

Z. A. MAATSCHAPPIJ
VAN
Administratie en Boedelbereeding.

ADVERTENTIE

AN het Publiek wordt met denen kennis gegeven, dat de Directie van de Zuid-Afrikaansche Maatschappij van Administratie en Boedelbereeding, voor het jaer 1845 is samengesteld als volgt:

De Heer Mr. D. DAYTON, President.

R. D. LOFGREN,
J. T. JURGENS,
C. L. HERRAN,
J. A. SHUTE.

J. DE WET, Secretaris.

Kapstad, Kerkplein No. 5, den 9 Mei 1845.

ZUID-AFRIKAANSCHE MAATSCHAPPIJ
Administratie en Boedelbereeding.

DE Directie van opgemaalde Maatschappij is als volgt:

Ingeplaatst te No. 92, Walcottstraat, Kaapstad, voor Dinsdag en Vrijdag Ochtend en Nieuwjaarsdag, en niet de eerstvolgende post naar de Buiten Districten verzonden.

Termen: In de stad, per jaar, Rds. 25; per kwartaal, Rds. 6; 4.—In de Buiten Districten voor de twee nummers in derzelver geheld, Rds. 25 per jaar; per kwartaal, Rds. 7, doch uiter al de stijf van de Dinsdag Courant (in een taal, by wijze van Supplement, tot de Vrijdag Courant wordt beperkt), Rds. 25 per jaar of Rds. 5; 4, per kwartaal.

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No. 110. Een stuk land aan Klaas Hendrik, op de Hoek van de Langstraat en de Langstraat, tussen de Langstraat en de Langstraat, niet de daarop staande gebouwen, synde de voorvaligheidsstaete, niet reker daaraan hechtend land, groot omtrent 6 morgen.

Inzetprijs, vijf ponden (25) per acre.

No. 111. Een stuk land aan Bisschoppen Duijn, tusschen Grootbosch en Compagnie Duijn, groot 105 morgen.

Inzetprijs, tweé shillings (2s.) per acre.

No. 112. Een stuk land, niet de daarop staande gebouwen, synde de voorvaligheidsstaete, niet reker daaraan hechtend land, groot omtrent 6 morgen.

Inzetprijs, tweé shillings (2s.) per acre.

No. 113. Een stuk land, groot 105 morgen, tusschen Grootbosch en Compagnie Duijn, groot 105 morgen.

Inzetprijs, tweé shillings (2s.) per acre.

No. 114. Een stuk land, groot 105 morgen, tusschen Grootbosch en Compagnie Duijn, groot 105 morgen.

Inzetprijs, tweé shillings (2s.) per acre.

No. 115. Een stuk land, groot 105 morgen, tusschen Grootbosch en Compagnie Duijn, groot 105 morgen.

Inzetprijs, tweé shillings (2s.) per acre.

No. 116. Een stuk land, groot 105 morgen, tusschen Grootbosch en Compagnie Duijn, groot 105 morgen.

Inzetprijs, tweé shillings (2s.) per acre.

No. 117. Een stuk land, groot 105 morgen, tusschen Grootbosch en Compagnie Duijn, groot 105 morgen.

Inzetprijs, tweé shillings (2s.) per acre.

No. 118. Een stuk land, groot 105 morgen, tusschen Grootbosch en Compagnie Duijn, groot 105 morgen.

Inzetprijs, tweé shillings (2s.) per acre.

No. 119. Een stuk land, groot 105 morgen, tusschen Grootbosch en Compagnie Duijn, groot 105 morgen.

Inzetprijs, tweé shillings (2s.) per acre.

No. 120. Een stuk land, groot 105 morgen, tusschen Grootbosch en Compagnie Duijn, groot 105 morgen.

Inzetprijs, tweé shillings (2s.) per acre.

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Inzetprijs, tweé shillings (2s.) per acre.

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Inzetprijs, tweé shillings (2s.) per acre.

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Inzetprijs, tweé shillings (2s.) per acre.

No. 124. Een stuk land, groot 105 morgen, tusschen Grootbosch en Compagnie Duijn, groot 105 morgen.

Inzetprijs, tweé shillings (2s.) per acre.

No. 125. Een stuk land, groot 105 morgen, tusschen Grootbosch en Compagnie Duijn, groot 105 morgen.

Inzetprijs, tweé shillings (2s.) per acre.

No. 126. Een stuk land, groot 105 morgen, tusschen Grootbosch en Compagnie Duijn, groot 105 morgen.

Inzetprijs, tweé shillings (2s.) per acre.

No. 127. Een stuk land, groot 105 morgen, tusschen Grootbosch en Compagnie Duijn, groot 105 morgen.

Inzetprijs, tweé shillings (2s.) per acre.

No. 128. Een stuk land, groot 105 morgen, tusschen Grootbosch en Compagnie Duijn, groot 105 morgen.

Inzetprijs, tweé shillings (2s.) per acre.

No. 129. Een stuk land, groot 105 morgen, tusschen Grootbosch en Compagnie Duijn, groot 105 morgen.

Inzetprijs, tweé shillings (2s.) per acre.

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Inzetprijs, tweé shillings (2s.) per acre.

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Inzetprijs, tweé shillings (2s.) per acre.

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Inzetprijs, tweé shillings (2s.) per acre.

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Inzetprijs, tweé shillings (2s.) per acre.

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Inzetprijs, tweé shillings (2s.) per acre.

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Inzetprijs, tweé shillings (2s.) per acre.

No. 162. Een stuk land, groot 105 morgen, tusschen Grootbosch en Compagnie Duijn, groot 105 morgen.

In

AGENTEN

DIT BLAD IN DE DUITSEN DISTRICTEN.	
De He. A. P. Meiring.	
J. J. Terpstra.	
H. J. Lind.	
James Walker.	
B. H. Niepoth.	
B. Fincham.	
J. D. Haupt.	
B. Poortman, M. D.	
John Barry.	
P. Korsten.	
J. D. A. Freialich.	
C. Moller.	
H. L. de Lange Van.	
A. Monsean.	
J. Brohm.	
J. Addy.	
J. Melring.	
De Maan 7u. 50m. 's Morgens.	
Kwartier 8u. 30m. 's Morgens.	
Man 9u. 35m. 's Namiddags.	
Kwartier 10u. 14m. 's Namiddags.	

ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

STAD DEN 4 MAART 1845.

DEN jaer werd een petitie door het Comitee van het Landbouwkundig Genootschap, en door de uitvoerende Wynkoopers aan Excellentsien den Gouverneur gepresenteert, dat het bestaande verbod tegen den Brandewyn, niet het voorbrengsel van de zynde, mogt worden opgeheven. Wy hadden toen noodig de handeling van het landbouwkundig Genootschap in dat opzigt te weten, wat van oordeel waren dat het doel van den landbouwkundig Genootschap zich beperkt tot enkel landbouwkundige zaken, en dat niet behoorde intetaten met dingen welke vooral behooren tot het handels of staatsdepartement.

Daarind wordt genoegzaam beschermd door een goed en invloedhebbend lighaam koopvertegenwoordigd door deszelfs Handelscomitee van de Beurs, en het bestaant het Landbouwkundig Genootschap daarom uitsluitelyk optoe als de vertegenwoordiger van de belangen van den landbouwers. Wanneer eenige kwestien ontstaan die twee belangen in aanraking komen, dan kunnen publieke byeenkomsten, uit gesloten der maatschappij bestaande, het gevoelen van het algemeen uitdrukken, maar de vertegenwoordigers van handel en landbouw behooren de belangen van diegenen welke ty vertegenwoorzen, eerst en getrouw voortestaan en op de bestuven toepassing te maken.

Aan dit gevreesd vasthoude, — en wy meenen niet te dwalen, — gelooven wy dat het Landbouwkundig Genootschap, door zich te voegen by de uitvoerende Wynkoopers in het verzoek aan Excellentsien om den bovengemelde vermindering, deszelfs pligt niet heeft gedaan omtrent diezen wier belang men voorwendt te vertegenwoordigen; want, het geheel lighaam wynaars enige jaren geleden by het Gouvernement om een beschermende impost aanzoek gedaan hebben tigen den invoer van uitheemsche brandewyn, ten einde hen alzo instaat te stellen.

Het volgende is de opgaaf waarop wy gedoele hebben:

"De Petitie aan den kant van het Comitee van het Landbouwkundig Genootschap, verzoekende dat het thans bestaande verbod tegen den invoer van brandewyn, niet het voorbrengsel van een ingediend door de uitvoerende Wynkoopers der Kolonie, die hetzelven beschouwen als een verpligt Franse Brandewyn intervereer ter beëindiging hunner wynen voor de Britse markt, terwijl zy deselve even goed en op voordeel voorwaarden kunnen toekomen uit andere landen. Het mogt diegeszen dat niet het onderwerp onbekend syn, mischien vreemd voor den landhoutselkelt brandewyn oplever, van het Gouvernement beschermering vraagt op eenen uitheemsche brandewyn; ingevuld om met deszelfs wynen vermeden te worden, terwijl men veronderstelt kon dat deszelfs eigen brandewyn daartoe gebruik kende worden; maar de volgende officiële bewijzen zullen de schijnbare onbeantwoordbaarheid ophelderen:

1. Is deze opgaaf aantoonende de hoeveelheid brandewyn in ditte kolonie ingevoerd tussen den 1 January 1840, en den 31 December 1843.

2. Zeg van Naples, 49,798 gallona. — Fransche, 89,678 gallona. Total 127,471 Imp. Gallona.

1841. dito ... 141,776 " "

1842. dito ... 74,667 " "

1843. dito ... 97,795 " "

Total in 4 jaren, 441,609 Imp. Gallona.

Of 529,061 oude gallons, hetgeen voor een jaar zoude zyn 12,843 oude gallons, gelyk staande met 874 leggers.

2. Is eene opgaaf van wyn, brandewyn en spiritus, welke de stads-markt gepresenteert is tusschen den 1 January 1841 en den 31 December 1844.

1841. 9,848 leg. wyn, 775 do. brandewyn. Geen spiritus.

1842. 7,012 " 643 3-16 " 61 leg.

1843. 7,645 1-16 " 487 " 112 6-8 " "

1844. 8,124 11-16 " 581 3-16 " 177 4-16 " "

Ea de gemiddelde prys van den wyn voor den bouwer was:

In 1841, Rds. 55 per legger,

1842. 40 dito

1843. 50 dito

1844. 55 dito

3. Tjot de hoeveelheid syn welke uitgevoerd werd.

Jan. 1841. 2341 p. naar England 4975 p. naar andere des-

ten, totaal, 5656 leggers.

1842. 2429 do. do. 2305 do. do. totaal, 3426 dito.

1843. 2412 do. do. 4003 do. do. totaal, 4036 dito.

1844. 4816 do. do. 1788 do. do. totaal, 5213 dito.

4. Het verbruik van wyn in de Maand mogen twee mylen ten Oosten van Buitenzijde. Dr. Cahill ruikt voort naar de Beuzeval om de hoge van den dag te vermyden, en hier sijpelt op den volgenden nacht. Het detachement kwam dien morgen volgens verwachting niet opdagen; mede had op hetzelvige gevurd, en de troepen werden dus gedurende den nacht onder de wapenen gehouden, waardoor zy gevolgelyk te vermoeden waren omtrent voortrekken. Dr. Cahill reed terug en dien vermeende, kregt hy een escorte van eenhavidaar en twaalf ruiters van den officier bevel voerende over het 3de Madrasche ruitery, daer hy angstig was om voortrekkende; en Vaandrig Faure, wiens zaken mede dringende waren, vergezelde hem nu. Allés ging nu toe tot binne drie mylen van Banda, wier, wier, woud, zon digt was, dat het onmogelyk werd zy te openen, en haide sy te zien. Buitenzijde was er een hoge aarden wal, aan beiden kanten van den weg; en daar de plata byzondere geschut scheen voor een hinderlaag, wenden deszelfs ruiters vereerd gezonken, toen bykans onmiddelyk daarna ryf schooten die voor de escorte vlogen. Een man werd een weinig beschadigd, en een paard gewond, maar geen ander kwade had. De party snelle nu zo spordig voor als mogelyk was, toen verder schoten, klarhydryk gericht tegen de officieren die de party aanvoerden, kors op, cakende geloofd werden. Vaandrig Faure bleef nu een weinig achterzit, en Dr. Cahill haef hem gewacht hebbende, dat hem toe stond te haasten, maar onteerde, dat hy in de bouw gewest was, terwyl hy flauwyk ultrip. "Ik staer!" Alle pogingen werden aangewend, en de arme man kwam buiten, dat woud, terwijl steeds op hem vuurde. De party berelte eindelyk den post door Littleton Green, van het 21ste Inf. Regt., ge- comandoeerd, toen men een dragbaan bekwaem en den gewonde naar Banda droeg, alwaar hy na twaalf urens lyden, dest geset gaf, zyde zyne laste standen overgeldig gede gestoken geworden door Dr. Cahill. Major Lucas werd by zijn optogt op deszelfs plaats aangevalen, en twee syn volk werden gedood en drie gewond, en het was slechts door goed geluk dat hy niet zulk een gesetz verlies ontkwam. Hy nam echter wrak, hebbende hy zeven nymer aanvalken gedood, acht anderen gewond en vyf geraengen genomen. — Times, 11 January.

INDE—HET ZUIDDELKSE MAASTRICHT LAND.

De kreeft des opstands is thans wéér verwaarloosd te Belgaum, sedert de aankomst van de ongelukkige gerangenvan Samangur—ontcent 420, sy werden aangebragt door een detachement van 2 compagnies van het 23ste I. V. Y. en zyn alleho geboeld en op onderrichtelike manieren geconfineerd. Zy werden, zoo als ik hoor, zeer slecht behandeld. By hune aankomst alhier werden zy opgeborgen, dat en nacht aan zon en regen blootgesteld, en zonder beschutting buiken gelaten. Wy vernamen niet groot leed, zet het afsterven van enige vrouwen en kinderen die uitwelingen op Zondag, —toen de bestorming plaats had. Wy hebben mede gehoord van de stoutmoedige daden der vrouwen, enigen waaran zichselven en hunne kinderen om het leven brachten, voordat het fort bestormt was. Welk een verschrikkelijk tooneel moet dit niet zyn geweest? Het sloude voor Samangur is thans verlaten en verwoest, en alleen door het wanbestuur der heerschende oppermagt. Kolapore werd niet geplunderd, maar dessels voorvalig grondgebied, en enige andere plaats, nu aan de Engelschen behorende, werden afgebroken door de Kolapore muijtelingen onder de baier van akers. Sooana Neekam, een berucht ouder dief, maas een stoutmoedigen kwant, en de Tresoria van de Compagnie veroofd van omtrent 3000 Ropien, en de Tandareen Peons verslagen. Deze pagina deed naderhand niet syn party sena poging om de Gudharies te helpen en te beschermen, maar werd verslagen, en onze ruitery klopte hem geduchig, en vele huizen werden gevangen genomen op den dag dat het fort genomen werd. Sooana Neekam is thans tyk gescreven te Belgaum, en men vindt in syn bezit 's Compagnie geregel papier en de zegels van Chicopee. De laatste Tappal is nog in het bezit van de Kolapore muijteling, die de Post, drie dagen lang lag te rooven. Echte Gouvernement Expressen zyn ook by hen, en de loopters da Uffidors gewangen genomen. — Courier.

De Courrier Francaise meldt, dat de Duitse Staten een zeldzame wakkerheid aan den dag leggen in het sluiten van handels tractaten. Na de jongste convenien tussen Pruisen en België, en van Hanover met Engeland, heeft de Koning van Saksen een handels tractaat met Portugal gesloten. De Baron de Benuffe, de Gezant van het Portugese Gouvernement, had bevele ontvangen tractaten te sluiten met de andere Duitse Staten op den grondslag van dat onlangs tussen Portugal en Pruisen gesloten. Het Tolverbond, aan den anderen kant, stelt voor onderhandelingen te openen met de Brazilen, als ook met Mexico en de andere Zuid Amerikaansche Staten, ten einde een handels tractaat tot stand te brengen. — Times.

Wy zyn begunstigd geworden met een opgaaf van de aantrekkende overwinning van den vliegtuigen, sedert 5de Mr. L. Ruiter, aar, den "heil des oprogs," welke hy met het grootste genoeg van voldoende resultaat heeft gehad. De heil van het gerecht en der vrede, en de vrede van den Spaanschen oorlog, heb gekregen. En sedert dat den Spaanschen troepen in de wereld heel redelijk kunnen behouden. Het blijkt dat de tynd door het selde militairen verdedigd, geweld wordende door het vliegtuig, welke op een vindingryke wyze, verschend, enkele vliegtuigen door kanoniers, en deelde aldus eenen zeer onverwachte verovering van een half acre tot een kwart acre syn, of kleiner naer gelang van omstandigheden; en de inlinnen inset-prys (£100 per acre), en inlandsche dorpen, sal een honderd ponden (£100) per acre; en inlandsche dorpen, en veroverde dorpen, en overige landen, sal een honderd ponden (£100) per acre, en inlandsche dorpen, en veroverde dorpen, en overige landen, sal een honderd ponden (£100) per acre.

Genaue verkoopingen van stads erven platen hebben vooroorde in kwestien waarin het aan het eenenvoudigst gemoed opvalleend voorkomen moet, dat de voor-geestelde maatregel hun belang op de eens of andere wyze, sandoen moet. Wat! indien vier ledens van liet Committee op een gewone byeenkomst een sub-committee benoemde om eenne patie op te stellen en aan den Gouverneur intedien in opzigt tot den wol-handel? Wat zouden de Woltaers zeggen? Er is dus gevaar aan onze driemits, en het bestaant elke lid van het Committee zyne oogen te openen, en waakzaam te zyn, opdat soortgelyke handelingen door eenig overzigt, of in een onbehoochzaam oogenblik, niet meer mogen plaats hebben.

Gesteld dat de Gouverneur intedien,—en welke alsoo opgesteld en ingediend werd, voordat dezelve aan een algemeen Committee, tot dat einde beroept, voorgereeld werd.

Wy hopen, dat ter bescherming van de landbouwers hebben wy het recht te eischen, dat hun belang voortaan niet op zulk een "lose" wyze beslist, maar ernstigen overwegen wordde,

in kwestien waarin het aan het eenenvoudigst gemoed opvalleend voorkomen moet, dat de voor-geestelde maatregel hun belang op de eens of andere wyze, sandoen moet. Wat! indien vier ledens van liet Committee op een gewone byeenkomst een sub-committee benoemde om eenne patie op te stellen en aan den Gouverneur intedien in opzigt tot den wol-handel? Wat zouden de Woltaers zeggen? Er is dus gevaar aan onze driemits, en het bestaant elke lid van het Committee zyne oogen te openen, en waakzaam te zyn, opdat soortgelyke handelingen door eenig overzigt, of in een onbehoochzaam oogenblik, niet meer mogen plaats hebben.

By zal cert de grenzen opmeten en afperken van de dorpen D'Urban, Congella, Pietermaritzburg en Weenen;

By zal dan overgaan tot eenne trigonometrische opmeting van den land van de Kolonie—su opmeting van platen, of secties en erven, enz., beginnende met de dikste bewoede streken.

Genaue verkoopingen van stads erven platen hebben vooroorde in kwestien waarin het aan het eenenvoudigst gemoed opvalleend voorkomen moet, dat de voor-geestelde maatregel hun belang op de eens of andere wyze, sandoen moet. Wat! indien vier ledens van liet Committee op een gewone byeenkomst een sub-committee benoemde om eenne patie op te stellen en aan den Gouverneur intedien in opzigt tot den wol-handel? Wat zouden de Woltaers zeggen? Er is dus gevaar aan onze driemits, en het bestaant elke lid van het Committee zyne oogen te openen, en waakzaam te zyn, opdat soortgelyke handelingen door eenig overzigt, of in een onbehoochzaam oogenblik, niet meer mogen plaats hebben.

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De Landmeter General van Natal, Dr. STAN-OKER, vergezel door twee Landmeters, de Heeren

AGENTS FOR THIS PAPER IN THE COUNTRY DISTRICTS,	
Baerfontein, &c., Mr. A. P. Meiring,	Caledon, Mr. J. J. Tesselaar,
Caledon, Mr. H. J. Lind,	Colesberg, Mr. James Walker,
George, Mr. A. H. Nepoth,	Graaff-Reinet, Mr. B. Fitcham,
Hartenbosch, Mr. J. D. A. Freidrich,	Port Natal, Mr. J. D. Haupt,
Johannesburg, Mr. J. D. Haupt,	Somerset, Mr. C. Moller,
Krugerstad, Mr. P. Korsten,	Stellenbosch, Mr. John Barry,
Swellendam, Mr. H. L. de Lange Vos,	Tulbagh, Mr. A. Mommens,
Tygerberg, Mr. J. Dreyer,	Uitenhage, Mr. J. Dreyer,
Wellington, Mr. J. Adderley,	Worcester, Mr. J. Meiring.

THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

CAPE TOWN, MARCH 4, 1845.

Last year a Petition was presented to His Excellency the Governor by the Committee of the Agricultural Society, and another by the exporting Wine Merchants, praying:—"That the restriction at present existing on the importation of Brandy, not being the produce of France, might be removed." We then took occasion to reflect upon the proceedings of the Agricultural Society, in that respect, because we conceived, that the object of the Agricultural Society, is confined to subjects purely Agricultural, and that it should not mingle itself with subjects which more properly belong to the commercial and political departments.

The trade is sufficiently protected by the powerful and influential body of Merchants, represented by their Commercial Committee of the Exchange, and it behoves therefore the Agricultural Society to stand forward as the representatives of the interests of the Agriculturists exclusively. Whenever any questions arise, in which those two interests are in conflict, public meetings consisting of all classes of the community, may then express the opinion of the public at large, but the representatives of Trade and Agriculture, should honestly and faithfully, represent and bring to bear upon such questions, the interests of those whom they represent.

Holding this opinion, which we think to be correct, we do think that the Committee of the Agricultural Society, in having joined with the exporting Wine Merchants, in applying to His Excellency, for the above reduction, have not well served those, whose interest they pretend to represent, because the whole body of Wine Farmers, having some years ago, applied to Government for a protective duty against the importation of Foreign Brandies, for the purpose of enabling them to compete in the market, with their Cape Spirits; it was unfair of the Committee to join with the exporting Wine Merchants in the application, without giving the Farmers any notice, or at all events an opportunity, of at least themselves representing their own interests exclusively, if the Agricultural Society could not.

One act more of this kind, and the Agricultural Society will lose its influence amongst the Agriculturists, which is now gradually on the increase, and it will necessarily cease to be, what its name imports.

The proceeding of the Agricultural Committee is the more extraordinary, if we refer to their last Report made to the Annual Meeting of the Society in March 1844. In that Report it is represented to the Wine Farmer, that if he will manufacture his inferior Wine, he can make a Spirit which can compete and eventually drive French Brandy from our market; (see extract of that report hereunder note a)—and yet in the face of that unanimous declaration of the Agricultural Society, only a few months afterwards, the Committee join with the exporting Wine Merchants, in an application, which, if acceded to, would increase the importation of Foreign Brandies, and destroy that very prospect of competition, which it so ingeniously proposes anxiously to desire!!

Such a measure, so directly contrary, to the best interests of the Wine Farmer, so destructive of the rising Spiritus Manufactory, on the improved system by means of Steam, (of which there are already three existing in the Wine Districts) and so decidedly opposed to the unanimous desire and opinion of the Wine Farmers, would not, we dare say, have been adopted, had the subject been properly considered by the whole Committee. For it appears that a mere quorum of 4 Members of the Committee, having met in an ordinary Meeting, resolved to appoint a Sub-Committee of two members to draw out the above Memorial, and presented it to the Governor, which was so drawn out and presented, before its being submitted to a general Committee called for that purpose.

We hope, nay, for the protection of the Agriculturists, we have a right to demand, that in future their interests be not decided in so "off hand" a manner, but more seriously considered, particularly in a question, in which it must be apparent to the most common mind, that the proposed measure would in some way effect their interest. What! if four Members of the Committee at an ordinary Meeting should appoint a Sub-Committee to draw out a Memorial and present it to the Governor, in respect of the Wool Trade? What!

(a) Your Committee also regret to observe, that there were no competitors for the "Brandy Cup." It appears that the object and intention of the Society in awarding this Cup, is not properly understood or duly appreciated by the Wine Grower; if he will refer to the Customs' Return of the quantity of French Brandy imported into this Colony annually, he will start at the amount of its value. A good spirit can be produced from an inferior Wine, which any Wine Grower can manufacture with his "common still"; but such means removes a bad Wine from the market, which will ultimately tend to improve generally the quality of our Wine, and he makes a spirit which by rectifying can compete and eventually drive French Brandy from our market. It is also a well known fact that there are at this moment thousands of vine which have been abandoned and left uncultivated through want of men or labor; had the Growers' attention been turned to converting their produce to the manufacture of Spirits, such abandonment would not have been necessary.

Your Committee are strongly of opinion, that were the duty of our Spirit or Brandy in the mother country, reduced to such a rate as would enable this Colony to compete with France, that it would tend very much to an improvement of our Wine Trade and of this article of export; and if proper representations were made to the Home Government, they doubt not but it would be placed on an equal footing with Rum, &c. the produce of other British Colonies.

would the Woolgrowers say? There is therefore danger before our doors, and it behoves every Member of the Committee to have his eyes open, and be watchful, less by some oversight, or in an unguarded moment, similar proceedings to be again adopted.

Suppose the Governor had transmitted the Memorial of the Agricultural Society, and that of the exporting Wine Merchants, to Her Majesty's Government, and that the Home Government, considering these applications as coming both from the Trade and Agriculture, and taking them to express the common opinion of both, had consented to such a reduction, and that in consequence, the importation of Foreign Brandies had increased, what would have become of our Spiritus Manufacture or Distilleries? How would the Distiller have been enabled to compete with the imported Foreign Brandies? Have these consequences been considered?

It is however maintained that any such reduction would not effect the interest of the Wine Farmers, as they would not be able to produce the quantity required for the Wine Market. In support of that proposition we have obtained the following clever Statement which we give in full hereunder.

That Statement shows however uncontroversially that while the importation of Foreign Brandy has been decreasing since the given period of 1840, the Exports of our Wines have been increasing simultaneously with the increase of our Cape Distilled Spirits. What better conclusion can we arrive at than to leave the present system to work itself out!

The following is the Statement we have alluded to:—

The Memorial to the Governor, on the part of the Agricultural Society's Committee, praying that the restriction at present existing in the importation of Brandy, not being the produce of France, might be removed, was in support of one presented by the exporting Wine Merchants of the Colony, who conceive it is burdened on them to be obliged to import French Brandy for the preparation of their Wines for the British Market, whilst they could procure it equally as good and on more favorable terms from other countries. It may perhaps to those who are not conversant with the subject, appear strange that a country producing Brandy of its own, should claim from the Government protection on a Foreign Brandy imported to be mixed with its Wines, whilst it is to be supposed its own Brandy might be used for the purpose.

The following official data will fully explain the apparent inconsistency.

1. Is a statement showing the quantity of Brandy and Spirit imported into the Colony between the 1st January, 1840 and 31st December, 1843.

1840 say of Naples 43,793 gallons. French 85,678 gallons. Total 127,471 Imperial Gallons.

1841 141,776

1842 74,867

1843 97,795

Total in 4 Years, 441,809 Imperial Gallons, or 529,981 old gallons, which for one year would be 132,445 old gallons, equal to 674 leaguers.

2. Is a return of Wine, Brandy and Spirit passed the Town Market at 1st January, 1841, and 31st December, 1844.

1841 9,848 leag. Wine, 775 leag. Brandy, No Spirit. 7,612 leag.

1843 7,843 1-16 " 4871 " 112 6-8 "

8,124 11-16 " 581 3-16 " 177 4-10 "

And the average price of the Wine to the Grower was,

In 1841 Rds. 55 per leaguer.

1842 " 40 "

1843 " 50 "

1844 " 55 "

3. Shows the quantity of Wine exported.

Jan. 1841 2,841 p. to England, 4,975 p. other parts Total 8,800 leaguers.

1842 2,429 " do. 2,935 " do. 3,426 " do.

1843 1,002 " do. 4,008 " do. 4,056 " do.

1844 4,816 " do. 1,788 " do. 5,212 " do.

4. The consumption of Wine in Cape Town, annually, is estimated at 2,500 leaguers.

5. The consumption on the Frontier, shipped from Cape Town, estimated at 1,000 leaguers.

The following therefore, taking the average of the four years, are the results deduced for the Western District of the Colony.

The quantity of Brandy and Spirit consumed, say of French Brandy equal to 870 leaguers, Cape Spirit 117 "

Total 901 leaguers.

To produce this quantity of spirit, if required to be made from Wine in the Colony, calculating 6 leaguers of Wine to make one of Spirit, it would be necessary to use 5,946 leaguers of Wine.

The average quantity of Wine brought into Cape Town, annually, is 8,307 leaguers. Deduct Portac and Sweet Wine, which cannot be converted into Spirit, about..... 600 leaguers.

Of White Wine at disposal..... 7707 leaguers. The average quantity of Wine exported annually is 4,587 leaguers.

In other words, the result would be as follows:—The average quantity brought to Town annually is 7707 leaguers.

Required for exportation, 4,587 leaguers.

Consumption of Cape Town, 2500 do.

Do. of the Frontier, 1000 do.

And supposing thru' an increase in the duty on Foreign Brandy, by which a supply is prohibited, it would require of Wine to make up the deficiency 5846 do. 14,033 leaguers.

Leaving a deficiency in the annual supply of 6320 leaguers. It therefore appears to evident that in the present infant state of the production of "Cape Spirit," the exporting Wine Merchant cannot do without the assistance of Foreign Brandy for the preparation of his Wines, and should any further attention be paid to it, it must appear too evident that our export trade with the Mother Country will be entirely ruined, as under present circumstances, it is with the greatest accuracy that the Wine of Europe can be compared with the Wine of the Home Market.

The Surveyor-General of Natal, Dr. Strangier, accompanied by two local Surveyors, Mr. L. Cloete and Mr. C. Piercy, have sailed for Natal in the Pilot, with Instructions, says the Advertiser, of which the following sketch may be received as containing the substance and expressing the general character:—

He will first measure and mark out the boundaries of the Townships of D'Urban, Cangella, Pietermaritzburg, and Weenen;

He will then proceed to make a Trigonometrical survey of the country, or Colony—and measurement of Farms, or sections and allotments, &c., commencing with the tracts most densely peopled.

No sales of any town allotments are to be made, until a regular Survey of the town has been effected; except in special cases. The town sections or allotments, &c., will be in extent from one-half to one quarter of an acre, or smaller as the circumstances may require or justify; and the minimum upset price in D'Urban, the sea-port, is fixed at one hundred pounds per acre (£100); in towns inland, the upset price will probably be about one-half less. The upset price of other town allotments is to be determined by circumstances of position, natural powers of the soil, and relative situation, but not under one pound per acre (£1).

Title are to be issued to those occupiers whose claims have been established under the provisions of the proclamation of the 12th May 1843, to the satisfaction of Government. The extent of certain farms or estates that fall under the

Previous to the extra duty of 8d. being levied, since which period not a drop has been imported.

Made from the refuse of the Grapes and which cannot be used for the preparation of Wine.

terms of the Proclamation of 10th May, 1843, it is not to exceed six thousand acres (9000), in case of other well-established claims, the grant of land will not exceed two thousand (2000) acres, which extent (2000 acres) is to be the maximum of all future allotments for sale, &c.

The charges of Survey, &c., which are to be the same as those fixed by Tariff in this Colony, are to be paid by the claimants.

Certain claimants coming under the Proclamation of 10th May, 1843, will have to pay costs of survey, upon receiving grants subject to an annual quitrent of four pounds (£4) for six thousand (6000) acres; but this may at any time be redeemed by one payment of a sum equal to fifteen years purchase.

Other claimants on well-established claims will have to pay Fifty Pounds (£50) for every three thousand (3000) acres, and rateable in proportion, which sum is to be laid out in the redemption of the "Berger Tax," established by the Volkraad, cost of survey, &c.

For the present, and until some fixed Government has been established at Natal, the Grants are to be prepared and registered in Cape Town, receiving the signature of the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope.

For the native or little bodies of native Africans who form tribes or families under Chiefs, with community in property in the lands they occupy, Tracts of land are to be reserved and vested in their Chiefs, for the general benefit of those Natives that were found in the Natal territory on the first influx of British subjects, and who have since continued to occupy their lands. Natives who have subsequently entered the territory are to be located in the several districts of the Colony according to circumstances.

THE LATE MR. WILLIAM C. FAURE.
(Further Particulars.)

A gentleman who knew Mr. Faure intimately remarks, in communicating the mournful news.—"Dear Friends, may the Everlasting arms sustain you in this heavy affliction. Yet in it you have one great (Oh how great!) consolation. I do from my heart believe, that your son had found the pearl of great price"—that he could say, "I know that my Redeemer liveth." His principles had been much strengthened, and his Christian character advanced, since his coming to India. Few parents under similar circumstances, have had such abundant cause for consolation. Of your son's natural character, I need say little. His mind was of a high order. He had great decision of character, and independence of action: he spoke little, and felt much; whatever he did say was, to the purpose. ——obeying a command to me this evening was—"The army has lost one who would have been an ornament to it, as a soldier and as a Christian."

The following particulars are given in the Madras Spectator, of 18th January.

"The rumours of the murder of Ensign Caldwell Faure, of the 2nd Europeans, have unhappily proved too true. Dr. Cahill who accompanied him, and for whose safety serious apprehensions were entertained, has fortunately reached Vicksburg, safe from the effects of his wounds. Major General Sir Hercules Munro has sent to the Duke of Wellington, the state of decay into which the fortifications of the impudent forces have been suffered to fall, and it is consequent upon those reports that the principal commission is instituted. Colonel Carden, Commandant of the Royal Engineers at Portsmouth, will join General Pakenham in his labors. We believe it is the intention of the Government to remove the walls of this important port with guns, as of old; the stone and earthwork will be strengthened, the moats and drawbridges rendered serviceable, the fort on either side the harbour and approaches repaired and strengthened; and the town of Portsmouth, Protes, and Gosport, put into a state of efficient defence. The round tower on the right, and Blockhouse fort on the left, of the entrance to the harbour, the Sally-port, and other gates of entrance, will also be looked to and properly fortified, and that strong and commanding fortress, Southsea Castle, will once more assume its impregnable appearance. We are glad the Government have at length been aroused to the necessity of guarding against surprise, for a more exposed or vulnerable place than Portsmouth is at present does not exist as a garrison. At the present moment there is not a ship carrying a gun at Spithead, nor a sail in the harbour capable of firing a shot. Time will tell us whether the intentions of the Government are carried out."

The first class gun vessels, rigged as brigs, were armed with three long 24-pounders, and an eight-inch mortar; and the second class, with one 24-pounder forward, and a field piece abaft. Of these two classes, between 600 and 700 were built, and of a smaller class called pinnacles, or pinaces, about 400. The gun vessels as well as the brigs, were afterwards increased in number; so that the armed vessels of the flotilla amounted to 1350, and the transports to 954; total, 2,293 vessels.

The ports of reunion for the flotilla were seven: Ostende, Dunkerque, Calais, Ambleteuse, Boulogne, Boulogne, and Etaples. Boulogne, as being situated directly in front of and only about twelve leagues distant from the low land between Dover Cliff and Hastings Point, was made the main depot or capital. Immense batteries were erected at all the commanding points along the shore, and as a still further protection against bombardment a strong line of heavy gun vessels was moored across the roadstead of Boulogne, which by nature was difficult to approach, on account of the numerous shoals and sand banks in its vicinity.

Corresponding exertions were likewise made on the opposite side of the channel. An immense number of small vessels, armed each with one or two long twenty-four pounders, and which ships, although not in a state to go to sea, answered perfectly well for floating batteries. Many towers were also erected along the coast, and an immense army, composed of regular militia and volunteers, were ready on the first summons, to move upon the point of danger. In mid channel and along the French coast, British cruisers were constantly on the watch, ready to blaze away upon the vessels of the flotilla the instant they showed themselves outside the roads and batteries by which they were protected.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

PORTRUSH, Thursday.—Orders were received this morning from the Commander-in-Chief, addressed to the Lieutenant Governor of this garrison, Major General the Hon. Sir H. Pakenham, to inspect the defences of this garrison, and indeed of the entire camp, and to report to His Majesty's Government the expense of putting them into a complete state of repair to provide against any emergency. We believe Sir Hercules has sent this to the Duke reported to his illustrious relative, the Duke of Wellington, the state of decay into which the fortifications of the impudent forces have been suffered to fall, and it is consequent upon those reports that the principal commission is instituted. Colonel Carden, Commandant of the Royal Engineers at Portsmouth, will join General Pakenham in his labors. We believe it is the intention of the Government to remove the walls of this important port with guns, as of old; the stone and earthwork will be strengthened, the moats and drawbridges rendered serviceable, the fort on either side the harbour and approaches repaired and strengthened; and the town of Portsmouth, Protes, and Gosport, put into a state of efficient defence. The round tower on the left, of the entrance to the harbour, the Sally-port, and other gates of entrance, will also be looked to and properly fortified, and that strong and commanding fortress, Southsea Castle, will once more assume its impregnable appearance. We are glad the Government have at length been aroused to the necessity of guarding against surprise, for a more exposed or vulnerable place than Portsmouth is at present does not exist as a garrison. At the present moment there is not a ship carrying a gun at Spithead, nor a sail in the harbour capable of firing a shot. Time will tell us whether the intentions of the Government are carried out."

THE FROST.

The severity of the frost of yesterday remained unabated, but the prevalence of a brisk north-easterly wind caused the cold to be keenly felt. The thermometer at the Royal Humane Society's receiving-house in Hyde Park stood at 29 degrees of 6 o'clock in the morning, but during the day the mercury ascended to 32 degrees, at which point it remained at 8 o'clock last night, when the wind had veered slightly to the westward. The atmosphere during the day was very hazy. The barometer 30.3, evidently falling, and indicating a change.

In Kensington Gardens, the ice on the Round Pond and Long Water being very sound and in excellent condition, became the chief resort of the Skating Club and other skilful votaries of that healthful recreation. During the day there were no less than 4,000 persons on these two pieces of water.

In Hyde Park, although the ice was very unsafe, yet during the day no less than 3,000 persons had the temerity to venture upon the Serpentine. Indeed, so great was the apparent desire to run into danger, that it was found necessary to break the ice at the sides for a considerable distance to keep persons off the more dangerous portions. About noon Mr. James Peat, of 40, Upper Grosvenor street, broke in 10 feet water, but was promptly extricated by Isaac Henry Strickland, by means of a hand-line, without experiencing any other inconvenience than the ducking, or "cold water cure." The greater portion of the ice at the east end near the aqueduct was removed for Her Majesty's ice wells, and in the excess of the frost of last night again

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

Accounts from St. Petersburg speak of a commercial treaty, for which negotiations are on foot between Russia and England. These negotiations are said to be in a very advanced state, so that the conclusion of the treaty may be shortly expected. There are only some differences on a few points, which it is thought will be soon adjusted. On the other hand, nothing is said of a marriage of the Princess Olga to the Prince of Cambridge. In fact, at this moment, when the Court of St. Petersburg is in deep mourning, and the Empress is alarmingly ill, it would be rather out of place to be thinking of a new marriage.—Times.

The *Univers* announces that—

"A commercial convention is on the eve of being signed between Great Britain and Russia. Few articles still remain to be settled, the preliminaries of the treaty having been agreed upon on both sides. It is a very remarkable fact, that notwithstanding the almost incessant reclamations of Prussia and the family ties existing between the two sovereigns, she never could obtain a single commercial concession. Russia unites with England, not it is to be supposed, without granting her more or less important advantages for her manufactures."

GERMANY.

The *Gazette des Postes* of Frankfort, the official organ of the German Diet, publishes the following article—

Unpleasant symptoms have been observed for some time past throughout Germany. The demon of religious hatred shows itself everywhere. These symptoms are too apparent to be denied. It might be said that the lessons of history have been lost on the present generation, and that we are jealous of imitating the religious disturbances which are desolating Switzerland. The spirit of disorder is every day gaining ground. The signal has been given by both parties. All true patriots are seriously alarmed at this state of affairs. The danger is closer at hand than is generally believed. The multitude appears to contemplate with joy these precursors of disturbances. Each person wishes to give himself the air of a victim, and asserts that he is only defending himself. In the meantime, the true spirit of Christianity is set aside. Fortunately, the majority of Germans have not taken an active part in these proceedings. There are Protestants and Catholics who still continue to live in peace with each other. Fanaticism has not entirely prevailed."—Times.

The *Courrier Francais* states, that the German states display a rare activity in the execution of treaties of commerce. After the recent conventions between Russia and Belgium, and of Hanover with England, the King of Saxony has concluded a treaty of commerce with Portugal. The Baron de Rendu, the Envoy of the Portuguese Government, had received orders to negotiate treaties with the other German states on the basis of that lately concluded between Portugal and Prussia. The Zollvergn, on the other hand, proposed to commence negotiations with the Brazils, and likewise with Mexico and the other South American states, for the conclusion of a treaty of commerce. —Ibid.

ENGLAND, FRANCE, AND THE BRAZILS

The *Constitutionnel* states that Viscount d'Abraffes, the Envoy Extraordinary of Brazil to Prussia, had proposed to England and France, in the name of his Government, to join in an armed intervention to put a period to the war between the Eastern and Argentine republics, and enforce the stipulations guaranteed by the Brazils and France. That journal anticipates no favourable result from the mission of M. d'Abraffes. "He has seen," it says, "Lord Aberdeen and found that Minister animated with the same dispositions which he had manifested to M. Vidal. Lord Aberdeen is said to have thrown upon France, which is more interested in the question, the entire responsibility of the unaccountable and often odious conduct held by the two nations during two years on the banks of the Plata. His Lordship, moreover, expressed his readiness to furnish if France would join England." "M. Guizot," the *Constitutionnel* says, "will content himself with repeating to the negotiator his declaration to the Chambers, 'that the quarrel of Montevideo and Buenos Ayres is a civil war between republics, or rather between two presidents of the same republic, Oribe and Ribera, and that it behoves France to keep aloof from the war, and await the event.'"—Times, Dec. 18.

BRIGHT YELLOW SUGAR.

Just received and for Sale at the Stores of the HANDEL MAATSCHEPPY.

PUBLIC SALES.

In the joint Estate of JACOB FREDERICK STOBER, and deceased Wm CATAMAMA GAEERTUYDA THUYNMA.

THE Undersigned, in his capacity as Testamentary Executor to the said Estate, will sell the following Articles by Public Sale, at his Dwelling House, No. 138, Long-street, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY next, the 5th and 6th March, and the following days, if required, viz.—

A quantity of Sugar, Rice, Coffe, Tea, Cinammon, Nutmeg, Cinnamon, Seeds and Almonds, some boxes Soap, and a few casks of Old Water. Also his well-known Baking Ingredients.

Household Furniture, consisting of Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Mirrors, Cooking Glasses, Pictures and 2 side-dishes. Glass, Earthen and Glassware, China and Silver-ware, about 800 pieces of Plate, 50 pounds of Silver Coins, and 23 old Guinea's, besides various other Articles, too numerous to mention, well worthy the attention of the Public.

J. F. STOBER, Test. Executor.
28th February 1845.

NEWSERIES.

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Subscribers are requested to send for their Copies.

TO LET.

THE Undersigned offers to let, his agreeable HOUSE and GARDEN, called "Vredenhof," situated at the corner of St. John and Wandel-streets, planted with every kind of Fruit Trees, and supplied with Water throughout the year.

W. A. VAN NIEKERK.

LATEST ARRIVAL.

EDWARDS & PATON,

HAVE received per "Hindley," extensive additions to their Stock of Manufactures suitable for the Season, and which are now being landed, consisting of

Blankets
Duffles
Pilot Clothe
Superfine Cloths
Fancy Trowers and black
Cassimere
Tailor's Padding
Furniture Checks
Chambrays
Bed Tick
Superior Moleskins
Broder Reels
Voilets, new style
Russet Duck
Cotton do.
Wagon Covers, No. 3
Cotton and India Rubber
Braces
Men's Half-bone
Women's and Maids' Hosiery
Children's Socks
Sealing Silk
Baize, White and Green
Flannel

ALSO

Blue Pipe Clay, in cases, Whiting, Bath Bricks, Pearl Barley, Split Peas and Starveday. DAIRYMAN.

NO. 123, SWINDON'S STREET.

South African Association for the Administration and Settlement of Estates.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Public that the Board of Directors of the South African Association for the Administration and Settlement of Estates, for the present year of the Society ending 30th April, 1845, is composed as follows:

D. DENYSSEN, Esq. L.L.D., President,
R. J. LOEDOLFE, Esq.
J. T. JURGENS, Esq.
C. L. HERMAN, Esq.
J. A. SMITH, Esq.

J. DE WET, Secretary.

Church-square, No. 5, Cape Town,
May 9, 1845.

South African Association for the Administration and Settlement of Estates.

THE Directors of the above Association in capacity as Testamentary Executors of the late JOHAN GEORGE MULLER, Esq., acting *de facto* for Mrs. the Widow MULLER, born VAN REENEN, as Co-Executor, will cause to be publicly sold on MONDAY, the 10th of March next, and following day, at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon precisely, on the Spots where the Properties respectively are situated, and in the following order:—

1. A piece of Ground, situate in this Table Valley, at the Bultenkant, being part of the late property of F. MULLER, in extent 30 square rods and 51 do. feet.

2. A piece of Ground marked No. 5, situate in this Table Valley, at the Bultenkant, in extent 40 square rods and 28 do. feet.

3. Three pieces of Ground marked No. 9, 10, 11, situate to the Southward of the Castle, in the Vicinity of the New Market, being part of the Land called "Goreplaats," in extent 46 square rods and 26 do. feet.

4. A piece of Ground to the Eastward of the Castle, being Blou M., formerly part of the Property of the late Mr. A. TENNANT, in extent 233 square rods, and 48 do. feet.

5. A piece of Ground in the District of Cape Town, and 8. E. of the same, being part of the Erf No. 1, of the divided E. of "Zonnebloem," in extent 98 square rods and 12 do. feet.

6. Three pieces of Land situate as above, being Nos. 9, 10, and 11, together in extent 6 morgens and 578 square rods.

7. Two pieces of Land situate as above, being Nos. 10 and 12, together in extent 268 square rods.

8. And further, on FRIDAY, the 14th of March following, the Store, together with the Open Ewen, Esq., situate at the back of the Garden "Rustenburg," measuring together 287 square rods, 110 do. feet, and 36 do. inches.

9. And an adjoining Kraal, enclosed by Wall, measuring 46 square rods and 98 do. feet.

The whole in such Lots, and under such Conditions as may be seen Three Days previous to the Sale, at the Office of the Association aforesaid.

For further particulars apply to J. AURET, Secy.

Cape Town, Church-square, No. 5, on or before Feb. 27, 1845.

By Order of the Committee,

J. VAN BREDA, As., Hon. Sec.

Cape Town, Jan. 18, 1845.

Mr. J. G. STEYLER has received instructions to sell on MONDAY the 10th March next, after the Sale of the above Lot, No. 3, certain TWO PIECES of GROUND, No. 7 and 8, situate near the New Market, the particulars whereof may be known by application at his Office.

Tenders for the Repairs of Roads in the Cape Division.

Office of the Board of Public Roads for the Cape Division, 27th Feb. 1845.

TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned, at the Civil Commissioner's Office, in Cape Town, until SATURDAY the 15th of March next, at 19 o'clock, for keeping in thorough repair, for the term of One Year, commencing from the 1st April next, the Line of Road leading from Smiting Hill, opposite the Property of Mr. JOSEPH MAYNARD, late Wyndham, continuing through the Village, and coming again into the Main Road, near the Wesleyan Chapel at Plumstead.

A separate Tender will also be received for repairing the Road leading from Plumstead opposite the Dutch Reformed Church to the Bridge at Keekat Water and by Mr. J. M. MAYNARD's Property to the Road leading to Mr. USHER's Office.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application to the Office.

By Order of the Board,

J. C. AURET, Secretary.

Cape Town, Feb. 27, 1845.

Office of the Board of Public Roads for the Cape Division, 27th Feb. 1845.

TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned, at the Civil Commissioner's Office, in Cape Town, until SATURDAY the 15th of March next, at 19 o'clock, for making and keeping in thorough repair for the period of one year, commencing from the 1st April next, the line of Public Road leading from the Place "Stinkfontein" of the Widow DANIELS LAMBERTH, to the Place "Zandriet," the Property of Mr. J. P. BRAND, and from the Widow LAMBERTH to the top of the height near the Church at Fikleberg.

For further particulars application may be made to this Office.

By Order of the Board,

C. J. AURET, Secretary.

Cape Town, 26th Feb. 1845.

Office of the Board of Public Roads for the Cape Division, 27th Feb. 1845.

TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned, at the Civil Commissioner's Office, in Cape Town, until

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