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AGENTS	
FOR THIS PAPER IN THE COUNTRY DISTRICTS,	
Beaufort.....	Mr. A. P. Marling,
Calcutta.....	Mr. J. J. Tasselaar,
Clas-William.....	Mr. S. J. du Toit,
Colberg.....	Mr. J. James Walker,
George.....	Mr. D. Coolhans,
Graaf-Reinet.....	Mr. B. Fincham,
Malmsbury.....	Mr. J. D. A. Fretlich,
Paarl.....	Mr. J. D. Haupt,
Port Natal.....	B. Poortman, M.D.
Somerset.....	Mr. C. Molter,
Stellenbosch.....	Mr. P. J. Korsten,
Swellendam.....	Mr. John Barry,
Talbagh.....	Mr. H. F. de Lange van,
Tygerberg.....	Mr. F. Uys,
Uitenhage.....	Mr. J. Braham,
Wellington.....	J. Addy, M.D.
Worcester.....	Mr. J. Marling.

THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

CAPE TOWN, JUNE 11, 1844.

WHENEVER a surplus in the public Expenditure of the Colony is shown of an amount so large as about £20,000, it must be highly satisfactory to the public to know that so favorable an issue has not been obtained by additional taxes. In this respect the public have reason gratefully to rejoice at the Estimate recently published.

How then does this large balance arise? Partly by an increase of Revenue, and partly by a reduction in the Expenditure.

The proceedings of our former Governments will show, that every year the increase of salaries in some department or other, was always an anxious question, without any equivalent reduction. In the present instance a widely different system has been adopted. This Colony is not in a situation to support insecure situations. To abolish those with due prudence, and without interfering with the interests of the public, was a matter which the people have long desired, and which is now attempted to be effected.

The Tax and Tithes Office, is to be abolished, the duties of that Department transferred to the Office of the Treasurer General, and thus a saving effected of £1,022. The propriety of this measure every one will no doubt applaud, for it would be the height of absurdity to maintain that so costly an establishment requires to be kept up for the mere purpose of receiving Transfer Duties, which may as well be received in the Treasurer General's Office. It is indeed to be wondered at, that this alteration was not carried out much sooner, for if the Government of the day, did not see it, their attention was frequently enough called to it and publicly pointed towards it.

Of the same kind is the new principle upon which the Deeds and Registry Office is proposed to be remodelled. By confining the duties of that office to the mere Registration of Deeds, and allowing the public to make their own Deeds or to have it done by some competent person, the Government have not only made a commencement with a saving in that Department, but also taken a precautionary step for avoiding a future increase of Expenditure, which will become necessary on account of an increase of business if all Deeds were also to be made and executed in that office. The saving to be effected, as proposed in the Estimate, is £240, and we venture to say, that if the alteration is proved to work well, and properly understood and duly carried out, a further saving will be found expedient and prudent.

Yet, the good intended to be done to the public by this alteration, will be of no use, unless the whole Department be provided with, and act under proper Rules and Regulations, and due precaution be taken by some legal enactment, against the abuse and mismanagement, to which the public, who require Deeds to be made and executed, may become the victims. The plan of licensing qualified and competent persons as Conveyancers, thus partly following the system existing in the Mother Country, is one which we trust the Government will be advised to adopt.

Landed property, is a species of property, which particularly requires the protection of the Legislature. The security which the public have enjoyed in that respect, and the mole in which, by means of the public registry, their rights to landed property have been maintained and secured, should not be lost sight of. And this would be attended to, if no other but persons found competent after due examination, and able to give proper security, for the behalf of the public; were allowed under a license obtainable from Government, to act as such Conveyancers, their Deeds to obtain force only by registration at the Registry Office.

The next proposed alteration to which our attention has been called, is the Ecclesiastical Establishment. It is proposed to discontinue the salaries heretofore paid to the Church Clerks, Sextons, Bell-ringers, Organists, &c. for the Church of England, and the Dutch Reformed Church, and to employ the amount so obtained towards the appointment of additional Ministers for those Churches.

The salaries so to be discontinued to the Church of England will be £363 15, and by adding to it £385 out of the General Revenue, the sum of £748 will be obtained to appoint two additional Ministers for the Church of England.

In the same way the sum obtained by such discontinuation to the Dutch Reformed Church, will be £709 12 4; and by adding to it out of the general Revenue a sum of £307 7 8, a sum of £1,016 will be obtained for the appointment of 4 additional Ministers for the Dutch Reformed Church.

This mode of employing the amount thus saved, deserves the highest praise. It manifests a laudable desire to promote in a fair and equitable manner, the interests of both Churches. The discontinuation however of the salaries to Clerks, &c., seems to have given rise to doubts as to its propriety. We are told that the Vestry of the Dutch Reformed Church in Cape Town intend to petition against it.

That in regard to her annual expenditure, the Dutch Reformed Church, in Cape Town stands separate from all the other Churches, included in the above proposed arrangement, there can be no doubt. She is the only Church, we think, that has to provide for so large a number of poor as 80, which we are told, as will appear from the return

made to Government, requires an expenditure of £1000 per annum. Again that Community having hardly finished the re-building of their present Church, the costs of which amount to £18,000, are now again busily employed in erecting a second Church in this Town by voluntary contributions. A fair question might therefore be raised with regard to this Church, whether under such circumstances, the salaries should be discontinued, at least for the present.

We cannot however, when we admit the peculiar circumstances of the Church in this place, consider in the same view the other Churches. The want of religious instruction and public worship in the Country Districts is very great. In several parts of the Colony, numbers of persons are living at such a distance from their Churches, that they are unable regularly to attend public worship, much less to obtain that religious instruction which they and their children so anxiously require.

That the people feel this want most seriously, the erection of Churches in the different parts of the Colony at their voluntary expense, is the best proof. Witness the Churches and the proper parochial buildings erected at Zwartberg, Franschoek, Napier Village, Chantoms River, Grobbelaars River, and the one recently proposed to be erected in the District of Graaf-Reinet.—Churches without Ministers!

What then is more necessary—the payment of salaries to Clerks, &c., or the employment of the amount for the appointment of four additional Ministers? Surely no one will for a moment hesitate as to what answer is to be given! We find that some of the Country Churches, receive no support whatever from Government beyond the payment of the salary to the Minister; in others, petty allowances to Clerks are given. Why then should they not all be placed on the same footing? Why should not those small allowances, (such as £13 to a Clerk in one place, and £23 to a Clerk in another), taken together, be employed for the purpose of providing the above Churches with Ministers?

Indeed we think no one community ought to grumble at the proposed discontinuation. They ought to have more at heart, the spiritual interest and welfare of their Brethren, than their own convenience. We hope, therefore, that the proposed measure will obtain the concurrence of all the Churches included in the contemplated arrangement.

COLESBERG.
MAGISTRATE'S COURT, 30 MAY 1844.

The Commissioners of the Municipality versus August Fredrik Knobel, to pay the sum of £1 5s., being the amount of his assessed rate on £100, from November 1841 to May 1844.

Defendant pleaded to the general issue.

Commissioners by their Agent, Campbell, proved that the rate charged to the defendant was correct according to the roll of assessment, and that the amount was formally demanded by the Town Clerk, and closed their case.

Defendant avowed that by the 8th article of the Municipal Regulations promulgated for Colesberg on the 19th June 1840, the rate with which he was charged was illegal, the Commissioners of the Municipality not having complied with the terms therein contained after the first year of the erection and completion of a Municipality for Colesberg; hence the defendant maintained that the claim now made upon him was illegal, and that he was not consequently bound to pay.

Defendant put in support of his defence the 8th article of the Municipal Regulations which enacted, "that the Commissioners shall within one month of their nomination; cause a list to be framed, containing the names of the proprietors and occupiers of immovable property, and shall in each year by public Advertisement call upon all persons liable to be assessed, to make a return of the yearly value of their immovable property, of which notice shall be given at least 14 days previous to the day appointed for the meeting of Commissioners, for the purpose of rating such returns."

Such notice was not given after the first year of the erection of the Municipality; hence the defendant was only liable for the year in which the notice was given; this plea was however secondary, defendant denied that any Municipality had ever been erected at Colesberg.

His Worship thought the plea of the 8th article of the Municipal Regulations fatal to the Commissioners' case.

Mr. James Howell.—No notice was given after the first year to the inhabitants. Great blame was attached to the rates, while at the same time the Commissioners were not acting up to the Regulations; the whole sense of the rates not being paid.

Verdict for defendant with costs.

The householders who had paid rates, instituted legal proceedings for the recovery of their respective amounts, on the ground of an illegal assessment having been made on their immovable property;—but it was represented to them that the plea they ought to pursue was to make the Commissioners appropriate the sums they had thus illegally levied for the improvement of the township—(which they had hitherto neglected), and that, when such measures were taken, those householders who had not paid, should also come forward and cheerfully contribute their share, as it was high time for the resident householders to resist illegal payments, which they saw went to the improvement of property near to the respective Commissioners' residences, whilst general and more necessary improvements were neglected.

The inhabitants here also required the Commissioners (according to law) to hold a public meeting for the purpose of repealing the existing Municipal Regulations, made to suit the purposes of two or three individuals, and to substitute in their place those required for general benefit.

Messrs. August Knobel and James Howell, have been appointed by the resident householders, to carry out legal measures for the maintenance of their Municipal privileges.—(Correspondent.)

AMERICA.—AWFUL CALAMITY.
Explosion of the Princeton's great gun! Death of the Secretary of State, of the Secretary of the Navy, of Commodore Kenyon, of Virgil Maxey, of Mr. Gardner, of New York, &c.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 28.—The city is in mourning. Another melancholy event has befallen the country. Having been an eye-witness to the same, I will, as minutely as possible, give an account of it.

Captain Stockton, of the steamer Princeton, invited some three or four hundred ladies and gentlemen, including the President and his family, the members of his cabinet and foreign ministers, some senators and members of the house, and a large circle of his special friends, to take an excursion with him down the Potomac this day, and witness the beauty and movement of his noble vessel, and the discharge of his immense gun. All the invitations were most eagerly accepted, and at about one o'clock, the company were safely put on board the Princeton from a small steamer which took them from the wharf.

The day was clear and pleasant, and there were as many ladies on board as gentlemen, and every thing promised a delightful excursion. After a salute of twenty-one guns from the small pieces, the big gun was put in readiness for the firing of a ball weighing 230 lbs. The ladies were all "piped to deck," and obtained prominent places to see the discharge. The word "fire" was given, and all eyes immediately beheld the motion of the ball upon the water, giving some half-dozen bounds, and going the distance of about two miles before it finally sunk. The experiment was in every respect successful, and all were delighted.

The party then adjourned to the cabin, and after the ladies had feasted fully from the abundance so liberally provided for them by the noble captain, the gentlemen took possession of the table, Captain Stockton being at the head—the President upon his right—the members of the cabinet, (with the exception of Mr. Spencer, who was not on board) arranged according to their official station upon the left—Senators Benton and Woodbury, Mr. Catlin, and other members of Congress following on the right of the President. Toasts and champagne sparkled together, and all were as merry and happy as could be.

In the midst of this, and as the vessel was nearing home, the captain concluded to have another fire with his big gun, and it was then that the fatal event occurred which I will now detail.

The gun was ranged—and the gentlemen whom the Captain most desired should see the operation were specially invited up to witness it. The gun was fired—the breech exploded! killing instantly Mr. A. P. Uphur, Secretary of State; Mr. Gilmer, Secretary of the Navy; Virgil Maxey, Esq., of Maryland; Com. Kenyon, Chief of the Bureau of Construction; and Mr. Gardner, of New York—seriously injuring Captain Stockton; also one of the midshipmen, and three or four of the hands of the ship, and more or less injuring some six others of the ship's crew. Senator Benton was standing on the right of Captain Stockton, and also Mr. Tyson of Philadelphia, Colonel Strickland, of the same city, and others.

Mr. Benton, immediately after the affair, complained and suffered much from the effects of the explosion, but I did not see when I left the boat, that he was seriously hurt. Mr. Tyson had one of the pieces of the gun pass directly through his hat. The gentlemen killed were all standing upon the leeward side of the gun, nearly in a row, and when the gun burst, the pieces went in that direction and killed them instantly—not a groan was heard to escape their lips.

The President but a moment previous to the discharge, fortunately left its vicinity. As the smoke cleared away; Captain Stockton with his hair and face scorched; and his dress covered with powder, jumped with one spring to the top of his gun, and exclaimed, "MY GOD! WOULD THAT I WERE DEAD TOO."

It would be quite impossible for me to describe to you the distressing scenes that followed, for I am entirely inadequate to the task.

Judge Uphur has a wife and three or four children to deplore his sudden death. The Secretary of War, Mr. Wilkins, had a narrow escape; he was standing near to Judge Uphur, just before the discharge, and remarked that, "if he was Secretary at War, he did not like the noise, and would, therefore, move a little out of the way," and just as he moved the gun exploded.

One of Senator Woodbury's daughters, (the eldest I think) was standing so near to the persons killed, that her dress was completely spattered over with blood. Her escape was truly miraculous, as was also that of others in the immediate vicinity of the gun.

When the accident happened I was in the cabin listening to a patriotic song from one of the company, and as he was singing the word Washington, the gun fired, and, said one of the gentlemen, "there goes the big gun in honour of the name, let us also give three cheers to it," but the cheering hardly commenced before the fatal event was made known, and all were as silent as death. But I have not more room to mention the thousand incidents that occurred, and are connected with the event—but must reserve them for another opportunity.

When the company left the Princeton, which was about 6 o'clock, everything was being done to take care of the wounded and dead. The President, Mr. Wickliffe, Mr. Wilkins, and another remained on board, and will probably come up to the city this evening.—Times.

Original Correspondence.
TO THE EDITOR OF "DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN."

SIR,—Will any of your country readers be kind enough to inform the public, of the progress of the Church now building at Mossel Bay, and of the present state of proceedings relative thereto.

It appears from the result of a meeting held at Mossel Bay in April 1843, that the patrons and projectors of said to be built Church, in their solicitude for economy, and the public good, objected to the trite method pursued by the rest of the world, viz.—advertising to build, with security given to finish, as a method in their opinion, fraught with peril and uncertainty; but relying on their local knowledge, and

gathering therefrom certain data, as to the probability of raising a certain sum, (the amount, by the bye, being proposed by themselves), they contracted with a mason for the erection of said Church, for the sum of Rds. 10,000, actually before half that sum had been subscribed, promising that if 2-5ths of the sum were paid, the remainder might remain on interest, (payable to whom I wonder!) thus actually throwing the poor, but advancing little district of Mossel Bay into debt, yes, sir, into debt.

One witness present at the aforementioned meeting, (it is said) expressed his opinion, that the Church would be finished by April 1844! Query—the first of April!

The question to be asked (I apprehend) is: Have the Trustees found themselves borne out in their unaided calculations?—or do they acknowledge themselves to have been in error?

Any country correspondent who will endeavour to illuminate these points, will (I estimate without fear "if being in error") confer a service on a small but deserving portion of the public.

I am, Sir, with respect,
 A CONSTANT READER.

THE AFFAIRS OF SPAIN.
Madrid, March 12.—The following official despatch of the Minister of War, in reply to General Boncell, appears in the *Gaceta* of this morning, acknowledging and confirming the proceeding of shooting Baré and 23 of his companions, without trial, "as one of the greatest services that an honest man could render to his country." I had hoped that some expression of regret and some restrictive orders might have been formally published, if even for decency sake, after such a massacre but no—the Minister sends the conqueror to Carthage, "confiding in his prudence and determination" to repeat his performance, if need be; so that your readers have now full and official proof of the fact that "no quarter" is the order of the day. This long Ministerial record of approbation might have been condensed and translated much more neatly and effectively into the four words of joyful commentary with which a leading individual announced in good English the good news on the night of its arrival—viz., "Hurrah for General Rondali!" There is, I believe, no truth in the report that Baré was cut up and cooked, and served to his executors, as General Quesada was in a *café* in the Puerta del Sol the evening of his murder. There is, however, no disputing about tastes; and I will not undertake to assert that this Spanish execution might not have been more exemplary if the 24 victims had been "Que-sadaed."

Here follows the Minister's letter of commendation:—

"Excelentissimo Señor.—The Comandante of Infantry (Auxiliary of this Ministry), Don Manuel de Zuniga, delivered me yesterday the communication of your Excellency, of which he was the bearer, dated the 8th inst.

"Its contents are sorrowful (*dolorosa*), but the acts it describes are the salvation of the nation and the throne. Your Excellency has known how to stifle in your breast the impulses of pity; and in so doing you have rendered to your country one of the greatest services, but at the same time one of the most trying, which an honest man is capable of performing. Her Majesty regrets (*se condolate*) that the blindness and immorality of the insurgents should have rendered necessary the application of the utmost severity of the laws; but she confides that when, under the prudent and determined command of your Excellency, those and other examples of disloyalty (upon whose concealment and cowardly instigation should fall drop by drop the blood that has been shed) shall never more be reproduced in the Spanish dominions." &c.—Aranjuez, March 11, 1844.

A conspiracy has been discovered at Valencia, according to Moderado accounts, which say that the authorities having been informed where the conspirators met, among whom were many officers and sergeants of the army, went to the house, but were unable to enter for some time, during which many of them had escaped over the roofs of the adjoining houses, but leaving behind them their cloaks, hats, &c. Two Artillery sergeants, two corporals of Cavalry, and an officer of the Almanza Regiment were, however, taken and committed to prison in the citadel, where they were kept incommunicable.—Times, March 20.

FRANCE.
The Semaphore de Marseilles of the 15th instant contains the following postscript, dated the 14th, 11 o'clock p.m.:—

"The 'Marseillais' was again called for this evening in our two theatres: and after the play, an immense crowd, preceded by a tricoloured flag, traversed the streets, singing the revolutionary hymn; to the Hotel de Noailles, the residence of M. Berryer, where, after chanting the 'Marseillaise' in chorus, they cried 'Down with Berryer! Down with the perfurer! Down with the Carlist! Liberty for ever!' They then proceeded to the Place de Rome, where a ball was given in honour of the Legitimist Deputy, and repeated the same cries. Those who for the last week have been striving to rouse political passions must be satisfied; they have exerted themselves to excite the masses, and the great voice of the people has responded to them."—Times, March 20.

THE PARISIAN NEWSPAPERS.
The National publishes the following analysis of the effects of the existing stamp duty on the Paris newspaper press, and which M. Chapurs de Montleville has proposed to the Chamber of Deputies to abolish:—"This duty is raised on the gross amount of sales, and not on the net profit, contrary to the usual practice followed in the collection of such taxes, and contrary to every principle of equity. In order to comprehend the enormity of this tax, which may be termed a legal confiscation, let us examine the amount collected from the different newspapers. Let us suppose that the receipts of the *Journal des Débats* amount annually to 1,300,000f.; the stamp-tax takes 550,000f., or rather less than one half the receipts. Let us suppose the receipts of the *National* to be 800,000f., the tax collector will levy 350,000f., or rather more than the half. Let us suppose that the receipts of the *Siecle*, one of our journals enjoying the greatest number of subscribers, amount to 1,500,000f., the stamp duty takes 1,100,000f., that is more than the two-thirds. To conclude our demonstration, let us examine what remains to each journal out of their income for their ordinary purposes. The *Journal des Débats* retains from each subscriber, after paying the stamp duty, for expenses of paper, printing, editing, administration, and interest of capital employed, 43f. 50c.; the *National* only 27f. 15c., with the same expense; and the *Press*, the *Siecle*, and the *Democratic Pacifique*, have only 15f. 15c., or less than one-third of their gross produce."—Times, March 28.

MARSHAL SOULT.
By the death of the King of Sweden, Marshal Soult has become the sole survivor of all the 18 marshals of the Empire created by Napoleon in 1804, at the camp of Boulogne.—Times, March 29.

LONGEVITY.
The National announces the death at Haxheim, near Landau, of the Israelite Salomon Herz Levi, born in the year 1735, and consequently 109 years of age, in the full possession to the last moment of all his intellectual faculties. His funeral was attended by 81 of his descendants, grandchildren and great grand children. A daughter aged 73 wept over the coffin of her deceased parent. During his long and active life the deceased had never been indisposed, and consequently never had occasion to apply for medical assistance.—Times, March 30.

THE LATE FATAL DUEL IN THE UNITED STATES.
The following are a few particulars taken from the New York papers just received, of the late fatal duel at Washington. This duel has, it is said, made as much noise, and excited as much interest, on that side the Atlantic as the Fawcett and Munro affair did here:—

In regard to the origin of the duel, it is believed that on Thursday morning last, Feb. 15 (not on Thursday night), Mr. Cochran said, in the presence of two or three of Mr. May's friends, that he believed Mr. May a coward. This expression of Cochran was immediately reported to Mr. May, at whose request two or three of his friends immediately waited upon Mr. Cochran, at his room, to demand of him a retraction of the words, and an apology. Mr. Cochran declined, saying that he would consult his friends, which he did. This was about noon on Thursday.

By the advice of his friends Mr. Cochran decided to make no apology, but, on the contrary, accepted an invitation to meet Mr. May and his friends at 8 o'clock the next morning (Friday) at Mr. Nelson's tavern, about a mile or a mile-and-a-half the other side of the chain bridge, in Fairfax county, Virginia.

Mr. Cochran and his friends left the city of Washington about half-past 5 o'clock on Friday morning, in a coach with four white horses. They arrived upon the ground at Nelson's Tavern about half an hour before the other party. As soon as Mr. May and his friends arrived—as they did in a single coach, Dr. Miller attending on horseback—he sent a challenge in the usual style to Mr. Cochran, which was accepted.

Mr. Pooler acted as Mr. May's second, and Mr. Ash as Mr. Cochran's second. Mr. Cochran was also attended by his surgeon. Articles were drawn up and signed by the seconds, designating the weapons, which were to be rifles, and the distance 50 paces. The mode of proceeding to be with the breach of the rifle to the shoulder—the muzzle down—and to be raised at the word. The words, "Are you ready, gentlemen?" were then to be asked. Each were to reply "ready," and at the word "fire!" the muzzles of the rifles were to be raised. They were then to fire between the words "one," "two," "three," "stop,"—neither before "one," nor after "stop."

The seconds arrived about 9 o'clock upon the field, when the efforts to effect a reconciliation were renewed, but without effect.

The distance was then measured off. All the parties were perfectly cool and composed. Both the principals were members of the Temperance Society; Cochran was urged, however, to take a glass of liquor, but refused. Both were perfectly composed, each expecting to wound his man and escape himself unhurt, and each hoping to draw the other's fire—that is, by firing at the word "one," to anticipate the other's fire. Mr. Cochran, as was his custom, continued to sing little stanzas of songs. Each took his place; Mr. Ash gave the word, it being his privilege as the second of the challenged party. Mr. Cochran threw off his hat. Both replied, "ready," in a fine clear voice. At the word "one," both fired; Mr. Cochran a second after Mr. May. Mr. May remained unhurt. Mr. Cochran stood a moment—his rifle dropped from his hands, and he fell heavily and slowly back, partly on his left side, the right leg being thrown over the left. Mr. Cochran's surgeon was first on the spot. Blood was seen flowing from his forehead, and, upon pushing up the hair with the fingers, a wound was discovered through which a portion of the brain protruded about the size of two fingers. He appeared and was at first believed to be dead. Scarcely any pulsation or breathing was perceptible. Mr. May will continue in his place for some time, but subsequently went to the place where his second had stood. Almost immediately after, Mr. Cochran's surgeon came to the spot. Dr. Miller ran to his assistance, and concurred in the opinion that Mr. Cochran must die in a few minutes. He called to Mr. May to take his horse and make his escape. Mr. May did so. His seconds came up to Mr. Cochran, and finding that he was dying, ran to their carriage, which was a quarter of a mile off, and returned to the city with Dr. Miller. Mr. Cochran was then left dying upon the field, with no persons in attendance upon him but his surgeon and second, who was deeply affected by the fall of his friend. The driver of the coach and four white horses, frightened at the fall of Mr. Cochran, had suddenly driven off to the distance of half a mile, but was brought back, and in the course of half an hour blankets were procured, and Cochran was removed to his coach. In taking him to Nelson's tavern, Cochran vomited several times, and revived a little, his pulse becoming more perceptible. He was perfectly senseless,—bled profusely,—drenching the seats of the coach with his blood. Efforts were made upon the ground, before Dr. Miller left, to replace the protruding brain. The hair was shaved off in the vicinity of the wound, but it was found impossible to restore the brain, and it was removed and a bandage applied. At Mr. Nelson's, every thing possible was done for Mr. Cochran. Doctors Holmead, Elliott, and Hall, of Washington, and Richie, of Georgetown, were immediately in attendance. The shots were exchanged about a quarter past 9 o'clock on Friday the 16th inst. From that time till half-past 4 o'clock on the following Sunday morning he remained perfectly insensible, and at that hour died. The injury to the bones of the head was of a peculiar and striking character, and it seems remarkable that he should have lived so long as he did. The direction taken by the ball proves that he was taking aim when he received the wound.

The corpse was removed to the city on the 18th, and was buried the next morning.

It is said that Mr. May returned hastily to the city, took the horse of his brother, Dr. Frederick May, and fled from Washington. The seconds on both sides also fled, and none of them have been since heard of publicly. There has been great excitement, originating from the youth of the parties engaged in the duel, and a supposition that it might have been prevented, and ought to have been prevented. There are those who unhesitatingly say the civil authorities ought to have been called upon to arrest the parties, and thus prevented the deed.—Times, March 21.

A DIFFICULT CASE.
A case of considerable interest to mercantile men came before the Cour Royale de Paris on Wednesday. The questions involved are—1st, whether

the imprudence of the captain of a vessel constitutes... shall be advertised for two months in the Government Gazette...

shall be advertised for two months in the Government Gazette... GOD SAVE THE QUEEN... CAPTAIN P. MAITLAND... JOHN MONTAGU...

AN ENGLISH JURYMEN. At the Gloucestershire adjourned sessions last week, a girl named Caroline Adams was tried for stealing a pint of brandy...

REPORTED TRAVELS OF THE QUEEN. A night or two since Captain Rous inquired of Sir Robert if the report was true that the Queen intended to visit Berlin in May...

PROCLAMATION BY HIS EXCELLENCY LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND. Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath...

GRAFF-RISNET DIVISION. To be sold in front of the Civil Commissioner's Office, at Graham's Town.

SPLENDID PORCELAIN. THIS (TUESDAY) AFTERNOON, 11th instant, will be sold at DENNIS BROTHERS & Co., without reserve...

AMATEUR THEATRE. THE PRIVATE DUTCH AMATEUR COMPANY, playing under the UNITED MOTTOES 'Not But in Vermaak & Door Nuts Bruchbant'...

COAL REQUIRED. TENDERS will be received at this Office, until 12 o'clock TO-MORROW (Wednesday), the 15th instant...

MRS. G. R. MIDDLEY. BEGS to inform her Friends and the Public, that the Winter Vacation, in her Establishment...

THOMAS POULTER, BREAD, SHIP AND FANCY BISCUIT BAKER, CONFECTIONER, &c. &c. HAVING returned to this Colony, is desirous of retaining thanks to his Friends and the Public...

LIVERPOOL SALT. JUST Received and for Sale at the Stores of the Handel-Magazin...

CONNOISSEURS AND LOVERS OF Smoking and Snuffs, ARE HEREBY INVITED TO VISIT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF J. H. BAW & Co. CAPE TOWN MANUFACTORY...

ENCOURAGED by the liberal support of the Esplanade, and having experienced the appreciation of their Manufacture of Snuffs...

REDUCED PRICES. TO RETAIL AND COUNTRY DEALERS, THE CHEAPEST AND BEST SNUFFS IN TOWN. H. DRURY, No. 28, BOERENPLEIN...

EMIGRATION GAZETTE AND COLONIAL ADVOCATE. The Largest Stamped Colonial Newspaper in London. PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, PRICE 6d.

TO-MORROW MORNING, (Wednesday), the 12th June, at 10 o'clock precisely, will be sold at Smithfield, Salt River...

WANTED. AN able TALLOW CHANDLER. Apply at the House of Mr. J. A. DE VILLIERS, Hottenot's Square. WANTED, two able Blacksmiths, to whom liberal wages will be given...

CHRISTENINGS. In St. George's Church, on Monday, the 2d June, by the Rev. GEORGE HOGAN, M.A., Senior Colonial Chaplain...

DEATHS. June 2. Laura Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Joseph Henry...

ARRIVED IN TABLE BAY. June 7. British Colonial schooner, 33 tons, R. Clarkson...

DEPARTURES FROM TABLE BAY. June 7. Captain, Colonial bark, A. Brown, to London...

VESSLS IN TABLE BAY. With their Commanders, Destinations, and Agents. DEATHS. June 2. Laura Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Joseph Henry...

MARKT PRYZEN Tot den 10 Juny, 1844. Aals per pond... Alons per pond... Appelen, per lb...

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Vertical text on the far right edge of the page, including various notices and advertisements.