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George.	F. A. Swemmer.
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Paarl.	J. D. Haupt.
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DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

KAAPSTAD DEN 14 OCTOBER 1845.

ONDER de vele dringende behoeften van het Nataalse volk, werd geene voorzeker inniger gevuld dan het gebrek aan die behoorlyke uitvoering des regts, welke een der voornaamste steunse van elke beschafte maatschappij uitmaakt.

Het poptepsel dat sy verpligt waren onder zich in te wezen te houden, ten einde niet geheel en al van alle judiciale gezag ontbloot te zyn, was in zichzelf zoo ongeneegaam en gebrekig, dat het geheele schouwtooneel dikwyls by de geringste tegenkant dreigde instorten; terwyl deszelfs uitgespraken en gewysden, in plaats van het heilzaam gevuld te hebben om de losbandigen te beteugelen, dikwerv strekten om de waardige regters, wier plegtige vonnissen sy strafeloos trechteren, aan de beschimping en bespotting der menigte veel te geven.

Het was daarom inderdaad niet te verwonderen, dat de welgezinden onder hen, die, ondanks zichzelf, geen middelweg zag, dan die spotadministratie te ondersteunen, herhaaldelyk by het Gouvernement aangedrongen hebben op de noodzaaklykheid om met het minst mogelyk verzuim in deze behoeft te voorzien.

Hoewel lang vertraagd, schynen de aangelegenheden van die verwaarloosde Provincie de ernstige aandacht onzer Regerders ten laaste opgewekt te hebben.

De onlangs gedane aanstellingen strekken tot ontogenzegelyke bewyzen van deze hunne gunstige gezindheid; en, indien er nog iets moge vereisch worden om den grootsten twyfelaar te overtuigen, zal het ontwerp door Zyne Excellentie aan den Wetgevenden Raad gepresenteerd, ter daarstellung van een Hof, in een voor het Distrik Natal, voorzeker dat heilsame gevuld hebben.

De hoofdpunt van dit voorgesteld ontwerp zullen elders gevonden worden, en het is ons nederig gevoelen, dat deszelfs voorzieningen geenezaam zyn om in de tegenwoordige behoeften van de samenleving te dier plaats te voorzien; te meer daar het blykt dat deszelve hoofdzakelyk overeenkomt met die verval in het tegenwoordig Charter voor de betere en krachtdadiger uitvoering des regts in deze Kolonie, en dus, wat de kunst-terms betreffen, vry van enigeen ernstige tegenwerping zyn.

Het was voorzeker niet te verwachten, dat men, in het ontwerpen van regulatien voor het Judiciele Establissemant die pas onthulde ressorte deser kolonie, zulke onmiddelyk doen konde op eenige uitgebredie en kothare schaal. Men moest in de voornaamste behoeften voorzien, en het was daarom hoogst raadzaam hare verwachte inkomsten in het oog te houden, ten einde niet dadelyk een te grote aanvraag te maken op een schatstuk welke misschien maar karig zal worden voorzien.

Volgens de vermeerde harer bevolking en geldelyke hulpbronnen, zullen ruiner voorzieningen in de toekomst vereisch worden, zoo wel in opzigt tot ene verdere uitbreiding van het Jndiciele Establissemant zelf, als tot die grote dryfveer, welke met regt beschouwd wordt als hoogst noodzaaklyk om de onafhankelikheid der regters en volgtelyk om de onpartijdige uitvoering des regts, te verzekeren.

Het volk van Natal schynt echter eenernstigen twyfel te koesteren, niet betrekkelijk het opterigen Hof, maar in opzigt tot die achtbare vergadering welke misschien niet van dat aardich tooneel verdwynen zal, voordat het tegenwoordig ontwerp, in eenne wetschappen, de Nataalse stranden zal hebben bereikt.

Deze twyfel sluit in zich niets minder dan de eenvoudige vraag, of de gewysden en vonnissen, van de tegenwoordige Hoven beschouwd moeten worden als wetig en bindende, dan of deselve aangemerkt zullen worden als uitgesproken door een lichaam, geene schaduw van gezag bezittende, en gevolyk geene magt hebbende om vonnissen te vellen in civile zaken of criminelle prosecution.

Onder die gemengde hoop, de tegenwoordige bevolking van Natal uitmakende, worden onge-tywyld personen gevonden wier hoofddoel en voordeel het is, het publiek gemoed in eenen geduldigen staat van inisioegheid en beweging te houden; en het is niet onwaarschynlyk dat sy hunnen schadevlyk invloed kunnen aanwenden om partyen overtehalen—het vraagpunt eens aangeroerd zynde—de gewysden van de tegenwoordige Hoven niet langer te gehoorzamen. Wat, vragen de welgeaide Natalieren, zal het gevolg zyn, indien deze ruud opgevolgd wordt?

Het was misschien te veel te verwachten dat, wat Natal aangaat, den weg algemeen in het oog gehouden in behoorlyk daargestelde besturen, opgevolgd zoude zyn, namelyk, om by het invoeren van eenig nieuw Hof, te gelykertyd te bepalen dat alle dekreten, gewysden, vonnissen, enz. van eenig zoodanig Hof in alle opzichten even verbinding, goed, wetig en krachtdadig zullen zyn als of de wet, zoodanig nieuw estableissement invoerende, niet ware uitgevaardigd.

Maar, indien dit als ontpasselyk wordt beschouwd op de oude Hoven van Natal; zoudt he, in dat geval, dan niet raadzaam zyn te bepalen, dat al de dekreten, gewysden en vonnissen dier Hoven, beschouwd zullen worden als bindende, tenzij binnen eenen zeker tot dat einde te bepalen tyd onder herziening gebragt wordende voor het Distrik Hof, hetwelk staat te worden opgerigt? In criminelle zaken, waarin de vonnissen reeds zyn uitgesond, zoude dese wyse nog niet verstrekken zyn; maar er kunnen mogelyk deuziken bestaan, waarin deselvige nog niet verstrekken zyn, en welke, misschien uitgesproken kunnen zyn op de allerverkeerde grondbeginselen des regts. De veiligste weg om dit punt te beslech-

ten, zonde misschien zyn om het geheel der criminelle vonnissen, welke nog niet afgelopen zyn, onder herziening te brengen. Het openbaar regt zoude daardoor ongetwijfeld voldaan worden, terwyl een verschillende weg—de volkomene vrystelling der misdaadigers—op grond dat sy gevonden zyn door Hoven niet wettiglyk daargesteld, geen ander dan een eerst noodlotig, gevolg kan hebben op den staat der maatschappij te Natal; afgescheiden van de vervolgingen waarnaar de waardige regters niet onwaarschynlyk blootgesteld kunnen zyn, indien het gehal hunner handelingen als onwettig wordte verklaard.

Uit sen der laatste nummers van de *Natal* ontward hebbende, dat die kwestie thans die gevoederen verontrust, uitvoerboor van het gevoelen hetwelk H. M. Procureur General gezegd wordt gegeven te hebben, ten effecte, dat er te Natal geene wetten of civile autoriteiten bestaan, welke elders erkend kunnen worden, hebben wy het als onsen pligt beschouwd, dit onderwerp van de ernstige overweging onzer Wetgevers, aan dit einde der kolonie, te submitteren, ten einde hen instant te stellen, door de eene of ander voorziening deswegens, de nadeegeleide gevallen voor te komen, welke men vrees, te zullen voortvloeien uit dizen oogenredden staan van zaken; in alle gevallen, om het publiek aldus gerust te stellen over een punt hetwelk door hetzelve van meer dan gewoon belang beschouwd wordt.

De volgende de hoofdpunten van het voor gestelde Wet-ontwerp:

Het Hof sal worden genoemd Distrik Hof, en te Pieter Maritzburg worden gehouden, met magt om den Luitenant Gouverneur om het Distrik in twee of meer Afdeelingen te verdeelen, en te gelaten dat een Distrik Hof te gehouden ten minste tweemaal 's jaars in elke Afdeeling.

Het Hof sal worden gerepresenteerd door eenen Rechter, te worden getiteld Recorder—en die een Advocaat in Engeland dienst moet zyn van een Advocaat van het Hof van Sesay in Schotland, of een Advocaat by het Hooge Gerechtschof der Kolonie kaap de Goede Hoop. De aangestelling te geschieden door den Gouverneur, gedurende goed gedrag, met magt van suspensie, wanneer wangetragen wordt,—onderworpen echter aan de goed of afkeuring des volks.

Het was daarom inderdaad niet te verwonderen, dat de welgezinden onder hen, die, ondanks zichzelf, geen middelweg zag, dan die spotadministratie te ondersteunen, herhaaldelyk by het Gouvernement aangedrongen hebben op de noodzaaklykheid om met het minst mogelyk verzuim in deze behoeft te voorzien.

Het was voorzeker niet te verwachten, dat de gewijzigde schouwtooneel dikwyls by de geringste tegenkant dreigde instorten; terwyl deszelfs uitgespraken en gewysden, in plaats van het heilzaam gevuld te hebben, ten einde niet geheel en al van alle judiciale gezag ontbloot te zyn, was in zichzelf zoo ongeneegaam en gebrekig, dat het geheele schouwtooneel dikwyls by de geringste tegenkant dreigde instorten; terwyl deszelfs uitgespraken en gewysden, in plaats van het heilzaam gevuld te hebben, ten einde niet geheel en al van alle judiciale gezag ontbloot te zyn, was in zichzelf zoo ongeneegaam en gebrekig, dat het geheele schouwtooneel dikwyls by de geringste tegenkant dreigde instorten; terwyl deszelfs uitgespraken en gewysden, in plaats van het heilzaam gevuld te hebben, ten einde niet geheel en al van alle judiciale gezag ontbloot te zyn, was in zichzelf zoo ongeneegaam en gebrekig, dat het geheele schouwtooneel dikwyls by de geringste tegenkant dreigde instorten; terwyl deszelfs uitgespraken en gewysden, in plaats van het heilzaam gevuld te hebben, ten einde niet geheel en al van alle judiciale gezag ontbloot te zyn, was in zichzelf zoo ongeneegaam en gebrekig, dat het geheele schouwtooneel dikwyls by de geringste tegenkant dreigde instorten; 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Parr,	Mr. J. D. Haupt.
Port Natal	Mr. B. Portman.
Somerset,	Mr. C. Moller.
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Tulbagh,	Mr. John Barry.
Tygerberg,	Mr. H. L. de Lange Vo.
Uitenhage,	Mr. A. Monson.
Wellington,	Mr. J. Brem.
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	Mr. J. Meiring.

THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN

CAPE TOWN, OCTOBER 14, 1845.

AMONG the many urgent wants of the Natal people none was surely felt more deeply than the lack of that due administration of public justice which forms one of the chief pillars of every civilised community.

The puppet-show which they were obliged to maintain among them, in order not to be wholly deprived of all judicial authority, was in itself so inefficient and defective that the whole theatre was often tottering at the slightest opposition; whilst its decisions and judgments, instead of having the salutary effect of checking the dissolute, frequently tended to make a laughing stock of the worthy Judges, whose solemn verdicts were defied with impunity.

It was therefore not to be wondered at that the well disposed among them, who, in spite of themselves, saw no alternative but to support that mock-administration, have repeatedly urged upon Government the necessity of providing in this exigency, with the least delay possible.

Though long deferred, the affairs of that neglected Province seem of late to have attracted the serious attention of our Rulers. The appointments recently made are sufficient proofs of this their favorable disposition; and if any thing be still wanting to convince the most sceptic, the Draft presented by His Excellency to the Legislative Council, for the erection of a Court, in and for the District of Natal, will no doubt have that salutary effect.

The chief points of this proposed Draft will be found elsewhere, and it is our humble opinion that its enactments are sufficient to provide in the present wants of the community at that place; the more so as it appears that these enactments are principally in accordance with those contained in the present Charter for the better and more effectual administration of Justice in this Colony, and therefore, in as far as its technical terms are concerned, free from any serious objection.

It was certainly not to be expected that in framing Regulations for the Judicial Establishment of that infant Dependency of the Colony, this could at once be done on an extensive and expensive scale. The chief wants were to be supplied, and it was therefore highly expedient to keep in view its expected Revenue, in order not at once to make a too great rush on its perhaps but scantily to be supplied treasury. According to the increase of its population and pecuniary resources, more ample provisions will be required in future, as well with regard to a further extension of the Judicial Establishment itself, as to that great impetus which is justly considered as highly essential to secure the independence of the Judges and consequently the impartial administration of justice.

The People at Natal seem to entertain a serious doubt, not concerning the Court to be established, but regarding that worshipful assembly which will perhaps not become defunct before the present Draft, converted into Law, will reach the Natalian shores.

This doubt involves nothing less than the plain question, whether the decisions and judgments of the present Courts are to be considered lawful and binding, or whether they may be looked upon as being pronounced by a body having no shadow of authority, and consequently no power to pronounce judgments in civil cases or criminal prosecutions?

Among that motley crowd, composing the present population of Natal, individuals are no doubt to be found whose chief aim and profit is to keep the public mind in a constant state of disaffection and agitation; and it is not unlikely that they may use their baneful influence to entice parties—the question having been once mooted—not to obey the decision of the present Courts any further. What, the well disposed among the Natalists ask, will be the consequence, if such advice be followed up? It was perhaps too much to expect that, with regard to Natal, the course generally observed in duly established administrations, should have been followed, namely, at the introduction of any new Court, to enact at the same time that all decrees, judgments and sentences, &c., made by any former Court, shall to all intents and purposes, be as binding, good, valid and effectual, as if the law introducing such new establishment, had not been made.

But, should this be considered inapplicable to the old Courts at Natal, would it not, in that case, be advisable to enact that all the decrees, judgments and sentences of these Courts will be considered as binding, unless brought under review before the District Court about to be established, within a certain time to be fixed for that purpose? In criminal cases, in which the sentences have already been executed, this mode of proceeding would certainly be of no avail, but there may perhaps yet be such in which the sentences are still in the course of execution, and which, for ought we know, may have been passed on the most erroneous principles of law. The safest way of settling this point would perhaps be to bring the whole of the criminal sentences still in course of execution under review. Public justice would thereby no doubt be amply satisfied; whilst a different course—the complete liberation of the culprits, on the ground that they were sentenced by Courts not legally established by law, can have no other but a most detrimental effect on the state of society at Natal, independent of the proceedings to which the worthy Judges might not unlikely be exposed, if the whole of their proceeding were to be declared null and void.

Yesterday is the log term, for it must be recollect that the sun day begins at noon. Caracciolo in fact, was tried and executed in the same day.

This is another of the anomalies alluded to, for on the 16th July, Lieut. Parkinson was selected by Nelson to go overland, with news of the total surrender of the French, and he was made a Commander forthwith.

It is said that an apparition of this disgusting scene, the floating of Caracciolo's corpse, haunted and agonized the last moments of Lady Hamilton.

Having perceived from a late number of the *Natalier*, that that question is at present agitating the public mind, in consequence of an opinion said to have been given by Her Majesty's Attorney General, to the effect, that at *Natal no laws or civil authorities exist which can be acknowledged elsewhere*—we have considered it our duty to submit this subject to the serious consideration of our Legislators at this end of the Colony, in order to enable them by some provision on that head to prevent the injurious consequences sure to arise from this unsettled state of affairs; at all events, to set the public mind at rest on a point which they seem to consider of more than ordinary interest.

The following are the chief points of the Draft above alluded to:

The Court to be called District Court, and to be held at Port Elizabeth; with power to the Lieutenant-Governor to divide the District into two or more divisions, and to direct a District Court to be held at least twice a year in each division.

The Court to be presided over by a Judge, to be styled a Recorder, and who shall be a Barrister in England or Ireland, or an Advocate of the Court of Session in Scotland, or an Advocate of the Supreme Court of the Colony in the Cape of Good Hope. The appointment of the Recorder to be by the Governor, during good behaviour, with power of suspension upon proof of misconduct; subject, however, to the allowance or disallowance of such suspension by Her Majesty.

The salary of the Recorder to be paid from the revenues within the said District.

The necessary officers required for the administration of Justice, will be attached to the District Court; and the same is authorized to admit and enrol, as Advocates and Attorneys, all persons admitted or admitted as such before the Supreme and Circuit Courts of this Colony; and as long as their number shall not be seven of each, the said Courts shall have the power to admit and enrol an Attorney, such number of qualified persons as may be desirable, to be so admitted and enrolled.

The proceedings of the said District Court shall be conducted in the English language; and all criminal cases will be tried before the same, and a Jury of nine men; whilst ignorance of the English language shall not be considered as an incompetency to serve on such jury.

The Lieutenant-Governor alone shall have the power to carry into execution sentences of death, transportation, and banishment from the District.

In all civil suits, actions or proceedings pending in the Superior Court of this Colony, for which purpose the said District Court shall be considered and taken to be a Circuit Court of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope.

On Friday evening last the 46th anniversary of the "S. A. Society for the extension of the Kingdom of Christ," was celebrated with due solemnity in the Chapel of that Society, Long-street. The business was opened with hymn and prayer by the Rev. Dr. S. P. Heyns, who occupied the Chair, after which an excellent sermon was preached by the Rev. P. N. Ham from Nehemia vi. 20—second part. The Rev. Mr. J. Beck then read the report of the Directors, from which it appeared that although the Society had not retarded, it had nevertheless made no progress during the past year. The Treasurer now gave account of his administration; whilst the Rev. Chairman in a few words endeavoured to impress upon his hearers the necessity of further activity in the good cause; after which the business was concluded by the Rev. Mr. Ham offering up thanksgivings and pronouncing the benediction.

A Burglary was committed during the night of Friday last, at the Stores of the Handel Maatschappij, and some articles extracted. We hear that the burglar—a malay—was caught in the act, and conveyed to the station house.

NELSON'S SECOND VISIT TO NAPLES.

The following fragment from the life of Lord Nelson, copied from the *United Service Gazette* for July last, is not inserted by us with any intention of detracting from the merits of that illustrious officer, but merely in the spirit in which it has been recorded by that periodical, namely, to show that even great men have their faults, and thereby to stimulate others to reflect on their example, and to regulate all their acts with that proper watchfulness which is the best safeguard against the commission of such errors:—

"Saturday, 29th June.—Moderate and cloudy. Several of the principal officers of the rebels were put in confinement in different ships. Launch watering. A. M. light winds. Washed below. Dried sails. At 9 a court martial assembled on board to try for rebellion Cavaliere Francesco Caracciolo. H. M. ship Northumberland, Goliath, Alexander, and San Sebastian, (a Portuguese ship,) took the guard.

"Sunday, 30th.—Moderate and cloudy. Employed occasionally. At 5 p.m. landed the remainder of the marines from each ship. The sentence of the court martial of yesterday was put in execution on board a Neapolitan frigate, on Cavaliere Francesco Caracciolo, who was hanged accordingly. A. M. fresh breeze and cloudy. Mustered the ships company at quarters. H. M. ships Swiftness, Vanguard, Powerful, and Majestic took the guard."

Such is the official record of a most odious execution; and the same never record repeated mentions that parties of the rebels were brought on board "for examination," and that they were then sent to the prisonship. But it may be added, that this "Cavaliere" was no other than the celebrated Caracciolo, an old and distinguished Admiral, and one of the most noble families in Naples; he had commanded a line-of-battle-ship, the Tancredi, 74, with credit, in our line, and distinguished himself in Admiral Hotspur's action, in 1796. He accompanied the King when he and his court fled to Sicily in the preceding December. Shortly afterwards the Neapolitan revolutionary government issued an edict to confiscate the property of absentes, when Caracciolo obtained the King's permission to return to Naples, and look after his estates. In such times it was hardly possible for a man of his reputation to remain inactive; and, in a short time he was found at the head of the republican naval forces acting against the King. When the surrender of Naples was evidently near, he fled; but being taken in disguise, was brought on board the Foudroyant, with his hands bound behind him, and wretchedly attired, at nine o'clock in the morning; at ten the British Admiral ordered a court-martial to sit, of which Count Thurn, the bitter and avowed enemy of the prisoner was President. No witness could be examined in his defense, to prove the allegation that he was compelled to serve; at twelve, the aged officer was found guilty; and, at five in the afternoon, he was hanged at the fore-yard-arm of the Neapolitan frigate Minerva, Thurn's ship. The unfortunate victim having in vain sought a new trial, requested through Lieut. W. S. Parkinson, that he might be shot. "I am an old man," he said, "I leave no family behind me, and therefore cannot be supposed to be of any service to the prisonship." But it may be added, that this "Cavaliere" was no other than the celebrated Caracciolo, an old and distinguished Admiral, and one of the most noble families in Naples; he had commanded a line-of-battle-ship, the Tancredi, 74, with credit, in our line, and distinguished himself in Admiral Hotspur's action, in 1796. He accompanied the King when he and his court fled to Sicily in the preceding December. Shortly afterwards the Neapolitan revolutionary government issued an edict to confiscate the property of absentes, when Caracciolo obtained the King's permission to return to Naples, and look after his estates. In such times it was hardly possible for a man of his reputation to remain inactive; and, in a short time he was found at the head of the republican naval forces acting against the King. 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CHINA—FIRE AT CANTON.

(From the Friend of China, May 31.)

CANTON.—On Sunday forenoon a fire broke out in a theatre within the walls of the city; it has been the cause of a melancholy loss of life, as well as the destruction of much property. The theatre formed the centre of a square, to which there was only access by one narrow lane. After the fire was observed the audience endeavoured to escape by the lane, but unfortunately the crowd from without were trying to force their way into the square, and prevented a large number of those who were within from obtaining egress—the two bodies appear to have got jammed, the greatest confusion prevailing—it is supposed that upwards of eight hundred lives were lost by the fire, the falling timber, or borne down by the crowd and suffocated. The bodies are so horribly mangled the friends cannot recognize them; in consequence of this, hundreds lay unclaimed, and the worst consequences are to be apprehended from their exposure in such a climate at this season. It is to be hoped that the civil authorities will have them buried at once; though from the national prejudices of the people with regard to the dead and the funeral affection which prompts them to pay great respect to the ashes of their departed kindred, it is feared that days will be allowed to elapse before the unclaimed and unrecognizable are disposed of.

We have had a call from a Gentleman who left Canton on Tuesday evening, who has favored us with further particulars. By the Mandarin books, the total number of killed is 1,257, including 33 male and female actors; the wounded are estimated at 2,100. On Monday—the day after the fire—part of the ruined wall fell and killed thirty more, wounding several tens.

It is rather remarkable that, thirty years ago a similar accident happened at the same theatre. At that time the authorities forbade dramatic performances by the inhabitants; the present company are outside people. It is anticipated that an edict will be issued, strictly prohibiting all such exhibitions in future.

The authorities have purchased 400 coffins for the bodies that have not been claimed, and they will be interred immediately. A large portion of the dead are females; and it is feared that not a few were murdered by the robbers that infest the city on purpose to obtain their bracelets and other ornaments.

THE WEATHER.

On Monday last Graham's Town and the neighbourhood were visited by two severe thunder storms, accompanied by the most terrific lightning, indeed so fully charged was the atmosphere with the electric fluid, issuing from so many points at the same moment, that an almost continuous blaze was kept up for many hours. The only accident we have yet heard of in town, is the destruction of two horses, which were struck dead by lightning on the hill to the South West. We learn, with much regret, that at Blue Kraatz, Mr. Frederick Phillips, a young man in the employ of Mr. Birkenruth, while sitting in the house near one of the windows, was struck senseless by lightning, but who we are glad to say is fast recovering.

In addition to our former intelligence respecting the damages done by the severe thunder storms which occurred on Monday last, many rumours are afloat, and we have too much reason to believe the following are but too true—

Two Fingoes were killed by the lightning, and also two Dutchmen, who were on the road from this town to Fort Beaufort. We also learn that Mr. Walter Currie had 40 of his sheep struck dead.

FAREWELL BALL TO MR. AND MRS. WEST.

A Ball given by the inhabitants of Graham's Town and the vicinity, to Mr. and Mrs. West, came off on Friday evening in the Court Room, which had been splendidly and tastefully fitted up. About a hundred and fifty persons were partakers of this farewell festivity, and enthusiastically responded to the toast of the evening—the health of their respected guests. The evening's entertainment was all that could be desired on such an occasion, and the company did not separate until daylight had begun to peep in upon their revelry.

—C. F. Times, Oct. 2.

Newcastle Coals.

ON FRIDAY MORNING

The 17th instant,

AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK PRECISELY,
WILL BE SOLD

AT THE SOUTH WHARF

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,
ABOUT 600 Tons of best West Hartley Newcastle Coals, landed from the Bark "Madonna," in consequence of some of them having ignited during her voyage from London to Ceylon.

ROBT. GRANGER & CO.
Messrs. BLORE & BARTMAN, Auctioneers.

N. J. LOTZ has removed from No. 67 Buitengracht, to No. 5, Pepper-street.

Cape Town, Oct. 14, 1845.

SEA POINT.

SALE OF

Landed Property AT SEA POINT.

In the Insolvent Estate of LIEUT. WILLIAM NICOLAI VAN DER RIET.

On Tuesday, the 21st Oct. 1845

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

WILL be sold by public Auction, peremptorily to the highest Bidder, with Liberal Compensation Money, the Insolvent's late Residence called "ZEEZIGT," comprising Parlour, Dining-Room and two Bedrooms, Kitchen, Servants' Apartments, Coach House and Stable, &c.

The House is known to be particularly cool in Summer, having Thatch laid over a usual flat roof; it is also completely sheltered from the South East Wind.

Conditions of Sale may be seen at the Master's Office, and at the Undersigned's.

H. J. P. LE SUEUR, Sole Trustee.

Fashionable Coats,

FOR THE APPROACHING SEASON.

JUST received per "Bengal" and "Mercury," splendid Beaver, Tweed, Clair Alpine, Cashmere, Dosekin, Blair, Athol Plaid, Shepherd's Plaid and Cashmere, Codrington, Chesterfield, Tailored, Coats, and Wrappers, superior to any ever imported. Also Rail Road JACKETS, and a great assortment of

NEW GOODS.

H. HOME LEY.

No. 3, Market-square, and No. 5, Shortmarket-street.

On hand, at reduced prices, M'Intosh Coats, Cloaks, Capes, Gaiters, and Masks, all of SUPERIOR QUALITY

INSIDE SALE, THIS MORNING.

OF an extensive variety of Fashionable BONNETS, DRESSES, &c., at the Stores of BORRADAILLES, THOMPSON, PILLANS & CO. N.B. Should the whole of the Goods not be disposed of This Morning, the Sale will be continued To Morrow Morning.

DAMAGED DRESSES.

THIS MORNING, at the Inside Sale of the Undersigned will be sold for Account of whom it may concern—

A Case of Bridal Dresses,
more or less Damaged by Salt Water.

BORRADAILLES, THOMPSON, PILLANS & CO.

DAMAGED GOODS.

ON THURSDAY MORNING next, the Undersigned will sell to the highest, on account of whom it may concern—

4 Bales Checks,
1 Case Prints,
more or less Damaged by Salt Water.

BORRADAILLES, THOMPSON, PILLANS & CO.

A PUBLIC SALE OF

FANCY GOODS

WILL BE HELD

At Mr. R. J. JONES Auction Room,

TO-MORROW MORNING,

WEDNESDAY 15th INSTANT,

CONSISTING OF

Fashionable Millinery Bonnets,

Shawl and other Shawls,

Latest Styles in Muslin Dresses,

Frock Bodices, Byron Collars and Fronts,

Cuffs, Lace Handkerchiefs, Shirt Fronts, Lace Muffins,

Infants' Caps, Habit Shirts, &c.

THOMPSON, WATSON & CO.

To Town and Country Dealers.

THOMSON, WATSON & CO.,

HAVE Received per the recent Arrivals

EXTENSIVE INVESTMENTS OF

FANCY & STAPLE ARTICLES,

Which they offer upon Liberal Terms.

New Summer Goods!

To Town and Country Dealers.

THE Undersigned are now landing from the "British Sovereign," Extensive Investments of FINE and

STAPLE GOODS, suitable for the Season, consisting of—

New fancy Cambrio Voilets and Fancy Cambric Prints and

Dresses

French Muslin Dresses

Printed Muslin and Balzarine

Shirtings of all qualities

Sheetings plain and twilled

White and brown Baftas

Ditto Punjams

Furniture Checks and Chambrays

Drab, black & blue Moleskin Printed Moleskin and Velveteens

French Muslin Drill Trousering

Linen and Cotton Tick

Wagon Canvas

Duck and Hessian

Twilled Wool Bagging

Diaper and Huckaback

Gent's fine white Shirts

Shirts

Superfine Cloths

Cassimoles and Doekins

Cashmereets, Tweeds and

Angolas

Ready-made Clothing

Reel Cottons and Tupe

Twist.

And a further variety of Haberdashery, Millinery, Gloves, and Hosiery, too numerous to particularize.

ALSO FOR SALE,

Brazil Coffee, Fresh Caper Tea, and Bright yellow Sugar.

ALL AT LOW PRICES.

HAMILTON ROSS & CO.

For the 17th instant,

AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK PRECISELY,

WILL BE SOLD

AT THE SOUTH WHARF

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,

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Cape Town, Oct. 14, 1845.

SEA POINT.

SALE OF

Landed Property

AT SEA POINT.

In the Insolvent Estate of LIEUT. WILLIAM NICOLAI VAN DER RIET.

On Tuesday, the 21st Oct. 1845

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

WILL be sold by public Auction, peremptorily

to the highest Bidder, with Liberal Compensation Money,

the Insolvent's late Residence called "ZEEZIGT,"

comprising Parlour, Dining-Room and two Bedrooms, Kitchen,

Servants' Apartments, Coach House and Stable, &c.

The House is known to be particularly cool in Summer,

having Thatch laid over a usual flat roof; it is also

completely sheltered from the South East Wind.

Conditions of Sale may be seen at the Master's Office,

and at the Undersigned's.

H. J. P. LE SUEUR, Sole Trustee.

INSIDE SALE, THIS MORNING.

OF an extensive variety of Fashionable BONNETS, DRESSES, &c., at the Stores of BORRADAILLES, THOMPSON, PILLANS & CO.

N.B. Should the whole of the Goods not be disposed of This Morning, the Sale will be continued To Morrow Morning.

DAMAGED DRESSES.

THIS MORNING, at the Inside Sale of the Undersigned will be sold for Account of whom it may concern—

A Case of Bridal Dresses,

more or less Damaged by Salt Water.

BORRADAILLES, THOMPSON, PILLANS & CO.

DAMAGED GOODS.

ON THURSDAY MORNING next, the Undersigned will sell to the highest, on account of whom it may concern—

4 Bales Checks,

1 Case Prints,

more or less Damaged by Salt Water.

BORRADAILLES, THOMPSON, PILLANS & CO.

DAMAGED COODS.

ON THURSDAY MORNING next, the Undersigned will sell to the highest, on account of whom it may concern—

4 Bales Checks,

1 Case Prints,

more or less Damaged by Salt Water.

BORRADAILLES, THOMPSON, PILLANS & CO.