







and maize attained an equal value, and were sold at 25 and 26 a bushel! Even after the overflow of these rivers in the month of March 1817, wheat rose towards the close of the year to 31 shillings a bushel, maize to 20 shillings, and potatoes to 3s. 6d. per cwt. &c. Has any thing like this distress ever happened at the Cape of Good Hope, with a population eight or ten times the amount of that of Van Diemen's Land and Sydney together?

But we find also that these foundations are not perpetual, and therefore can hardly be guarded against; and that they have happened, on an average, about every four years since the establishment of the Colony—the three branches of the Hunters River are equally liable to inundations as terrific as those of the Hawkebury. The river Lachlan is also subject to the same terrible inundations, which are so sudden that there is no guarding against them, and we learn that floods sometimes rise to the height of 91 feet above the common level!

With regard to the price of wheat at Hobart Town Mr. Wentworth averages it at 16s. per bushel, and this is to be expected at a remunerating price to the Cape Town market, where the finest wheat has not averaged more than 5s. per bushel, for many years! In 1819 the maximum price of wheat in the Australian Colonies was (page 450, vol. i.) 9s. 8d. per bushel, the minimum 6s. 10d.—in 1820 the maximum of wheat was 14s. a bushel, the minimum 6s. 2d.—in 1821 the maximum price of wheat was 11s. 3d. a bushel, the minimum 8s. 3d. per bushel—in 1822 the maximum of wheat was 9s. a bushel, the minimum 6s.—in 1823 the maximum of wheat was 8s. 3d. per bushel, the minimum 4s. 7d.—and I have shown in my fourth letter, that the price of wheat at Hobart Town in 1824 was 15s. the bushel.

It is also worthy of consideration whether similar reasonings will not attach to the heavy and oppressive Tax of four per Cent. upon the Transfer of Landed Property, where Mortgages go with the Sale, that property is not transferred, but remains with the mortgagee, and should not be liable to duty.—I am, Sir, yours, &c.

W. W. Whitmore, Esq., M.P. J. A. Roebuck, Esq., M.P. M. Bausler, Esq., M.P. J. Romley, Esq., M.P. C. Buller, Esq., M.P. G. P. Scrape, Esq., M.P. W. Clay, Esq., M.P. E. Strutt, Esq., M.P. G. Grote, Esq., M.P. Colonel Torrens, M.P. B. Hawes, Esq., M.P. N. G. Ward, Esq., M.P. Mr. J. Hill, Esq., M.P. Warburton, Esq., M.P. Mr. Hunt, Esq., M.P. John Wells, Esq., M.P.

Again, the real value of the true Cape wheat is quite overlooked; perhaps it is not surpassed in quality by any in the world in the thickness of its flour, and the fineness of the particle of starch; and so dense is the farina within it, that when four bushels of this wheat are ground into flour, they will produce six bushels of useful meal—a fact not generally known perhaps, but which I have repeatedly proved.

Many captains of ships have told me that they prefer Cape flour to any other, as it keeps longer in a good state on board ship than that of any other country. It is true that the plant is a very delicate one, and that it cannot be grown in England without the probability of the loss of the whole crop; but this is only a proof of the fineness of our climate, and the fertility of the soil. Even in Albany, the portion of the Colony in which the British Settlers were located, and which is the smallest of all the districts, there are descriptions of wheat introduced by the late meritorious but unfortunate Major White, which flourish in its peculiar soil and climate.

Let me, however, earnestly entreat the attention of the Albanians to a more extensive cultivation of maize, as better suited to the soil and climate of the whole southern coast, perhaps, than any wheat whatever; but above all, let me hope that they will discard altogether the idle and gambling practice of horse-racing. It is a sad reflection that this should follow so close upon their late nefarious delinquency, and they may rest assured that their enemies here, and what is of more consequence in England, will make use of this circumstance to their prejudice.

I wish the Colonies of Van Diemen's Land and Sydney every success and prosperity; and I should not have introduced the subject of comparison into this letter, did I not feel that the interests of this glorious Colony have suffered by the statements of Mr. Wentworth remaining uncontradicted.

A great display is made by Mr. Wentworth of the revenue, and resources, and capabilities of the two Colonies of Sydney and Van Diemen's Land, but it cannot be concealed at the present day that their property has been promoted and continued at the enormous expense to Great Britain; first, in sending them laborers free of expense to the Colonies; and, secondly, in expending in the Colony of New South Wales alone annually about £150,000 of British money in the purchase of agricultural produce for the support of the Civil and Public Establishments, and about £40,000 as pay to the Civil and Military Establishments. Of course, if the British Government did, that instead of employing and extending agriculture, the Settlers turn their attention chiefly to individual profit, in becoming sheep graziers, so that agricultural produce rises, as it has done, to enormous prices, it will naturally, say the country cannot afford to any longer; let the Colonists find by experience that wool-growing, though it may be profitable to a few individuals, will not answer the purposes of Great Britain—she wants Colonies to receive and support her redundant population free of expense to the Mother Country; it is the same to her from whence she gets her wool if she can pay for it in her exportable manufactures. Now, what are the capabilities of this Colony?—The statements of Mr. Wentworth gives only 290,166 sheep as the total in both Colonies in 1821, and at that very time is one District of this Colony (Graaf Reinet) there were upwards of 300,000 sheep; and in 1829 there were upwards of 1,600,000 sheep in the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope! It is true not many of them were fine woolled sheep. But in England exceed £200,000 a year here for a few years in purchasing our agricultural produce, and what would be the consequence?—But to conclude, the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope is of the greatest political importance to Great Britain; it offers an unlimited field of commercial enterprise to her; should she lose her Indian territories Africa can more than supply the loss. In a philanthropic view she is bound to its prosperity by the strongest moral and religious obligations:—it has the advantage of being at half the distance of the Australian Colonies; we have not yet abandoned agriculture, and if she will send us her thousands and tens of thousands can support them all by the fertility of our soil.

Wentworth's statistical account of the Settlements in Austral Asia, 3d edition.

Sir, Considering that the accompanying case and decision is probably applicable to the Sales of Landed Property in this Colony, and that it is of deep importance to all proprietors, I make no apology to you for requesting you to give it insertion in your columns.—The subject is deserving the serious attention of the Gentlemen of the Law; it has frequently occurred to me, that the decision now unanimously come to in the Court of Exchequer, was one, which some day would be called for here, and certain I am, that nothing can have been more equitable than the result of Mr. Sedgewick's appeal.—The Barons of the King's Exchequer have done themselves immortal honor in thus deciding against the interests of the Crown, and there can be little doubt that the independent spirit of our Supreme Court, will follow so noble an example whenever a similar question shall be propounded to it.

It is also worthy of consideration whether similar reasonings will not attach to the heavy and oppressive Tax of four per Cent. upon the Transfer of Landed Property, where Mortgages go with the Sale, that property is not transferred, but remains with the mortgagee, and should not be liable to duty.—I am, Sir, yours, &c.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.—THURSDAY. Important to Vendors, Purchasers, Solicitors, and Auctioneers. THE KING v. SEDGWICK.—This was a sci. fa. brought against the defendant, an Auctioneer, residing at Rickmansworth, in Hertfordshire, and came on for hearing before Lord Abinger, Barons Parke, Anderson, and Gurney. At the Sittings after Trinity Term last, a verdict was entered for the Crown for the amount of the bond of £1000, subject to a special case.—The facts were as follow:—In May, 1833, Mr. Sedgewick sold at the Auction Mart a certain estate, in the parish of Watford, called Bushy Lodge Farm, which was subject, with other estates, to a mortgage, and the sum of £10,200, part thereof, was apportioned on this farm. The Conditions of Sale provided that the Sale should be subject to the apportioned mortgage debt, the mortgagee not concurring in the sale, nor in the apportionment of the mortgage-money to particular parcels of the estate, and not being compellable to receive his money till May, 1836.—The conveyance was to be made subject to the apportioned mortgage debt, and so made. The sum bid at the sale was £15,500 being inclusive of the apportioned mortgage money, and the deposit was paid on that sum. The purchaser signed an acknowledgment that he had purchased the Lot at £15,500, and undertook to complete the purchase accordingly to the particulars and conditions of sale. The question for the Court was, whether the auction duty became payable on the sum of £15,500, or only on the sum actually paid to the vendor, viz., £5300.—The Court were unanimously of opinion, that the duty was payable only on £5,300.—This decision is of very great importance to auctioneers, as in future the auction duty will not attach on the amount of the mortgage when estates are mortgaged under similar circumstances.—(From the Coventry Herald, of the 4th December, 1835.)

Simon's Town, April 6, 1836. "The man who is in too great haste to cut his neighbor in the pursuit of fortune, is oft obliged to tread in dirty paths; as, in walking the streets, he who is not content to proceed in the same pace with those before him, is obliged to quit the clean foot-way and dirty himself in the kennel."

Six—I am induced to trouble you with these few lines, which, if you deem worthy, you will much oblige by giving them a place in the columns of your valuable paper, in order that they may meet the eye of a discriminating public, to whose impartial judgment I shall leave the merits of the case.

In consequence I have to state, that I served a regular apprenticeship to an eminent apothecary and druggist in England, to whom a handsome premium was paid. After a lapse of years spent in my native country, I visited the Cape in June 1830, and subsequently, having been duly authorized by Government, opened an establishment in the above town at Simon's Town, now nearly four years ago, during the early part of which period I had numerous disadvantages to contend with and overcome, and had, until lately, the satisfaction of finding my perseverance rewarded with a tolerable good business. But a few months since, a gentleman, late an Assistant Surgeon in His Majesty's Naval Service, coming to this Colony from England, and having family connexions residing here, resolved upon commencing his professional career in our little town; this event I believe gave general satisfaction to all parties, it being considered a great advantage for us to have in all emergencies the prompt assistance of an experienced Surgeon.

Now, since this gentleman's commencement as above, he has been fortunate enough to receive from Government two appointments of no inconsiderable import—one being Health Officer of this port, the other as Medical Attendant upon the troops stationed here; and yet this gentleman, not content with the emoluments to be derived from a good private practice, and the receipt of his two Government salaries, deems the profession by acting in the triple capacity of Surgeon, Apothecary and Druggist; and I would ask him, point me out any one gentleman of the profession (situated as he is) guilty of such gross monopoly. I ask, Mr. Editor, you, or any impartial individual, whether this is fair, honorable, or correct?—or whether it ever was the intention of His Majesty's Government to bestow salaries and advantages upon certain individuals, expressly to empower them to monopolize all business, thereby taking the bread from out the mouths of the "Less Favored of the Land"—and being myself of the latter class, I do consider it very hard, after having devoted 15 years of my life to the acquisition of my profession, to be at once deprived of the acquisition of my life, if it could be accomplished, driven from a place where I have given entire satisfaction in my vocation during my residence, by a person armed with the power, and possessing the selfishness to set at nought the good old adage of "Live and let live."

I fear, Mr. Editor, I have already trespassed too much upon your valuable time, and in concluding, trusting you will excuse the same, beg to remain, Mr. Editor, Yours, &c. J. H. KING, Apothecary, &c.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.