

NEDERDUITSCH WYNBERG.

BY afwezigheid van den Wel-Eerw. Heer B. P. FAURE, van de Simons-straat, om aldaar het...

Namen des Kerkeeraad, O. J. TRUTTER, Hon. Secretaris.

BINNEN-VERKOOPING

OP DONDERDAG MORGEN, zullen op de Binnen-Verkoop van den Heer JONES, worden...

NIEUWE GOEDEREN, OP HEDEN,

aan de Pakhuizen van DEN 11 DEZER, AAN DE PAKHUIZEN VAN.

VENNING, BUSK & Co. DEN 11 JULY 1843.

CHINASCH GOEDEREN.

OP DONDERDAG MORGEN, zullen op de Binnen-Verkoop van den Heer JONES, worden...

Nieuwe Goederen.

ONTVANGEN per 'Caroline', Heeren kastoor en viltten Hoeden, Parisians, Orleans, Merinos, Bombazet, Yaerwa, Blazyer, Koper en Sny...

BORRADAILEN, THOMPSON & FILLANS.

OPENSHAW, UNNA & Co.,

ONTVANGEN PER 'CAROLINE' EENE groote verscheidenheid wollen en katoo...

VOORTZETTING VAN VERKOOPINGEN,

In den Boedel van wylten den Heer J. W. STUCKERIS.

DE Ondergeteekenden, Executeurs des Boedels van wylten den Heer J. W. STUCKERIS, zullen op

MAANDAG & DINGSDAG,

Den 24 en 25 July, VERKOOPEN,

dat kostbaar en uitgebreid Elgdom, gelegen achter de Nieuwe Markt, bevattende:

1. Die oude en sedert lang opgerigte Bakkerij, thans geconcepueerd door den Heer JONAS CALANCONA.

2. Een groot PAKHUIS, onder dubbeld verdieping, annex de Bakkerij, zynde een knaethe byvoeging tot deze affaire.

3. Een groot PAKHUIS achter en een deel uitmakende van het bovengezede, thans aan alkaander geleecht onder een hoog, makende de twee een Pakhuis met ter lengte van 200 voeten.

4. Twee uitgestrekte WYNPAKHUIZEN, elk omtrent 150 voeten lang en van groote breedte. Deze Pakhuizen kunnen gemelyk in een reeks Buizen worden veranderd, met eene fraaie Graeperk in front, zich uitstreckende tot aan de zee.

5. Vier BOUWERVEN annex de Bakkerij, en front makende naar de Nieuwe Markt.

Almede zullen op de plaats verkocht worden, omtrent 100 Half Pygen, 100 Kwart do. en Keurlyke Oude Wyn, 50 Stukvaten, 20 Vastlyke Brandewyn, 20 Dito Wyn Spiritus, 150 Ledige Stukvaten, 10 Kajanthouten Kuiphalies, van verschillende grooten.

Ryders, Leggers, Pypen en andere Vaten, groote hoeveelheden kajatenhouten Dulgen, 12 tot 14 voeten 11 duims Planken, Balken, en andere Hout, gespleten Rottiaz voor Stoommaten, met groote kwantiteiten andere Goederen.

Als gewoonlyk, liberaal Strykheld en Bonussen. Voor byzonderheden verwoege men zich by de Afslagers GEBROEDERS DENYS & Co.

J. W. B. A. STUCKERIS, Test. J. P. DENYS, Al. Executeurs.

NB. Het vastgoed zal op den eersten dag, MAANDAG, worden verkocht.

DE KOOPERS v n Stukvaten zullen twee maanden tyd hebben om deselve weg te halen.

BENOODIGD. EEN Opzigtver op eene Plaats naby de stad.—Een ongewand persoon zal de voorkeur hebben.—Voor informatie verwoege men zich aan het Kantoer van de Zuid-Afrikaans.

KAAPSTAD, 10 JULY 1843.

EENE Speciale Algemeene Byeenkomst van de Leden van de Z. A. Club, zal worden gehouden, aan het Club-huis, op Zaterdag den 15 July, ten 3 ure, ten einde zoodanige Wetten en Reglementen goed te keuren, als door een Committee van de Club vervaardigd, en aan de Byeenkomst zullen worden voorgesteld.—en ter kiezing van een Committee van Bestuur.

A. J. CLOETE, F. HOPE, Honoraire Secretaris.

400 EXTRA vette SLAGT- en TREK-OSSEN en KOEIJEN.—Op MAANDAG, den 17den Dezer, zullen ter Plaatse van den Heer ROELOF DE LEROU, aan Paardeberg, per Publieke Venditie worden verkocht, bovengemeld gekat extra vette Slagt- en Trekken- en Koeijen, welke zekel op den dag der Verkoopting tegenwoordig zullen syn.

Uitgegeven te N. O. W. Wallestraat, Kaapstad, stien Dingsdag en Vrydag Ochtend, en met de overblijvende niet naar de Buiten Districten betrekken.



Published at No. 22, Walle-street, Cape Town, every Tuesday and Friday Morning, and dispatched to the Country Districts by the first sailing post.

De Zuid-Afrikaan.

[Trois Tyrusque nihil nullo discrimine agetur.—Virgil.]

DEEL XIV. DINGSDAG DEN 11 JULY 1843. No. 795.

LIEFHEBBERY TOONEEL.

OP de BINNEN-VERKOOPING van den Heer JONES, op DONDERDAG zinst, zal...

OP DONDERDAG AVOND, 20ste JULY 1843, Wanneer vertoond zal worden:

"CLEMENCE & WALDEMAR," TOONEELSPEL

IN DRIE BEDRYVEN, DOOR 'PELLETIER VOLMERANGS, GEVOLGD DOOR

"HET LOSSE SCHOT," KLUCHTIG BLYSPEL IN EEN BEDRYF.

AAN STADS- EN BUITENHANDELAARS.

DE Ondergeteekenden landen nu ex "Armata" en "Caroline":

36 dms. Voerchita, nieuwe en verschillende patronen, Molekias en Gekoord, Blauwe Karaasi, Broekgoed, in groote verscheidenheid, Mans en Jongens Laarsen, Dito dubbele strik Schoenen, Mans Rygschoenen, Dames Lanting en lederen Mullen, Poolschap en Schryfpyper, Schaer do. do., enz.

UITGEBREIDE BINNEN-VERKOOPING. OP DONDERDAG, den 13 dezer, zal de Heer JONES, eene Verkoopting houden aan syne Vendit...

1 kast 120 ryk gedrukte Chusan de Laines, 11 yards elk. 1 — 80 " Victoria Check dito, 1 — 120 geassorteerde Fancy Ningpo de Laines, 1 — 150 " nagemakete Chine Zyden dito, 1 — 40 stakken dito dito 33 yards elk, 1 — 40 " dito dito ligt-row patronen, 4 dozyn lange ryke Sjerpen, 2 kasten 62 stukken 7-8 ryke Chitsen Mouseline de Laines.

BEHALVE: Eene groote verscheidenheid FANCY GOEDEREN, als: Battiste en Tiffany Tjals, Toffen Doeken en Sjerpen, Diamant Gestreep en Victoria Doeken en Sjerpen, roode gestreepte en zilver geruite Doeken, Chale, Damaste en Kripsche Doeken, enz.

Het geheel onder Reserve. JAMIESON, & Co.

ZEMELS TE KOOP. COMMISSARIAAT.

TENDERS zullen op dit Bureau worden ontvangens, tot 12 ure op ZATURDAG den 15 dezer, van zoodanige personen als geneegen mogen syn.

Zemels van Kaapsch Koorn te koop, tot eene hoeveelheid van omtrent 9000 lbs., in hoeveelheden van niet minder dan 500 lbs.—Het aanbod zal moeten inhouden den prijs in sterling per 100 lbs. Engelsch Gwt., en de partijen zullen hunne eigene zakken moeten leveren.

De Zemels sijn te zien op aanroek by den Commissarisat Pakhuisbouder. CHARLES PALMER, Adj. Com. Gen. Commissariats Bureau, Kaapstad, 8 July 1843.

COMMISSARIAAT. LEVERANTIE VAN VERSCH VLEESCH VOOR HARER MAJESTEITS TROEPEN.

WORDT by deze narigt gegeven, dat Tenders op dit Bureau zullen worden aangekomen, tot op DINGSDAG den 1 Augustus, te 12 ure, van allen die geneegen sijn te contracteeren, voor de leverantie van

VERSCH RUND- EN SCHAPENVLEESCH, voor Harer Majesteits Troepen, in de Kaapstad, aan Rondbooschje, Wynberg en Simons-straat, (in verscheidenheid van 5 dagen Rundvleesch en 2 dagen Schapevleesch, te do week), voor den tyd van Tweel/ Maanden, beginnende met den 1 October aanstaande.

Almede voor de leverantie van Rund- en Schapevleesch, voor de Militaire Hospitalen, Kaapstad, zynde stakken zoo als gekozen zullen worden. Staartvot (a per pond) en Runder- en Schapekoppen a per stuk.

Verder, voor de leverantie van Vleesch op het Robben Eiland, voerende het Gouvernement het transport te water. Het Vleesch moet van de beste kwaliteit sijn, en de prijs worden gemeld in Sterling Geld, per 1000 lbs. Engelsch gewigt.

Eik Tender moet vergezeld gaan van een Instrument, (een copy waarvan te bekomen is op aanvraag aan dit Bureau), verbindende de partijen onder eene boete tot de behoortlyke volbringende van 2 dagen Schapevleesch, in de Tender, indien deselve aangekomen wordt.

Verdere byzonderheden sijn te verzoemen op aanvraag aan dit Bureau. CHARLES PALMER, Adj. Com. Gen. Commissariats Bureau, Kaapstad, 10 July 1843.

CHINASCH KRIPCSCH SHAWLS.

OP de BINNEN-VERKOOPING van den Heer JONES, op DONDERDAG zinst, zal...

No. 4 GRAVEN. Nu ontangen en te koop aan de Magazynen van de HANDEL MAATSCHAPPY.

CEBROKEN Hoedsnik, in vaten, ligt geest Suiker, in zakken, witte Ryst, Soupryst, Hollandische Sijdel, in potten, Indigo, Borry, Gember, Thee, Notenmakast, Voelle, Liverpool Zout, Zeep, Develn van alle lengten, Kajatenhout, Yser, Kolen, Koffy, enz.

HEDEN WORDT UITGEGEVEN.

WIE IS ER DOOD? Of een Woord van Ondermyns en Trooet in STERFHUIZEN.

Prys:—4 Schellingen.

ONLANGS UITGEGEVEN. DE VRIEND DER BEHOEFFIGEN,— uitgegeven door den Wel-Eerw. Heer A. FAURE, S.D.

2 Doelen 80.—prys ..... Rds. 6 5 2 Bogatyky Gulden Schat, tweede druk, 80 Half gebonden ..... " 3 0 0 Heel gebonden ..... " 3 2 4 JAS. H. COLLARD.

MUNICIPALE BERIGTEN.

ROGGEBAAISCH STRAND. TENDERS zullen worden aangenomen ten kantore van de Kaapstads Municipaliteit, tot op HEDEN, den 11 July, voor het maken van de volgende Inspectie...

De Tenders moeten melden den prys in Sterling Geld per lengte van 9 voeten, en de Trog moet worden veggewoerd soeder kosten voor de Municipaliteit, en binnen eene maand na den datum der Verkoopting.

Op last van Commissarissen, P. J. DENYSSEN, Sec. Stadhuis, 11 July 1843.

GEGOTEN YZEREN TROG. EEN voldoende Tender zynde ingekomen voor de Trog van de Tuin de "Goede Hoop" als geadvertoreerd in de Gouvernements Contract van den 23 Juny 11, zoo wordt by dese narigt gegere, dat nieuwe Tenders door de Commissarissen van de Kaapstads Municipaliteit voor deselve zullen worden aangenomen.

De Tenders moeten melden den prys in Sterling Geld per lengte van 9 voeten, en de Trog moet worden veggewoerd soeder kosten voor de Municipaliteit, en binnen eene maand na den datum der Verkoopting.

Op last van Commissarissen, P. J. DENYSSEN, Sec. Stadhuis, 6 July 1843.

MUNICIPALE GEBOUWEN.

TENDERS voor het Bouwen van Zweedsch Sants Fornuizen, eene is het Pakhuis van de Goede Hoop Tuin, en een in het Brandspuiten Magazyn, in de Burgstraat, en voor diverse andere veranderingen en reparatie aan de ges. Gebouwen, alsmede aan de Pakhuizen en Gebouwen, nu geconcepueerd door den Superintendent van Waterwerken, en de woning van den Heer E. P. Blunt, aan het bovengezede van de Gouvernements Tuin, volgens plans en bestekken, te zien by de Commissarissen van de Kaapstads Municipaliteit, voor of op Dingsdag den 18 dezer.

De Stads Architect, den Heer Schutte, zal dagelyks, (behalve Zondags), ten zynen Kantore vaceren, ten 10 ure A.M. precies, om ges. plans en bestekken te verklaren en alle noodige narigten te gevee.

Op last van Commissarissen, P. J. DENYSSEN, Sec. Stadhuis, 6 July 1843.

£ 20 BELOONING.

EENE wreede aanrading zynde gepleegd aan KENNETH MCCRAE, een der arbeiders by de Waterwerken, tusschen 11 en 12 ure des nachts van Maandag, den 3 dezer, terwyl hy op de wacht was, op de boek van de Kortemarkt en Langestraten.

Zoo wordt by dese kennis gegeven, dat eene belooning van £ 20 door de Commissarissen van de Kaapstads Municipaliteit zal worden gegeven, aan den geneen die aangifte doet, leidende tot overtuiging van de overtreeders.

Op last van Commissarissen, P. J. DENYSSEN, Sec. Stadhuis, 6 July 1843.

Originarie Correspondentie.

DE HUIBBRAAK—KWESTIE. Kaapstad, 10 July 1843.

MYNHEER!—Een Ingezetene" in het blad van Vrydag 11, op de Jongste huiskruisde aanspeelende, zegt, dat ik, in het...

Hy schynt zoo wat een rekensmeester te sijn, daar hy zorgvuldig de kosten voor het houden van eenen hond opgeef, maar hy zal wat verstonid staan, wanneer ik zeg, dat deselve...

Hy hooren onze wtergers zich dagelyks daartegen stellen, en dit is zeker, dat hoe meer dienaren er gebesigd worden, hoe minder werk er verrigt wordt.

Ik ben, enz. EEN INGEGZETEN.

DE VEROVERING TE HYDERABAD.

De voornameste vraag welke thans ter overweging overblyft, is wat wy met Scinde doen moeten? Op den 1 October 11, toen de tweede Proclamatie van Simlah werd uitgevaardigd, was dit land niet binnen de limieten, welke de "natuur aan ons ryk schynt te hebben geschouken," waarmede Lord Ellenborough verklaarde tevreden te sijn.

Nooch kan de bevaring van die rivier veilig worden beschouwd terwyl eene onafhankelyke en thans vyandelyke magt, beide oevers on de Delta, in bezit houdt. Dezelve is zeer vruchtbaar, en onder een bestier, kan deselve nog vruchtbarer worden gemaakt, en de troepen welke vereischt worden om dezelve in bezit te houden, zullen ons niets kosten, het land zelf zal hen met gemak onderhouden.

Het landgedeelte van het plan moet toonen al de Straten, Steegen, enz. en mede toonen de ligging van de Klipkullen, aan het einde der Strandstraat, en mede een lyn toonen verbindende de Kliphuvel aan het boven einde van de Strandstraat met de plaats van het voorgenomen Steenen Zeehoofd, by de Amsterdam Battery, om de ryzing van den grond op die lyn.

Het plan moet vergezeld sijn van de volgende doorsneden, te weten:— Eene doorsnede van den grond van de Z. W. zyde van de Strandstraat, (genomen van de St. Georgestraat, tot het N. O. einde van het plan.) Een dito dito over de Loopstraat.

Almede eene doorsnede langs de Strandstraat, van de Klipkull af tot aan de Kastelgracht.

Het plan en de doorsneden moeten gemaakt sijn, op eenen schaal van niet minder dan 2 duim voor iedere 100 voeten.

N.B. De tendere moeten melden den tyd vereischt voor het voltoojen van bovenstaande metingen en plans.

Op last van Commissarissen, P. J. DENYSSEN, Sec. Stadhuis, 11 July 1843.

Wat moet er gedaan worden,—zullen wy het land houden, of zullen wy hetzelve opgeven?—optegeven, zoude zoo goed als dwaas sijn; te behouden, kan eene misdad sijn.

Nadat de bovengemelde aanmerkingen ter Perse waren ontvingen wy de "Bombay Times" van den 4de, welk blad, eene andere beschryving geeft van den oorsprong des geschils met de Amers. Onze tydgenoot schynt te zeggen, dat zy al de voorzieningen des traktaats hadden ingestemd "hoe tyrannisch en onrechtvaardig velen derzelve waren" waardoor wy, veronderstellen wy, moeten verstaan, dat zy niet alleen, het van hun gevorderd grondgebied aan het Noorden en het Zuiden, hadden opgegeven, maar ook hadden toegestemd in de gedeeltelyke verliening van hunnen jagt grond, opdat de bevaring van den Indus, onbelemmerd mogte blyven.

Hy zegt dat, nadat over elke kwestie was besleid, en het traktaat geteekend, eene zware gelddoete hen werd opgelegd, omdat zy met eenige andere mogendheid, strydig met het traktaat van 1838, broefwisseling hadden gehouden. Welke strafwaardige briefwisseling onze tydgenoot bedoelt, heeft hy ons niet berigt. Dat de Amers in Correspon-

dentie waren met hen die gepoogd hebben Central Azie in 1837 en 38 tegen ons optemaken, is eene zaak der geschiedenis.—Maar Lord Ellenborough kan nauwelijks het voornemen hebben om onderhandelingen te straffen welke tot de dagen van Lord Auckland behooren, welke in het geval van Doet Mahomed, hy en syne party verklaard hebben geen voldoende reden voor oorlog te sijn.

Hy beschildigt Lord Ellenbrough van het slechtste gedrag en de slechtste beweegredenen. Indien hy in vol bezit is van de voorwaarden der onderhandeling, diende hy zo voor zyne lezers te leggen. Zoo niet, diende hy zyn oordeel te staken. Het kan sijn dat de tegenwoordige aanval op de Amers de ontgevaardigde is, en de moodste maatregel, welke het British Gouvernement tot nog toe heeft genomen; maar wy hebben volstrekt geen getuigenis betrekkelijk de daadzaak.

Hy beschildigt Lord Ellenbrough van het slechtste gedrag en de slechtste beweegredenen. Indien hy in vol bezit is van de voorwaarden der onderhandeling, diende hy zo voor zyne lezers te leggen. Zoo niet, diende hy zyn oordeel te staken. Het kan sijn dat de tegenwoordige aanval op de Amers de ontgevaardigde is, en de moodste maatregel, welke het British Gouvernement tot nog toe heeft genomen; maar wy hebben volstrekt geen getuigenis betrekkelijk de daadzaak.

Hy beschildigt Lord Ellenbrough van het slechtste gedrag en de slechtste beweegredenen. Indien hy in vol bezit is van de voorwaarden der onderhandeling, diende hy zo voor zyne lezers te leggen. Zoo niet, diende hy zyn oordeel te staken. Het kan sijn dat de tegenwoordige aanval op de Amers de ontgevaardigde is, en de moodste maatregel, welke het British Gouvernement tot nog toe heeft genomen; maar wy hebben volstrekt geen getuigenis betrekkelijk de daadzaak.

Hy beschildigt Lord Ellenbrough van het slechtste gedrag en de slechtste beweegredenen. Indien hy in vol bezit is van de voorwaarden der onderhandeling, diende hy zo voor zyne lezers te leggen. Zoo niet, diende hy zyn oordeel te staken. Het kan sijn dat de tegenwoordige aanval op de Amers de ontgevaardigde is, en de moodste maatregel, welke het British Gouvernement tot nog toe heeft genomen; maar wy hebben volstrekt geen getuigenis betrekkelijk de daadzaak.

Hy beschildigt Lord Ellenbrough van het slechtste gedrag en de slechtste beweegredenen. Indien hy in vol bezit is van de voorwaarden der onderhandeling, diende hy zo voor zyne lezers te leggen. Zoo niet, diende hy zyn oordeel te staken. Het kan sijn dat de tegenwoordige aanval op de Amers de ontgevaardigde is, en de moodste maatregel, welke het British Gouvernement tot nog toe heeft genomen; maar wy hebben volstrekt geen getuigenis betrekkelijk de daadzaak.

Hy beschildigt Lord Ellenbrough van het slechtste gedrag en de slechtste beweegredenen. Indien hy in vol bezit is van de voorwaarden der onderhandeling, diende hy zo voor zyne lezers te leggen. Zoo niet, diende hy zyn oordeel te staken. Het kan sijn dat de tegenwoordige aanval op de Amers de ontgevaardigde is, en de moodste maatregel, welke het British Gouvernement tot nog toe heeft genomen; maar wy hebben volstrekt geen getuigenis betrekkelijk de daadzaak.

Hy beschildigt Lord Ellenbrough van het slechtste gedrag en de slechtste beweegredenen. Indien hy in vol bezit is van de voorwaarden der onderhandeling, diende hy zo voor zyne lezers te leggen. Zoo niet, diende hy zyn oordeel te staken. Het kan sijn dat de tegenwoordige aanval op de Amers de ontgevaardigde is, en de moodste maatregel, welke het British Gouvernement tot nog toe heeft genomen; maar wy hebben volstrekt geen getuigenis betrekkelijk de daadzaak.

Hy beschildigt Lord Ellenbrough van het slechtste gedrag en de slechtste beweegredenen. Indien hy in vol bezit is van de voorwaarden der onderhandeling, diende hy zo voor zyne lezers te leggen. Zoo niet, diende hy zyn oordeel te staken. Het kan sijn dat de tegenwoordige aanval op de Amers de ontgevaardigde is, en de moodste maatregel, welke het British Gouvernement tot nog toe heeft genomen; maar wy hebben volstrekt geen getuigenis betrekkelijk de daadzaak.

Hy beschildigt Lord Ellenbrough van het slechtste gedrag en de slechtste beweegredenen. Indien hy in vol bezit is van de voorwaarden der onderhandeling, diende hy zo voor zyne lezers te leggen. Zoo niet, diende hy zyn oordeel te staken. Het kan sijn dat de tegenwoordige aanval op de Amers de ontgevaardigde is, en de moodste maatregel, welke het British Gouvernement tot nog toe heeft genomen; maar wy hebben volstrekt geen getuigenis betrekkelijk de daadzaak.

Hy beschildigt Lord Ellenbrough van het slechtste gedrag en de slechtste beweegredenen. Indien hy in vol bezit is van de voorwaarden der onderhandeling, diende hy zo voor zyne lezers te leggen. Zoo niet, diende hy zyn oordeel te staken. Het kan sijn dat de tegenwoordige aanval op de Amers de ontgevaardigde is, en de moodste maatregel, welke het British Gouvernement tot nog toe heeft genomen; maar wy hebben volstrekt geen getuigenis betrekkelijk de daadzaak.

Hy beschildigt Lord Ellenbrough van het slechtste gedrag en de slechtste beweegredenen. Indien hy in vol bezit is van de voorwaarden der onderhandeling, diende hy zo voor zyne lezers te leggen. Zoo niet, diende hy zyn oordeel te staken. Het kan sijn dat de tegenwoordige aanval op de Amers de ontgevaardigde is, en de moodste maatregel, welke het British Gouvernement tot nog toe heeft genomen; maar wy hebben volstrekt geen getuigenis betrekkelijk de daadzaak.

Hy beschildigt Lord Ellenbrough van het slechtste gedrag en de slechtste beweegredenen. Indien hy in vol bezit is van de voorwaarden der onderhandeling, diende hy zo voor zyne lezers te leggen. Zoo niet, diende hy zyn oordeel te staken. Het kan sijn dat de tegenwoordige aanval op de Amers de ontgevaardigde is, en de moodste maatregel, welke het British Gouvernement tot nog toe heeft genomen; maar wy hebben volstrekt geen getuigenis betrekkelijk de daadzaak.

Hy beschildigt Lord Ellenbrough van het slechtste gedrag en de slechtste beweegredenen. Indien hy in vol bezit is van de voorwaarden der onderhandeling, diende hy zo voor zyne lezers te leggen. Zoo niet, diende hy zyn oordeel te staken. Het kan sijn dat de tegenwoordige aanval op de Amers de ontgevaardigde is, en de moodste maatregel, welke het British Gouvernement tot nog toe heeft genomen; maar wy hebben volstrekt geen getuigenis betrekkelijk de daadzaak.

Hy beschildigt Lord Ellenbrough van het slechtste gedrag en de slechtste beweegredenen. Indien hy in vol bezit is van de voorwaarden der onderhandeling, diende hy zo voor zyne lezers te leggen. Zoo niet, diende hy zyn oordeel te staken. Het kan sijn dat de tegenwoordige aanval op de Amers de ontgevaardigde is, en de moodste maatregel, welke het British Gouvernement tot nog toe heeft genomen; maar wy hebben volstrekt geen getuigenis betrekkelijk de daadzaak.

Hy beschildigt Lord Ellenbrough van het slechtste gedrag en de slechtste beweegredenen. Indien hy in vol bezit is van de voorwaarden der onderhandeling, diende hy zo voor zyne lezers te leggen. Zoo niet, diende hy zyn oordeel te staken. Het kan sijn dat de tegenwoordige aanval op de Amers de ontgevaardigde is, en de moodste maatregel, welke het British Gouvernement tot nog toe heeft genomen; maar wy hebben volstrekt geen getuigenis betrekkelijk de daadzaak.

Hy beschildigt Lord Ellenbrough van het slechtste gedrag en de slechtste beweegredenen. Indien hy in vol bezit is van de voorwaarden der onderhandeling, diende hy zo voor zyne lezers te leggen. Zoo niet, diende hy zyn oordeel te staken. Het kan sijn dat de tegenwoordige aanval op de Amers de ontgevaardigde is, en de moodste maatregel, welke het British Gouvernement tot nog toe heeft genomen; maar wy hebben volstrekt geen getuigenis betrekkelijk de daadzaak.

Hy beschildigt Lord Ellenbrough van het slechtste gedrag en de slechtste beweegredenen. Indien hy in vol bezit is van de voorwaarden der onderhandeling, diende hy zo voor zyne lezers te leggen. Zoo niet, diende hy zyn oordeel te staken. Het kan sijn dat de tegenwoordige aanval op de Amers de ontgevaardigde is, en de moodste maatregel, welke het British Gouvernement tot nog toe heeft genomen; maar wy hebben volstrekt geen getuigenis betrekkelijk de daadzaak.

Hy beschildigt Lord Ellenbrough van het slechtste gedrag en de slechtste beweegredenen. Indien hy in vol bezit is van de voorwaarden der onderhandeling, diende hy zo voor zyne lezers te leggen. Zoo niet, diende hy zyn oordeel te staken. Het kan sijn dat de tegenwoordige aanval op de Amers de ontgevaardigde is, en de moodste maatregel, welke het British Gouvernement tot nog toe heeft genomen; maar wy hebben volstrekt geen getuigenis betrekkelijk de daadzaak.

Hy beschildigt Lord Ellenbrough van het slechtste gedrag en de slechtste beweegredenen. Indien hy in vol bezit is van de voorwaarden der onderhandeling, diende hy zo voor zyne lezers te leggen. Zoo niet, diende hy zyn oordeel te staken. Het kan sijn dat de tegenwoordige aanval op de Amers de ontgevaardigde is, en de moodste maatregel, welke het British Gouvernement tot nog toe heeft genomen; maar wy hebben volstrekt geen getuigenis betrekkelijk de daadzaak.

Hy beschildigt Lord Ellenbrough van het slechtste gedrag en de slechtste beweegredenen. Indien hy in vol bezit is van de voorwaarden der onderhandeling, diende hy zo voor zyne lezers te leggen. Zoo niet, diende hy zyn oordeel te staken. Het kan sijn dat de tegenwoordige aanval op de Amers de ontgevaardigde is, en de moodste maatregel, welke het British Gouvernement tot nog toe heeft genomen; maar wy hebben volstrekt geen getuigenis betrekkelijk de daadzaak.

Hy beschildigt Lord Ellenbrough van het slechtste gedrag en de slechtste beweegredenen. Indien hy in vol bezit is van de voorwaarden der onderhandeling, diende hy zo voor zyne lezers te leggen. Zoo niet, diende hy zyn oordeel te staken. Het kan sijn dat de tegenwoordige aanval op de Amers de ontgevaardigde is, en de moodste maatregel, welke het British Gouvernement tot nog toe heeft genomen; maar wy hebben volstrekt geen getuigenis betrekkelijk de daadzaak.

Hy beschildigt Lord Ellenbrough van het slechtste gedrag en de slechtste beweegredenen. Indien hy in vol bezit is van de voorwaarden der onderhandeling, diende hy zo voor zyne lezers te leggen. Zoo niet, diende hy zyn oordeel te staken. Het kan sijn dat de tegenwoordige aanval op de Amers de ontgevaardigde is, en de moodste maatregel, welke het British Gouvernement tot nog toe heeft genomen; maar wy hebben volstrekt geen getuigenis betrekkelijk de daadzaak.

Hy beschildigt Lord Ellenbrough van het slechtste gedrag en de slechtste beweegredenen. Indien hy in vol bezit is van de voorwaarden der onderhandeling, diende hy zo voor zyne lezers te leggen. Zoo niet, diende hy zyn oordeel te staken. Het kan sijn dat de tegenwoordige aanval op de Amers de ontgevaardigde is, en de moodste maatregel, welke het British Gouvernement tot nog toe heeft genomen; maar wy hebben volstrekt geen getuigenis betrekkelijk de daadzaak.

Hy beschildigt Lord Ellenbrough van het slechtste gedrag en de slechtste beweegredenen. Indien hy in vol bezit is van de voorwaarden der onderhandeling, diende hy zo voor zyne lezers te leggen. Zoo niet, diende hy zyn oordeel te staken. Het kan sijn dat de tegenwoordige aanval op de Amers de ontgevaardigde is, en de moodste maatregel, welke het British Gouvernement tot nog toe heeft genomen; maar wy hebben volstrekt geen getuigenis betrekkelijk de daadzaak.

Hy beschildigt Lord Ellenbrough van het slechtste gedrag en de slechtste beweegredenen. Indien hy in vol bezit is van de voorwaarden der onderhandeling, diende hy zo voor zyne lezers te leggen. Zoo niet, diende hy zyn oordeel te staken. Het kan sijn dat de tegenwoordige aanval op de Amers de ontgevaardigde is, en de moodste maatregel, welke het British Gouvernement tot nog toe heeft genomen; maar wy hebben volstrekt geen getuigenis betrekkelijk de daadzaak.

Hy beschildigt Lord Ellenbrough van het slechtste gedrag en de slechtste beweegredenen. Indien hy in vol bezit is van de voorwaarden der onderhandeling, diende hy zo voor zyne lezers te leggen. Zoo niet, diende hy zyn oordeel te staken. Het kan sijn dat de tegenwoordige aanval op de Amers de ontgevaardigde is, en de moodste maatregel, welke het British Gouvernement tot nog toe heeft genomen; maar wy hebben volstrekt geen getuigenis betrekkelijk de daadzaak.







AGENTS  
FOR THIS PAPER IN THE DISTRICTS:  
Beaufort, Mr. A. P. Meiring,  
Clan William, Mr. S. J. du Toit,  
Clonon, Mr. A. P. Keyter,  
Clonon, Mr. J. James Walker,  
George, Mr. D. Coofas,  
Grant-Riffet, Mr. D. P. Fitcham,  
Malmesbury, Mr. J. D. A. Frischlich,  
Paarl, Mr. J. D. H. Haupt,  
Somerset, Mr. C. M. M. M.,  
Stellenbosch, Mr. P. K. K.,  
Swellendam, Mr. J. J. J.,  
Tulbagh, Mr. H. P. de Lange Vos,  
Tygerberg, Mr. P. P. P.,  
Uitenhage, Mr. J. J. J.,  
Worcester, Mr. J. J. J.

### THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

CAPE TOWN, JULY 11, 1843.

South Wales and Australian papers up to the 1st of February last have reached this place, from which we find that the Governor Sir George Grey, having received a copy of the Bill, granted New South Wales a Representative Council, and despatches from the Secretary of State, to the measure in execution without delay, submitted to the Legislature about to expire a Bill for fixing the general election Counties, and the necessary arrangement for the election of members for the Representative Council. The stir and excitement, consequent upon the canvass before the election, is great, and the papers are taken up with the subject, discussing the qualification of the persons who have been proposed.

Simultaneous with these proceedings Corporations and Municipalities have been established. The report the proceedings of the Corporations of the City of Sydney, and the Town of Melbourne. Our readers will no doubt be anxious to know, our sister Colonies, have acted in the matter, and in respect by some 3 & 5 years. We therefore give some extracts of the papers, from which it appears, that their Municipal Governments consist of Mayors, Aldermen and Councilors; the Mayor of the City of Sydney receiving £500 annual salary, but concluding with a rate of 91 in the pound, instead of managing it as we do, with one penny.

It appears however, that they had difficulties to contend with in the first carrying out of the measure, similar to what we encountered.

#### THE SYDNEY MUNICIPALITY.

##### THE MAYOR'S BANQUET.

On Wednesday last, the Right Worshipful the Mayor gave his first civic banquet to the citizens of Sydney. The feast was held at the Royal Hotel, and three hundred and forty-nine gentlemen sat down to a dinner prepared by Mr. Sparke in his own style. The Mayor was supported on the right by His Excellency the Governor, the Lord Bishop, the Justice Burton, and Mr. James Macarthur; on the left by Sir Maurice O'Connell, Mr. E. D. Johnson, Mr. Riddell, &c. The following song, to be written for the occasion, by Mr. W. A. Hannan, and the music by Mr. Nathan, was sung by the latter gentleman, towards the close of the evening:

#### AUSTRALIA THE WIDE AND THE FREE.

A Song for Australia—the wide and the free  
Will I sing, while the cup passes round;  
May her sons long be loyal and happy as we,  
And her daughters, the fairest, be crowned.  
Singing not of wars, for our fields are unstrained  
With the blood of our patriot men;  
In peace, and by commerce our honours are gained;  
In peace, or by war—we'll maintain.  
The best not indeed of antiquity's badge,  
Nor our ancestral deeds had proclaimed;  
But of cities and empires, in history's page—  
Can the founders be buried to fame?  
Hail City of Sydney! of cities the Queen,  
The youngest, the fairest, the best;  
Be thy Mayor and thy Councilors true (as they've been);  
Thy citizens virtuous and blest!  
—Port Phillip Patriot, Jan. 5.

The total number that sat down to dinner was one hundred and forty-nine, being, we should imagine, at least twice as many as ever before attended any public dinner in this colony. The following is a list of the principal articles provided: Seventeen turkeys of soup, fifty-six pigeons, fifty geese, sixty couples of roast fowls, fifty couples of boiled fowls, thirty-six hams, fifty loaves, seventy joints of butcher's meat, four hundred made dishes, two hundred dishes of vegetables, twelve hundred dishes of confectionary, including eight hundred dishes of dessert. The dessert was rather poor, which may be accounted for by the dryness of the season. The wines were champagne, hock, claret, port, and Sherry.—*Port Phillip Herald.*

The City Council were getting on much better than our City Council; the dress of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councilors was, after a rather long discussion, decided upon; the first is to wear a purple robe edged with ermine; the second a purple silk gown, and the councilors plain black silk gowns, which are to be worn on all public occasions. We recommend the Melbourne Council to adopt the same dress.—*Port Phillip Herald.*

#### ALDERMEN MAGISTRATES.

The Governor has shown so much courtesy to our capital as to entitle him to be enrolled among the best friends. To his own perseverance, in the face of an opposition as obstinate as it was groundless, we are indebted for its elevation to the dignity of a Body Corporate. Then, again, we are indebted to his Excellency for the honourable appellation of "City," and for the more substantial boon of a free endowment in aid of the police and general expenses of the City. Subsequently, his Excellency has recognised the Mayor's claim to be styled "Right Worshipful," and recommended its confirmation to the royal fountain of all British honours. It has moreover, just added to the dignity of our Magistrate by constituting him a Justice of the Peace, the Act of Council having created a Magistrate for the City only. And further, we understand it is in his Excellency's contemplation

to confer the magisterial office, from the commencement of the ensuing year, upon certain of our Aldermen. For all these marks of general consideration for our colonial metropolis, we are bound to hold the name of Gibbs in grateful remembrance.—*Sydney Morning Herald.*

**THE ASSESSMENT.**—The City Council will in the course of a few days, have to levy rates for Corporation purposes; and also for the support of the police, and this is the first question of difficulty that has come before them. If the council has to place a value on every building in the city, without any reference to the rent or terms under which it may be occupied, it will be a work of such labor and occupy so much time, that no rate will be levied for many months, while it is absolutely necessary that funds should be raised almost immediately. It occurs to us, that the terms of the Act would be fairly met, and the practical difficulty got rid of, if the council were to decide that for the first rate the annual value should be declared to be seventy-five per cent upon the rack rent, which would allow twenty-five per cent for repairs and other outgoings. There would be a few cases, perhaps, where this rule would be found to press rather too heavily, and some would escape by paying less than they ought; but these cases would be comparatively few, and we have no doubt, that so far as the city is concerned, the result would be a full and fair rate. The number of houses in Sydney, in June 1841, was four thousand five hundred and ninety-three, and considering the number of buildings that have been erected since that period, we may fairly estimate them as amounting to five thousand at the present time, and taking the average rent at £75 a house, which we have no doubt is below the real average, the rental may be roughly estimated at £375,000, seventy-five per cent on which is £281,250, and a rate of ninepence in the pound will produce nearly £10,000, which will be as much, we presume, as will be required for the first year, during which no works of magnitude will, we imagine, be commenced. This is of course exclusive of the Police rate, which will require to be five-pence in the pound, so that every house in Sydney will be taxed at the rate of about five per cent, on the actual rent.—*Port Phillip Patriot, Jan. 12.*

#### ROADS.

We have been favored with the following circular letter from Government to the Civil Commissioners, requiring information upon certain points in respect of a Bill, which is intended to be introduced into the Legislative Council, for making and repairing the Main Roads in the Colony. To this we add the communication made by our new Secretary to Government to the Council on the 21st June last:

#### CIRCULAR.

Colonial Office, Cape Town, July 7, 1843.

SIR,—It being the intention of His Excellency the Governor, shortly to submit to the Legislative Council, a Bill for making and repairing the Main Roads of the Colony, I am instructed, with the view of procuring information upon certain points connected with the proposed measure, to request you will favor me with answers to the following Questions, and by giving the contents of this Letter of which publicity as you can, His Excellency hopes you may be enabled at the same time to collect and communicate to me the opinions of the Inhabitants of your Division thereon.

1. In what state, generally, are the Public Main Roads in your Division?
2. Can you form an Estimate, however rough, of the probable number of miles of Main Road which would require to be made, or repaired, in order to bring what you consider to be the Main Roads of your Division into a fit and proper state? If so, state the number.
3. Can you, from your own experience or otherwise, give any Estimate, however rough, of the average expense, per mile, which would be incurred in making or repairing, as the case may be, the number of miles of Main Road, which you look upon as requiring to be made or repaired? If so, state the average.
4. When once the Main Road or Road should be put into good condition, can you form an opinion as to the annual charge, per mile, of such roads, if they are repaired?
5. Would it be possible, looking to the natural features of the country, to place Toll Gates upon all, or any, such, if so, upon what proportion of the contemplated Main Roads, which Toll Gates could not be evaded?
6. Calculating, as well as your means of Information will permit, the probable number of Wagons and other matters, commonly chargeable with Toll, the amount of Toll which it would be, in your opinion, reasonable to impose, and the facilities which exist in your Division for compelling Travellers to pay, what amount of self Revenue, above charges for collection, might, do you think, be expected from the Tolls to be placed upon your Main Roads.
7. Should you be unable to enter so much into detail, will you state what proportion the net Revenue of the Tolls would probably bear to the annual charge of keeping the Roads in good repair, after they should have been once put into good condition? This proportion is to be computed with reference to the employment of common, and not convict labor.
8. In case you should be of opinion, that the proceeds of any Tolls to be imposed, could not be sufficient to keep the Roads in permanent repair, after their thorough restoration, and to pay besides the interest of such a Sum, as it would be necessary to borrow, in order to effect that restoration, and to provide, moreover, for ultimately liquidating the debt incurred in their construction, do you consider that any, and what number, of the Land Proprietors of your Division would voluntarily come forward as collateral Securities, binding their Property, to such an amount as they may sanction, to make good to those who should advance the necessary Funds, the Principal and interest of the Loan.
9. Are you of opinion, that the necessity for making and improving the Main Roads in your Division is so generally felt among the Inhabitants, that a Plan for accomplishing the object in view, through the instrumentality of an elective Board, acting in concert with the Surveyor General, would be likely to work, the necessary Funds for making and maintaining the Roads to be raised by mortgaging the intended Tolls for as much as could be raised upon them, and obtaining the balance either by voluntary Contribution, by security on the Lands, or by compulsory Assessment?
10. Are there any suggestions connected with the most expedient mode of improving the internal communications of the Colony, which you can offer for the consideration of Government?

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your most obedient Servant,  
(Signed) JOHN MONTAGU.

To the Civil Commissioner for

The SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT said,—I am instructed by His Excellency the Governor to announce to this Council that a plan is now under the consideration of this Government for forming and making the main roads through this colony. The plan is not yet sufficiently matured to submit it for your consideration, nor to ask for your co-operation by a legislative enactment. It will, however, be completed as speedily as possible, and it will, I venture to hope, prove satisfactory to the Colonists. It will be affording the inhabitants an opportunity of proving the sincerity of their demands for Roads, enable the Government to learn the extent of their inclination to co-operate with it in so useful and desirable an undertaking. The bill upon this subject will emanate from the Government, and will apply to the Main Road only; it being the intention of the Government not to interfere, nor afford greater assistance in the formation and making of Branch Roads than what I announced to you at our last meeting.

#### PUBLIC EXAMINATION OF THE GOVERNMENT SCHOOL AT STELLENBOSCH.

On the 22d and 23d instant we were very much gratified with the examination of the above institution under the care of Mr. J. McLaughlin. Notwithstanding the weather on these days being the most obnoxious we experienced for the last 20 years, yet the attendance of the pupils was very respectable. The following is a list of the subjects of education:

- CLASS V.—Latin and Greek.—Objects—Animals.—Elementary Latin and Greek.—English Translation.—Geography.—Primary divisions of the Earth.
- CLASS IV.—Geography, Physical.—Mountains ranges in the Eastern Hemisphere.—Political—Class Book.—Sir Isaac Newton.
- CLASS III.—Natural History.—Mammals.—Relations between the internal structure and external development in Animals.—Adaptations to necessities.—Physical and Political Geography of England and Ireland.—The modification of Temperature by local causes.—Grammar.—Arithmetic, &c.
- CLASS II.—British History.—Henry VIII.—Reformation.—The religious aspects of legal enactments.—Man in his mental, moral, and religious nature.—Manifestations of mental differences.—How we estimate qualities.—Geography of Northland.—Grammar.—Arithmetic, &c.
- CLASS I.—Different modes of Communicating the operations of individual utility; primarily the result of conditions.—Progress of those modes, indicative of advancement of conditions until they were resolved into written language.—The elements of language.—The English Grammar rendered necessarily complex from the influence of analogy, taken from the languages essentially more complex.—The light which proper names used in different countries throw on the history of extraction and progress of Races.—Allocation of Languages throughout the Earth.—Origin of Government.—The Patria Potestas as found in the Bible.—Political state of Jews.—The Phenomena of Animal heat and growth.—Refraction of light.—History of Greece.—Facilities of intercourse essential to the improvement of the People.—Algebra.—Arithmetic.—Grammar, &c.

The proficiency of the scholars of the respective classes was indeed the most satisfactory; the attention, the application, and gratifying remarks of all present, and could not fail to draw upon their talented instructor the well deserved thanks of the parents and guardians; and his well directed zeal and unremitting application to his important task was also well acknowledged by the following sentiments of our worthy Civil Commissioner at the close of the Examination:—"I feel it my duty, as President of the School Commission of this District, to convey to you, Mr. McLaughlin, my fullest approbation of the result of the proceedings of this examination, which has proved highly satisfactory and so much to your credit. The first class particularly, and also the 2d and 3d, have evinced great progress in the different branches of their studies, and they were through the various parts of them with great success; I am bound to say that they have done their utmost. The other pupils of this institution also have evinced a proficiency highly creditable to themselves and their teacher, and I shall not fail to state in my Report to the Superintendent of Education my satisfaction in the proceedings of this Examination; and I beg to request that I may be furnished with the Maps executed by the first class, which have been produced this day, and so remarkably well performed by them, in order to enable me to add them as specimens of their progress and zeal, in my report to the Superintendent of Education."

Indeed, we cannot but with heart and soul join in the above sentiments; may every parent witness such pleasing scenes—may this institution flourish and be duly estimated—may thus continue to tend to the advancement of our children on the way to wisdom and rectitude, and thus secure their happiness both in this and another world, are the sincere wishes of  
A PARENT.

Stellenbosch, June 29, 1843.

#### LOSS OF THE "REGULAR."

Captain Carter of the *Regular*, 650 tons, with a cargo of iron, copper, steel, and 22 cases containing a very large sum in gold and silver, reports that he left London on the 22d February bound to Bombay. On the 8th instant, the vessel sprung a leak, both pumps were kept continually going until the 13th. She was then in lat. 37° 30' S. and long 36° 30' E. The vessel's gunwale being under water and the crew despairing of keeping her afloat, they were obliged to take to the boats at 8 o'clock p.m. They remained in that perilous situation until the next day, when fortunately two sails were hoisted. A signal of distress was made by hoisting a shawl, belonging to one of the lady passengers, on the end of an oar, which was perceived by a topman of the *Cleopatra*. The Commodore, on being made aware of this, ordered to bear in the direction of the boat which in a few minutes was alongside. The sailors, after having been taken on board, requested instantly the commodore to go in search of their shipmates from whom they had been separated in the night. This was immediately done, and after a few tacks the missing parties were discovered and the poor wrecked were all reunited on board the vessel thanking heartily and with tears in their eyes the French officers who through the means of God had been saving them.

The following are the names of persons saved at sea by the *Cleopatra*, Mr. and Mrs. Boyce, Mrs. Drury, M. M. Davidson and Springle, passengers, W. Carter, captain, H. Salt, J. Henry, and Th. Julien, officers, and J. Dolley, boatswain, J. Smith, carpenter, J. Aline, sailmaker, Willis, Miller, Dover, Stanley, Edgely, Beer, Ainbridge, Ayre, Littledale, Whitney, McKennie, McRie, Jackson, Dyer, Roberts, seamen, N. Fermaney, steward, a cook, W. Edwards, W. Rendell, Harrison, Ch. Dales, J. Brothers, apprentices.

Another French vessel, His Majesty's brig *Colibri*, Capt Orceel was not less fortunate, although the danger was not so great, she has brought in this port the crew of the English ship *Queen Victoria*, wrecked on the island of Rodrigues.

Captain Black of the ill-fated vessel reports, that the *Queen Victoria*, 715 tons, with a cargo laden with cotton and sundries, had left Bombay the 11th March, bound to Liverpool, and that she was wrecked on morning of the 7th April, on the S. W. reefs of the abovementioned island. The first officer M. James Perle and M. Robert Planket, a passenger, and 3 seamen were drowned in endeavouring to save themselves by swimming to the shore. The other who escaped remained on that island for 36 days, when the *Colibri*, arrived for the purpose of delivering a medal to one of the residents who some time back had saved the crew of a French ship. The brig received them on board, and took them to the island of Bourbon, and from thence, by order of the Governor, to the Mauritius.

Captain Black declares that he cannot express highly enough his thanks to Mr. John Marin, a resident of the Rodrigues, who received him and crew with the utmost kindness on their reaching the shore. They had no clothes, M. Marin supplied and fed them during the 36 days they remained on the island.

It would appear that the bales of cotton, which have been found some days ago on our shores, carried by currents, had formed a part of the cargo of the *Queen Victoria*.

The third shipwreck is the brig *Thomas Rickinson*, cast on shore to the windward of the Pointe d'Or. This vessel, commanded by Captain Thomas Newby, had left London on the 7th February. All hands were saved by the exertions of the inha-

bitants of the district, as well as a case containing 7,000 pounds sterling in gold.

The American ship *Montgomery* reports of having exchanged colours on the 20th April, in lat. 23° 40' S., and long. 20° 0' W., with the *Emu* from London to Sydney with immigrants on board.—*Le Courrier.*

#### THE VICTORY AT HYDRABAD.

The main question which now remains for consideration is, what we are to do with Scinde? On the 1st of October last, when the second proclamation of Simlah was issued, this country was not within the limits "nature appeared to have assigned to our empire," with which Lord Ellenborough pledged himself to be content. But then it is a country without the possession of which our boundary of the Indus cannot be compact. Neither can the navigation of that river be considered safe while an independent, and now hostile, power keeps possession of either bank and of the Delta. It is productive, and under our management, may be made more productive, and the troops required to keep possession of it, will cost us nothing; the country itself will maintain them with ease. It lies within a week's march of our Western Capital. Its high roads do not run through impassable defiles like the Bolan and the Khyber and the Khoord Cabul; they consist of magnificent streams, which our steam flotilla may traverse with speed and safety. It lies open to the sea, and troops, ammunition and supplies may be poured in with ease. It is a plain and may be defended with little difficulty, for there will soon be no enemy more formidable than the heat. The late government has been pronounced to be the most grinding despotism in Asia; and our rule would be a blessing. We should disforest the Sikhargahs, repeal the forest laws, restore the ruined cities, revive commerce, dispense justice, and diffuse happiness; and our title to it by the right of conquest would be as good as that of the Talpooras, whose occupation is of yesterday, and who have no prescription to support them. What is to be done. Shall we keep the country, or shall we relinquish it? To relinquish it would be little short of folly; to retain, may be a crime.

After the foregoing remarks were in type, we received the *Bombay Times* of the 4th, which gives a different view of the origin of the quarrel with the Ameers. Our contemporary appears to state that they had agreed to all the provisions of the treaty "tyrannical and unjust as many of them were;" by which we are, we suppose, to understand that they had not only given up the territory demanded of them on the north and the south, but had also agreed to the partial destruction of their hunting grounds, that the navigation of the Indus might be unimpeded. He states that after every question had been settled and the treaty signed, a heavy pecuniary fine was imposed on them for having corresponded with some foreign power contrary to the treaty of 1838. To what guilty correspondence our contemporary alludes, he has not informed us. That the Ameers were in correspondence with those who endeavoured to raise Central Asia against us in 1837 and 38, is matter of history; but Lord Ellenborough, who scarcely intend, to punish negotiations belonging to the days of Lord Auckland, which in the case of Dost Mahomed, he said his party had declared to be no sufficient cause of war. And with what power the Ameers can have corresponded within the last four years since we marched into Afghanistan and broke up the combination, it is difficult to divine, except it be with Akbar Khan. The article of our contemporary is singularly enigmatical. He speaks of the Governor General as having intended a "trick;" he talks of "a small amount of dishonest and creditable negotiations." He imputes the worst conduct and the worst motive to Lord Ellenborough. If he is in full possession of the terms of the negotiation, he should lay them before his readers. If not, he should suspend his own judgment. It may be that the present attack on the Ameers is the most unjustifiable and the most nefarious measure which the British Government has yet undertaken; but we have no evidence whatever of the fact. We only see that our Envoy was attacked by overwhelming numbers, headed by a relative of the ruling family; and that General Napier was placed in a situation in which he must have fought and conquered, or have been annihilated. The *Bombay Times* is so sensitive on the subject of the Afghan war, that if he can trace the slightest resemblance between any measure of the present government, and that of Lord Auckland, his indignation is kindled, and his judgment falls into abeyance. Such may have been the case in the present instance, for the demand on Scinde is compared to that made on the Dost, which was of course every thing that was villainous.—*Friend of India, March 5.*

#### SCINDE AFFAIRS.

The events which have recently occurred in Scinde, associated with the causes which have led to them, and the results to which they are likely to give rise, are much too important to be passed over with a mere narrative of a gallant but hard-fought conflict, even though by this was decided the fate of a campaign. It will be observed, that the present quarrel arose out of something totally extrinsic to the present treaty, the whole provisions of which, tyrannical and unjust as many of them were, had been acquiesced in, and the document itself subscribed in form. There was heavy material to be paid, bearing so grievously, directly or indirectly, on the whole Beloochee chiefs, great and small, that on no grounds short of the utmost extremity of compulsion, would the Ameers submit to its exaction, and this was imposed as a punishment for the alleged crime of having corresponded with some foreign country—it is not stated whether Petersburg, Persia, or Pekin, was the peccant party. The charge is said to have been groundless, and was, at all events, unsupported: we were at once the accusers, evidence, counsel, and judges, in the case: we never gave the accused the opportunity of defending himself; we found in our own favour, and put the sentence in execution without a moment's delay. By a previous treaty the Ameers had bound themselves to hold no correspondence with other States without our sanction, and this is one of the provisions found in nearly all the Company's agreements with native princes: it is one which is generally assented to without difficulty, because the native never dreams when he finds us suing for his friendship, and offering ours in re-

turn, that he shall ever again, have any occasion to seek or to wish for other alliance: the mere suspension of intercourse with neighbours who never probably cared much about him, seems a small sacrifice when made to meet the wishes of the Company, and the compensation, as is at first supposed, by some substantial benefit.

With an honest or well intended Government the stipulation is wise and preventive of much annoyance, and cannot be viewed as in any way hard or unjust; but in troublous times, with unprincipled or dishonest men in authority, it may be, and has often been made the instrument of the foulest wrong, and grossest tyranny and injustice. When all other sources of offence and grounds of accusation fail us, it required only to be said,—you have corresponded with a foreign power without consulting us, it is no matter with whom, or about what—a horse, a shawl, "fiddle, or a pair of shoes," the fact of your having corresponded is a breach of treaty, for which you must suffer. No defence, no apology, no explanation, no court of enquiry or appeal will be permitted; we are the parties most interested in finding you guilty—we are your accusers and judges, and, therefore, there is no hope for you. Such was the manner in which the crime of the Ameers was constituted by the treaty of 1838, the evidence by which it was proved, and the judges who decided it. On entering for a mitigation of the penalty inflicted, beyond the terms of the present, or the stipulations of the past treaty, they asked us if our troops would not advance until something could be arranged—that we should not compel them to resort to arms by moving on Hyderabad. This was declined; they must first disarm, and disperse their followers, and then we would consider what was best to be thought of. They next desired to know whether we would pledge ourselves to advance no further if they disbanded their followers? All pledges were refused, and the old answer was repeated—that they must disarm and trust to us. This was an exact parallel to the trick played off on Dost Mahomed; we offered him our friendship and good offices, but he must first break with all his other and nearer allies—with Turkistan, Bokhara, Persia, and Russia; he did so, and then it was explained to him that "our good offices" meant that we were to preclude him from attempting to recover any of the provinces which had been wrested from him—that he was now within our power, and must do as we desired him—that he should be thankful if we guaranteed him from the attacks of an enemy he had repeatedly beaten, or secure to him his remaining territories which were in no shape endangered. He failed to appreciate our generosity as it deserved, and we deposed him.

The Scinde Ameers, with this example fresh before them, considered it more expedient to treat with arms in their hands, than with our swords at their undefended throats; and thence the battle of the 17th. We have spoken of tricks intended, and though no small amount of dishonest and discreditable negotiation had been afoot in bringing the present state of matters into existence—let it not be for a moment imagined that we consider any one now or lately in Scinde chargeable with this—least of all the gallant officers to whom were entrusted the details of negotiation. There are no men more utterly incapable of anything mean, disingenuous, or dishonest in their public or private conduct than General Napier and Major Outram. The Governor General himself has selected Scinde as the first field of his operations;—let him have the full praise of the most discreditable deed that ever tarnished our name.

We had occasion to notice the severity of the engagement near Hyderabad, and the doubt as to the result which for some time prevailed. General Napier had left somewhat more than half the army to protect Sukkur; fresh instructions had reached him, we presume, on his way; when it became impossible for him further to increase his strength. Believing that the Sirdars would either not fight at all, or that they would meet him further from the capital, where he should have a choice of his battle-ground, he pushed forward till he found that he had no chance left him but to engage the enemy under any circumstances, and whenever or wherever they might meet him. Hesitation, retirement, or delay, were equally out of the question; they equally would have evinced that want of confidence in himself and his resources, which would have raised the whole country, and brought them en masse on his small but gallant army.

Had the Ameers not been forward of our intention to fire the skitargars, and so abandoned a position, out of which, as it proved we could not have driven them, and next to impossible, without the use of fire, of being forced or turned; or had they fallen back on their original intention on this head, after they saw that our attempts to fire the jungle had failed us,—the consequences must have been sufficiently alarming to us. With 10,000 matchlock-men ensconced on our flanks in impenetrable masses of brushwood, and 12,000 more ready to offer us fight in front, from a position found to be sufficiently formidable, it scarcely appears how we could have avoided disaster.—*Bombay Times, March 4.*

#### MASONIC SUSPENSION OF A BROTHER FOR SLANDER.

Last evening, pursuant to public advertisement, an extraordinary meeting of Master Masons was held at their lodge room, to take into consideration the conduct of Brother William Kerr, who, at the complaint of John Stephen, was brought forward to answer a charge of "scandalously, maliciously, and infamously defaming the said John Stephen" in the *Patriot* newspaper, of which he is the editor. The examination lasted four hours and ended in the suspension of Brother William Kerr till the pleasure of the Grand Lodge at home should be made known. Forty-one Master Masons attended the meeting, and the result was as follows:—

Against Brother Kerr	32
Non voters	8
For Brother Kerr	1
Total	41

—*Port Phillip Herald, Jan. 6.*

#### A CONFIRMED CRIMINAL.

On the 29th of January last nearly one-third of the Central Prison at Beauville, in Calvados, was destroyed by fire, and a loss of more than 600,000F. was occasioned. A prisoner, who was suspected of being the incendiary, was brought in trial, but acquitted from want of sufficient evidence. In



March there was an other alarm of the same kind, but the consequences were unimportant. The author of the attempt was discovered, tried, and sentenced to hard labor for life. In June this iniquitous conduct was repeated again by a man named Bernier, scarcely 19 years of age, who, when 14, was condemned to 18 months' confinement for robbery, and was undergoing another sentence of five years' imprisonment for a similar offence committed three years after his first discharge. Bernier was a man of incorrigible immorality and of brutal mind. In a quarrel with one of his fellow-prisoners he beat the man so dreadfully that he was obliged to remain for several months in the infirmary. The director of the prison, for this act of violence, ordered him to be kept confined in a solitary cell for three months. On June 5, during the performance of divine worship in the prison chapel, the keepers being off their guard, he contrived, by means of a piece of iron torn from his window, to work his way out of his cell into the corridor, took a lighted lamp from it into his cell, placed some rags under his bed, set fire to them, pouring the rest of the oil upon them, and then laid himself down on the bed, where he must have been burnt to death had not the smoke betrayed him and brought assistance in time. For this and his other crimes, Bernier was brought before the Court of Assizes for Calvados. He openly and distinctly confessed his crimes, but with no intent of moving the pity of the jury; for when the evidence against him was gone through, and the counsel assigned him rose to plead in his favour, he exclaimed, "Do not listen to him! I am guilty. Condemn me to death, or I shall do the same thing again." The jury, considering his outrageous character, pronounced the verdict he required, and the Court passed sentence of death upon him. He so far retained his resolution that when his counsel went to him and recommended him to appeal, he positively refused. Afterwards, however, having made confession to the chaplain of the prison, and wished the communication to be administered him, the priest refused on the ground that, by his refusing to appeal, he threw away a chance of life, and was in a manner contemplating the great and unpardonable crime of suicide. Upon this Bernier gave way, and signed the appeal. On the hearing before the Court of Cassation, a flaw in the proceedings was established, the judgment was quashed, and a new trial ordered before the Court of Assizes for the Sesine-Inférieure. In the face of this new tribunal, he appeared on Thursday with all his audacity resumed, and even when his aged mother, who was in the Court, was placed in front of him, he showed not the least emotion. On this trial the jury have again declared him guilty, but found that there were extenuating circumstances, and he was sentenced to hard labor at the hulks for life, and to be exposed on the pillory.—Times.

#### THE DOCTOR.

**INVOLUNTARY BLEEDING AT THE NOSE.**  
Involuntary bleeding at the nose is, with many persons, an affliction, and means, such as bathing the head with cold water, and putting a key down the back, are resorted to, for the purpose of stopping the effusion of blood.  
The appended account of a novel, but apparently effectual mode, is from the pen of a celebrated Medical practitioner at Marseilles in France:—  
"Some years ago, I cut myself under the nose while shaving. The blood flowed copiously from this petty wound, and I could not stop it, either with court plaster or by cauterizing with the nitrate of silver. By chance, however, I lifted up both my arms to reach something, and I saw, to my great surprise, that the flow of blood, which was copious, and the hemorrhage began again; I again lifted them up, and again the blood immediately stopped. In this way, I renewed and stopped the flow about five or six times in order to convince myself perfectly that the sudden raising of the arms was really the cause of the hemorrhage ceasing. Lastly, I kept my arms raised for one or two minutes; and during this period a plastic crust formed upon the cut, which put a final stop to the hemorrhage." The following case being reported by the author, will show his method of proceeding:—  
April, 1839.—A chimney sweep, aged fourteen, had already lost two hundred grammes (six ounces) of blood from the right nostril. The blood was still flowing very fast. I had the boy placed with his head high; then, with the forefinger of the left hand, I compressed the nostril from which the blood was flowing; while doing this, I made him lift up his right arm perpendicularly, telling him to keep it up two minutes: the hemorrhage had stopped in ten seconds.—*Madras Athenaeum, March 7.*

#### Original Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF "DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN."  
**THE BURGLARY QUESTION.**  
Cape Town, July 10, 1843.  
I Sir,—"An Inhabitant" in your paper of Friday last, commenting upon the recent burglaries, states, that in giving my opinion, I made a misstatement of facts. If he had, before noting down this, more fully taken into consideration my proposal, to which he appears quite ignorant, he would have certainly taken it in another view.  
That the presence of a good watchful dog in a shop at night, whether it be annexed or not to the sleeping apartment of its owner (it certainly is to his neighbour), will, by any accident occurring, deter the thief from his object, is a circumstance I leave for the judgment of any scientific person.  
It appears to be somewhat a mathematician, by carefully stating the expenses incurred by the keeping of a dog, but he will look rather astonished when I say that they are *nihil*, (the trimmings from a table and kitchen (which are usually thrown away), are quite sufficient to keep in good order an animal of so much use. I am not from hearsay or reading, but from an experience of many years. I could more fully enter upon this subject, but every one acquainted with the rearing and keeping of these animals are undoubtedly acquainted with it, and a journal, in my humble opinion, is not the proper source for it. This I am however obliged to remark, although not being a Dog Doctor, that there is no fear for *hydropneumonia*, or the public being exposed to these animals, when they are chained during the day, and consequently of more use at night.  
I am an enemy to the constant increase of taxes, when there are means of avoiding them, we daily observe our Legislators advocating against it, and this is certain, that the more servants there are employed, the less work is performed.  
I am, &c.  
INHABITANT.  
150 Excellent Fat Slaughter and Draught Oxen and Cows.  
ON MONDAY, the 17th instant, will be publicly sold at the Place of Mr. RORLOFF DE LEEUW, at Paardenberg, the above-mentioned number of excellent fat Slaughter and Draught Oxen and Cows, which will positively be present on the day of Sale.  
De VILLIERS, FORD & Co., Vendue Adms. Paarl, July 5, 1843.  
00 Excellent Fat Slaughter and Draught Oxen and Cows.  
THE Undersigned will cause to be publicly sold on SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at the Place of Mr. WELLS ENKESSTRA GAUNDLINGH, (Gronowstein), the mentioned number of excellent fat Slaughter and Draught Oxen and Cows, amongst which several colored teams, will positively be present on the day of Sale.  
ALEXANDER DAVIDSON. Paarl, July 1, 1843.  
Messrs. De VILLIERS, FORD & Co., Vendue Adms.

**INSIDE SALE OF NEW GOODS,**  
Ex "Reliance" and "City of Adelaide."  
THIS (TUESDAY) MORNING, the 11th Instant, at the Stores of  
VENNING, BUSK & Co.  
July 7, 1843.  
**EXTENSIVE INSIDE SALE.**  
ON THURSDAY FIRST,  
The 18th instant.

MR. R. J. JONES will hold a Sale at his Rooms, on the Parade, of the following Assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, viz:—  
1 case 120 Richly printed Chaus de Laines 11 yards each.  
1 " 80 " Victoria Checked do.  
1 " 120 Assd. Fancy Niveve de Laines,  
1 " 150 " Imitation Chine Silk do.  
1 " 40 ps. do. do. 33 yards each,  
1 " 40 " do. do. Half Mourning Styles,  
4 dozen long Rich Scarfs,  
2 cases 62 ps. 7-8 Rich Chintz Mous. de Laines.  
BESIDES,  
A great variety of FANCY GOODS, as Batiste and Tifney Shawls, Tifney Handkerchiefs and Shawls, Waxed Satin, Diamond Strips and Victoria Handkerchiefs and Scarfs, Flashed Stripe and Silver Check Handkerchiefs, Chall, Damask and Crap Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.  
The whole without Reserve.  
JAMIESON, & Co.

**CHINA CRAPE SHAWLS.**  
AT Mr. JONES' Inside Sale on THURSDAY next, there will be sold without Reserve,  
1 Case 60-56 inch Richly embroidered Crape Shawls, in assorted plain and fancy colors.  
To Town and Country Dealers.

THE Undersigned are now landing ex *Armata* and *Caroline*,  
36 inch Vercetts, new patterns, various styles  
Moleskins and Cords  
Blue Kersey  
Trowsers-Stuff, in great variety  
Men's and Youth's Blucher Boots  
Do. double-tie do.  
Men's laced Shoes  
Ladies' Lacing and Leather Slippers  
Footcaps and Writing Paper  
Wrapping do. do.  
BESIDES,  
Java Coffee, and a very superior batch of TENNENT'S well-known East India Beer and Ale, and Brown Stout and Porter.  
St. George's-street.  
JAMIESON & Co.

**No. 4 SPADES.**  
JUST Received and for Sale at the Stores of the  
HANDEL MAATSCHAPPY.  
ALSO FOR SALE,  
Crushed Loaf Sugar in barrels, Yellow Sugar in bags and barrels, White Rice, Soup Rice, Starch, Indigo, Turmeric, Ginger, Tea, Coffee, Nutmegs, Mace, Liverpool Salt, Soap, Deals of all descriptions, Teakwood, Iron, Coals.

**CHINA GOODS.**  
ON THURSDAY MORNING, at Mr. JONES' Inside Sale will be sold to close a consignment, superior Ivory Chessmen, plain and figured Crape Shawls and Handkerchiefs, plain and figured China Silk Handkerchiefs, &c.  
Wm. DOBIE & Co.

ALL Accounts against the Schooner *Elisa* Scott, J. C. AMER, Master, are requested to be sent in to the Counting House of the Undersigned before 12 o'clock TO-MORROW.  
FRANCIS COLLISON & Co., Agents.  
July 11, 1843.

**OPENSHAW, UNNA & Co.,**  
ARE RECEIVING  
**PER "CAROLINE."**  
A large variety of Woollen and Cotton Staple and Fancy Goods, particulars of which will be given hereafter, and as soon as a part of them are landed, it will be announced.

**FRESH GOODS.**  
RECEIVED per *Caroline*, Gentlemen's Beaver and Felt Hats, Parisians, Orleans, Merinos, Bombazets, Ironmongery, Sheating, Copper and Nails, &c. &c.  
BORRAILLES THOMPSON & PILLANS.

**THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED.**  
**WIE IS ER DOOD?**  
Of een Woord van Onderwys en Troost in  
STERFHUIZEN.  
PRICE, FOUR SKILLINGS, OR NINE PENCE.  
LATELY PUBLISHED,  
**De Vriend der Behoeffigen,**  
EDITED BY REV. A. FAURE, B. D.  
2 Volumes 8vo., Price 10s.  
BOGATZKY'S GOLDEN SCHAT,  
Second Edition, 8vo., 4s. 6d. half cloth; 5s. whole cloth.  
JAMES H. COLLARD.

**COMMISSARIAT.**  
Supply of Fresh Meat for the use of Her Majesty's Troops.  
TENDERS will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 1st August, from such Persons as may be willing to Contract for the supply of FRESH BEEF AND MUTTON, for the use of Her Majesty's Troops, at Cape Town, Rondebosch, Wynberg, and Simon's Town, (in the proportion of 5 days Beef, and 2 days Mutton per Week), for a period of Twelve Months, commencing on the 1st of October next.  
Also for the supply of the *Military Hospital* in Cape Town, with Beef and Mutton to consist of such parts as may be selected; *Sheep's Tail Fat* at per lb., and *Ox and Sheep's Heads* at each.  
Further, for the supply of Meat at *Robben Island*, the Transport by Water being provided by Government.  
The Meat to be of the best quality, and the Prices to be stated in Sterling per 100lbs. English weight.  
Each Tender to be accompanied by an instrument (a copy of which may be had on application at this Office) binding the party under penalty, well and duly to perform the stipulations contained in the Tender, should it be accepted.  
Any further particulars may be known on application at this Office.  
CHARLES PALMER, Dep. Com. Gen. Commissariat Office, Cape Town, July 10, 1843.

**Dutch Reformed Church Wynberg.**  
IN the absence of the Rev. Mr. P. E. FAURE, at Simon's Town, for the purpose of administering the Holy Sacrament at that Place, the Service in the above-mentioned Church, will be performed by the Rev. Mr. BERRANGE, in the Name of the Vestry,  
O. J. TRUTER, Hon. Sec.

**CONTINUATION OF SALES.**  
In the Estate of the late Mr. J. W. STUCKERIS.  
THE Undersigned, Executors in the Estate of the late Mr. J. W. STUCKERIS, will sell on  
**MONDAY AND TUESDAY,**  
THE 24th AND 25th JULY,  
THOSE VALUABLE AND EXTENSIVE PREMISES,  
Situating behind the New Market, comprising:  
1.—That well known and old established BAKERY, now in the occupation of Mr. JOHN CARANOSOS. This concern will always command an extensive Trade with the Farmers and Country People taking their supply for the household journey, independent of the numerous retail household.  
2.—A LARGE DOUBLE-STORIED STORE adjoining the Bakery—a valuable addition to this concern.  
3.—A LARGE STORE at the back of and in continuation of the above, at present joined by an opening under an Arch, the two forming One Store, about 900 feet in length.  
4.—TWO EXTENSIVE WINE STORES, each about 150 feet long, and of great breadth.  
These Stores may easily be converted into a Terrace of Respectable Houses with a beautiful Esplanade in front extending to the Sea.  
5.—4 Lots of BUILDING GROUND, adjoining the Bakery, and facing the New Market.  
Also will be sold on the Premises, about  
100 Pipes } of fine Old Wine.  
100 } do. }  
And 50 Stuckrats }  
20 Kegs Superior Brandy,  
20 do. Spirits of Wine,  
150 Empty Stuckrats,  
10 Teakwood Kuipbalsen, or Fermenting Tubs, of different sizes.  
Riders, Languers, Pipes and other Casks,  
A large quantity of Teak Staves,  
12 to 24 feet 11 inches Planks,  
Beams, and other Wood, Split Cane for Chair Bottoms, &c., with large quantities of other Goods.  
As usual, Liberal Strykhold and Bonus.  
For further particulars, apply to the Auctioneers, DENNIS BROTHERS & Co.  
J. W. B. A. STUCKERIS, Testamentary  
J. P. DENYS, As., Executors.

**WANTED,**  
AN OVERSEER on a FARM near TOWN.  
An unmarried Man will be preferred. For information apply at the "Zuid-Afrikaan."  
10 July 1843.

**AMATEUR THEATRE.**  
THE PRIVATE  
DUTCH AMATEUR COMPANY  
UNDER THE MOTTO  
"Doet Ster Gruchtbast,"  
WILL PERFORM  
ON THURSDAY EVENING,  
The 20th July 1843.  
AS THEIR FIRST REPRESENTATION:  
CLEMENCE EN WALDEMAR,  
Play in Three Acts, by PHLEETIE VOLKEMANGERS,  
FOLLOWED BY  
HET LOSSE SCHOT,  
Farce in One Act,  
\* SUBSCRIPTION LISTS are laying at the Office of this Paper.

**AMATEUR THEATRE,**  
"TOT NUT EN VERMAAK,"  
THE Subscribers are hereby informed, that the Third Representation will take place  
ON FRIDAY EVENING,  
THE 14th JULY,  
When will be performed,  
De Verzoening, of de Broedertwist.  
AFTER WHICH,  
WIE WEET WAARVOOR HET GOED IS.  
Subscribers are requested to send for their Admission Tickets at the Office of this Paper, between the hours of 9 and 3 on the day of Performance.

**BRAN FOR SALE.**  
**COMMISSARIAT.**  
TENDERS will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock on SATURDAY, the 15th Instant, from such Persons as may be willing to purchase  
BRAN FROM CAPE WHEAT,  
to the extent of about 9000lbs. in quantities of not less than 500lbs. the price offered to be stated in Sterling per 100lbs. English Weight, the parties finding their own Sacks.  
The Bran may be seen on application to the Commissariat Storekeeper.  
CHARLES PALMER, Dep. Com. Gen. Commissariat Office, Cape Town, 8th July 1843.

**Municipal Notices.**  
**ROGGE BAY BEACH.**  
TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Cape Town Municipality until THIS DAY, (Tuesday), the 11th July next, for making the following survey and plans, viz:—  
For making a Plan of Rogge Bay, which plan is to include the North Jetty, also the Old Jetty, and all the Space between, to extend into the Sea, as far as a line drawn from the end of the North to the end of the Old Jetty; also to take in the ground on the shore as far as the S.W. side of Strand-street, and to the N.W. as far as the Buitengracht Ditch.  
The Plan of the Bay to show the rocks, also the soundings, at distances from each other of not more than fifty feet; also to show the lines of high and low water.  
Also to show the position of the Quarries at the end of Strand-street; also to show a line connecting the quarry of the top of Strand-street, with the site of the intended pier near the Amsterdam Battery, and the falls of the ground on that line.  
The Plan is to be accompanied with the following sections, viz:—  
A section of the ground from the S.W. side of Strand-street (taken opposite to St. George's-street) to the N.E. extremity of the plan.  
A ditto ditto opposite Loop-street.  
A ditto ditto along Bree-street.  
Also a section along Strand-street, extending from the Quarry to the Castle Ditch.  
The Plan and Sections to be drawn to a scale of not less than 3 inches to 100 feet.  
N.B. The Tender to specify the time required for completing the above Survey and Plans.  
By Order of Commissioners,  
P. J. DENYSSEN, Sec.  
Town House, July 29, 1843.

**MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.**  
TENDERS for erecting two Smith's Forges, one in the Store of the Good Hope Estate, the other in the Fire Engine Store, Burg-street, and for erecting sundry other Alterations and Repairs to the said Stores, also to the Stores and Dwelling now in the occupation of the Superintendent of Waterworks, and to the Residence of the Rev. E. F. BLUNT, at the top of the Government Gardens, according to plan and specification, will be received by the Commissioners of the Cape Town Municipality, on or before TUESDAY, the 19th instant.  
The Town Surveyor, Mr. H. SCHURTS, will attend daily (Sundays excepted) at his Office, Town House, at 10 o'clock A.M. precisely, for the purpose of explaining the said plan and specification, and to give such other information as may be required.  
By Order of Commissioners,  
P. J. DENYSSEN, Sec.  
Town House, July 6, 1843.

**CAST IRON TROUGH.**  
NO satisfactory offer having been made for the Trough on the Good Hope Estate, (see advertisement in the Government Gazette of the 29d June last.)  
Notice is hereby given, that fresh Tenders will be received by the Commissioners of the Cape Town Municipality for the same, on or before TUESDAY, the 19th instant.  
The Tenders to state the amount offered in Sterling Money per length of 9 feet, and the Trough to be removed free of any expense to the Municipality, and within one month from the date of Sale.  
By Order of Commissioners,  
P. J. DENYSSEN, Secretary.  
Town House, July 6, 1843.

**£20 Reward.**  
A CRUEL ASSAULT having been committed at the Waterworks, between 11 and 12 o'clock at night, on MONDAY, the 3d instant, while on duty at the corner of Shortmarket and Long-streets,  
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Reward of TWENTY POUNDS Sterling will be paid by the Commissioners of the Cape Town Municipality to any person or persons whose information will lead to a conviction of the offenders.  
By Order of Commissioners,  
P. J. DENYSSEN, Secretary.  
Town House, July 6, 1843.

**MEETINGS**  
UNDER INSOLVENT ESTATES,  
BEFORE the Master of the Supreme Court, to be held in the Grand Jury Room, Cape Town, THIS DAY, the 11th JULY, 1843—  
P. S. A. de Roubaix, 2d Meeting, 2d do.  
M. J. de Oliveira, 2d do.  
H. G. Schierhout, 2d do.  
J. J. Wild, 2d do.  
P. J. de Wet, 3d do.

**MARRIAGES.**  
In the Scottish Church, by the Rev. Geo. MORGAN, on Thursday, 20th June.  
Mr. James Raper to Miss Lillias Muter.  
(By Special Licence.)  
In the Episcopal Chapel, Long-street, by the Rev. T. A. BLAIR, on the 1st July.  
Mr. James Glynn Griffith to Miss Louisa Sophia Bearrain.  
**CHRISTENINGS.**  
In St. George's Church, on Monday, the 3d July, by the Rev. GEORGE HUGH M.A., Senior, Colonial Chaplain.  
A daughter of George Thompson, Esq., baptized Jemima.  
A daughter of John Stein, Esq., baptized Catherine Elizabeth.  
In the Episcopal Chapel, Long-street, by the Rev. T. A. BLAIR, on the 2d July.  
A son of Mr. Clark Griffith, baptized Thomas Clark.  
A son of Mr. James Divine, baptized James Henry.  
On the 4th July.  
A daughter of Mr. James Inglis, baptized Jane Walker.  
At Rondebosch Church, on Friday, the 30th June, by the Rev. J. FRY.  
A daughter of Daniel Cloete, Esq., baptized Sophia Josephine DEATHS.  
June 29. Mr. William Augustus Gillies, aged 33 years.  
July 1. Mr. Murdoch Morison, aged 77 years 4 months and 18 days.  
2. Elizabeth Thomas, aged 11 years.

**SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.**  
LIST OF VESSELS EXPECTED IN TABLE BAY.  
From Calcutta, ships *Lord Goderich*, W. D. Cook, for Table Bay, and *Caramandel*, J. Lobban, for Table Bay and London.  
From Liverpool, ship *Galatia*, J. Marison, for Table Bay, steam ship *Royal Sovereign*, for Table Bay, Batavia and Singapore.  
From London, London, *Mary Rose*, *Tarlar*, and *Traveller*, bark *City of London*, T. Martin, brig *Ariel*, Irons, schooners *Barry*, J. Dixon, and *Mary Stuart*, J. W. Bloom, *Agile*, Small, *Argyll*, Hancock, and *Netter*, Stewart, all for Table Bay, ship *Royal Saxon*, J. Crawford, for Table Bay, Algoa Bay and Bombay, brig *George Canning*, J. Alias, for Table Bay, Madras and China.  
From Portsmouth, steamer *Benitach*, for Table Bay, Mauritius &c.  
From Port Natal, schooners *Louise*, J. McDonald, *Margaret*, F. Drake, and *Maoppy*, G. C. Watts.  
From Stockholm, *Alyce*, Mail, for Table Bay.  
IN SIMON'S BAY.  
From England, steamer *Wind Ship Rodney*, 92 guns, Captain Maussell, C.B.  
IN ALGOA BAY.  
From London, *Bowen of Stratham*, H. French, brig *Lively*, T. H. Martin, and *Rival*, J. Dunant, for Algoa Bay; brig *Amity*, J. J. Warner, for Algoa Bay and Aden.  
ARRIVED IN TABLE BAY.  
July 7. *Armata*, British bark, 288 tons, R. Brown, from the Downs April 11, to this port and Swaz River. Cargo sundries. Passengers, Messrs. (2) Mackenzie; and 1 in the steerage. Brings a few letters.  
Thomson, Watson & Co., Agents.  
7. *Elisabeth*, British brig, 115 tons, J. Tucker, from St. Helena June 13, to this port, in ballast. Passenger, 1 in the steerage. Brings a mail.  
F. Collison, Agent.  
7. *Caroline*, British brig, 290 tons, W. Ware, from Liverpool April 27, to this port. Cargo sundries. Brings a small mail.  
Openshaw, Unna & Co., Agents.  
9. *St. Helier*, British schooner, 134 tons, D. Pringle, from Jersey May 1, to this port. Cargo sundries. Brings a few letters.  
Dickson, Burnie & Co., Agents.  
10. *Mary*, Colonial coasting schooner, 70 tons, T. Coburn, from Breede River July 5, to this port, in ballast. Reports the *Jose Cummings*, to have sailed two days previous for Struys and Table Bay.  
H. E. Rutherford & Brother, Agents.  
DEPARTURES FROM TABLE BAY.  
July 8. *Sophia*, Am. ship, W. Rodgers, to Calcutta.  
8. *Briton*, Col. schooner, R. Clarkson, to Mauritius.  
9. *Sarah Maria*, British brig, J. Oldridge, to Algoa Bay.  
9. *City of Adelaide*, British bark, S. French, to Simon's Bay.

**ARRIVED IN SIMON'S BAY.**  
July 6. *Crosby*, British ship, 700 tons, J. Mollison, from Portsmouth April 30, to Hobart Town, with 296 male convicts. Passengers, Sir E. Wilmot, Governor of Van Diemen's Land; C. Wilmot, Esq., Secretary to the Governor; J. McDonald and family; Doctor Lawrence, R.N.; in charge Lieut. R. P. Deering, and Quat. Master A. McDonald, H.M. 99th Regt.; a detachment of H.M.'s 99th Regt. comprising the guard; 6 women; 7 children and 1 servant. Put in refreshments. Died at sea one prisoner. Reports last spoken on the Equator the bark *Mango*, of Glasgow, on 27th of August, and reports the death of His Royal Highness Duke of Sussex, and Her Majesty's Accouchment on or about the 26th April.  
DEPARTURES FROM SIMON'S BAY.  
July 7. *Isabella Wood*, British brig, F. Dunn, to Mauritius.  
VESSELS IN SIMON'S BAY,  
With their Commanders, Destinations, and Agents.  
H.M. Frigate *Zeus*, Capt. Sir J. Marshall, R.N.  
H.M. Brig *Albatross*, Commander J. G. S. G. S.  
H.M. Troopship *Belle Isle*, Capt. J. Kingcome, England.  
H.M. Surveying Vessel *Beagle*, Com. J. L. Stokes, England.  
H.M. Steamer *Thunderbolt*, Commander G. A. Broke, England.  
H.M. Mooring Vessel *Badger*.  
SHIP.  
*Crosby*, J. Mollison, Hobart Town.  
BARKS.  
*Favourite*, G. Case, London.—Thomson & Co.  
*Nauticus*, R. Simpson, England.—R. Granger.  
SPANISH-BARK.  
*Nueva Victoria*, J. de Lara—Cádiz.—Borradales & Co.  
PORTUGUESE-BARK.  
*Desengano*, Mr. Wood, in charge.—(Detained by H. V. U. Lily.)  
BRAZILIAN-BRIG.  
*Rosa*, Mr. Davies, in charge.—(Captured by H. M. S. *Carlew*.)  
SCHOONER.  
*Progress*, Lieut. Alexander, in charge.—Sierra Leone (Prize to H.M.S. *Chloeptora*.)

**DEPARTURES FROM PORT BEAUFORT.**  
June 27. *Mountain Maid*, British brig, A. Allen, to Helena and London.  
July 5. *Mary*, Colonial schooner, T. Coburn, to Table Bay.  
VESSELS IN ALGOA BAY,  
With their Commanders, Destinations, and Agents.  
BRITISH-BARK.  
George, G. Donaldson, London.—C. Andrews.  
BARKS.  
*Elisa*, J. N. B. Miller, Uncertain.—J. H. Clark.  
*Horwood*, J. Gales, London.—J. O. Smith.  
*Richmond*, W. Farbur, London.—Maynards & Co.  
*Thomas Houl*, G. Uppley, Uncertain.—A. Jarvis.  
*Veneta*, W. Martin, London.—W. & J. Smith & Co.  
SCHOONERS.  
*Courier*, J. P. Scott, London.—Moenthal & Co.  
*Mary Ann*, E. Medhurst, London.—J. O. Smith.  
*Sultana & Selina*, W. McLaren, Uncertain.—D. Phillips.

**MARKT PRYZEN**  
Tot den 10 July, 1843.  
Aloe per pond ..... Aloes per pound .. 8 1/2 - 10 1/2  
Amandelen, per 1,000 .. Almonds, per 1,000 .. 1 - 1 1/2  
Appelen, per lb. .... Apples, per lb. .... 12 - 11 1/2  
Ardappelen, per ditto .. Apples, ditto .. 6 - 7  
Aardappelen, per mud. .. Potatoes, per mud .. 6 - 12 1/2  
Ary, per legger .. Vioog, per leger .. 32 - 40  
Boonen per mud. .... Beans, per mud. .... 0 - 15 1/2  
Balken, per stuk .. Bats, each .. 0 - 0  
Boter, per lb. .... Butter, per lb. .... 32 - 60 1/2  
Brandewyn, per legger .. Brandy, p leger .. 172 - 175 1/2  
Bokkewolven .. Buck Skins .. 1 - 1  
Drooge Oeuenbuiden .. Dry Ox Hides .. 3 1/2 - 5  
Eenden en Makouwen .. Ducks & Macc. do. .. 1 1/2 - 1 1/2  
Erwt, per mud .. Peas, per mud .. 20 1/2 - 21  
Garst, ditto .. Barley, per mud .. 6 1/2 - 7  
Gansen, per stuk .. Geese, each .. 1 1/2 - 2  
Haver, per mud .. Oats, per mud .. 5 1/2 - 6 1/2  
Hoop, per 100 ponden .. Hay, per 100 lbs. .. 4 1/2 - 5 1/2  
Hondskoten, per stuk .. Hones, each .. 1 - 1 1/2  
Honing, per lb. .... Charcoal, p sack .. 0 - 8  
Kasjes, per lb. .... Chesnuts, p lb. .... 0 - 0  
Kalksteen, per stuk .. Turkeys, p lb. .... 2 1/2 - 3 1/2  
Kaf, per 16 skakke .. Chaff, 16 skakke .. 5 1/2 - 6 1/2  
Kalk, schelp, per 1/2 nam .. Lime, Shell, p 1/2 nam .. 0 - 0  
—Steon .. Stone ditto .. 0 - 0  
Koor, .. 10 Med. Wheat .. 10 med 134 - 140 1/2  
Linnen, per mud .. Lentil, per mud .. 0 - 25 1/2  
Mies, per mud .. Mais, per mud .. 0 - 7 1/2  
Miel, fys, per 10 lb. .. Flour, fine, p. 100lb .. 0 - 13 1/2  
Oekernoten per 100 .. Walnuts, per 100 .. 9 - 13 1/2  
Ouphantastanden pr. pond .. Elephants' Teeth, lb .. 0 - 40  
Perisien, ditto .. Peas, per lb. .... 3 1/2 - 4 1/2  
Plinken, per mud .. Peas, ditto .. 2 1/2 - 3 1/2  
Rogge, per mud .. Rye, per mud .. 0 - 7 1/2  
Ruyven, per pond .. Beans, per lb. .... 4 - 5 1/2  
Tebak, per pond .. Tobacco, per lb. .... 24 - 28 1/2  
Stroo, per 16 skak .. Straw, p 16 skaks .. 0 - 23 1/2  
Tyer, Loewen & Straits Lion, Tiger, & Oe.  
Vellen, per stuk .. trich Skins .. 0 - 8 1/2  
Uyen per mud .. Onions per mud .. 4 1/2 - 5  
Varkens, gemene .. Pigs, fatstond, ea. .. 0 - 25  
—ongemene .. unfatstond .. 0 - 7  
—apen .. sucking .. 3 1/2 - 4  
Vederen, Straus, pr. stuk .. Feathers, Ost. ea. .. 1 - 1 1/2  
Vet, of talp, per lb. .... Bel per lb. .... 0 - 11 1/2  
Vygge per pond .. Beet or Talow, p lb. .. 0 - 16 1/2  
Wyn, ordinaire, per leg .. Wine, ordinary p ger .. 0 - 45 1/2  
Postat .. Postage .. 0 - 6  
Wol, Schapen p lb. .... Com. Wool, per lb. .... 20 - 24 1/2  
Wol, fys, p lb. .... Wool fine, per lb. .... 20 - 24 1/2  
Zoolfmoenen per 100 Oogen, per 100 .. 3 - 4 1/2  
Zout per mud .. Salt, per mud .. 3 - 4 1/2  
Zuurloemp, per jaum .. Lemons Juice, jaum .. 0 - 10  
Zoolder per huid .. Sole Leather, p hide .. 0 - 3 1/2  
Zoolper, per pond .. Soap, per lb. .... 0 - 13 1/2

CAPE TOWN.—Edited by C. J. Brand, and Printed by  
Published by J. J. H. Smuts, 92, Wide-street.—Proprietor  
P. A. Brand, 93, Wide-street.