

G. W. T. Kraan

## DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

H. M. Victualling Office, Simon's Town,  
9th November 1836.

**NOTICE** is hereby given that Tenders and Samples will be received at this Office until NOON on FRIDAY the 25th instant, (when parties tendering, or some persons on their behalf, are requested to be present,) for 56,000 pounds of Biscuit for H. M. Navy.

The Tenders must express the price Sterling per 112 pounds English weight, in words at length, and the period of delivery.

The Name of two responsible persons must be proposed in the Tenders as Securities for the due fulfilment of the Contract.

His Majesty's Victualling Office, Simon's Town,  
November 1, 1836.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that Sealed Tenders and Samples will be received at this Office till Noon on MONDAY, the 21st inst., (when Parties Tendering, or some Person on their behalf, are requested to be present,) for all such quantities of the undermentioned Articles as may be required for the use of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels of War, Transports, and Convict Ships, either at the Anchorage of Simon's Bay or Table Bay, and the Civil Naval Establishments on Shore, for the year 1837, commencing on the 1st of January next.

For such quantities as may be required for the Sick on board His Majesty's Ships, and for the Civil Establishments, to be one Year old, and warranted to keep good for Nine Calendar Months, to be delivered into the Magazine.—The Tenders to express the Price Sterling per Imperial Gallon.

For such quantities as may be required, to be of good Quality, and warranted to keep good for Nine Calendar Months, to be delivered into the Magazine, —the Tenders to express the Price Sterling per Pound, English Weight.

For such quantities as may be required, to be of good quality, and warranted to keep good for Nine Calendar Months, to be delivered into the Magazine, —the Tenders to express the Price Sterling per Pound, English Weight.

Food, Meat, and Vegetables.—For such quantities as may be daily required, to be of good quality, and such as is Sold to the Inhabitants, to be delivered on the Town Jetty,—the Tenders to express the Price Sterling per Pound, English Weight.

Liv. Oxen, Sheep, and Pressed Hay.—For such number and quantities of fat Oxen, Cape Sheep, half-bred Merino Sheep (for the Island of Ascension), and pressed Oxen Hay, as may be required, to be delivered on the Town Jetty,—the Tenders for Oxen and Sheep to express the Price Sterling per Head, and the Hay per 100 Pounds.

Adequate Security will be required, and the Names of Two Persons must be proposed on each Tender for the due Fulfilment of the Contract.—Parties desirous of Tendering may obtain all further information and particulars on application at this Office.

**CLAIMS ON THE COMPENSATION FUND.**—The Undersigned offer the services of Messrs. DONALDSON & DIXON, of London, to receive Claims on the Compensation Fund. H. H. LOEDOLFF, St. George Street, Cape Town.

**COMPENSATION CLAIMS.**—The Undersigned will purchase, or receive powers to receive Compensation Claims. HAMILTON ROSS & CO., Malmesbury, Nov. 5, 1836.

**COMPENSATION CLAIMS** are purchased by HEIDEMAN, HODGSKIN, & CO.

**COMPENSATION CLAIMS** Purchased by THOMSON, WATSON, & CO., 19, Hoergracht, Cape Town.

**TO WINE FARMERS.**—Wanted to Purchase, from 100 to 200 hingers of good dry dark colored Pontac.—Apply to J. W. MOORREES, Vendu Administrator.

T. SUTHERLAND, Caledon Plein.

ON the 18th instant, will be sold by Public Auction at 11 A.M., MR. BLAKE'S Small Farm, Bamboo Valley, situated on the Cape Flats, about 3 miles from Cape Town, 1 mile from the Simon's Town road, ½ a mile from the Wynberg Race Course, and in the middle of the hunting country.

As a Dairy Farm, it is well known to be a most desirable property, being surrounded by Paddocks and good Pasture Land.

The House is roomy and commodious, with good Stall, Stabling, and splendid Gildards, it has lately been painted and put into a perfect state of repair.

The Garden is well cropped with various sorts of vegetables, and stocked with choice Fruit Trees, and is peculiarly productive during the summer months.

For purity of air, and its salubrious effects, the present inhabitants have reason to believe it has the advantage over any other part of the Colony.

The Reeds and Bamboos upon this Estate, have produced more than £100 a year.

The Place may be viewed any day between the hours of 11 and 5.

Fifteen Sovereigns Streng Gelt.

**SALE IN SWELLEDAM.**—A Public Sale will be held by the Undersigned in the Town of Swellendam, on Tuesday and Wednesday the 29th and 30th of this Month, of a Quantity of Merchandise, every Article of which will be Sold to the highest Bidder.

W. HARRIS

**NOTICE.**—Tenders for a Claim on the Compensation Fund, to the amount of £428 17 10s., will be received until the 21st instant, at 12 o'clock, at the Office No. 15, Graaf street, of the South African Association for the Administration and Settlement of Estates, in their capacity as General Agents of Mrs. the Wid. of P. J. TAYLOR, Esq.

J. DE WET.

**NOTICE.**—The Directors of the Association for the Administration and Settlement of Estates, will cause to be publicly sold at the usual Saturday Sale of the Auctioneer Mr. J. W. ELLIOTT, to the highest Bidder, some Claims due to the Estate of the late Mr. JACOBUS JOHANNES SMUTS; those interested, may in the mean time inspect the same at the Vendue Office of the above Auctioneer.

Nov. 9, 1836. J. DE WET, Sec.

**Master's Office, Cape Town, 8th November, 1836.**  
**EDICT.**—The Next of Kin and Creditors of Jacobus Helena Koekemoer, deceased, Wife of Charl Jacobus Viljoen, of the Graaf-Reinet District, are required to take Notice that the said Jacobus Helena Koekemoer, deceased Wife of Charl Jacobus Viljoen, having died without appointing any Person to be her Executor, a Meeting of the Next of Kin and Creditors of the deceased, and surviving Husband, and all others whom these Presents may concern, will be held before the Resident Magistrate, at his Office, Graaf-Reinet, on Tuesday, the 20th of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon precisely; and all such Persons as aforesaid, are hereby required to attend at the place and time aforesaid, and there to see some Person or Persons selected by such Magistrate, for approval by the Master of the Supreme Court, as fit and proper to be by the said Master appointed Executor or Executors Dative to the Estate of such deceased Person as aforesaid.

CLERKE BURTON, Master of the Supreme Court.

**PUBLIC SALE.**—Mr. DANIEL GERHARDUS TRUTER, wishing to concentrate his Affairs, will cause to be publicly sold on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 22d and 23d instant, by the Auctioneer, Mr. G. L. EHRLER, under Administration of the Undersigned, his well-known Farm named "Cryswagen's Kraal," situated in Zwartland, District of Stellenbosch, 260 morgen in extent.

Further, the Crop standing on the Land, sown with 30 mounds of Wheat, 50 Breeding-horses, 2 teams complete Waggon-horses, 3 able Saddle-horses, 50 Draught-horses, 1 Cow, and 3 Heifers, about 300 Sheep and Goats, all in excellent condition; a complete Smith's Forge, an excellent Handmill, 3 complete Horse-wagons, 1 good Corn-harper, Yokes and Leading Ropes, Straps, Rims, wagon and Plough-harness, Ploughs, Harrows, Wheat, Pickares, Shovels, 2 sets good Wheat Sacks, and what further belongs to a Farmer's Business.

Likewise the unexpired Indentures of the following Apprentices:

Arend, of this Colony, 37 years, Coachman and Waggon-driver;  
Carel, ditto, 25 ditto, ditto ditto;  
Joel, ditto, 17 ditto, ditto ditto;  
Saracie, ditto, 40 ditto, Housemaid, and fit for all work.

*With her Children,*

Solomon, 15 years, a clever Coachman,

Christian, 16 ditto,

Clarissa, of this Colony, 37 years, Housemaid and fit for all work.

*With her Children,*

Saartjie, 15 years, a clever Herdsman,

Afrika, 12 ditto,

Sannie, 8 ditto;

David, 4 ditto.

Trury, of this Colony, 31 years, Housemaid, and of all work,

*With her Children,*

Kaatje, 8 years,

Franca, 4 ditto;

Franca, of this Colony, 17 years, Housemaid.

The Conditions of Sale of the above Place may be learned on the Farm from the Proprietor; or from

J. W. MOORREES, Vendu Administrator.

Malmesbury, Nov. 5, 1836.

N. B. No Refreshments, but a good Glass of Wine will be given.

A. J. VAN DER POEL, As, having taken up his Residence with the Widow D. A. MULLER, No. 45, Castle-street, beg to inform the Country People that he can provide them with Stabling for Horses, and room for Carriages, and will also take horses at Livery, hoping by good treatment of the horses entrusted to his care, and by providing them with good Forage, to merit a Share of Public favour.

He has also for Sale at the store next to the Corner of St. George's and Fleet-streets, Barley, Oats, Oatsheaves and Chaff, and will undertake Commissions at the Market, at a reasonable remuneration.

N. B. He will soon have Wheat for sale.

**CAPE OF GOOD HOPE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**  
No. 22, Hoergracht.  
ESTABLISHED ON THE 1ST DECEMBER 1835.

**CAPITAL £20,000.**

**IN FOUR HUNDRED SHARES OF £50 EACH.**

**DIRECTORS.**

The Honorable J. B. EBDEN, Chairman,

WILLIAM GADNEY, Esq.

T. SUTHERLAND, Esq.

HARRISON WATSON, Esq.

SAMUEL BLACKALLER VENNING, Esq.

THOMAS TENNANT, Esq.

BARON VON LUDWIG,

HOWSON EDWARD RUTHERFOORD, Esq.

**AUDITORS.**

THOMAS ANDSELL, Esq.

GEORGE HODGSKIN, Esq.

**SECRETARY:**

Mr. RICHARD WEBBER EATON.

**RATES OF PREMIUMS.**

First Class, Ordinary Risk, 2s. 6d. per £100.

Second Class, Hazardous, 4s. 6d. "

Third Class, Double Hazardous, 6s. 6d. "

Fourth Class, Thatched Buildings, 17s. 6d. "

**THE ADVANTAGES ACCORDING TO THE PUBLIC FROM THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THIS COMPANY, ARE THE REDUCTIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN MADE SINCE ITS FORMATION OF NEARLY 25 PER CENT. ON ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF RISKS, AND THE SECURITY AFFORDED BY ITS NUMEROUS PROPRIETORS.**

Office Hours, from 9 till 3 o'clock.

R. W. EATON, Secretary.

**SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.**

*Arrivals in Table Bay.*

Nov. 12. Tigris, ship, J. Stevens, from Plymouth Sept. 7, to Ceylon. Cargo, sundries. Put in for refreshments.

12. Tweed, bark, R. Lawson, from Bombay Sept. 23, to Liverpool. Cargo, cotton. Put in for water.

13. Perfect, ship, W. Snell, from Calcutta Sept. 8, to London. Cargo, sundries. Put in for refreshments. Brings a few letters.

14. Oronite, ship, H. J. Marshall, from Downs Sept. 11, to Madras. Cargo, sundries. Brings a few letters.

15. Asia, ship, J. Biddle, from Calcutta July 26, to London. Cargo, sundries. Put in for refreshments.

16. Fairlie, bark, H. Ager, from Portsmouth Aug. 29, to Hobart Town. Cargo, sundries. Brings a mail.

17. Zenobia, ship, J. F. Owen, from London Sept. 17, to Calcutta. Cargo, sundries. Put in for refreshments.

18. Magnet, bark, T. Mann, from Calcutta Aug. 25, to Liverpool. Cargo, sundries. Put in for refreshments.

19. Bolton, bark, W. Compton, from Portsmouth Sept. 7, to Calcutta. Cargo, sundries.

20. Gunga, bark, H. Youngusband, from Calcutta Sept. 20, to Liverpool. Cargo, sundries.

21. Ellen, brig, E. Jeoman, from Penang Sept. 1, to Liverpool. Cargo, pepper, &c.

22. Glenalvon, brig, J. Baird, from Bordeaux Aug. 26, to Mauritius. Cargo, sundries.

23. John Deniston, bark, T. Mackie, from London Aug. 27, to this Port and Bombay. Cargo, sundries.

24. Brothers, Am. bark, H. Hale, from Boston Aug. 22, for a market. Cargo, sundries.

25. Luculon, French ship, D. Etcherwy, from Bordeaux Sept. 11, to this Port. Cargo, wine, brandy, &c.

26. Isabella, ship, D. Brown, from Portsmouth Sept. 13, to this Port and Calcutta. Cargo, sundries.

27. Magnet, bark, T. Mann, from Liverpool Sept. 7, to Hobart Town. Put in for refreshments.

28. Perfect, ship, W. Snell, from Calcutta Sept. 8, to London. Cargo, sundries. Put in for refreshments.

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## DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

**AAN STADS EN BUITEN-HANDELAARS.**—Te koop aan de Pakhuizen van de Ondergeteekenden, in de Loopstraat, tegen vermaerde prisen:

Witte en bruine Puujums  
Dito dito Baftas  
Dubbel wyde Bedlinnes  
Goudrand Hemdenlinnen  
Voerharts, (nieuwe patronen)  
Bengalsche Voerharts  
Witte en bruine Drill  
Lianebal  
Witte en gestreepte Hemden  
Bred Zeeldeok  
Rüssische Duck  
Moleskin en Beavertens  
Bombast, Bombash  
Shalloons, Lastings  
Fancy Gambroos  
Welsh Flannel  
Vale en Olykleure Flushing  
Cantoons, Nankants  
Chambrays en Checks  
Fraye gedrukte Muslins  
Meubelchits  
Voering en Selicias  
Quilts en Dekens  
Röl-Jacquets  
Meubel Diemt  
Witte en fancy Jeans  
Jacquets, Cambries  
Gestreepte en gedrukte Mu-  
-liën  
Zwarte Twills  
Bolletjes Garen  
Tou-ou Garen  
Stikgaren  
Spelden en Nasaden  
En sene verschiedelheid ander goederen, te veel om te melden.  
N.B. Compensatie Vorderingen worden in betaling aangevraagd.

**KENNISGEVING.**—De Ondergeteekende op zyn onmid-  
delyk vertrek staande, neemt deze gelegenheid te baat,  
om desulken, die van zyne diensten tot dat ontvangen van  
Compensatie Vorderingen nog gebruik willen maken, te be-  
rigten, dat Procuratien tot dat einde, onder garantie van de  
Heeren J. L. SMUTS, en H. ROSS & Co., en ter dode-  
lyke overzending aan hem in Engeland, zullen worden aange-  
geven, door den Heer W. C. A. MOLLER, te No. 50 Lange-  
marktstraat, Kaapstad, en ten Kantoorre van den Zuid-Af-  
rikaan:

JOHS. SMUTS:

Fraye gedrukte Shawls  
Baatjes en Broeken  
Wolsakken-gooi  
Laken en Cassinieren  
Tapyten en Voetmatten  
Dames en Kinder Schoenen  
Zyden en kabretten Hand-  
schoenen  
Zwarte en gekleurde vyden  
Doeken  
Gazet Doeken en Sjerpen  
Zwarte en gekleurde Naaiyza  
Lyfbanden en Ferrets  
Fluwelen en Fluwele Banden  
Dito gewekte Lyfbanden  
Gros de Naples  
Gros de Paris  
Zwarte Krip en Satyn  
Dames kanten Kousen  
Dito Handschoenen  
Dames en Heeren syden en katoenen Kousen  
Behangsplaper  
Olie, Verf, Terpentyne  
Was en Spermacti Kaarsen  
Knopjes Thee  
Orange Pekoe en Cengou  
Mauritius Suiker  
Geels Zeep  
Blader Tabak  
Gepaardis Gort  
Port Wyn en Sherry  
Varkensvleesch en Touwerk.  
Spelden en Nasaden

Voor de koorn, haver, garst en rogge-oogst; zoo als dezelve in de niet staat, op de plaats Groenfontein, van den Heer JOHANNES MINNAAR, Seu, gelegen aan de Klap-muts.

**COMPENSATIE VORDERINGEN.**—De Ondergeteekenden bidden den zullen Compensatie Vorderingen koopen, of Pro-  
curatien ter ontvangst aannemen.

HAMILTON ROSS & Co.

**COMPENSATIE VORDERINGEN** worden gekocht door THOMSON, WATSON & Co. No. 19, Heerengracht, Kaapstad.

**COMPENSATIE GELD.**—De Ondergeteekenden bieden hunne diensten en die van hun Huis in London, de Heere W. BORRADAILLES SONS & RAVENHILL aan, om Vorde-  
ringen op het Compensatie Fonds te ontvangen.

BORRADAILLES, THOMPSON & PILLANS.

**VORDERINGEN** op het Compensatie Fonds, worden ge-  
kocht door HEIDEMAN, HODGSKIN & Co. St. Georgestraat, Kaapstad.

**VORDERINGEN** op het Compensatie Fonds.—De On-  
dergeteekenden bieden de diensten van de Heeren DONALDSON & DIXON, te London, aan, ter ontvangst van Vorde-  
ringen op het Compensatie Fonds.

HUDSON, DONALDSON & DIXON.

**COMPENSATIE GELD.**—De Ondergeteekende biedt zyne dienst aan, en die van zyne Broeder HENRY C. CHRISTIAN, te London, voor het bekomen van betaling van Vorde-  
ringen op het Compensatie Fonds.

EWAN CHRISTIAN.

**BINNENSHUISE.**—Van Kant, Kousenwaren, ens.

BORRADAILLES, THOMPSON & PILLANS.

**VERSCHE CLARET.**—De Ondergeteekenden hebben pas-  
seland en nu te koop, St. Geine, St. Julian, en Châ-  
teau Claret, simeade de beroemde Guerouat Pal-  
mier Claret.

BORRADAILLES, THOMPSON & PILLANS.

**KALKBAAL.**—Te koop, zekere opstaal (gebouwen,) op de Ondergeteekende, nieuw uitgewondene metalen Scheer-  
meestropen, om een volkommen soos aan Schermessen te geven. (genaerborgd) extra syn gopolyate Scharen, een uitgebreid wel uitgezocht assortiment.

TAPELMESSEN.

**ONTVANGEN** per "John Deniston" en te koop by de Ondergeteekende, nieuw uitgewondene metalen Scheer-  
meestropen, om een volkommen soos aan Schermessen te geven. (genaerborgd) extra syn gopolyate Scharen, een uitgebreid wel uitgezocht assortiment.

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**KALKBAAL.**—Te koop, zekere opstaal (gebouwen,) op de Ondergeteekende, nieuw uitgewondene metalen Scheer-  
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TAPELMESSEN.

**ONTVANGEN** per "John Deniston." Voeschelische Shawls, en nieuwe Patroonen, synne Prints en gedrukte Doeken.

Per "Strath Edin," van Calcutta, van Zandyka Segaren.

en zwarte Peper.

Grootestampt. JAMIESON, WINGATE & Co.

**ALLES ZONDER RERERVE.**—Eene publike verkooping A zal worden gehouden, op aanstaande **DONDERDAG** Morgen den 1 December, aan het Woonhuis van Meijuf, de Wedauw PRELLA, Breestraat No. 17, van Meulon, ens. synde een Leedkant, met Matras, 1 onderwetsche Kabinet, 1 mahony-houten Kleedkant, Aanstaatlits, 2 kleine dito, Stoelen, Indijs Kisten, Kasten, yarens Potten, China-sche Schotels en Borden, salade Schotels, glazen Kräiken, zetten Confitpotten, en Koelers, en

BINNENSHUIS.

Fraye gekleedde Waspoppen, houten en leederen Poppen, gesmeide en natuurijs Divren, Spiegeld, geslepen Koralen, Werkstukken, Redicules, Kinderleederen, Handschinen, Korsetten, Klok, Bry- en Borduurkotonen, nagedachte Bloemen en opgemaakte Vogelstruks, en een verscheidene Hollandse Tuinazaden.

**HOEDEKRAMERY.**—Mode waren, Hand-schoenen en Strooehoedjes.—J. BEETON, neemt de vryheid het publiek te berichten, dat hy bovenstaande affaire is begonnen in de Gravertuin. No. 2, en bestaanden in den bovenstaande lyn in Engeland hebbende, kan by altyd eenen voorraad van den beste en meest gewilde artikelen tegen matige prisen te koopen.

No ontvangen per Mary and Jane, en andere schepen, de volgende Goederen, een groot assortiment Dames Toekanische, Dunstable, Tissa, Berlin en Fancy Hoofdij. Meisje en Kinder ds. Parasols alle soorten van Heeren en Dames Hand-  
schoenen, Binnewerk, kanten Volles, blood do. Do. Sjerpen, gaten Doeken, halve do. syns Shawls, kanten do. Rejicale, medallies Heeren Dassen. Do. Hembden, kianes Krangjes en voorzijden, medallies Voorzichten, nagedachte Bloemen, kinder patent Hoeden, Heeren Dunstable do. malines Kleedjes, gedrukte Cambries, Jacobot, Haarkord en Cambrie Muslin, Gros de Naples, Persian, Bombay, Krip, Bombar, gekoperde lige rouw Chisens, Lyfbanden, Korsetten, synnen Braids, fancy Halemsooren, netted Zydens, katoenen en syden Dam's Kousen, kinder do. en Sokken, lynne do. syns Sokken, Living, blande Belegaen en Quilling. Cordemier, gekleurde Jeans, Heckaback, Drift Handdoeken, Flannel, stof Muslim, Cambrie Doeken, Heeren Zak do. syns fancy Stroplassen, Straps en Kroisbanden, Heeren Rastoorhoeden, dames en kinder Laarsen en Schoenen, synen Braids, sayetten do. Franse Kamerdoekse Muizen, Kledjes en Lyfje, Jeanen Tabbertjes en Pelisse, Ginghams van de brste soort, ens. ens. ens.

Gravestraat. No. 2.

ZYNER MAJESTEITS VICTUALIE BUREAU.

Simonstad den 16 November 1836.

**FRANSCH GOEDEREN.**—De Verkooping van Fran-  
sche Goederen, insluyende Artikelen, die voor de vorige Werf, met des daarop staande Gebouwen, ens. D'reve is gelegd in het midden van de Stad, nabij het Zeehoofd, en oversloegd met water voorzien.—Byzonderheden kunnen worden vernomen op dit Kantoor.

A. CHIAPPINI & Co.

TE Huur of te Koop.—Het Huu No. 7, Gravestraat.—

Te bevragen in den Tuin Vredenburg.

J. CLARK.

Kazernestraat, No. 12, Kaapstad, 24 November 1836.

J. A. HOLTMAN.

DE Ondergeteekende heeft te koop, omtrent 11,000 lbs. goede Zemels.

Bottelary, 24 November 1836.

J. G. FISCHER,

P. U. FISCHER.

TE HUUR.—Eene by uitake gezonde Min met een Kind.

Adres Breestraat, No. 18.

J. A. HOLTMAN.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

## DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

KAAPSTAD DEN 25 NOVEMBER 1836.

**MYTLE COTTAGE.**—Gelegen in de Kloofstraat, onlangs bewoerd door den Heer EATON, zal by publike Veiling door den Heer Jones, Afslager, worden verkocht, op Dingdag morgen den 29 dezer, ten 11 ure; alsmede een Plaistewagen, twee jonge uitstuntende Koetspaarden, Tuig, en. De Cottage en Gebouwen, syn in eenen volkommen staat van reparatie gebragt en by uitstek geschikt voor eenen fauillie, talryke genuakken hebbende; alsmede een grote Tuin, Boomgaard, enz, benevens een Pomp en Bron met overvloed van Water gedurende het gassele jaar.

STRATEGELD en verveischingen zullen gegeven worden.

**O**p den 10 dezer, is by my, door een vastaard genaamd Willem, geel van kleur, gekleed niet een zwarte broek en een duffelsche baatje, eene oude zwarte merrie met een donkerbruine hengstveul, gestolen, die hem by my in het Stad Gevangenis met de twee Paarden bezorgt, zal met 10 Rykdaalders beloond worden.

Koeberg den 18 November 1836.

W. H. THEUNISSEN.

**T**E HUUR, voor een, twee of meer jaren, een niet en ge-  
tyyk Huu, No. 30, Istraat, geschikt voor eenen fat-  
soenlyke fauillie, en zeer verstandig gelegen voor den handel  
voorzien van enige gronde Gaanderij en Kraeken, 4 Onder en  
Bovenkamers, ruime ditu, Gaanderij, twee Pakhuizen en twe  
Achtervertrokken.—Hetzelfveul worden aanvaard  
Te bevragen by den Heer BIANCHI.

11 huur 85 Rds. per Maand.

Kaapstad, 27 Oct. 1836.

HET LANTSTEEN.

**I**n den Boedel van wylen RICHARD STONE.—Op Maandag den 28 November ten 10 ure, a.m., zal by publike veiling worden verkocht, een Pakhuis, gelegen in de Lange-  
marktstraat, voorname wijk van de stad.

De verkooping zal plaats hebben op de woonplaats de Heeren BORRADAILLES SONS & RAVENHILL aan, op de  
Voordeur van den Heer BIANCHI.

11 huur 85 Rds. per Maand.

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## DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

**Origineele Correspondentie.**

*Aan den Redakteur van den "Zuid-Afrikaan."*

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Ik heb de eer, enz.  
(Get.) B. D'URBAN.

**HOF VAN ONDERZOEK OMTROND DEN DOOD VAN HET KAFFER OPPERHOOFD HINTZA.**

*(Vervolg uit ons voorgaande.)*

Winfogel Julie, een Hollotent van het Kaapse Corps Jagers te paard, binnens geroepen zynde, wied door het Hof ondervraagd.

Waart gy tegenwoordig by den dood van het Kaffer Opperhoofd Hintza? Ja, ik was.

Heel veel tyds is er verloopen, van het oogenblik dat gy Hintza in het water hebt liggen, tot dat gy den heer Southeby zaagt? En een korte tyd.

Heeft de heer Southeby dadelijk geschoten, op het oogenblik toen hy op den steen kwam en Hintza zag? Dadelyk.

Heeft de heer Southeby u of Nicholas iets gezegd, voor dat hy uaf gaf? Niets.

Heb gy enige order hooren geven, om op Hintza te schieten, toen hy wegliep? Neen. Waaron hébt gy dan wille schieten? Omdat hy wegliep. Beschouwdit gy hem dan als eenigen gevangen, die poogde te ontsnappen? Ik weet niet of hy, al dan niet, een gevangen was, maar ziente, dat ik liep, en dat Kolonel Smith hem achterna reed, wilde ik schieten, om zyne ontsnapping voor te komen.

Heb gy op enig betrekking tydlijp met den gids Klaas eenig gesprek gehad volgtende tydlijp met den gids Klaas? Neen. In eenig gesprek gehad volgtende tydlijp den dood van Hintza?

No. IV.  
*Extract Copy van eenen Brief van Gouverneur Sir BENJAMIN D'URBAN, aan Graaf ABERDEEN.*  
*(Afzonderlyk en vertrouwelyk.)*

Grahamstad, 26 Juny 1835.

MY LÖD!—Deer hebbende hiernevens over te zenden een duplicita myner Depeche van den 19 Februarie, (met Luif Beresford gezonden,) zy het my vergund, ter overweging van U. Lordschap, enige aanmerkingen aan te bieden, over een onderwerp, dat myns beduusden, van groot anbelang is voor het toekomstige goede bestuur der Kolonie.

De zetel van het koloniale Gouvernement, Kaapstad, is zonder twijf slecht gelegen, met betrekking tot de tegenwoordige uitdagrekhed en planteelske omstandigheden der kolonie.\* Op het uiterste punt van het schier-eiland dat daar formeert, is de Kaapstad te ver gelegen van hare centrale Noordelyke en voorst van hare Oostelyke Provincien, zelvzonder de laaste byweging van den Koningin Adelaid. Dit was het geval niet by de oorspronkelijk uitgestrektheid van het koloniale grondgebied, maar thans zeker wel, en het veroorzaakt somtijds groot ongeroy en belemmering van de publieke dienst. Desele is 300 mylen van de distrikts stad van de Provincie van George, 600 van Uitenhage, 700 van die van Graaff-Reinet, Albian en Somerset, en een groot gedeelte deser communicatien, gaot over zeer slechte wegen.

Wanneer de onlangs verkeegene Provincie weder behouden, zal de afstand naar Koning William's-stad 80 mylen verder zyn.—780.

Op zooodinge afstanden respectywyk, bestaan er vele referaten den Gouverneur, de beslissing waarvan, onvermydelijk vertragn wordt, tot ongeroy der partyen, vele dingen syn meer personeel toevertrigt vorderende, dat het hem onmogelyk is aan deselee te verleenen, zonder andere pligten te verzuamen; en de Provincien alwaar dat toevertrigt meest gevoerd wordt, zyn te gelyk de afgelagende en de kostbaarste.

Het ondervrydelijke gevolg van dit alles, heeft my tot het besluit geleidt, dat een der twee hulpmiddelen onvermydelijk is, en dat selfs, zinder de nieuwe Provincie Adelaid, is, aanneming te nemen: “Ezel” (of myn opinie het beste) is de verplanting van den zetel des Gouvernement; het andere, de amstelling van eenen Lieutenant-Gouverneur voor de afgelagene Provincien.

Ten opsigte van het laaste dizer, heb ik, behalve sene groote vermeidering van onkosten, door een additionele establissemant, welke aanzienlyk zouden syn, sene grote bot-sing en gebrek aan krachtdijsche medewerkung ontmoet, en veel, daaruit ostaande ongeroy, voor de publieke dienst. Ik kan hetzelv daaron niet aanbevelen. Echter heb ik van gevoelen, dat het eerste kan worden bewerkstellig, zonder dat de moeyelikheid der uitvoering in vergelyk kan wordt, met deselfs toekomstige voordelen. Tot dat einde stel ik voor den zetel des Gouvernement na Uitenhage te verplaatsen. Hare ligging is central, en zoo al het my voorkomt by uitstek wel geschikt, tot alle einden van een Gouvernement setel, met betrekking tot de ondercheidene Provincien en andere omstandigheden der Kolonie.

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Want denee uitstek voldoende om tot het oogenklik volkomen geschild, te maken. Dat zetel dan, kan alhier aanmerken, dat de Zee-officieren, die onlangs met my hebben medegewerk, sene zeer gunstige opinie ontrent deselee koesteren, welke zeker bevestigd is geworden, door de heer Southeby hem doed schoot? Ja.

Wist gy Hintza gewond was, toen hy in het water lag? Ik wist het niet.

Heeft Hintza toe hy opstond. Hy stond op zyne regter zyde. Was het water diep genoeg om syn ligchaam te bedekken? Neen.

Welk gedeelte zyne ligchaams was boven het water? Zyne linker zyde was het boven het water.

Bleef hy in dien toestand, tot dat hy gedood wierd? Neen, by stand op.

Wasaron stand hy op? Hy stond op toen de heer Southeby tot hem toe? Omstreeks vier of vyf schreden, hy lag in het water.

Beschryf hoe hy lag? Hy lag op zyne regter zyde.

Was het water diep genoeg om syn ligchaam te bedekken? Neen.

Waarom denee syn ligchaam genomen? Ik heb nooit iets anders.

Heeft Hintza eenen gids? Ja, ik ken hem.

By welk gedeelte der escorte bevold hy zich? Hy bevolde tot hys corps Gildsen, en bleef by hetselv, gedurende den march.

Noem diegenen van het corps Gildsen op, dia naar de rivier en de plats, alwaar Hintza gedood is, kwamen, onmiddelyk voor en na synne dood? Ik kan niemand opnoemen dan den heer Southeby, der heer Balfour, en den overledenen?

Was Hintza, in dien toestand, van uzelven, Nicholas, den heer Southeby, der heer Balfour, en den overledenen?

Meent gy voor dat nadat hy was dood geschoten? Nadat hy was dood geschoten.

(Het vervolg hierna.)

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Welk gedeelte zyne ligchaams was boven het water? Zyne linker zyde was het boven het water.

Bleef hy in dien toestand, tot dat hy gedood wierd? Neen, by stand op.

## DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

Did you see Hintza during the whole time from his being thrown from his horse by Col. Smith till he was in the river? — I saw him the whole time till he jumped down the bank.

Did you know if Mr. Southey fired any other shot at Hintza but that which killed him? — No, I did not.

Then you do not know of Mr. Southey having inflicted a wound by a shot previous to the one that killed Hintza? — I did not know; and I could see Hintza the whole way from the time he was thrown from his horse till he jumped down the bank of the river.

Then you did not see Hintza fall? — I did not see him fall.

Describe the relative positions of all the parties who were present at the moment of Hintza's death? — Julie crossed the water, and stood upon a stone — I stood on the edge of the water on Julie's left — at a distance of about 20 paces Hintza was lying on his side in the water in front of me, and on the other side of a bush, which was between us, and at a distance of about six paces — Mr. Balfour was up on the bank, on my left hand, and never came down — Mr. Southey was before me, and Hintza was lying between us.

If you were nearer to Hintza than Julie was, why did you call to Julie to fire, instead of firing yourself? — Because there was a bush between us, which prevented my having a fair shot at him.

Did you see Julie bring up his firelock at the present at Hintza? — Yes, I saw him, and I saw him take it down again from the level; and I asked him why he did not fire, and he said, there is a man on the other side.

Did you hear Hintza speak or say any words when he was lying in the water, or immediately before he was shot? — No, I did not hear him say anything.

Were you sufficiently near to have heard him had he spoken? — I possibly might not have heard him if he had spoken, on account of there being a great noise.

Have you ever heard since that Hintza made use of the words "Turu amapeati"? — No, I never did.

Did you ever tell Klaas that Hintza made use of those words? — I never had any conversation with Klaas on that subject, then or since.

Did you meet Klaas as you were returning to the column from the body? — I did not meet him.

Did you see Klaas in the bivouac next evening? — I saw him, but I had no conversation with him.

Did you see any assegai near the body of Hintza? — I saw assegais in his left hand where he was lying.

Were they tied up in a bundle as they are usually carried? — Yes, they were.

Did you see any loose assegais? — Yes, I saw one in the water.

Was the loose assegai at the spot where he was shot? — It was.

You may say Julie take the bracelets from off the arm; from which arm? — From the left arm.

Did you see an assegai grasped with the right hand? — I did not.

Before Hintza was shot, did you see him attempt to throw an assegai at Mr. Southey, or any one else? — I did not see him.

As you say you kept your eyes upon him, could he have attempted to throw an assegai without your seeing him? — He might, because I could not see the right hand.

Was there any attempt to take Hintza prisoner, as he was lying in the water? — No, no attempt was made to take him prisoner.

Did Hintza make any resistance? — I did not see that he made any resistance.

Could he have been secured as a prisoner? — He could not, as he would have assegai'd Mr. Southey, and then he could have made his escape.

Do you think it possible that Hintza could have made his escape from four armed men, placed as you have described them? — If Hintza had killed Mr. Southey, it is possible he might have made his escape, as Julie and I could not get to Mr. Southey's assistance, in consequence of the thicket.

Was it only by killing Mr. Southey that you think he could have escaped? — If he had not killed Mr. Southey he could not have effected his escape.

Do you not think that a man armed with a firelock, as Mr. Southey was, has a considerable advantage over a man armed only with assegai? — If he had thrown an assegai first at any one of us, our arms would have been of no use.

Did you see Hintza get upon his legs from where he was lying in the water? — I did.

What did he do when he got upon his legs? — He stood up.

Had you a full view of him then? — I saw only his legs, I could not see his body, the upper part of the bush was so thick.

[To be continued.]

**At a Meeting of the Inhabitants of Cape Town and its neighbourhood, held on Saturday, the 19th November, 1836, in the Commercial Exchange, for the purpose of considering the propriety of petitioning His Majesty and the Imperial Parliament for a COMMISSION OF INQUIRY ON THE SPOT, to investigate the causes of the late Caffer War, and the charges brought against the character of the Colonists.—The Hon. J. B. Ebden is in the Chair.—The following Resolutions were discussed and adopted:**

Moved by the Hon. C. S. Pillans—seconded by P. L. Cloete, Esq., Jun.

1. That it is the opinion of this Meeting, that the Despatch of His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated Downing-street, Dec. 26, 1835, and addressed to His Excellency Sir B. D'Urban, the Governor of this Colony, as appears from the "Accounts and Papers" (No. 3) laid before the Select Committee of the Honourable House of Commons, sitting to take evidence on the treatment, &c., of the Aborigines in the British Settlements of the Crown, contains unwarantable calumnies on the Local Authorities and on the Inhabitants generally of this Colony, which it is their bounden duty and right to answer and repel, inasmuch as, amidst other innumerable misrepresentations, the Right Honorable Secretary has stated that he is "constrained to admit that in the conduct which was pursued towards the Caffer Nation by the Colonists and the Public Authorities of the Colony, through a long series of years, the Caffers had an ample justification of the war into which they rushed with such fatal imprudence at the close of the year." That the Caffers had to resent, and endeavoured justly, though impotently, to avenge a series of encroachments in the assumption by Great Britain, first of the dominions, and then of the exclusive possession of all the country between the Great Fish River and the Keiskamma; that the Caffers had a perfect right to hazard the experiment, however hopeless, of extorting by force that redress which they could not otherwise obtain, and that the possession of the New Territory, the Province of Queen Adelaide, rested upon a conquest, resulting from a war, in which "the original justice is on the side of the conquered, not of the victorious party."

Moved by the Hon. H. Cloete—seconded by Mr. J. C. Chase,

2. That the Right Hon. the Secretary of State's Despatch exhibits a want of information as to the real causes, the conduct, and the character of the late war, with the history of the Settlement, and of the prior relations existing between the Colonists and Caffers, and an undue bias to credit every statement in favor of the Caffers, and against the inhabitants of the Colony.

Moved by Mr. F. Still—seconded by Mr. W. Maskew, 3. That it is the opinion of this Meeting, that the only probably successful means of answering and repelling these unmerited attacks upon the Colonial character—since an appeal to the Sovereign, made through the medium of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, by the inhabitants of the Eastern Frontier, has been negatived, is by Petition to His Majesty, and the Imperial Parliament, for a COMMISSION OF INQUIRY ON THE SPOT, into the truth of the charges referred to by the Colonial Secretary, on the result of which they are prepared to rest their case.

4. That a Committee, to consist of the Hon. J. B. Ebden, Mr. F. Still, the Hon. H. Ross, Mr. J. C. Chase, the Hon. H. Cloete, be formed to draw up a Petition to Parliament embodying the foregoing Resolutions.

### No. 4. Extract Copy of a Letter from Governor Sir B. D'URBAN to Earl ABERDEEN.

(Separate and confidential.)

Graham's Town, June 26, 1835.

My Lord,—In having the honor to transmit herewith a duplicate of my Despatch of the 19th instant (sent by Lieut. Bresford), I request permission to offer to your Lordship's attention a few observations upon a subject which, as I think, is of great importance to the future good government of this Colony.

The Seat of the Colonial Government, Cape Town, is, without doubt, ill placed, with relation to the present extent and local circumstances of the Colony. At the very extremity of the Peninsula which forms it, Cape Town is too far from its central Northern, and above all its Eastern provinces, even without the late addition of that of Queen Adelaide. This was not the case in the original extent of the Colonial Territory; but it certainly is so now, and it sometimes occasions great inconvenience and embarrassment to the public service. It is 300 miles from the District Town of the Province of George; 600 from that of Uitenhage; 700 from those of Graaf-Reinet and of Albany and Somerset; great part of these communications, too, by very bad roads.

If the lately acquired Province be retained, the distance to King William's Town will be about 80 miles further—780. At such distances, respectively, there are many references to the Governor, of which the decisions are unavoidably retarded, to the inconvenience of the parties, many things requiring his more frequent personal superintendence, that it is not possible for him to afford it, without neglecting other duties, and the Provinces wheresoever the superintendence is most frequently requisite, are at once the most distant and the most valuable of the Colony.

The practical result of all this has brought me to the conclusion, that one of the two remedies is absolutely necessary, and that even without considering the New Province of Adelaide—one (and in my opinion the best) is the removal of the Seat of Government; the other, the appointment of a Lieutenant-Governor for the distant Province.

In the last of these, besides a great increase of expense by an additional establishment, which will be considerable,

I foresee great collision and want of efficient co-operation, and much resulting inconvenience to the Public Service. This, therefore, I cannot recommend; but I am of opinion that the first may be applied with no comparative difficulty in execution to its respective advantages. For this end I would propose to remove the Seat of Government to Uitenhage. Its position is central, and exceedingly well adapted,

as it appears to me, to all the purposes of a Seat of Government, with relation to the different Provinces, and other circumstances of the Colony.

Its communications with England would be direct by Port Elizabeth, 18 miles off, where Algoa Bay affords a harbour, which only requires a Light house and a Landing-pier (works of considerable expense compared with the object of them) to render it excellent and perfectly fit for its purpose.

Before Hintza was shot, did you see him attempt to throw an assegai at Mr. Southey, or any one else? — I did not see him.

As you say you kept your eyes upon him, could he have attempted to throw an assegai without your seeing him? — He might, because I could not see the right hand.

Was there any attempt to take Hintza prisoner, as he was lying in the water? — No, no attempt was made to take him prisoner.

Did Hintza make any resistance? — I did not see that he made any resistance.

Could he have been secured as a prisoner? — He could not, as he would have assegai'd Mr. Southey, and then he could have made his escape.

Do you think it possible that Hintza could have made his escape from four armed men, placed as you have described them? — If Hintza had killed Mr. Southey, it is possible he might have made his escape, as Julie and I could not get to Mr. Southey's assistance, in consequence of the thicket.

Was it only by killing Mr. Southey that you think he could have escaped? — If he had not killed Mr. Southey he could not have effected his escape.

Do you not think that a man armed with a firelock, as Mr. Southey was, has a considerable advantage over a man armed only with assegai? — If he had thrown an assegai first at any one of us, our arms would have been of no use.

Did you see Hintza get upon his legs from where he was lying in the water? — I did.

What did he do when he got upon his legs? — He stood up.

Had you a full view of him then? — I saw only his legs, I could not see his body, the upper part of the bush was so thick.

[To be continued.]

At a Meeting of the Inhabitants of Cape Town and its neighbourhood, held on Saturday, the 19th November, 1836, in the Commercial Exchange, for the purpose of considering the propriety of petitioning His Majesty and the Imperial Parliament for a COMMISSION OF INQUIRY ON THE SPOT, to investigate the causes of the late Caffer War, and the charges brought against the character of the Colonists.—The Hon. J. B. Ebden is in the Chair.—The following Resolutions were discussed and adopted:

Moved by the Hon. C. S. Pillans—seconded by P. L. Cloete, Esq., Jun.

1. That it is the opinion of this Meeting, that the Despatch of His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated Downing-street, Dec. 26, 1835, and addressed to His Excellency Sir B. D'Urban, the Governor of this Colony, as appears from the "Accounts and Papers" (No. 3) laid before the Select Committee of the Honourable House of Commons, sitting to take evidence on the treatment, &c., of the Aborigines in the British Settlements of the Crown, contains unwarantable calumnies on the Local Authorities and on the Inhabitants generally of this Colony, which it is their bounden duty and right to answer and repel, inasmuch as, amidst other innumerable misrepresentations, the Right Honorable Secretary has stated that he is "constrained to admit that in the conduct which was pursued towards the Caffer Nation by the Colonists and the Public Authorities of the Colony, through a long series of years, the Caffers had an ample justification of the war into which they rushed with such fatal imprudence at the close of the year."

That the Caffers had to resent, and endeavoured justly, though impotently, to avenge a series of encroachments in the assumption by Great Britain, first of the dominions, and then of the exclusive possession of all the country between the Great Fish River and the Keiskamma; that the Caffers had a perfect right to hazard the experiment, however hopeless, of extorting by force that redress which they could not otherwise obtain, and that the possession of the New Territory, the Province of Queen Adelaide, rested upon a conquest, resulting from a war, in which "the original justice is on the side of the conquered, not of the victorious party."

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2. That the Right Hon. the Secretary of State's Despatch exhibits a want of information as to the real causes, the conduct, and the character of the late war, with the history of the Settlement, and of the prior relations existing between the Colonists and Caffers, and an undue bias to credit every statement in favor of the Caffers, and against the inhabitants of the Colony.

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4. That a Committee, to consist of the Hon. J. B. Ebden, Mr. F. Still, the Hon. H. Ross, Mr. J. C. Chase, the Hon. H. Cloete, be formed to draw up a Petition to Parliament embodying the foregoing Resolutions.

SIR.—By placing the following in your valuable Paper you will oblige many:—

Returning yesterday from St. Genbosch, and passing the Kuils River, I saw on the opposite place near the farm of Mr. J. V. R. a large flock of sheep grazing—I estimated it at about 800; and as I am well acquainted with that part of the District, and also aware that before the New Ordinance said Mr. v. R. was in the habit of causing his slaughter sheep, even to the number of 3000, to graze there alternately throughout the year, I thought that this practice was discontinued since the promulgation of the New Ordinance; but riding a little further on, I met one of the neighbours, and asked him whether Mr. v. R. still continued on the old footing, to cause the opposite place to be depastured, contrary to the provisions of the said Ordinance, enacted for the preservation of the Downs and uplands; which persons assured me that it still went on as formerly, and that it appeared as if said Gentleman had been exempted by that Ordinance; that for some time his sheep had taken their daily course to the so-called Zandvloegte (Cape District), where the sand is most drifted and covers everything, and that they are now trodding down and destroying the above opposite place—the most important for the conveyance of produce from Stellenbosch, Jonkershoek, Franschhoek, Eerste River, Vlakteberg, &c. If the Wine-farmers accompanied their wagons in transporting their produce, they would find that such a manner of acting is the cause of the yearly loss of so many oxen, for it is but too true, that no ox will graze or drink where a sheep has grazed or drank, and by so doing they would prevent so important an opposite place (for their fatigued oxen) being destroyed, by the grazing of slaughter oxen and sheep. I therefore trust that this will be a hint to those concerned, and make Mr. v. R. desist from this practice, should he not wish to see his sheep and oxen sent to the Pound.—I am,

A FRIEND OF JUSTICE.

Caledon.

SIR.—Knowing that some Readers of your valuable Paper would wish every transaction which is contrary to humanity and the principles of Christianity to be made public, I embrace the opportunity through its medium to state the following melancholy and disgraceful occurrence:—

Thomas Murphy, a Pensioner, aged 67 years, died at Caledon, on the 1st of November. This veteran served last in the 25th Light Dragoons, and was at the taking of Seriapatam, where he received a severe wound on the scull, and served in His Majesty's Army 31 years. The Clergyman, or Minister, refused to have the brave fellow's body buried in the usual place appointed for Christians, but was actually drawn to the grave, "having no coffin," in a small dray cart, his feet hanging out exposed, to the horror of decency, and buried amongst the Hottentots like a dog.

I cannot suggest why this man of God should refuse to have the brave fellow laid amongst his fellow beings?

I hope this will meet the eye of Government, who will inquire into the abuses carried on.

Your obedient humble servant,

VISITOR.

Caledon.

The *Swabian Mercury* gives the following, of the 16th inst. from Berlin:—The King has just commuted the punishment of the rioters of the month of August last year. His favor was announced to them on His Majesty's birth day. At the demand of the French Government, a rigorous inquiry is being instituted concerning the Watch-maker, Naundorf; and the persons who had any connection with him at Spain, Brandenburg, and Cossen, are being examined. It results from the different informations that have been obtained, that Naundorf in 1809, on arriving in Prussia, said that he came from America, and that when he obtained the right of citizenship he did not show his certificate of baptism, because it is to be believed, he had emigrated from France during the Revolution, and did not know his origin. He often told his friends he was of illustrious birth, but that the time was not yet come for making it known. However, it was only towards the end of 1830 that he pretended to be the son of the unfortunate Louis XVI. It is curious that at the time of Charles X. coming here, he presented himself to him, and received 3,000f. from the Duke de Blacas. Naundorf afterwards set out for France, and the assistance which he received there from distinguished legitimists must have been considerable, to judge by the sum of 6,000f. which he sent to his wife, and by his letters, in which he desired her to buy some furniture, and to go to other expenses. He says in these letters, that the most distinguished lawyers of the capital had recognized the legitimacy of his rights, and that he was certain of coming triumphantly out of the legal proceedings which he was instituting to that effect. It is well known that the French Government would not wait for the result of this trial, but got rid of the importunities of the Watch-maker by sending him into England.

Extract of a letter from Bayonne, of the 20th instant.

This arrangement, however, of a Lieutenant-Governor, as I have already said, I do not recommend; nor do I think it judicious, nor one that will succeed in practice. If the other (the removal, namely, of the Seat of Government, which I do not recommend, because I think it will answer its purpose