

At the time of our Paper going to Press, on Saturday Evening, at 6 o'clock, the Frontier Post had not arrived.

ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

CAPE TOWN, MARCH 2, 1846.

The intended departure of Lieut-General Sir BENJAMIN D'URBAN—who held the reins of Government in this colony from 1834 to 1838, and who can safely be ranked among the best Governors this settlement ever had—has now been publicly announced; and, although this so justly and generally esteemed man, since his successor entered upon office, has led a private and quiet life among us, we are satisfied that the departure of him, who, during his administration, gave the most unequivocal proof that the promotion of the prosperity and well-being of this settlement and its inhabitants constituted his chief object, will produce matter of intense and sincere regret.

It will certainly be in the recollection of the public that the period of Sir BENJAMIN'S Government comprehended nothing less than that terrible Kafir invasion, by which the colony at the close of 1834, was unexpectedly visited, when murder and devastation were committed on every part of the Frontier, and several of its inhabitants, who but a few days previously found themselves in comfort and affluence, were cast into the most pining poverty and misery.

The expulsion of these savage depredators, connected with the unavoidable necessity of providing in the immediate wants of those colonists who had been robbed of their all, in itself already no trifling task, was however greatly enhanced by the fact, that at that time it was openly asserted by a certain well-known faction, that that invasion was nothing more than the inevitable result of the numerous encroachments committed by the colonists upon their colored neighbours.

Yet, deeming it prudent and a primary duty to defend the colony against all foreign invasion, from whatever cause arising, Sir BENJAMIN immediately adopted the most energetic measures to put a stop to the daily increasing murders and robberies accompanying that fatal invasion; whilst he willingly submitted himself to all the inconveniences of a journey to the frontier, in order to make the necessary inquiry, and to see and judge for himself on the spot.

The result fully answered the sincere expectations of the true friends of the Colony, and, although not without great loss of life and the sacrifice of enormous expenses on the part of the assailed, the Kafir hordes were routed; the invasion itself, after the most minute inquiry, declared unprovoked; and the Colonists thus completely cleared, of the most foul and unprovoked accusation which could ever be laid to their charge, by a man who had been declared even by his enemies to possess the chief requisites of a Governor, namely, a conscience, and as endowed with moderation, justice and honor; whilst, as the only means of protecting the colony in future against similar unprovoked incursions, he extended its boundaries, and thus incorporated into it a part of the Kafir territory, which at the same time aimed at nothing less than the grand object of bringing these irreclaimable savages within the pale of British jurisdiction, and putting them in the full enjoyment of all the advantages of real civilization and religion.

These measures naturally received the general approbation of all true colonists, who, adopting the most public means to testify their opinion in this respect in language the most forcible, at once declared that they looked upon them as embracing the soundest policy and the most enlarged views of philanthropy and humanity.

The said faction, however, whose complete defeat became known to the world by the verdict of him, in whom they had so broadly acknowledged the chief virtues of the statesman and the Christian, were not wanting in giving utterance to the most shameful sarcasms; and the formerly prudent, just and judicious man, was now denounced as the greatest blockhead "who had committed the greatest error which any Governor of the Colony had ever incurred, and as having laid the foundation to an everlasting war—a war without any rational object!"

The salutary arrangements which, even at the commencement already bore such striking marks of being fully calculated to accomplish the so much desired end—the security of the colony and the real civilization of the Kafir tribes—were however of short duration; having, undoubtedly on account of the secret intrigues of certain would-be philanthropists to whom the Colonial Minister for the time, lent a but too willing ear, been disapproved by the Home Government, to the most intense regret and indignation of nearly the whole Colony. A measure, which had the inevitable effect of carrying the audacity of the Kafir to the highest pitch, independent of the ever to be lamented event to which it moreover led, namely, the abandonment of the Colony by a large number of our African Farmers, who, having been driven to utter despair, hoped to find that protection in the desert, which they clearly perceived in the measures adopted by Sir BENJAMIN, but of which they had been so arbitrarily deprived.

It must indeed be doubly painful to the attentive friend of the colony, and especially to the projector of those grand schemes, to be reminded of this grievous disappointment at the very moment when the want of those salutary measures are most intensely felt, and the colony has hardly recovered from the alarm which the threatening attitude of our insatiable allies lately created throughout it; and who, during the last ten years have not advanced a single step in real civilization and religion, but on the contrary harassed and robbed the colonists in the most unmerciful manner.

The pain occasioned by this recollection, must however be materially modified by the almost generally admitted fact, that if the plan proposed by Sir BENJAMIN had been carried out, the Kafir would not only have been placed under a salutary restraint and advanced in real civilization, but the colonists in a great measure relieved of those unexampled annoyances experienced by them throughout the whole of that period with but little relaxation.

It was however not only at this memorable and indeed critical period of our colonial history that

Sir BENJAMIN displayed his dazzling abilities. His too short but really successful administration exhibits the most glaring proof that nothing affected him more than the promotion of the prosperity and welfare of this settlement and its inhabitants; displayed, not only in measures for their security and peace, but also in the firm support of all institutions, engaged in the grand work of promoting religion and virtue among all classes, and to form the rising generation into useful members of society; a laudable activity which not merely confined itself to the period of his Government, but was ever fostered by him, jointly with his deeply lamented Lady, in the most extensive and suitable manner.

Convinced of the general esteem in which Sir BENJAMIN is held by the colonists generally, we have deemed it but proper to be thus instrumental in publishing his intended departure from our shores far and wide; but being ignorant of the very day on which it will take place, and fearing that the shortness of time might possibly prevent the colonists from yielding that homage to their former beloved Governor and friend, to which he is so justly entitled, we avail ourselves of this opportunity to offer him in their behalf, the most sincere thanks for the judicious, moderate, just and honorable manner in which he conducted the concerns of this settlement, and which will indelibly engrave his name in the records of this colony, as one of the best Governors ever entrusted with the administration of our affairs.

STATE OF THE FRONTIER.

Notwithstanding the assurances given by the Government of the absence of all ground for alarm—and notwithstanding the pacific professions of the Kafir, the excitement amongst the farmers continues with very little abatement. The Great Western Post road has been literally thronged with the flocks and herds of those who were endeavoring to escape from the apprehended danger. The loss of stock has been very great. Valuable woolly sheep have been left to wander without care in the field, and in many other instances have been irretrievably lost in the dense thickets which margin all the larger streams in this province. Many of the farmers have resolved never to return to the frontier districts till some reasonable security is given for life and property and until it is apparent that our Government have both the will and the power to restrain the Kafir from future aggressions. Meetings are called in every quarter to take this subject under consideration. One is to be held at Sidbury this day, another on the farm of J. H. Delport, on the Fish River, a third is to take place on the same day at Buthurst. At these we trust such a temper will be shown, and such measures adopted as will fully convince our Government of the necessity of applying to the existing evils a suitable remedy. It must be made clearly known that the inhabitants have no faith in the neighboring Kafir—they do not believe their professions, nor will they trust themselves to their tender mercies. They view them to be as treacherous as they are dishonest, alike covetous and merciless—and they will not remain in a position where their lives and their property are constantly in jeopardy, and where the Government fail in maintaining the integrity of its own boundary against continual violation by these savage and dishonest tribes.

Nor is it the farmers alone who hold these strong opinions. Missionaries, traders and others, who have been long resident among the Kafir, are alike impressed with the same conviction. We ourselves have seen several letters from missionaries, but which not being intended for publication we cannot quote, that speak in unequivocal terms of the danger to be apprehended by the Colony from the machinations and warlike propensities of what has very properly, but significantly, been termed "young Kaffirland." The young men who have risen up since the last general irruption bear with desire to test their prowess with the Colony. It is in the theme of their conversation by day, and they dream of it by night; and it is evident that they only wait for a leader to gratify at once this evil propensity, and the ambitious policy of our Government—the continual shrieking from collision—the submission to wrong—the gullibility in listening to excesses, frequently of the most flimsy texture—the connivance at acts of shameful injustice—these have had their due effect upon the Kafir,—impunity has incited him to acts of more insolent daring, until he now scarcely deems it necessary to attempt to cover his designs—he bears the authorities to his heart, and meets our just complaints by an array of armed warriors.

Many families from the country have taken refuge at Fort Beaufort, and among them is the family of the Rev. Mr. Bennie, one of the oldest Missionaries in Kaffirland. He is so satisfied of the bad intentions of the Kafir, and of their treacherous character, that he has deemed it prudent to quit the country, and take refuge within the colonial boundary. Since we remark, that men of equal experience to this gentleman think it most probable that the Kafir will in the present abandon their hostile designs. A Kafir can always cherish a favorite design for years; and while in all its intensity on his mind, he can assume, when it suits his purpose, a face of the most perfect innocence, and affect surprise that his intentions should for a moment have been called in question and distrusted. Such are the people whom the Government is called upon to deal with, and such are the circumstances under which the inhabitants of the frontier districts have resolved, to demand of the authorities the adoption of measures which shall restore the tone of public feeling, and afford a reasonable hope of security in time to come.

From the Lower part of Kaffirland we are informed that the Chiefs are decidedly opposed to a rupture with the Colony. Zeto, has been to Fort Peddie consulting with Major Smith, in which, however, he was disappointed. He is perfectly aware of the disposition of Sandilla;—but he pronounces him to be a boy, of shallow understanding, and who is misled by the bad example and dangerous counsel of those by whom he is surrounded. It is thought that the T'Slambe Kafir are sincere in their professions of amity, but still those who think thus well of them are nevertheless of opinion that if our Government do not make an example of Sandilla the effect of our forbearance will have a very beneficial influence upon them—so that should Sandilla proceed to render the Colony their enemy may not be so excited as to induce them to make common cause in the work of spoliation.

MEETING AT FORT BEAUFORT.

The following important document has just been transmitted to us, the original having been forwarded to His Honor the Lieut-Governor yesterday. From information which reached us with this document it appears that a number of farmers, of influence in their several neighbourhoods, having met at Fort Beaufort to deliberate on the present state of the Frontier, received a communication from the Acting Justice of the Peace, informing them that any public meeting, without the sanction of His Honor, was illegal—a law, by the bye, according to Sir G. Napier, more honored in the breach than in the observance. Nothing deterred by this information, and which public appears to have been altogether extra-official, as no meeting had been called, the parties proceeded to discuss the present situation of affairs on this frontier, and the best means of averting the danger, which now threatens it. The result is given in the following "Remonstrance," and which we view as one of the most important documents ever placed upon record in this country. The parties are evidently in earnest—they have assumed a tone befitting the case of those who feel that their vital interests have been trifled with, who are conscious of their danger, but who are prepared to meet it with that calm determination of purpose which gives the best assurance of ultimate triumph. We commend every sentence of this document to the grave consideration of the whole Colony:—

REMONSTRANCE.

The Remonstrance and Remonstrance of the Farmers of Upper Albany and the lower division of the District of Somerset.

First.—As it is known to the Government that Her Majesty's Subject, residing on the immediate Frontier of the Colony, have been subject to the most systematic outrages by the Kafir tribes since the last invasion in 1834.

Second.—As it is known to the Government that ever since the commencement of open war with them, the Kafir have robbed the Colonists to a very large amount, and have without any provocation murdered British subjects, both English, Dutch and coloured.

Third.—As it is known to the Government that from the absence of the protection, an unprecedented emigration of the Dutch Farmers has taken place, they thus finally abandoning the land of their birth.

Fourth.—As it is known to the Government that many hundreds of families are at this moment dispersed in the open fields for mutual protection, constituted by the menacing attitudes and insulting daring of these "crafty and treacherous" people, and also in compliance with a notice issued by direction of His Honor to the Fieldcornets to warn the inhabitants of their danger.

We therefore remonstrate against these grievances being left unredressed. We desire to learn for what reason the Government cannot interpose? Why Fieldcornets are unconstituted? Why the terms of the Treaty, so often violated, have not been enforced? And why the Kafir are permitted to have in their power to make this Frontier the scene of confusion and bloodshed whenever they think fit?

We remonstrate respectfully against any assumption of their being at this moment less cause for alarm than has hitherto continued to exist; and we respectfully dissent from the late Kafir issued by His Honor the Lieut-Governor, stating that there was not "the slightest cause of alarm," because His Honor had received from all the Chiefs their determination to maintain peace, amongst their people. Our dissent arises not only from what His Honor has himself designated them to be, ("crafty and treacherous and to be relied on.") But because it is our firm opinion that the Chiefs have so encouraged their people to obtain arms, that they are now unable to control them for good. WE DO NOT DESIRE WAR; we desire to see the Executive guided by CONSPICUOUSLY TRANSPARENT AND JUSTICE.

As a necessary preliminary to peace we regard the immediate removal of the Kafir from the ceded territory as indispensable; they having forfeited every claim to further indulgence. They ought to be confined within the limits of their own territory, the ceded territory being inhabited by Hottentots, Native Foreigners or others, as may seem best.

We unconditionally desire peace, but if open war must proceed it, then we further submit to the present relations and disabused peace, we pledge ourselves as loyal and faithful subjects, to support the Government to the utmost of our ability with our lives and property. We are prepared for every sacrifice, except the sacrifice of our honor, our rights, and liberties, as British Subjects.

We the undersigned are deputed by those portions of our Fieldcornets comprised in the undermentioned divisions, to sign on their behalf,—

- Walter Currie, for the Fish River East, for the Kago River, for the Barian's River, Waterberg, for the Koonap, Manzanara, Kroome Hills, for the Eastern's River, for the Kago River, Klu Klui, Koosap, Botha's Post, Lion Fountain, Koopant, Alfred Capel, William Aytpe.

Information was received yesterday from Somerset to the effect, that within the last eight days not less than forty horses have been stolen from the immediate neighbourhood of that village, besides a number of cattle. A great many Kafirs have also been seen lurking about that neighbourhood, and an instance is stated where the spur of a party of 14 was discovered in one of the ravines of the Bush Berg. That they were secreted there for purposes of plunder is pretty evident from the fact that shortly afterwards all the cattle in Besters Hoek were driven off, as well as several other depredations committed in that vicinity. We hear also of one or two instances of houses, from which the inmates had temporarily removed, having been plundered during their absence. It is supposed that the thieves in some of these cases are not Kafirs, and we trust that no means will be left untried to detect and bring to punishment the perpetrators of this heartless villainy.

Mr. Joseph Read, Superintendent of the Bushman Station across the N. E. boundary, had, a short time since, a narrow escape from assassination by a Kafir. He was riding from one station to another, when he was struck by an assegai, which passed through the breast of the waistcoat, breaking a watch-guard which he wore round his neck, and then entered the upper arm. The blow was so violent as to throw him from his horse by which his arm was dislocated. The cause of this murderous enmity is supposed to be either the interference of the party in their savage customs, or in giving evidence of stolen property which had been secreted in that country.—G. T. Journal, Feb. 21.

ALLEGED MURDERS ON THE HIGH SEAS.

THAMES POLICE COURT, DECEMBER 2. (Continued from our last.)

At half past 12 Mr. Symons, the chief-clerk, directed the prisoner to be brought in, when he was presented to the dock by the gaoler, two policemen, and accompanied with a chair. He at first appeared somewhat more collected than on the last occasion, but soon sunk into the same deplorable position, clasping the front of the dock with his hands and resting his face upon them. Though there was the utmost anxiety to catch a view of the prisoner, the most perfect decorum prevailed throughout the proceedings.

THE ALLEGED MURDER OF THOMAS REASON. Julian Cordivoglio was then called and desired to state what he knew on that subject, confining himself to it as closely as possible. He said, Thomas Reason was called into the cabin, and sat on the sofa. The captain took him by the collar of his shirt, and asked him some questions about the murder. Before this Reason was hurt with the sword. This was the last time, when he was killed. He had some pity on the cuts which the captain had given him. The captain asked him a great deal, and "pinned" him with the sword. He then asked the boy to bring him the bayonet, as the sword was so good. Reason was very prudent and quiet at the time. The captain then took and stabbed at him with the bayonet, and hurt him the way he did. That was the last.

William Dun was next called, and stated that he had been coo on board the *Tory*. With respect to Reason, he could not speak as to the day of the month, but he was below in the cabin when Reason was called down at a quarter past 12 o'clock. Witness saw the captain with the bayonet in his hand over Reason, and heard him constantly stick the bayonet in his head. Reason called for mercy, and the captain said he would have none on him. The boy Glover came to witness in the pantry, and told him the captain had killed Reason with the bayonet, and then went to the cabin, where Reason was lying on the captain's couch. The captain had his hand on Reason's left breast, and told witness that he was dead.

Reason was then laid by the pantry door, and five men were told to take him on deck, which was done, and it was covered over with blankets. At 10 o'clock in the morning David Johnson seized him in some canvas. At half-past 11 he was brought to the gangway. Mr. Spencer said prayers over him and he was buried.

ALLEGED MURDER OF WILLIAM MARS. The inquiry as to the alleged murder of Mars was then proceeded with.

Mars went on board the *Tory*, was in the cabin when the captain sent for Mars. He saw the captain at Mars's good deal. This was the last day—the witness was down several times before that. On one of those occasions witness saw a piece of his head by the captain's side, and he saw many days ago before he died. He thought it was the day before; it was in the night. The last witness saw Mars was the day after the piece was cut out of his head. On that day the captain cut him a good deal with his cut-throat. He was all over blood. He could scarcely be seen from the blood which was clogged all over his face. He had been in iron before that. His hands were in a position as if witness understood, but witness did not notice the iron. One of the boys named Julian Cordivoglio, by order of the captain, Mars not being able to stand at the time, tied his hands up to the beam whilst the captain cut at him. Witness gave Julian a wink to take the man down out of that, as he was so weak he could not hold his head up at the time. He was then taken down, and lay gasping on the cabin deck, when the captain told them to take him on deck. The captain looked at him and said, "Does he not look like a murderer?" The captain said, "Take him on deck and squeeze him, or I'll squeeze you." He was taken on deck, and shortly after some one came into the cabin and said Mars was dead. The captain ordered witness up to see if it was a fact, and he saw him lying dead abreast of the main hatch, on the larboard side.

James Glover, steward on board the *Tory*, was desired to state what he knew as to the death of Mars, having before stated, on that of Reason. Witness said he saw Mars called below and sent up on three times with the sword by the captain. That was on the same day that Mars died. He was sent in several places about the head. At one time he was at liberty when the captain called him into the cabin. At the other times he had iron on his hands. Saw the captain cut him the last time he was called into the cabin. He then had iron on his hands. Witness saw the dead body when it was committed to the deep.

Julian Cordivoglio was in the after-cabin when Mars was ordered down. The captain said to him, "Brute here, and not to be below," but witness could not exactly understand it in English. Sometimes he used to touch him with the sword, or Mr. Broderip.—How used he to touch him?—Strike him like that (making a whip-like motion). The last occasion was when the captain was at dinner. He sent for Mr. Mars by myself of the boy. I can't recollect. If the boy recollects what he saw, Mars came below. The carpenter, (Spence) and Harry Slack were in the cabin. The captain used him badly and struck him with the sword. He was nearly killed at the time.

By Mr. Broderip.—He was bleeding and handcuffed at the time?—He was.

Where did the captain strike him?—Anywhere you can mention—in the breast, in the face, in the head, in the hands.

Was his flesh cut off?—Yes; all the flesh was cut off of his fingers, and you could see the bone.

Witness respected the officer whether on duty or in iron, and always gave him the Sir; but the captain wished them not to call him Mr. any more, only Mars. The captain also told witness and the boy not to take him by the arms, but to prick him with the bayonet to make him stand up. The captain said, "Are you hot as to make him stand up? Well, make him stand up to something." There was a clear in deck and some seizing under the table, and the captain ordered that he should be made fast by the fettered hands to the cleat. Harry and witness received the order with a threat of being punished if they refused. The captain then cut at him with both hands as if he was a porpoise. Sometimes he would leave the cutlass as Mars, and when it fell he would ask me and the boy to pick it up again; after a little while he said, "Take that brute on deck."

He was then in a very bad state, not able to come himself on deck, and the body was so heavy the captain ordered a rope to be raised him up on deck. The man was so raised up on deck.

William Dun was recalled and examined touching the death of Mars. Witness was in the cabin when Mars was called down previous to his death, and also on the first night for Mars. He did not remember the words used, but the captain struck him with the cutlass and cut his face, and then told him to jump out of the cabin window. Mars said he could not, and was then sent out of the cabin. He was sent for again shortly after, and the captain cut him with a cutlass, severely again about the face; the first cut was right across the whiskers. He was then sent forward, and the captain came on deck with his cutlass in hand, shortly after which he went down to bed. He saw Mars again in the morning, before breakfast, and in the afternoon witness saw Mars handcuffed in his berth in the cabin. The captain called him several times that evening and cut him. Witness did not recollect whether the captain went to bed that night or no, but he sent for Mars the next afternoon, when the latter requested to have the handcuffs taken off, and the carpenter was ordered to do so. The captain then took Mars to his own cabin, and witness heard a great noise there; afterwards Mars was breathing short as if being strangled. The noise in the cabin was repeated, and the captain told Mars to jump out of the cabin window. Mars said he could not, and asked to be tried by the laws of his own country. The captain said he'd have "board of ship law," and brought him out of his cabin. Mars was covered with blood, and could scarcely speak. The handcuffs were then put on him again, and he was put in the main hatch in double iron. In half or three-quarters of an hour he was called down again, and the captain cut him with the cutlass, when he was sent on deck again. He was called down several times that evening, and was cut up by the captain whilst in hand cuffs. His hands were cut to pieces, the joints were hanging out, and the bones of the small fingers were sticking out. In the middle watch that night, witness was sent by the captain to the carpenter to put the best bower anchor shackle round his neck, which was barely small enough to fit. The shackle went on, so swollen was he from the cuts he had received. Mars complained of his neck being too sore to bear it. He was called down several times that morning, and witness saw the captain continually bearing a sword at him, whilst he (the captain) was at dinner. On coming to the cabin witness heard Mars groaning there. The captain told Julian to prick him and make him stand up, and witness heard the sword come clashing against the cabin door, where Mars was, whilst the captain said he would cut him up in inches. The cabin door was then opened, and witness saw Mars lying as if dead. The captain sent for some of the crew to get a rope's end and haul him out of the cabin and squeeze him, adding, that if they did not he would have their lives. Mars was taken to the main hatch, a strand of rope was put round his body, but whether the men here on it witness could not say. He asked for a drink of water; witness got, and then a warm canteen was brought to him, and witness went to the cabin, where he was shortly followed by one of the men, who told the captain that Mars was dead. He was then swum up in canvas, and taken to the gangway. Witness read prayers over him, and he was buried.

Franklin Tucker recalled and examined respecting the death of Mars.—Witness, and William Burton, were called into the cabin when the captain, who pointed to Mars and said, "Look at the brute; see what he has brought on himself"; take him out of my sight on deck." Witness went to take hold of him, when the captain said "do not touch him with your hands, get a rope's end, and haul him on deck." Witness did so, and the captain told him to get a rope's end, and squeeze him. He sent Cordivoglio up to see that it was done. Witness and Johnson put a strand of rope round Mars's loins. They hove on it, and called James Blackden to do so, which he did. Witness put his hand on Mars's face, and found he was dead. Witness covered his face up with a piece of canvas, after which he went below, and told the captain, Mars was dead. He asked, "Did you squeeze him well?" Witness answered, "Yes, Sir."

Thomas Galr was next called. Though much improved since he was last before the court, his appearance was still extremely wretched. The right side of his face was yet swollen from the explosion of gunpowder; he was very pale, and his scalp was scoured all over with the wounds which had but recently healed. He stated that he saw the captain strike Mars the night previous to his death several times with a cutlass.

Mr. James Christopher Evans, Inspector of the Thames division of police, went on board the ship *Tory* on the night of the 11th of November, with another inspector, some constables, and a boat's crew. She had then just arrived off the West India Dock entrance. I saw Captain Johnson in the cabin; told him I was an Inspector of police, and understood he had some men in confinement, whom he wished to give in charge for mutiny. He said he had, and I asked how many; to which he replied, "Take the whole of them." I said I understood there were but 10. He said "They are all more or less concerned; take the whole of them." I went to the aft-deck, pointed out by the officer of the coast guard who had charge of the quarter-deck, and saw 18 men lying about. I then went forward, and under the top gallant-forecast there were four men. I had them all brought on deck, and called Captain Johnson up. I asked if he gave charge of all the men, and he said he did. I asked the

charge, and he said prayer and dinner. We took them to the station-house, and Captain Johnson signed his name changing them with money and murder on the high seas. I found several of the men in a very bad state, some of them were blown, with gunpowder, and others severely wounded. Some of them also had a great deal of blood on their faces. Some were cut in the head, and one man showed me his ear, which was cut right through. I examined the cabin on the larboard-quarter, and saw a great number of deep cuts about the partitions and beams, such as would be produced by a cutlass.

(To be continued.)

TANARINDS, LINENS, HOLLOWWARE, &c. TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) MORNING. The Undersigned will dispose of a variety of Hollowware. Also a quantity of Tanarinds and the remainder of the Linen Drills, Hollands, Damasks, &c TO CLOSE ACCOUNTS. BORRADAILES, THOMPSON, PILLANS & Co.

VOERCHITZ. 10 BALES of the above will be sold to the highest bidder.

TO-MORROW MORNING. BORRADAILES, THOMPSON, PILLANS & Co.

FOR SALE. A T Messrs. NOKKIT & BROWN'S Stables, three Arab Stallion Donkeys.

Dr. SMITH, Dentist. HAVING just arrived from England, per "Catherine Jamieson," may be consulted daily at Mr. TOWNSHIP'S, 10, Strand-street, on the districts which are incidental to the Teeth.

Dr. SMITH'S reputation for the most approved compositions for stopping decayed Teeth, or replacing their loss by natural or other substitutes, and is conversant with the recent improvements which have been introduced in Dental Surgery. Feb. 12, 1846.

PUBLIC SALE OF A Splendid House, Store, & Garden, ON FRIDAY, The 13th March 1846. LIBERAL COMPETITION MONEY WILL BE GIVEN. MRS. D. F. BERRANGE will on the above date at 11 o'clock A.M. cause to be put up to Public Sale (on the Premises) the Property in Orange-street, in which she now resides.

CONSISTING OF: A LARGE, ELEGANT, AND SUBSTANTIAL HOUSE, the whole under a new Task Wood Roof, with Stable, Coach House, Store, and a number of Outbuildings, and with an extensive GARDEN planted with hundreds of Fruit Trees, and having a regular supply of Water.

The whole or part of the Purchase Money may, if required, remain at interest on security being given to the satisfaction of the seller.

The Property may be viewed three days before the Sale. At the same time will be sold some Moveable Property, consisting of Superior Furniture and a large quantity of Wood Work, and old Iron. Also a Phaeton with English Harness, and an excellent and quiet Horse, a Pleasure Wagon on Springs with a pair of English Horses; and a Buggy.

TENDERS FOR FIRE WOOD. WANTED, 200,000 lbs. of Dry Fire Wood for the Brewery of the Undersigned at Rondebosch, to consist of Oak, Fir or White-oak, from 3 to 9 inches in diameter, and not to exceed 18 feet in length, 20,000 lbs. to be delivered every Month. Tenders for the whole or part will be received at my Office, Caleton Square, until the 7th MARCH, stating the price of each sort for 2,000 lbs., and payment will be made Monthly. JACOB LETTERSTEDT.

TO LET. THREE ROOMS, one 40 feet by 12 feet, and two 18 feet by 12, situated in Plain-street, being part of the House occupied by Mr. BARKER, with a separate entrance, and other conveniences.—Apply at the Office of the Undersigned, Caleton-square. JACOB LETTERSTEDT.

NEGRO FUND. A MEETING of the Negro Fund Committee will be held in the Town Hall TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) 3d March, at 11 o'clock A.M.; at which the attendance of the Members is particularly requested. D. DENYSEN, Chairman. Cape Town, March 2, 1846.

ADVERTISEMENT. THE Undersigned being obliged to make a change of Residence, and intending only to devote herself to Dress Making in all its branches, will sell off, during the present month, her extensive Stock of Choice Fine Goods of the latest fashion and patrons at cost price. Parties are therefore requested to give her a call. 24, Burg-street, March 2, 1846. F. P. de VILLIERS.

REFINED LAMP OIL. FOR SALE at the Stores of the Undersigned, BEST REFINED LAMP OIL, of a very superior quality, either by WHOLESALE or RETAIL. JACOB WATERMEYER. Grocery and Crockery Warehouse, Bree-street.

TO LET. POSSESSION to be had on the 1st March next, the agreeable and spacious Dwelling House, situate at No. 3 Market-square, in the occupation of Mr. BARR, replete with every convenience for a respectable family. The House contains 6 Rooms, Stable for 3 Horses, covered back passage which may be used for a Coach House, also 9 stores beneath the same, in which the Retail Business has been carried on a considerable time with success; and as the Undersigned intends shortly to open an extensive Batchelor's business in the adjoining street, a good situation for Trade.—Apply to the Undersigned at Shankie No. 6. P. MORREL.

FOR PRIVATE SALE. THE Undersigned offers for Private Sale, on very advantageous terms, his little Dwelling House "Cloete's Dal," situated about 50 minutes from the Village of Stellenbosch, and the well known to require any further description. It is for sale with or without the present Vineage. For particulars apply to the Undersigned or to the Reverend Mr. H. van der Merwe, Public Notary, Cape Town, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th Instant, at 10 o'clock vit.—G. J. Rogers, 1st Meeting. J. J. van Schoor, 1st do. T. F. Dreyer, Jan Som, 1st do. J. Kilkullen, 2nd do. H. Mostert, Jacob Son, 2nd do. M. C. van der Merwe, 2nd do. Late J. H. de Wit, 2nd do.

