





AGENTS

FOR THIS PAPER IN THE COLONY DISBURSED:

- Beaufort, Mr. A. F. Meiring,
Cape Town, Mr. S. J. de Toit,
Caledon, Mr. A. P. Keyter,
Colesberg, Mr. James Walker,
George, Mr. D. C. Coetzee,
Grass-Reinet, Mr. D. F. Coetzee,
Malmesbury, Mr. J. D. A. Pretorius,
Paarl, Mr. J. D. A. Pretorius,
Somerset, Mr. C. M. Molloy,
Stellenbosch, Mr. P. J. Kromm,
Swellendam, Mr. J. H. de Vries,
Tulbagh, Mr. H. J. de Vries,
Tygerberg, Mr. J. J. de Vries,
Uitenhage, Mr. J. J. de Vries,
Worcester, Mr. J. J. de Vries.

THE

ZUID-APRIKAAN.

CAPE TOWN, SEPTEMBER 22, 1843.

HAVING remarked a few days ago on the "Government Notice," on the subject of transfer dues payable on immovable property; we now again have to call attention to another subject of great importance, and which not only affects the interest of the parties concerned, but with that general colonial character, viz. the illegal introduction into this Colony, of natives, such as Caffers, Mantatees and others, from beyond the Colony, and employing them in their service, without legal consent.

The public will, no doubt, approve the system now adopted by Government, of thus publishing such proceedings, not only because it destroys the secret system, and enables them to judge of the manner in which such cases are treated, but so because the public, who, from length of time, are otherwise unacquainted with the laws and enactments in respect of those matters, thus reminded of their existence.

Laws are made with a view of their being observed and enforced. In the first instance they are strictly enforced, in process of time they are forgotten—they are violated, and, as the enforcement is equally slack, they become a matter of daily transgression.

Whenever therefore a case arises, in which such transgression is brought to the knowledge of the public Government, and is considered of such a nature, as to call for the enforcement of the penalty of the law, the Government in making such a case, and the intended proceedings thereon, known to the public, performs one of its sacred duties in warning those who, either from ignorance or carelessness, would otherwise have committed similar illegal acts. This mode, having the effect of preventing crimes, instead of only avenging them, is the more liberal, the more humane one, and which we hope our Government will persist in.

There is another good effect arising from such Government Notices. In several parts of the Colony the inhabitants are not in a situation of becoming acquainted with the Ordinances, which from time to time are enacted. The breach consists not only to a certain extent; beyond that the Government Gazette, in which these laws are published, only by chance, if ever, reaches the generality of the inhabitants, through the uncertain means of the Fieldcornets; and if they do obtain something like general currency, the legal language of such Ordinances is frequently unintelligible to most of the farmers, who, unable to comprehend the more refined expressions in their language, are much less apt to understand the translation of the language of English legal acts.

By the present mode therefore, the Government Notice being copied by all the papers, (and we trust every Editor will consider it his duty to the public to do so,) will obtain a decided currency throughout the land, and being drawn out in simple and intelligible language, will convey to the understanding of the country people, the full import and meaning of the law, and thus enable them to avoid the penalty.

Our Country people are thus reminded by the Government Notice, (which we copy hereunder, from the Gazette of Friday last,) that by the Ordinance No. 49, dated 14th July 1828, no person is allowed to bring into the Colony native foreigners, such as Caffers, Bushmen, Mantatees, &c., without a pass obtained from the Governor, or under his authority, from the Justice of the Peace or Fieldcornet of the District in which such native foreigner shall first enter the Colony. And any person taking into his service, or native foreigner not having such a pass, shall become thereby subject to a penalty of five pounds, for every such foreigner, which the inhabitant may have received into his service.

But they receive another warning of equally serious import. Numbers of persons, from time to time, pass over the boundary line, for the purpose of trafficking with the natives or otherwise, who are native children, without passes, and keep them in their service. That such illegal bringing into the Colony and detention of such children in bondage, if it be not a species of slave trade, will become one, if persisted in, and tacitly allowed, no one will doubt. The sooner therefore it is prevented the better; and for that purpose the present warning, as contained in the Government Notice will have a most salutary effect. The persons who have made themselves liable to such a penalty, are threatened with prosecution for every transgression of the kind, and all Magistrates, Justices of the Peace, Clerks of the Peace, Fieldcornets and others are called upon to discover and report them all cases of the above kind, and report them to the proper quarter, for the purpose of being prosecuted.

There may be persons who thought they were doing wrong, in so having brought into this Colony, and having in their service, such natives. They are now informed, that they have been doing wrong—that what they have so done cannot be amended, and that by making present amendment, they should take heed for the future.

service, as a herdsman, or otherwise. The latter consents, follows, and enters into service; and if the inhabitant in such an instance acts in utter ignorance of the law, we hope such a case will not be met with all the rigour and severity of the law. But are all cases of that kind? Is there no case of unlawfully selling and carrying off children? We hope not. We have no reason to think it exists, and we sincerely trust no such case may be found to exist. Yet it is the duty of Government to enquire, and if discovered, to punish it to the law's stricts.

CAFFER CRUELTY.

(From the Cape Frontier Times, August 31, 1843.)

FOR THE EDITOR. Sir, In a late number of your paper you insert an account of a case of the most atrocious nature which it is possible for the dark humanity of man's heart to plan and his savage ferocity to execute. Many of your readers who are not acquainted with the extent to which the most barbarous tortures are carried in California, may feel interested in the perusal of the following circumstantial account furnished by an eye witness to the revolting and blood-chilling reality. It will not fail to awaken a feeling of Christian indignation at this cruel and unchristianlike gradation as well as a sickening sympathy for the subject of the recital, with reference to whom some of the loudest exclamations, "No guilty man could ever die so bravely!"

It appears that Mocomo's son was sick; the usual course was pursued in such cases, and a witch doctor was consulted to ascertain the individual from whose evil influence he was suffering, and, as is also usual under such circumstances, a map of Mexico was selected, and a contagious man of Mocomo's tribe, was selected, and condemned to forfeit his life for his alleged crime—although, and without the slightest opportunity being afforded him of asserting, still less proving his innocence; it was sufficient that the doctor had said he was guilty—he must die! Accordingly, to prevent his being made acquainted by his friends with his awful situation, a party of men left Mocomo's kraal early in the morning to secure the recovery of the sick young chief by murdering one of his father's subjects. The day selected for the purpose appears to have been a sort of a day with the unchristian feeling; he was in his kraal, and had just accomplished the slaughter of one of his cattle, and was merrily contemplating the convivial duties about to be performed, when a party of men from the great plain, gave him no other concern than what parts of the slaughtered animal he should give them—he looked upon them as his guests! but alas! he was too soon undeceived; the party seized him in his kraal, whether he had gone of course unperceived. When he found he was seized and felt the iron round his neck, he calmly said, "It is my misfortune to be ordered to produce the matter with which he had bewitched his chief's son, he replied, 'I have no bewitching matter that I know of, other than the body you have seized—I have been twice smelt out before—no bewitching matter has been found, and I am not conscious of having secreted any; my person alone can possess the evil influence, therefore destroy it, but do it quickly, if my chief has already consented to my death.' His executioners expressed their determination to torture him until he produced it; he replied, 'Save yourselves the trouble, for torture me as you will, I can never produce what I do not possess.' He was then held to the ground, and several men now pierced his body all over with Caffer needles, and three lances deep—the victim bore this with extraordinary resolution, his tormentors tried, complaining of the pain it gave their hands, and of the needles or skewers bending.

By this time a large fire was kindled, into which large square stones were placed to heat; the sufferer was then ordered to stand up; he complied; they pointed out to him the fire, telling him it was for his further torture, unless he produced the bewitching matter; he replied, 'I told you the truth when I said 'save yourselves such trouble, it is my misfortune, not my crime; as regards the hot stones I can bear them, for I am innocent—I feel no more apprehension than I should at sitting down to my house; (here he described a particular position Caffers are fond of sitting in) I would beseech you to strangle me at once, but that you will say I shrink at what you are about to do to me; if, however, your object is merely that of extorting confession from me, save yourselves the trouble and kill me outright, for your hot stones do not scare me.' Here his wife, who had also been seized, was stripped perfectly naked, and most cruelly beaten and otherwise ill-treated. The victim was then led to the fire, where he was laid on his back with his feet and arms tied to pegs driven into the ground for the purpose; the stones being by this time as hot as they could be made, were taken out of the fire and placed upon his groin, stomach and chest; these were supported by others on each side of him, also heated, and pressed against his body. It is impossible to describe the awful effect of this process—I must leave the scorching and broiling of the body—the fumes of smoke and occasional flashes of flame arising therefrom, to the imagination of your readers—the very stones, as if refusing to be made further instruments of such cruelty, slip off the body in consequence of the anxious matter they have drawn from it, and are kept on by being pressed down with sticks by the fanatical executioners.

With all this, the sufferer still remained sensible; he was asked whether he wished to be released to discover his hidden charm, he replied "Release me." They did so, fully expecting he had vanquished his resolution. To the amazement of all he stood up—but what a sight!—a human being broiled alive—his flesh hanging in large pieces from his body like the scalded hide of an ox!—he composedly asked his tormentors "What do you wish me to do now?" They repeated their original demand, he resolutely adhered to his declaration of innocence, and beyond that he put his own life in jeopardy; the noise of the iron round his neck, which had been his torment, slipped slipping by a knot, was released, and while the heroic sufferer was still standing, it was violently jerked by several men until he fell, when he was dragged about the ground until he was strangled, and finally placing their feet on the back of his neck they drew the noose so tight as to complete the strangulation—then, as if not yet satisfied so brave a man had been so treated, he was taken into his own house, tied to one of the supporting poles of it, the house set on fire, and the body burnt to ash.

This deed a man whose extraordinary fortitude and endurance deserved a better fate. His sufferings commenced about 10 A.M. and terminated with his existence a little before sunset.

Who, unmoved, can read this tragic tale! Is it merciful—is it christian-like—may, as it would policy to sanction the independent existence of communities governed by laws which admit of such dark practices? On the contrary, will not the guilt of this very man's blood lie at our own door!!!

MURDER OF GEORGE DUFFY.

(Frontier Times.)

We subjoin, from an authentic source, the following account of this murder, which comprises all the circumstances that are at present known concerning it. We understand, that twenty-five natives were employed by the Rev. Mr. Garner to accompany him to the scene of the murder, of whose exertions that gentleman speaks in terms of the warmest praise—and we hope that the government will remunerate them for their services. The name of the young Bushman, mentioned in Gena, the son of Ooba, and he lives with some other Bushmen, near the kraal of a chief named Diko. And it is thought that by his assistance (if a reward were offered) some clue might be obtained to the discovery of this treacherous and cruel murder. On the evening of the 30th inst., a Hottentot lad, named Andries Bartman, arrived at Mr. Garner's residence in Capri's country, who stated that he had fled from the spot where his master, George Duffy, had been murdered by three natives. He further stated that Mr. Duffy left Butterworth with a wagon and twelve oxen, and accompanied by a female, a Hottentot man named Cobus Trumpeter, his wife, and two children, and himself; that they

had been engaged in hunting in the neighbourhood of the upper parts of the rivers Umtata, Tietas, and Tina. Whilst on the banks of the last named river, Mr. Duffy and his party were visited by three natives named Nani, Umengo, and Kooana, who told them that they procured food and tobacco from some of their friends, who are living with the Amonopond chief Diko. Mr. Duffy subsequently purchased two horses from these natives, for which he gave two duffie crosses and a quantity of beads. After the bargain was struck the men accompanied the wagon to the vicinity of Buntingville, where they bought some corn, and then returned to the Tina, when an ox was shortly afterwards killed by lions. Mr. Duffy subsequently agreed to meet the same three natives at a place called the Roda, for the purpose of hunting buffaloes. It appears that the Hottentot Cobus, who had informed his master of his intention to reside on the mission station, and who had previously sent his wife and children there, as well as the boy Andries, both urged Mr. Duffy to encamp near the station, as they deemed it unsafe for him to be alone so far distant from it. They also hinted their suspicion of the three natives. Mr. Duffy refused to listen to their counsel, and then rode towards the mountains. Cobus then left him, promising to return—his master having previously told him that he would find him tracing his spoor. Andries further stated that his master was afterwards joined by the natives and some game was killed. They were also visited by Bushmen, from whom the natives purchased three horses for beads. A few days after this these horses were eaten by lions, a circumstance at which the natives were much chagrined. The lad stated further, that on or about Tuesday, 30th ult., the whole party went out to hunt in different directions, whilst he was sent to look after the oxen, and on his return he found his master murdered, and the female tied to the wagon wheel. The natives immediately seized and bound him, but soon unloosed him, ordering him to drive the wagon to another part of the mountain, but the wagon sticking in the mud, could not be moved on that evening. Here they were visited by some Bushmen on horseback, and an ox was slaughtered. After examining the contents of the wagon, the Bushmen laughed and said, "Why did you kill the white man?" They replied, "That their horses had been killed by lions, and that he had refused to lend them oxen to carry their game." After this they then gave the Bushmen two packages, who departed on the following morning. The wagon was then extricated from the mud, and the natives then proceeded to a small bush at the foot of the mountain, where the wagon again stuck fast. Here they rifled it, and then went to sleep in a neighbouring bush. The native named Nani told Andries and the female that they must remain with them, and promised Andries that he would, soon accompany him to Graham's Town. After this the oxen strayed, and upon the natives sending Andries to look for them, he took the opportunity of flying to the mission station. The above is, in substance, the statement of Andries.

On the following morning the Wesleyan missionary, Mr. Garner, collected a party of about 30 men and rode off to the scene of the murder. They found the wagon, and saw a Bushman sitting on the top of the mountain. Mr. Garner remained with two men at the wagon, and gave orders that no hostilities were to be resorted to, except in case of an attack or for the rescue of the female. After a while three natives were seen near the top of the mountain driving the cattle, but they fled after throwing one assagai; some shots were then fired in the air, and the bush was searched, and nine oxen were recovered and a few trifling articles besides. The woman was also found in the bush. Most of the other things, including bugle of wagon, chain, three guns, beads, carosses, seem to have been previously disposed of by the natives to the Bushmen. An old horse was also found, which was claimed by a Bushman, who called out from the top of the mountain that it belonged to him, and then fled. The following particulars of the murder were then obtained by Mr. Garner from the woman, from whose statement it appeared that after the horses of the natives had been eaten by the lions they accused Mr. Duffy of having shot them. This he denied, but they said they heard a gun fired. He still persisted in his denial.

When Mr. Duffy and his party had gone out the natives returned and asked where he was. She said he was gone to hunt—and told them they could not find him; shortly after this he came home, and was sitting with the three natives close to the fire, talking about game. The woman, it appears, then warned him to keep his gun near him, but he made no reply. After their meal was concluded the natives exclaimed "See, there is a jackal running," and they all stood up, and on Mr. Duffy turning round, Nani stabbed him with an assagai in the loins. Mr. Duffy then called out for his gun, and the woman was in the act of reaching it to him, when Nani attempted to stab her, but missed. The natives then seized the gun, and she then rushed to him, when they again stabbed him. She then clasped him in her arms, and he entreated her to fly; they again stabbed him until he dropped down dead. They then rifled his pockets, and tied up the woman, and threatened to kill the boy on his return, but she begged of them to spare his life, which they did; and he was, in consequence, only tied up.

The woman corroborated the statement about the visit of Bushmen, &c., and further stated, that on the morning the boy ran away they asked her if he knew where Mr. Garner's station was. She said he did not—and that he only knew where Mr. Jenkins lived—they then said he would never get there, for the lions would eat him. The woman says further, that the Bushmen have a great many horses and three large herds of cattle over the mountains, some of which they had taken from the Boers. The Bushmen, the woman states, promised to return on the following day, to purchase iron, &c. with horses. The natives afterwards talked about killing the woman and burning the wagon—for said Nani to her—"I dreamt last night that the boy was eaten by lions. We might as well kill you, for if you run away you will be eaten too." A young Bushman then said—"Why will you kill her—let her go—you have killed the man, why will you kill her?" An altercation ensued, and the Bushman said, "If you kill me my father's people will kill you, all." He then addressing himself to the woman, said—"Hide yourself, and I will take you in the morning to the nearest white man." It appears that on the morning of the arrival of Mr. Garner, the natives had put a riem round the poor

woman's neck, and asked her to teach them to shoot. And when she said she did not know how, they struck her with the gun, and had her dragged into the bush, while they proceeded to burn the wagon—threatening to kill her when they returned. In the meantime the young Bushman perceived Mr. Garner and his party, and gave the alarm. The Bushman untied her, and told her to make her escape. Mr. Garner remained on the spot until midnight, and then left it after directing his party to scour well the bush, but nothing more appears to have been found. Mr. Garner also directed a search to be made for the remains of the murdered man, for the purpose of burial, but without success. And the woman says she was told by the Bushmen that the body had been devoured. Part of his shirt and trousers had been found, and there was a great deal of blood about the spot where the murder was committed, but no part of the body has been discovered.

A SCENE IN PARLIAMENT.

That quibbling—and what has been frequently called nonsensical proceedings,—at public meetings, do not take place in this colony only, as may be seen from the following extract which we make from the proceedings in the House of Commons, as they occurred on the 12th of May last. The debate on the corn question having lasted for three days, after Sir Robert Peel having spoken, it was proposed to again adjourn the debate, upon which the following amusing scene took place:—

Mr. O. Stanley arose amidst cries of "Divide!" and moved that the debate be adjourned. Mr. M. Gibson seconded the motion. Sir R. Peel hoped the debate would be brought to a close that night. The subject had been already fully discussed. (Hear, hear.) Mr. M. Gibson, amidst cries of "divide," said, that he did not understand what the right hon. gentleman meant by saying that the debate did not begin until 10 o'clock. He (Mr. Gibson) thought it had gone on throughout the night (loud exclamation). (Cries of "Question.") Many hon. gentlemen on his side the house were desirous of explaining the vote which they should give, and he therefore thought the motion for adjourning the debate a very judicious one. (Loud cries of "Divide.") Mr. Ross (amidst some confusion) supported the motion for adjournment.

Lord J. Russell said, if hon. members behind him persisted in moving the adjournment of the debate he should vote against the motion. (Cheers.) Mr. Hume said, that seven or eight hon. members were anxious to address the house. (Loud cries of "Go on.") Go on, indeed! (laughter); it was fine talking to say, "Go on" (continued laughter); how could they (said the hon. member, looking at the clock) go on at that hour of the night? (Loud cries of "Go on," "Adjourn," and "Divide.") Mr. Cobden.—If he entertained any doubt as to the propriety of adjourning the debate at that time of the night (a quarter to 1 o'clock) the inhuman noises which proceeded from hon. members would dispel that doubt. (Loud laughter, and cries of "Divide," "Go on.") The course which hon. members had taken tended to do away with the necessity of an adjournment. (Cries of "Go on," "No adjournment.") Mr. Ewart rose amidst most indignant shouts of "Order!" "Withdraw!" "Adjourn, chair!" The hon. member said, that the noble lord had insisted those who supported the motion for an adjournment. There were many hon. members representing large manufacturing towns, he referred particularly to the hon. members for Stockport and Manchester, who were anxious to address the house upon the important question under its consideration. (Loud cries of "Spoke," "Order," "Divide.") These were the very men whom the house ought to hear, as they represented the movement for total repeal. (Loud cries of "Oh, oh!" and laughter.) Ah, you may despise that question now, but the time would come when they would be taught to respect it. ("Spoke," "Chair," "Divide.") He had adopted that opinion from conscientious motives (shouts of laughter, and cries of "Pooh, pooh!"), and being determined to set up to these conscientious motives ("Oh, oh," and great laughter), he would stand by the proposition for an adjournment. (Loud cries of "Adjourn," "Divide," "Order.") Mr. Smith again rose, and was received with loud cries of "Spoke." The hon. member, however, nothing daunted by these expressions of indisposition to listen to him, rose a second, third, fourth and fifth time amidst deafening cries of "Spoke, spoke." A considerable merriment was excited by the hon. member's hobnobbing and drowsiness in his seat at such successive shouts of impatience. The hon. gentleman at last sat down in despair.

Dr. Baring and Mr. M. Gibson severally attempted to address the house without success. The gallery was then cleared for a division on the question "that the debate be adjourned." The house divided, when there appeared,—

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Against it . . . 385
Majority against the adjournment . . . 291

Capt. Berkeley said, he represented a great commercial city ("Hear," and "Question"), but he owed his seat to the popularity and influence of a great landowner (ironical cries, and "Hear, hear"); therefore, his views on the question were impartial, for self, after all, was a great motive. ("Hear, hear," and cries of "Divide.") The hon. member for Bowyer sat down, and said, the agitators should yield no more concessions (hear), while the hon. member for Stockport on the other side cried out, "No surrender!" Under such circumstances, how could there be any satisfactory settlement except by a compromise? (Hear.) He should vote for the motion not as approving of immediate and total repeal, but as expressing an opinion that the existing law must be altered. (Cries of "Divide.") Mr. W. O. Stanley expressed his resolution to press, again, the adjournment. ("Divide, divide.") Mr. Ricardo seconded the motion.

Lord Duncannon protested against this course as most unjustifiable and unfair. (Loud cheers.) Sir C. Napier said, that the hon. baronet might have spoken sooner. ("Oh!" and laughter.) Mr. Borthwick said, the real reason why the continuance of the debate was thus pertinaciously insisted upon, was that it was desired to carry the powerful speech of the right hon. baronet to some agitating "convention" (cheers), for the purpose of attempting at leisure, and with the aid of a hundred heads, to dissect, and if possible damage, an argument which none of the boasted advocates of free trade in the house dared now endeavour to answer (loud cheers); to try to torture and twist it, with the hope of extracting some points of imputation, or some appearances of admission (renewed cheers), and to exercise upon it all the tricks and arts of an insidious and dissimulating criticism. (Battered cheers.) To defeat so unworthy an object on the part of men who had through every supposed opportunity of speaking, had they been only sincerely desirous of expressing their own opinions, he would lend his most earnest aid. (Great cheering, and cries of "Go on.") Lord Worsley urged an adjournment.

Mr. Blewitt recollected, that when Sheridan had concluded his celebrated oration (laughter) against Warren Hastings (loud laughter), the Minister had moved the adjournment that the house might recover itself. (Roars of laughter.) Mr. M. O'Connell thought the proceedings would not now be duly reported. (Hear, hear.) If they continued the debate now it was impossible that the speeches of the hon. members for Stockport and Manchester could go to the country through the usual channels; and it was quite well known that the debate was more carried on for the country than for the house. (Ironical cheers.) Mr. Gurdie suggested that the hon. member for Stockport had had every opportunity to answer his right hon. friend, and that he had not done so was because he felt himself unable. (Hear, hear.) He protested against this new doctrine, that the leaders of a party, by holding back their speeches, should be able to protract a debate indefinitely.

Here there was a general cry for Mr. Cobden, but that gentleman did not rise. Mr. Hume observed that they had now lost an hour and 20 minutes (it was now past 2 o'clock) discussing whether they should adjourn. In that time they might have finished the debate. After a few words from Captain Berkeley, who said, he should now vote against the adjournment, the house divided:—

For the adjournment . . . 80
Against it . . . 273
Majority against the adjournment . . . 193

Mr. M. J. O'Connell said, that his constituents were in a state of great depression, and he was moved by the factious system of so-called adjournment. Although he would have preferred the adjournment, the course suggested by the noble lord, the member for Warrington (Lord Hunsick), he would, under present circumstances, give his support to the motion of the hon. member for Warrington.

Mr. Ewart moved, that the debate be not adjourned. Lord Duncannon said, he would be sorry to see his question got rid of by a side issue. If any impudence had been exhibited on that (the Ministerial) side of the house while hon. gentlemen opposite were speaking, he would at once have voted for the adjournment. He thought ample opportunity had been afforded to all hon. gentlemen who were desirous of speaking on this question. The house had, on several important occasions at 6 o'clock in the morning before a division took place, and as he thought the course taken by hon. gentlemen opposite was wholly unbecoming, he was determined to remain till 8 o'clock in the morning if necessary, in order to resist their proceedings. Mr. Hume said the right hon. baronet, the First Lord of the Treasury, and the noble lord the member for the city of London, had both left the house, and he thought in their absence no satisfactory decision could be come to. After a few words from Lord C. Hamilton, amidst cries of "Divide,"

Captain Bernal said as hon. member opposite had termed the conduct of hon. gentlemen on his (the Opposition) side of the house, disgusting. He must say that he thought the course adopted on the opposite side was most unbecomingly and insulting. (Loud cries of "Order.") The Speaker said that the hon. members were not justified in using such language in that house.

Captain Bernal (amidst calls for a division) said, that he was prepared to sit an hour later than the noble lord opposite (Lord Duncannon). Mr. Ross said, hon. members were acting like a parcel of schoolboys. (A laugh.) On one side they would sit till 8, on the other side till 10, by which time he supposed they would all be asleep in their seats. (Laughter, and cries of "Divide.") Mr. Hume would ask what was the object of the other side; was it to stop all further discussion? (Cries of "No, no," "Go on.") He appealed to the Ministry, whether they could consistently persist in this course? (Loud cries of "Withdraw," "No, no," "Order, order.")

Mr. M. Gibson submitted that the right hon. Secretary for the Home Department, in the absence of his leader, ought to reply to the hon. member. He asked whether there really was any objection on the part of the Ministers to hear hon. members on the Opposition side. (Cries of "Go on.") If they were willing to hear them, he asked, was it absolutely necessary to hear them then? (Cries of "Yes.") He asked them as a majority was it not like a tyrannical exercise of power to prevent the minority speaking at the period that was most convenient to themselves? (Laughter.)

Sir C. Napier said, that as both sides appeared determined to sit out the night he would propose that hon. gentlemen opposite should divide themselves into three watches. But, seriously, they ought to have some regard for the right hon. gentleman in the chair, and give up this childish and foolish game. (Laughter and cheers.) Lord J. Manners moved as an amendment on the adjournment of the debate that the house do now adjourn. (Cheers.) Mr. C. Villiers was opposed to that. The conduct of the other side was rather tyrannical. He believed that on this question only would this course have been adopted. (Cries of "No, no.") It was notorious that a majority of the house had a pecuniary interest in the question, and he thought they ought to take account to be more careful what they did. They were carried away by their passions. (Loud cries of "Order.") He begged pardon of the house if he had said anything out of order. (Laughter.)

Mr. Christopher was sure his constituents would object to his joining in getting rid of the question in this manner. He hoped the noble lord would withdraw his motion. Lord J. Manners.—Though on the ground stated by the hon. member for Wolverhampton I should not think of withdrawing the motion, yet at the request of the hon. gentleman I shall—

Mr. T. Duncombe.—You shall not. Mr. P. Borthwick said as the motion had not been seconded it was not necessary to attend leave to withdraw it. An hon. member—I seconded the motion. Mr. T. Duncombe rose and said in a loud tone, addressed to hon. members near him, "We shall force them to a division." The Speaker said it was competent for the house to refuse to allow the withdrawal of a motion.

Mr. Hume supported the motion of the noble lord. Mr. M. J. O'Connell said that they were deserted by their leaders on both sides (Sir R. Peel, Lord J. Russell, Sir J. Graham, and others had some time before left the house), they must consider what was best for their own dignity and for the interests of the country. He hoped he would not appeal in vain to the common sense of the house. If the motion of the noble lord were to be carried the hon. member for Wolverhampton could raise the discussion on the plea that the discussion of the question had been got rid of in a most unjustifiable manner; and if those on his (Mr. O'Connell's) side of the house pressed that motion to a division, they would be also in the wrong. He hoped, therefore, that the motion would be allowed to be withdrawn from the side of the house which pressed it. Whatever side that might be, would incur the blame and the odium. They were not just then in such a calm state as would warrant them in coming to a conclusion upon the noble lord's motion, and still less were they in a state to come to a decision upon the main question; and he therefore trusted that mutual concession would be made by both parties. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Borthwick concurred in a great measure in what had fallen from the hon. member who had just sat down, and suggested that the division should be taken upon the main question. Mr. Ward said, that it would be impossible under the present circumstances to take the division upon the main question. The house was not at present in a temper to deal properly with the question, and there were faults at both sides. He himself had expressed his opinions on the question before the house, but many members who represented large and populous towns were desirous of expressing their opinions on the subject.

Mr. Plumptre recommended mutual concession. Mr. E. Ellice, Jun., hoped that the scene of the last two hours would not be continued. He regretted the absence of Ministers on such an occasion.

Mr. Mackenzie had observed, that there were strangers in the house. Upon which the galleries were ordered to be cleared. After an absence of upwards of 30 minutes the gallery was again re-opened, but before we had resumed our places the same hon. member again noticed the presence of strangers, and the galleries were again cleared.

The gallery was re-opened at a few minutes before 4 o'clock, when we found the members retiring in a body and understood, that during our absence, after several divisions, the debate had been adjourned; and at 4 o'clock the house adjourned until Monday.

The following is the mode in which this scene stands recorded in the minutes of the House of Commons:— "Saturday, May 13.—Motion made, and question proposed, 'that the debate be now adjourned,' whereupon, motion made and question proposed, 'that this house do now adjourn'—motion, by leave, withdrawn. Question put, 'that the debate be now adjourned'; the house divided—yeas 28, Noes 385. Original question again proposed; debate arising; motion made, and question put, 'that the debate be now adjourned'; the House divided—yeas 80, Noes 273. Original question again proposed; debate arising; motion made, and question proposed, 'that the debate be now adjourned'; whereupon motion made, and question put, 'that this house now do adjourn'—put and agreed. Question put, 'that the debate be now adjourned'; the House divided—yeas 78, noes 172. Original question again proposed; debate arising; motion made, and question proposed, 'that the Ecclesiastical Courts Bill be now read'—motion, by leave, withdrawn. Original question again proposed; debate arising; motion made, and question put, 'that the debate be now adjourned'; the house divided—yeas 119, noes 74; debate further adjourned till Monday next."

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

Colonial Office, Cape of Good Hope, 7th September 1843.

In accordance with instructions received from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State, His Excellency the Governor has prepared and directed the publication, for general information, of the following Conditions and Regulations upon which unappropriated Crown Lands in this Colony will, in future, be disposed of.

His Excellency has also directed separate copies of this Notice and the Regulations, in the English and Dutch Languages, to be transmitted, through the several Civil Commissioners, to the Field-cornets of their respective Divisions, who, on their parts, are hereby required, and strictly enjoined, to distribute the copies as extensively as possible amongst the Inhabitants of their respective Wards, in order that the said Regulations may be fully known.

By His Excellency's Command, (Signed) JOHN MONTAGU, Secretary to Government.

CONDITIONS AND REGULATIONS

Upon which the Crown Lands at the Cape of Good Hope, will be disposed of.

- 1. The unappropriated Crown Lands in this Colony will be sold in Freehold, and by Public Auction only, at least for the present, and until Her Majesty's Government shall see fit to make alterations in this respect.
2. Unless otherwise notified, the upset price for such Sales will be Two Shillings (2s.) per acre, (one acre is about half a morgen), but the Governor, for the time being, will have the power to fix such higher upset price as the locality, or other circumstances, may render expedient, of which due notice will always be publicly given.
3. Persons desirous of becoming purchasers will apply, in writing, to the Secretary to Government respecting the Land they wish to have put up for Sale, stating in what Division it is situated, and as far as practicable, its position, boundaries, and probable extent.
These applications, after being recorded in the Colonial Office, will be transmitted to the Surveyor General, who, if he see no objection to the Land being disposed of, will call upon the applicant to deposit with him the probable expense of the Survey, which expense will be calculated upon the following Tariff, and be borne by the eventual Purchaser.

TARIFF OF CHARGES

For the Survey and Measurement of Land throughout the Colony.

Table with 2 columns: Description of land measurement and corresponding charges in shillings and pence.

- 4. Should the applicant not become the purchaser, the amount deposited by him will be refunded when paid by the eventual purchaser; but should no Sale take place, no refund can be made.
5. In some instances it will not be practicable to have the Lands which have been applied for, surveyed before the sale takes place. In these cases they will be sold with the best description of the extent and boundaries the Surveyor General can furnish; and as they will be sold by the acre, the amount to be paid for the lot will have to be adjusted after the survey and measurement have been completed, by an increase or decrease of the sum previously paid by the purchaser.
6. Lands so applied for, and any others the Government may think proper to offer for Sale, will be advertised for two months in the Government Gazette, at the expiration of which time they will be sold by public auction, either at Cape Town, or in the township of the Division in which they may be situated.
7. Ten per Cent. of the Purchase Money must be paid at the time of sale, and the balance (with the expenses of the survey, if the purchaser did not make the deposit), within one calendar month from the day of sale; in default of which, the 10 per Cent. so paid, will be forfeited to the Colonial Treasury.

Colonial Office, Cape of Good Hope, 7th Sept. 1843.

By Command of His Excellency the Governor, (Signed) JOHN MONTAGU, Secretary to Government.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

Colonial Office, Cape of Good Hope, 7th September, 1843.

WHEREAS by Government Advertisement dated the 17th of May, 1832, it was publicly notified that no Crown Lands in this Colony were thereafter to be alienated otherwise than by public Sale, and that no Memorials for the grant of new or unappropriated lands (or "request places" on quitrent, received at this Office after the 9th day of January of the said year 1832, would be attended to.

And whereas it was further, by the said advertisement, made known, that applications for the grant of such new or unappropriated Lands received at this Office before the said 9th day of January 1832, would be acted upon and treated in the manner which was previously customary and usual in regard to such Lands.

And whereas it is necessary that all such applications for grants of Lands received, as above stated, before the 9th day of January 1832, and upon which no decision has yet been given, should now be considered according to their respective merits, and finally disposed of:—All persons, whether the original applicants, their representatives, or others, who make claim to grants founded upon such applications, and who have not already forwarded their claims and proofs thereof to the Surveyor General in Cape Town, or to the second Assistant Surveyor General in Graham's Town, are hereby required to transmit the particulars of their claims, with a Statement, as far as in their power, of the situations, boundaries, and extent of the Lands applied for, to the Surveyor General in Cape Town, on or before the 15th March next, after which date no such claim will be attended to.

By Command of His Excellency, the Governor, (Signed) JOHN MONTAGU, Secretary to Government.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

Colonial Office, Cape of Good Hope, 7th September, 1843.

HIS Excellency the Governor desires it to be notified, for general information, that the Clerk of the Peace of Worcester having taken into his official custody eight Caffers, Mantatees, and Bushmen Children, brought illegally into the Colony from beyond the Orange River, and detained as Servants, by an individual residing in that Division, the same being in contravention of the Provisions of the Ordinance No. 49; His Excellency has directed the Clerk of the Peace to apprentice the said Children to such respectable

Inhabitants as may appear to him most eligible for that purpose; not being either the party by whom they were thus illegally brought into the Colony, or by whom they have been illegally detained.

His Majesty's Attorney General has instructed the Clerk of the Peace to proceed against the individual in question, for the penalties prescribed in the said Ordinance for such illegal detention; and may also find cause to institute proceedings against the same individual, for the capital crime of unlawfully seizing and carrying off Children.

And as this illegal bringing into the Colony, and detention in servitude, of Children of the Native Tribes can, in His Excellency's opinion, be only looked upon as a species of Slave Trade, which it is his bounden duty to put down by every lawful means in his power; and as, considering the number of persons who, from time to time, pass over the boundary-line for the purpose of trafficking with the Natives, or otherwise, and who return to the Colony, it may happen that the case above notified is not a solitary instance, His Excellency desires it to be distinctly understood, that, under no circumstances, will he permit such Children to be apprenticed to the parties by whom they may have been brought into the Colony, or in whose service they may be found; and that such parties will, invariably, be prosecuted for the whole of the penalties in that respect provided; while at the same time, every exertion will be made to obtain such evidence as may convict all parties guilty of the atrocious crime already noticed.

And His Excellency hereby calls upon all Magistrates, Justices of the Peace, Clerks of the Peace, Field Cornets, and other public Officers, to be aiding and assisting in the discovery and tracing out of all such cases, in order that the offenders may be dealt with according to law.

By His Excellency's Command, (Signed) JOHN MONTAGU, Secretary to Government.

MUSICAL CLOCKS & BOXES.

THE Undersigned has received per Elizabeth, from Hamburg, Two beautiful Musical Clocks, well worth the attention of Amateurs. Also hand, 2, 4, 6, and 8 tones Musical Boxes, from the best Makers.

ERNST LANDSBERG, Loop-street.

Fresh India Corn.

Which, ground and mixed with Chaff, makes a cheap and wholesome food for Horses and Cattle. Always on hand, all sorts of Sugar, Java and Rio Coffee, Capor Tea, Orange Peel and Souchong, all direct from China, Patna Rice and Gunpowder; STAPLE GOODS as usual, of every description and on reasonable terms.

ERNST LANDSBERG.

REMOVAL.

Mr. J. G. STEYTLER, G. Son's OFFICE IS REMOVED FROM NO. 8, SPIN-STREET, TO NO. 19, GRAVE-STREET, NEARLY OPPOSITE THE PUBLIC OFFICES.

PUBLIC SALE OF

Landed Property, SITUATED AT VLAGEBERG, In the District of Stellenbosch. With Liberal Competition Money.

In the Insolvent Estate of HENDRIK LUDOLPH NESTLING, M. Son.

TO-MORROW,

(Wednesday,) the 13th September 1843, AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON PRECISELY, WILL BE SOLD ON THE SPOT, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, Before the Resident Magistrate of Stellenbosch, Peremptorily to the Highest Bidder.

1st. CERTAIN PIECE OF FREEHOLD LAND, with the Buildings thereon, situated in the District of Stellenbosch, being part of the Place called "ONRUST," together with two Pieces of Perpetual Quitrent Land adjoining thereto, measuring 32 morgen and 413 square rods of Freehold, and 330 morgen and 420 square rods of Perpetual Quitrent Land; as also, 1/2 Share in a Piece of Perpetual Quitrent Land, situated as above, in extent 175 morgen and 530 1/2 square rods, and

2. Certain PLACE called "ONRUST," with the Buildings thereon, together with a Third Share in a Piece of Perpetual Quitrent Land adjoining thereto, situated in the District of Stellenbosch, at the "VLAGEBERG," measuring as per remaining extent, 9 morgen and 848 square rods of Freehold, and 175 morgen and 530 1/2 square rods Perpetual Quitrent Land. These Lots will each be sold separately by the Rise and Fall.

The Buildings erected on Lot No. 1, consist of a commodious Dwelling House, containing 5 Rooms, Pantry, Kitchen, &c.; a Wise Cellar, Stable for 12 Horses, and other Out-offices, formerly occupied by the Insolvent himself;—and Lot No. 2, is likewise provided with a Dwelling House, containing Hall, 2 Rooms, Kitchen, &c. On the above Property are planted about 80,000 Vines, and different sorts of Fruit Trees; the same is provided with beautiful Kitchen Gardens; Banning Water, good Sowing Lands and excellent Pasturage, particularly for Merino Sheep, which the Insolvent during his residence on the same, has bred with success.

After the Sale of the above Landed Property will likewise be sold, 4 Horses, 2 open Carts, Harness, a Saddle and Bridle, 2 Ploughs; 18 Stukvats, 8 Leaguers, 4 Pipes, 6 Fermenting Tubs, 2 Brandy Stills complete, 19 Leaguers of Wine, and about 80 Loads of Dung.

The Conditions of Sale may be seen at the Master's Office, at that of the Resident Magistrate, Stellenbosch, and at the office of the Undersigned, where the Diagrams and Title Deeds may likewise be seen. On the following Day, (Thursday the 14th Sept.) AT TEN O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON, AT TEN O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON, On the above Property are planted about 80,000 Vines, and different sorts of Fruit Trees; the same is provided with beautiful Kitchen Gardens; Banning Water, good Sowing Lands and excellent Pasturage, particularly for Merino Sheep, which the Insolvent during his residence on the same, has bred with success.

THIS DAY.

PUBLIC SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY, FURNITURE, &c. &c. &c.

MESSRS. DENEYS BROTHERS & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, (TUESDAY), THE 14th INSTANT, AT GREEN POINT,

that excellent FAMILY RESIDENCE, with large walled Garden, Out Office, and about 14 acres of Land, lately the Property of J. MACKAY, Esq. The HOUSE contains large Drawing Room, Dining Room, four principal Bed Rooms, Servants' Rooms, &c. &c. As the same time will be sold, without Reserve, the excellent HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. For further Particulars apply to the Auctioneers. LIBERAL STRYKMONEY WILL BE GIVEN.

DEALS, TAR, &c.

ON THURSDAY, the 21st instant, the Undersigned will sell through Messrs. DENEYS & Co., at the North Wharf, about 8,000 Stockholm Boards and Deals, prime quality and of the following dimensions:

Table with 3 columns: Length, Thickness, Breadth. Lists dimensions for various types of wood.

Also 300 barrels Stockholm Tar and Pitch, ex "Jenny," from Stockholm.

J. METCALF & SON, CAPER TEA, ON SALE FRESH KNOPJES TEA. VENNING, BUSK & Co.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

DENEYS BROTHERS & Co. HAVING TAKEN THE OFFICE AND SALE ROOMS, LATELY OCCUPIED BY MR. BEVIL, INTEND to direct their attention to the holding of INSIDE SALES, for which purpose every suitable arrangement and accommodation will be given for the display of GOODS, &c. And, as usual, Cash Payments made for the Amount of all Sales held—when required. N.B. The Office lately occupied by the above is TO LET Cape Town, Sept. 7, 1843.

NOTICE OF SALE.

MONDAY & TUESDAY NEXT, THE 2d AND 3d OF OCTOBER, MR. JONES will offer for Sale the extensive Garden, Houses, Furniture, Plate, China, Glass, Books, (about 800 Volumes), Wines, and a great variety of useful Household Articles, belonging to Lieut. Colonel ROBERTS, at Wynberg. The Landed Property is in the mean time for Private Sale, and may be viewed any day, (Sundays excepted) between the hours of Eleven and Five. Springfield, Wynberg, 10th Sept. 1843.

MR. STEYTLER, is instructed by the Executors of the above Estate, to give notice that the Sale of the Cottage and adjoining Land at Green Point, of which the particulars have been already advertised, will take place

TO-MORROW,

(WEDNESDAY,) the 13th SEPT., 1843, At 11 o'Clock in the Forenoon precisely, Strykgeld will be given. For further Particulars, apply to the Auctioneers.

PRIVATE

AMATEUR COMPANY.

THE PRIVATE DUTCH AMATEUR COMPANY, Playing under the Motto "TOT NUT EN VERMAAK."

WILL PERFORM, AS THEIR FIFTH REPRESENTATION,

TO-MORROW EVENING

The 13th September 1843, VOLSAN; Or, De Menschenhater door Tegenspoel, Comedy in 3 Acts, with new Dresses and Decorations.

AFTER WHICH, HET MISVERSTAND; OF, ELK IS EEN DIEF IN SYNE NEERING, Farce (with Song) in One Act.

Subscribers are kindly requested to send for their Admission Tickets on the Day of Performance, between the hours of 10 and 4, at the Office of this Paper.

FOR SALE,

A BULLOCK WAGON complete, good and substantial, to be seen at A. CORRIET'S, Roozboosch. PRICE, SIX HUNDRED RIX-DOLLARS.

THE Undersigned being about to remove to Paapendorp, offers to Let, his strong and well-built House and Store, situated in Dorp-street No. 7, either jointly or separately; the House is most convenient for a respectable Family, having on the lower floor 2 spacious Front Rooms, Hall, Back Room, and Pantry, spacious Yard, and Garden, Kitchen, 2 Servants' Rooms, and Stable; on the upper floor are 6 Rooms, Hall, &c.; said House is likewise provided with a Private Waterleading. Should the Store be hired separately, the party will also have the privilege of hiring the Counter, Shelves, &c. Apply to Mr. W. F. BARSH, Roeland-street, as to the Undersigned. MELT VAN DER SPUY, N.B. Also for Sale, 12 excellent seasoned Stukvats, as good as new. Apply to Mr. J. KORSTEN, at Paapendorp.

To Country Dealers, Farmers and Others.

THE Undersigned intending to dispose of his Waggoniers Shop and Forge at the commencement of the coming year, offers for sale advantageous terms 12 very Bullock Wagons, and 8 Horse Wagons, made of well seasoned wood, which he will warrant for one year; as also a large quantity selected seasoned Wood of every description; also on advantageous terms 10,000 lbs. Swedish Bolt Iron and a quantity of Sheet Iron of different descriptions. The Undersigned further offers to let his spacious substantially built three storied Store; the same is well adapted for a Mercantile Establishment, or that of a Wise Merchant, it being situated in a very broad street; the Forge is also let together with the Tools, in which a most profitable business has been carried on for many years. Apply to the Owner in Loop-street, No. 100, J. J. LUTT, Cape Town, Sept. 4, 1843.

THE Undersigned hereby give notice to the Public that the agreement between him and Mr. MURPHY the said, that in future they will purchase their own Cattle and that he should be sold meat at a cheaper rate. Cattle dealers in the Country seeing this Notice, may be assured of a favorable market for their Cattle. J. F. VAN REENEN, D. S. DENEYS, Sept. 1, 1843.

PUBLIC SALE OF

2,000 Excellent Fat Sheep & Goats.

ON FRIDAY, the 15th inst., the Undersigned will sell by Public Auction at the Place of Mr. J. VAN BUREN, Stikland, 2,000 Excellent Fat Sheep & Goats ALREADY ARRIVED. P. KORSTEN, Vendue Office, Stellenbosch, Sept. 11, 1843.

1,800 Excellent Fat Sheep and Goats.

WILL be sold on FRIDAY, the 15th September next, at the Place of Mr. CORNELIS GRONLINGS, Greenfontein, for account of Mr. DAVID ADRIENS DE VILLIERS. DE VILLIERS BROTHERS, Vendue Adms. Paarl, August 31, 1843. N.B. Said Sheep have been brought from the Interior by Mr. JACOBUS DE VILLIERS.

1800 FAT WETHERS.

IN the month of November next, (the day to be fixed hereafter) will be publicly sold for account of Mr. E. B. HOFFMAN, at Joostenburg, 1800 excellent fat Wethers, well worth the attention of Purchasers.

Master's Office, Cape Town, 29th Aug. 1843.

EDICT.—The paternal and maternal Relations of JOHANNA ERBINA JEANNETTE and GERBINA DE OLIVEIRA, minor Children of MANUEL JOAO DE OLIVEIRA, (deceased) and his Wife SOFIA MARIA MARIA WATSON, are required to take Notice, that a Meeting of the paternal and maternal Relations of the said Minors, will be held before the Master of the Supreme Court, in the Grand Jury Room, at the Public Buildings, Cape Town, on Tuesday, the 26th September next, at 11 o'Clock in the Forenoon precisely; and all such Persons as aforesaid are hereby required to attend at the place and time aforesaid, then and there to see Letters of Confirmation granted to such Person or Persons as shall be appointed by the said Master, to be Tutor or Tutors of the said Minors. CLERKE BURTON, Master of the Supreme Court.

Master's Office, Cape Town, 5th Sept. 1843.

EDICT.—The Next of Kin and Creditors of James Rodam, late Master of the "Cymet," supposed to have been lost at sea on his voyage from Batavia to this Port, and his wife Mary Ann Rodam, born Ferris, late deceased, are required to take Notice, that a Meeting of the Next of Kin and Creditors of the deceased, and all others whom he so Represents may concern, will be held before the Master of the Supreme Court, in the Grand Jury Room, at the Public Buildings, Cape Town, on Tuesday, the 17th of October next, at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon precisely, and all such Persons as aforesaid are hereby required to attend at the place and time aforesaid, then and there to see Letters of Administration granted to such Person or Persons as shall be appointed by the said Master to be Executor or Executors of the Estate of the said deceased Person as aforesaid, and all Tutors of the minor Heirs of the deceased. CLERKE BURTON, Master of the Supreme Court.

Master's Office, Cape Town, 5th Sept. 1843.

EDICT.—The Next of Kin and Creditors of Paul Willem DE POUZ de Villiers, David's son, of the Stellenbosch District, deceased, are required to take Notice, that the said deceased died intestate, and that a Meeting of the Next of Kin and Creditors of the deceased, and all others whom these Presents may concern, will be held before the Resident Magistrate, at his Office, Stellenbosch, on Wednesday, the 18th of October next, at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon precisely; and all such Persons as aforesaid, are hereby required to attend at the time and place aforesaid, then and there to see Letters of Administration granted to such Person or Persons as shall be appointed by the said Master to be Executor or Executors of the Estate of the said deceased Person as aforesaid. CLERKE BURTON, Master of the Supreme Court.

NOTICE is hereby given to Relatives and

Friends that it pleased the Almighty to take unto Him, at the age of 14 months, MAGDALENA ELIZABETH, the beloved daughter of S. P. HEYNS, E. M. HEYNS, born DENEYSSEN. Cape Town, September 11, 1843.

MARRIAGE,

At Roozboosch Church, on Sunday, the 20th August, by the Rev. J. FAY. Jacob Peterson, to Johanna.

CHRISTENINGS.

In St. George's Church, on Monday, the 4th Sept., by the Rev. EDWARD P. BLUNT, A.M., Officiating for the Senior Colonial Chaplain. A daughter of Mr. Hugh McDonald, Master Mariner, baptized Louisa Cousins.

In the Episcopal Chapel, Long-street, by the Rev. T. A. BEAL, on Sunday, 3d Sept. A daughter of Mr. J. Roland, baptized Cornelia Agatha. A daughter of Mr. T. Hittcock, baptized Emily Ann.

At Roozboosch Church, on Monday, 21st August, by the Rev. J. FAY. A daughter of the Hon. John Montagu, Secretary to Government, baptized Eliza Rayner.

A son of Thomas Richard Butler, baptized Michael Thomas.

On Sunday, the 3d Sept., by disto. A daughter of Mr. W. Adams, baptized Caroline Anne.

DEATHS.

August 30. William Wade, aged 75 years. At Millenary.

August 24. Walter Henry, son of Mr. James Carlewis, aged 5 years, 10 months and 26 days. At Roozboosch.

Sept. 5. Emily Catharine Miller, aged 23 years, 5 months and 17 days. At Roozboosch.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Colonial steamer Phoenix, reports having sailed Sept. 2, at 3 o'clock, for the Zimbaro, H. G. Smeets, Master, from Simon's Bay to Fort Natal; and a brig proceeding to Algoa Bay; reports also the arrival of the schooner May in Algoa Bay.

ARRIVED IN TABLE BAY.

Sept. 5. Cleland, British bark, 385 tons, W. Marley from London May 30, to Sydney. Cargo sundry. Passengers Messrs. Lunedale, H. Jones, and Anderson; and 10 in the stores. Put in for refreshments.

Sept. 6. Phoenix, Colonial coasting steamer, 241 tons, E. Harrington, from Algoa Bay Sept. 5, to this port. Cargo colonial produce. Passengers, Mrs. Byron, Capt. Wood, R.A., Capt. H. Byron, jun., of the wrecked bark Delhi; Doctor Munro; Messrs. C. Birkenhead, Ovenshaw, and Phillips; and 69 in the stores. Brings a mail.

Sept. 6. Jenny, Swedish brig, 256 tons, E. Paulsen, from Stockholm June 10, and Helsingor June 15, to this port and Bataavia. Cargo timber.

Sept. 6. Phoenix, British ship, 229 tons, G. C. Berard, from Hamburg June 25, and the Downs July 9, to this port and Singapore. Cargo sundry. Passengers: for the CAPE, Mrs. S. Unna, Messrs. P. Unna, and Wenckebach; Messrs. C. Birkenhead, and D. Kohl. For SINGAPORE, Messrs. E. Metcalfe, and P. E. Wahl. Brings a mail.

Sept. 6. Cleland, British bark, 385 tons, W. Marley, from London May 30, to Sydney. Cargo sundry. Passengers Messrs. Lunedale, H. Jones, and Anderson; and 10 in the stores. Put in for refreshments.

DEPARTURES FROM TABLE BAY.

Sept. 5. Elizabeth, Hamburg bark, T. H. Jansen, to Singapore. 8. Flamingo, Colonial sloop, P. Saunders, to Bataavia. 10. Cleland, British ship, W. K. Oliphant, to Calcutta. 10. Cleland, British bark, W. Marley, to Sydney.

VESSELS IN TABLE BAY.

With their Commanders, Destinations, and Agents, BRITISH—BARK. Lord Goderick, W. D. Cook.—Mauritius and Madras.—Thomson & Co. Royal Saxon, J. Crawford.—Bombay.—Venning & Co.

BRITISH—BARK.

Royal Sovereign, A. Brown.—Bataavia.—Searight & Co. Agile, J. Small.—St. Helena & London.—Twentyman & Co. Galatia, T. Owen.—London.—Thomson & Co. Mary Ann, A. Loch.—Upertain.—Thomson & Co. Mary Anne, R. H. Goble.—Simon's Bay.—Venning & Co. Nestor, W. Stewart.—Mauritius.—Twentyman & Co. SCHOONERS.

Maid of Mons, H. Blake.—Algoa Bay.—Searight & Co. Mary Stuart, J. W. Bloom.—London.—Phillips & Co. Juliana & Salina, W. McLennan.—Upertain.—Phillips & Co. HARMONY—BARK.

Harmony, H. Douglas.—St. Helena.—Ross & Co. Pilot, H. McDonald.—Upertain.—Fryer & Co. SCHOONERS.

Olivia, J. Child.—Crossett.—H. Jearry. St. Helena, W. Mann.—Upertain.—Rutherford & Co. Felix, J. Adams.—St. Helena.—Phillips & Co. SCHOONERS.

Phoenix, E. Harrington.—Algoa Bay.—Steam Company. Ann & Mary, R. Philp.—Dunkin Bay.—Fryer & Co. SCHOONERS.

Jenny, E. Paulsen.—Bataavia.—Metcalfe & Son. Francis, G. C. Berard.—Singapore.—M. Thalwitzer.

VESSELS IN SIMON'S BAY.

With their Commanders, Destinations, and Agents. H.M. Frigate Winchester, Capt. C. Eden.—(Flag Ship). H.M. Brig Albatross, Lieut. Comm. S. B. Dolling.—English H.M. Mooring Vessel Badgir. SCHOONERS.

Lady Ankerst, C. Bruce.—Hong Kong.—Borradailes & Co. SCHOONERS.

Henry, C. Brown.—Lancaster.—Borradailes & Co. SCHOONERS.

Lady Margaret, J. Thompson.—Upertain.—R. Granger. Promise, J. Gaymer.—Upertain.—R. Granger. SCHOONERS.

Sophia, W. Barry.—Upertain.—W. Homewood. DUTCH—BARK.

Cornelia, W. A. Berythuis.—Bataavia.—O. J. Truter. SALLY ANNIE.—Bourdon.—Whaling.—L. Chase.

BRASILLIAN—BRIG.

Defensive, Lt. Molesworth, in charge.—(Detained by H.M. Frigate Winchester).

PROGRESSO, LIENT. ALEXANDER, IN CHARGE.—SIERRA LEONE.—(PRIZE TO H.M.S. CAPEVIA).

DEPARTURES FROM ALGOA BAY.

Sept. 6. Phoenix, Colonial steamer, E. Harrington, to Table Bay.

VESSELS IN ALGOA BAY.

With their Commanders, Destinations, and Agents. BRITISH—BARK.

Agrippina, W. Rodgers.—Upertain.—Smith & Co. House of Strathairn, A. Fleming.—Upertain.—Smith & Co. SCHOONERS.

Ella, J. N. B. Miller.—Upertain.—J. H. Clark. Richard, W. Farley.—London.—Maynards & Co. Sarah Maria, J. Oldridge.—Upertain.—Smith & Co. Venelia, W. Martin.—London.—Smith & Co. SCHOONERS.

Mary Ann, E. Medhurst.—London.—J. O. Smith. Trebbler, J. Bosworth.—Table Bay.—J. O. Smith.

MARKT PRYZEN

Tot den 11 September, 1843.

Table listing market prices for various goods such as flour, sugar, and other commodities.

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