOMPSON & PILLANS.

WOOL.

THE Undersigned are prepared to make advances on the Wool or other Produce assigned to their Friends in London or Liverpool. No Commission charged here or interest on the amount advanced. At Caledon, Apply to J. S. NEEDHAM, Esq.

W. ANDERSON & Co.

TO WINE GROWERS, &c.
STUCKVATS for Sale at TWELVE months credit, or in Barter for Young Wine or Brandy (spirit).

HUDSON, DONALDSON & DIXON.

PUBLIC SALE OF MERCHANDISE, &c.

ON FRIDAY,
The 20th December 1844,

THE Undersigned intending to give up his Retail Business and to set up a Lodging House, will sell by Public Auction on the above day, the whole of his Stock of Merchandise, contained in his Shop in Hout-street, consisting of all kinds of Linens &c., Glass and Crockery ware, Two large Glass Cases, a Shop Counter, &c. &c.

The whole without the least Reserve.

S. P. WOLHUTER.

WANTED.

A JOURNEYMAN BAKER, to whom good Wages will be given.—A maid having a family, may be provided with Lodgings at the house of his employer.—Apply at the Office of this paper.

16th Dec., 1844.

WANTED, two competent Waggonmakers.—Apply to JON. JACOBUS LUTT, No. 109, Loop-street.

Cleaning Streets, &c.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at this Office, on or before MONDAY, the 8th instant, to keep for a period, commencing on the 5th March 1845, and terminating on the 4th March 1846, the Public Canals, the common and other Sewers and Drains, the public Streets and other Thoroughfares, the Fish Market and ground adjoining, and the Rogge Bay Beach, within the Municipality of Cape Town, in a clean and wholesome state and for removing the sweepings of the said Canals, Sewers, Drains, Streets and other Thoroughfares, the offal, rubbish and dirt, from the Fish Market and ground adjoining; and from the premises of the inhabitants, situated as above to such spot or spots as shall be pointed out by the Contractor to the Commissioners, and if within the Municipality approved of by the Board, and provided the same be covered over, or enclosed, in such a manner as not to cause any nuisance. The work to be executed under the Superintendent of the Town Overseer.

Parties are at liberty to tender either for executing the above-mentioned work throughout the Municipality, or in one or more Districts of the same, the letter being preferred by the Board.

Tenders for Districts No. —, (as the case may be) to be expressed on the cover thereof, and the names of two persons as Sureties for the fulfilment of the Contract must be expressed in the Tender.

For further particulars apply to the Secretary.

Town House, Cape Town, 12th Dec. 1844.

By Order of Commissioners,
P. J. DENYSSEN, Secretary.

FORAGE.

TENDERS will be received by the Commissioners for the Municipality of Cape Town, on or before MONDAY, the 30th instant, for the purchase of

20 Muids of OATS,

2500 lbs of Loose Hay, and

3½ Loads of CHAFF.

Tenders to state the price in sterling money, at per 10 Muids of Oats, per 100 lbs. Loose Hay, and per Load of Chaff.

To be removed by, and at the expense of, the purchaser from the Store Good Hope Estate.

Payment Cash.

For further particulars, apply at the Office of the Cape Town Municipality.

Town House, Cape Town, Dec. 12, 1844.

By Order of Commissioners,
P. J. DENYSSEN, Sec.

MUNICIPAL ACCOUNTS.

TO enable the Treasurer to close the Municipal Books for 1844, as by the Ordinance required, it is hereby requested, that all outstanding Accounts against the Municipality be presented to him for payment, on or before MONDAY, the 6th January next.

By Order of the Commissioners,

P. J. DENYSSEN, Secretary.

ASSIZING OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that from 9 o'clock A.M. to 12 o'clock noon, on every MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, during the month of January and February, 1845, a Court of Commissioners will be held in terms of the 27th Section of the Municipal Regulations to superintend the General Assizement required by the said Section of the Regulations.

Persons failing to have their Weights and Measures assized, will render themselves liable to the Penalty specified in the 29th Section of said Regulations.

By Order of Commissioners,

P. J. DENYSSEN, Sec.

Town House, Cape Town, Dec. 12, 1844.

P. J. DENYSSEN, Sec.

SALE OF LEGPLEKKEN IN THE DIVISION OF WORCESTER.

THE Civil Commissioner for the Division of Worcester, being authorized thereto by His Excellency the Governor, will, from the 1st to the last day of January next, issue Leases on a Stamp of Twenty Shillings for Legplekkens situate in the Karoo of this Division, to such Graziers who have been in the habit of using particular Legplekkens. He, therefore, calls upon the Graziers to attend at this Office during the month of January next, either in person or by some person duly qualified by them, to take possession of these Legplekkens, if not called for by the usual occupiers thereof, will be issued to such persons as may then apply for them.

Civil Commissioner's Office, Worcester,
31st August 1844.

P. J. TRUTER, Civil Commissioner.

Deals, Planks, &c.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON,

At 2 o'Clock precisely,

WILL BE SOLD AT THE NORTH WHARF,

THE remainder of the Deals, Planks, Tar, Spars, &c., now landing from the Swedish Ship Artemes.

HAMILTON BOSS & CO., Agents.

At the same time will be sold a 19 Cwt. ANCHOR.

NEW GOODS.

THE Undersigned are now landing from the "William Bayley," a general Investment of SUMMER GOODS, consisting of

Moleskins of all qualities and colors, Printed Velvets, Corduroys, Fancy Cotton Drills, Black and cold. Vests, Black, cold, and Navy Blue Prints, Furniture Checks, White and Brown Batas and Punjans, very cheap 30 iec. Canvas, Military Duck, Lines Drills, Twilled and plain Sheetings, Gold and Striped Shirtings, Printed Counterpanes, White and Striped Shirtings, Regatta Shirts, Merino Shirts and Drawers, Moleskin Jackets and Trowsers, Duck Frock & Trowsers Red Woolen Coat, Jean Walstoote, Men's New Caps Boys' Navy and Candy Cloth Caps, Shoes of all sorts Cotton and Silk Lingerie, Ladies' and Children's Stays, Ladies' and Children's Dustable and Fancy Straw Bonnets, Brides and Flowers, Worked Muslim Collars, Silk Parasols Summer Color Gros de Naples and Satins, Sareen Ribbons, Show Ribbons and Galloons, Brooch's black & white Reels Black and colored, Sewing Silks, Pearl, Spangles and Hora Buttons

TAILORED Trimmings, Gent's Fashionable Stocks, Lace Nett Veils, Cravat, Wires, Ribbon, and various other FANCY GOODS.

Loop street.

HAMILTON ROSS & CO.

THOMSON, WATSON & CO.,

Have Received per "Parkfield,"

Slops—in great variety—including Jackets and Trousers in approved fabrics, Shirts of every quality, Chesters, Taglions, Athol and Shepherd plaid Coats and other variety;—also Tabite, Joway, Connings, New Graham, and other fancy style Trousers, Grey Cotton Sheets, &c.

New Style Veerohitz=white and grey Baffet and Puttins, Apachas, Coburgs, Paramatas, Cloths, Drills, Moleskin, Malay Handkerchiefs, ALSO,

WHITBREAD'S Stout in Wood and Bottle, REED's India Ale in Wood.

PHILIP STIGANT, No. 54, Plain-street.

FOR SALE,

AT the Stores of the Undersigned, CEDAR, TEAK, STINKWOOD, and DEALS, at moderate prices.

PHILIP STIGANT, No. 54, Plain-street.

Sale of a House.

In the Estate of the late Mr. LAURENS JACOBUS VAN NIEKERK.

ON THURSDAY,
THE 19th OF DECEMBER, 1844,

AT 11 o'CLOCK.

THE Undersigned in his capacity as Executor

Dative, in the aforesaid Estate, will sell by Public Auction, positively to the Highest Bidder, on very favorable terms,

CERTAIN HOUSE AND PREMISES,

situated in Cape Town, Long-street, No. 19, now marked No. 54, measuring 9 square rods, and 45 do.

Further particulars and Conditions of Sale may be seen at the Office of Mr. J. G. STEYLER, Ga., Grave-street, No. 19.

P. B. BORCHERDS, Executor Dative.

100 Excellent fat Slaughter Oxen and Cows, and 20 do. do. Draught Oxen.

THE Undersigned will cause to be publicly sold on FRIDAY the 20th instant, at the Place of Mr. P. G. du VILLENAUD, Langeberg, the abovementioned number of excellent fat Slaughter and Draught Oxen and Cows, bought for cash, and which will positively be present on the day of Sale.

PARL, 10th Dec. 1844.

A. M. HORAK, Jr.

Messrs. DE VILLIERS, FORD & Co., Vendue Adams.

P. J. ROUX, Pa. { Trustees.

A. E. C. LIND. { Trustees.

M. J. G. STEYLER, Gs., Auctioneer.

ALSO,