

**Aan Schapen-Boeren.**  
DE Ondergeteekende is bereid schoone en verschillende soorten WOL te koopen.  
Sir Lowry's Pass, 28 October 1847.  
H. B. JENCKEN.

**CALEDONSCHE  
Schapen Markt, enz.**

HET Caledonisch Landbouwkundig Genootschap schikkingen gemaakt hebben ter beschaffing van een aantal voor Schapen, Paarden, Hooftreks, en dergelijke Producten, gest. by den Raadt van het Genootschap, dat dezen genootschap nu gebieden zal worden op den eersten Woensdag in Feb. 1848.

Een groot aantal heer Maria Hamel, Aantel Oijen en Lammeren, ziel stellis aangeboden door Kasteel Dutton, Major Shaw, de Heeren Mackay, Rainier, Stamford, Bayley, H. Vigne, J. Lind, Metcalf, Bowhill, Van Hollingdon, en andere heren over dit District; soos dat tusschen 10,000 en 15,000 Schapen verschilt werden toepasselijk te stellen sive behalve Kapoche Hamel. Sieg enz., Kosten, Paarden, enz. enz.

T. B. BATLEY,  
Hon. Sec. Col. Landb. Gezaghech.

19 December 1847.

**AAN FONTEINEN VAN HUILEZELS**

Juist ingewerd van Muziek van Mauritius, per "Emilia,"  
DEN.

**Persische Ezelhengst.**

IT frui Dier, in syn derde jaar grande, stand bykans 18 palmen hoog, is ruiter wi, en wordt verondersteld de grootste en best gesorteerde Ezel in de Kolonie te zijn.

Hy sal dan over den Heer Jones per publike veiling op de Parade worden verkocht op ZATERDAG den 22 deser, tenzij te voren uit de hand verkocht. Denne kan getest worden aan de Stallen van den Heer MALVILLE. Voor verder nraig adres by

THOMSON, WATSON & Co.  
Kapstad, 8 Jan. 1848.

**SLAGTHAMELS, ENZ., ENZ.**

WE worden verkocht per publike Veiling, op de Caledonische Schapenmarkt, op den EERSTE WOENSDAG IN FEBRUARI 1848, van 300 tot 400 uitgezochte Merino Hamels, en 300 Oijen en Oollamers, het eigendom van den Heer T. B. BATLEY, Rivier Zandveld End.

JOSEPH BARRY, Afslager.

1 Jan. 1848.

**PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING**

**IN HET DORP CALEDON.**

DE Ondergeteekende heeft instructie ontvangen van Mr. J. G. GIE, dat den Heer G. J. ADRIENS HAMMER VAN DER RIET, als Executair Testamenteir in den Boedel van horen overledene Echtgenoot, per publike Veiling verkoopt, op DONDERDAG den 10 Februarie, anno 1848, bestaande, al de naastenstaande tot genoemde Boedel behorende, bestaande in een huus en een sterk gebouwd Huus met een Tuin annex, een woonhuis voor een kleine Familie, De Loozen Goederen, bestaande in Schapenhouzen, Klauderken, Assarifteken, Stuiven, Sula, Ledenhouten, Dedegeken, Glas en Aardewerk, Keukengerechting, twee framme dubbele loop Geweren, als ook 500 pond goed gereedde Olijf-Olie en Hamels, en een eindelijkschouw, last 150 Kilogram, 14 Jan. 1848.

P. B. LEY, Vendu Adm.

**VERKOOPING VAN KOSTBAAR**

**VASTGOED EN VEE.**

IN DE ONMIDDELJKS NABYHEID

VAN HET DORP SWELLENDAM.

DE Ondergeteekende maakt bekend, dat hy in de maand Maart aannemende eenne publike Verkooping houdet van al syn Vastgoed, tenzij vroeger uit de hand verkocht.

Dit fraai Eigendom bestaat in de aangename woning en wel bebouwde platen ROTTERDAM, groot 586 akkers vruchtbare grond, sware oogsten granen, aardappelen en elke andere soort van tuinwassen oploverende.

In het inrigten van dit genoegelyk verblyf voor het huishouden van eenen heer, in het omhulsel der lenden en tulsen, en het aanbrengen van den grooten voorraad Water ter bevloeting van desezel, sive door den tegenvoerigden eigenaar kosten gespaard, zoodat een lefhebber onder die gunstige omstandigheden best te nemen kan. Het Woonhuis is geryflik, de Kamers syn ruim en hoog met planks vloeren en goede attica. Hetzelf is omringd door lommerbomen, Lijken, Linnen en andere vruchtboomen. Er is een framme Stal voor 20 Paarden, Koethuis, Smidswinkel, Afslag, en gelageloten Kamper voor jonge Paarden, voor de teelt waarvan de plants byzonder geschikt is.

ALMERE.—De beloende seer kostbare Vee en Zaallplaats BAKELTS PLAATS, groot 1280 akkers, gelegen aan de boorden van de Brabander, uitstrekende wykhs van de Rauhaan van Swellendam tot aan den summelope der Buffelsgats Rivier. Deze boorden sive bedekt door fram Hout en Dronhond, overvloed van Tijmen, Bondhout en Looiers Best oploverende, walvis altoos in aantal syn grootte Koor, Garst en Haar. Ongenoemde oploverende, welke registreren van het land of den traploos vervoerd kunnen worden naar de dagelysche Markt te Swellendam, synde op een afstand van slechts een vur ryden.

Er is een sterg Woonhuis, nieuw gedekt, en Stal gelegen nabij de Rivier op dit Eigendom.

De sabiedheid van dit Eigendom aan het blieend Dorp Swellendam, het voorrecht van Engelsche en Hollandse Godheidse-oefting bezittende, sene Markt, de beste Geneeskundige Help, en middelen van Onderhoud, moeten deszelfs toenemende waarde altoos verzekeren.

Kapt. BUCHANAN's ingevoerde Bloedpaarden, en fraye volgewongne Rammen en Oijen syn wel bekend. Zyne tegenwoordige Stoetery is daarna afkomstig, en hy zal dezelve aan den Hoogen Bieder verkoopt, te weten:

2000 Merino Schapen,

300 Bokken,

100 Merries en Venlen,

12 Jonge Haagten door "Jack Palmer,"

1 Paar sterke Ploegpaarden,

24 Goedgerichte MERRIES,

6 Ry- en Wagenaarden,

20 Extra Melkkoeien,

20 Ossen,

1 Goedgerichte Bal,

12 Napelschausche Varkens—een fram ras,

Almelo, de fraye Blaauwmerrie "La Malheureuse," door "Voltaire," Moer Maris, (winnaar van de St. Legier) 9 Jaren oud, bezaet by "General," een Stad Book & Razier Colander)

Vos Hengs, 2-jaren oud, doce "Wokel," (winnaar van de 2,000 gulden Stakke, &c.) Moer "La Malheureuse," een Dunker bruin Hengs, 1-jar. oud, doce "Scipio," by "Pillo de Put," moer "La Malheureuse," enz.

Er sal mede worden verkocht de gewoon verschilende soede Huismerken, en eenne grote menige nuttige Bouw-gedrechpen.

Kapt. BUCHANAN, voornemens synde naar Engeland te vertrekken, steed verlyd sive met iemand syn overkomt, te treffen vóór syn eigenheid en levende Have, op voorwaarden gunstig voor den kooper.

DUNCAN BUCHANAN.

Vale of Eddick, 1 Jan. 1848.

Uitgegeven te No. 93, Wal-street, Cape Town, every Monday and Thursday Morning and dispatched to the Country Districts by the first morning post.  
Terms: In Town Rds. 2/- per Annum; per Quarter, Rds. 5/- 4/- In the Country, for the two Papers, Rds. 2/- per Annum; per Quarter, Rds. 7/-, but where the whole of the master of Monday's Paper (in no language) by way of Supplement to the Thursday's Paper, is preferred, Rds. 2/- per Annum, or Rds. 6/- 4/- per Quarter.

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# De Suid-Afrikaan.

ADRESST VOOR DIT BLAD IN DE SUIDEN DISTRICT.

De Hr. C. Pritchard, Beaufort; De Hr. T. H. Ley, Caldon; De Hr. H. J. Lind, Chelmsford; De Hr. J. H. B. Colberg; De Hr. P. A. Stommers, George; De Hr. J. D. A. Pritchard, Mahonbury; De Hr. G. St. John, Richmond; De Hr. J. M. van der Berg, Riversdale; De Hr. J. D. Burch, Uitkykberg; De Hr. J. A. Wessels, achter Paarl; De Hr. J. Meiring, Worcester.

DEEL XVII.

MAANDAG DEN 17 JANUARY 1848.

No. 1,287.

## Nieuwe Goederen. VENNING, BUSK & CO.

Londen en ex "Archie."

### EEN GROOT ASSORTIMENT VOOR HET SAIZOEN GESCHIKTE GOEDEREN, BEVATTENDE:

VALE, zwart en blauwe Molokins en Corduroy's Gedrukte VELVETEN in allen kleuren.

Blauwe Chambrays en Grotroep.

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DONKEREN en LIGTE vaste DOERSKINS.

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BEAVER, lakeneche Paletot Rotken.

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GESTREEPTE ZYDEN GEBLOEMDE ORLFANS,

(modie).

6-4 FRANCHE MERINOS.

ZWARTE EN VALE ZYDEN TWIST.

Fransche Ginghams, enz. enz.

En eenne grote verschilendeheid andere fancy en stabel Goederen, deandsch van STADS en BUTTENKOOPERS wel waard.

ALSMEDA.

Pepermentkoekjes.

Zoetemelksche Kaas.

Pepermentkoekjes.

BERIGT.

De Ondergeteekende zal syne Commissie Rossitie ophouden van so en den 1ste February maands 1

Kapstad, den 1 January 1848.

C. W. ADAMS.

### BESCHADIGDE GOEDEREN.

OP MORGEN, (Dingsdag) 18 January 1848,

zal worden verkocht aan de Vendkamer van den Ondergeteekende, en sive kist gestreepte Linen, Heden, meer of min beschadigd door Zeewater.

Almede om rigting te sluiten, eenne grote verschilendeheid Zomer Goederen.

Alles zonder Reserve.

C. W. ADAMS.

### PUBLIEKE VEKOOPING,

IN DE BOOM STRAAT.

DE Ondergeteekende in zyne betrekking als Executair Testamenteir des Boedels was wylen Mr. JACOB RUITENGA, RACHEL ROUX, Wedoew wylen den Heer JACOB RUITENGA, zal op DONDERDAG, den 20ste deser maand January, des Morgens ten 10 ure, am het gewenige verblyf van de overledene, publicen den veekoop van de Linse Goederen tot gedenk den Boedel, bestaande in eenige Meubelen, Glas en Aardewerk, Tafels, Stoelen, Landkanten, middenbokken en Vruchtbomen.

Planten en opeenstaende vruchtbomen.

Op den 17 Buitengat, Kapstad.

17 January 1848.

J. G. STEYTLE, Gr. Afslager.

### PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING.

DE GEWONE JAARLYKSCHÉ VERKOOPING

VAN DEN ONDERGETEKENDE, ZAL PLAATS HEBBEN

OP HET DORP MAMESBURY,

### OP DINGS DAG,

Den 1sten FEBRUARY 1848,

20 OPREGET GETEELDE

JONGE HENGST, PAARDEN.

Van 2 jaren oud, en

## AAN CORRESPONDENTEN.

Wy wilden een Boer van het District Grootfontein de gesprekken voortbrengen om het bewaar in syne mededelingen eerst, never regstreks aan den Kolonial Kantoor belyden te moeten, dan daartoe de kolonisten van Nieuwesuid-Afrika te helpen te kunnen.

Wy mochten hem tevens herinneren dat de omstandigheden door hem beschreven, hoe oppervlak hard ont, dat ouer-mydelijke gevallen zyn van eenen toestand, wanneer de bewuste kolonisten volstrekt geen behoor hadden, en dat het voor het Gouvernement byzaar oomogenys is om in deszelfs benoemingen alleen desultue te kiesen die geheel vry van eenen verlaat kwalen en gebeten.

Hy heeft echter zyne kens, en indien hy het begeert, zal syne mededeling worden gehoest.

20 Volle Mannen..... 1a. 18m. 7 " Namiedags.  
20 Lante Kwartier..... 1a. 12m. 5 " Namiddags.

## DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

KAAPSTAD DEN 17 JANUARY 1840.

In ons laatsche gaven wy den eed van getrouwheid door, en de toeprak van Sir HARRY SMITH aan, de onderschiedene Kaffer-hoofden die de byeenkomst op den 7de dezer, te King Williams Town gehouden, bywoonden; en in one tegenwoordigheid nummer zullen de verdere byzonderheden dier byeenkomst worden gerondend.

Het afdelen van eenen eed aan eenen wilden, oppervlakkie beschouwd, zoude in den hoogsten graad belanghechty schynen, vooral, wanneer men bedenkt, dat geene tractaten, hoe plegelyk ook gesloten, of, hoe nauwkeurig ook verklard, instant zyn geweest om eenig werk te stellen aan de siccitate engenschappen der Kaffers, of hen aan hun gegeven woord te binden. Maar, dit gevoelen veranderd, wanneer men den vorigen en tegenwoordigen toestand der opperhoofden en hun volk be- schouwt. Vroeger waren eerstegeleden, hoewel door tractaten aan het Britsche gouernement verbonden, in alle opzichten vry en onafhankelyk—de souvereine vorsten van hun land en hun volk; en lastigmelden, op hunne beurt, waren aan niemand anders trouw verschuldigd. Nu zyn de kwaarten gekerd: de Kaffers zyn niet alleen onder gebruijk, maar hun grondgebied veroverd, en hunne opperhoofden—in wezenlyk ontrouw—bezetten hun korstondig gezag onderworpen aan den wil des veroveraars.

Zy zyn slechts ondervangen door voorvalleende gebeurtenissen dikwyls by uitstok verbaasd geworden, maar by gene gelegenheid inderdaad meer dan toen wy de laaste "Gouvernements Gazette" in handen kregen.

De tweede lezing van het ontwerp ter verandering en verbetering der wet betrekelyk de Magistraten Hoven, voor den 8de bepaald, schijnt vervangen te zyn geworden, door de indiening van een geheel nieuwe, door Zyne Excellentie de tegenwoordigen administrateur van het Gouvernement:

Een der hoofdzaken van dit ontwerp is, dat hetzelfde de hoogste jurisdictie van de Resident Magistraten door de Kolonie op £20 bepaalt, dus £10 minder als in het vorig ontwerp was voorgesteld, en juist de helft minder als vastgesteld in die welke in 1831 en 1839 onder overweging van den Raad zyn geweest. Wat tot zulke een eensklapsche dafting aanleiding heeft gegeven weten wij niet, maar zo wel weten wij stellig, dat indien de omstandigheden der Kolonie zulk een uitbreiding van gezag in laastgemelde typerden bestaan, tenzij men misschien beweren wil dat wij gedurende de laatste tien jaren den kreetengang zyn gegaan. Het Committee van den Gevechtenden Raad kwam in 1845, na het nauwkeurig onderzoek, tot het eenvoudig besluit dat de jurisdictie gerust tot £20 kon worden uitgebreid. Sir HENRY POTTERING, van de justisie van dat besluit overtuigd, gaf den Raad in July II. zyn voornemen te kennen om dezelve op dat bedragen te bepalen. Hy stelde zyne verbeterte maatregel dien overeenkomstig voor, maar ziet' dat verandering van den Gouverneur, lat de kaarten keeren, en wat sedert 1831 voor raadszaam en noodzaaklyk is gehouden, schijnt thans alle een schadelijke inwilliging te worden beschouwd.

Maar, de tyden veranderen en de menschen met de tyden. Wat hier ook van zy, zeker is het, dat wij, en het Publiek moet ons, de innige verwachting hebben gekoesterd, dat de kerkelijke en wereldlyke machten, Zal men nu,

hetzelfde constandigheid in het ogen van de leemten, in dit derde redelykerwys kunnen veranderen, dat sy zichzelf bevestigen, waaronder de berating by honderde, by duizende, ja, by tienduizende sterke mensechters in den Kerkelijken arbeid, en de kerkelijke en wereldlyke machten. Zal men nu,

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THE  
ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

CAPETOWN, JANUARY 17, 1848.

In our last we gave the oath of fidelity taken by, and the address of Sir HARRY SMITH to, the several Kafir Chiefs who attended the Great Meeting convened at King William's Town on the 7th instant; and in our present number the further particulars of that meeting will be found.

The administering of an oath to a savage, when superficially viewed, would appear in the highest degree absurd, especially when it is recollect that no treaties, however solemnly concluded, or however accurately interpreted, were capable to place any restraint upon the evil propensities of the Kafirs, or to bind them down to their word. But this opinion changes when we consider the past and the present position of the Chiefs and their people. Formerly the first, though allied by treaty to the British Government, were in all respects free and independent—the sovereign princes of their territory and their people; and the latter, in their turn, owed allegiance to none other. Now the tables are turned: the Kafirs are not only subjugated, but their territories conquered, and their Chiefs, having been *sic* deposed, holding their brief authority at the will of the conqueror. They are merely subordinate magistrates, charged with the execution of certain duties, such, for instance, as are set forth in the 2nd and 3rd sections of the oath, viz.: "to obey all laws and commands of the Queen's representative and commissioners," and "to compel their people to do the same." As free men they could only be treated with, but as subjects of the British crown it was proper that they should swear allegiance to that crown; and there can, besides, be no doubt that they perfectly understand the obligations of an oath, for by reference to the proceedings of the meeting it will be found that Sir HARRY declares that formerly they kept their oath until it was broken from them. He was therefore perfectly justified in administering that oath.

Having settled this part of the business, Sir HARRY proceeded to explain to the Kafirs in plain, but forcible terms, their position, cautioning them against a return to their former habits, warning them against the consequences of future bad conduct, and explaining what good conduct will do for them. In all these proceedings his chief object appeared to be to make the Kafirs sensible of their altered position, and whenever there appeared to be any wavering—any effort, as it were, to throw the responsibility of their conduct upon the ex-paramount chief, Sir HARRY, ever true to himself, immediately, and with visible effect, thundered forth his mandate—"I am your great Chief; you shall obey me, and me alone!"

The Kafirs, as an independent people, have now ceased to exist. "Your land is mine," "I will make you exist," "you shall be good,"—these were the terms employed to convince them of the sad reality, and the only consolation left them was, that such is the fruit of iniquity,—such the reward of treachery! But, will the peace now concluded be lasting? Will not the Kafirs, after the lapse of a few years, be as bad as they were many years ago, and even lately? Will they not again at some future period concentrate their forces and endeavour to recover what they have lost?

These are all questions which time only can solve. For our own part we place implicit confidence in the efficacy of Sir HARRY's measures. Humanity prescribed the course adopted by him; and whilst he aims at the security of the colony and the colonists against aggression on the part of the natives, the latter are themselves the objects of his solicitude. No promises are wanting on his part to induce them to commence a life of industry—that source of contentedness and riches, to which every honest people aspire. Industry will lead to commerce; this again to civilization, and civilization to enlightenment and the enjoyment of the blessings of religion and good morals. For these purposes agriculturists, traders, and missionaries are invited to settle among them; and whilst provision is thus made for their temporal and spiritual wants, they are placed under such efficient surveillance as will preclude the possibility of any contention among themselves or of any aggression upon the colonists escaping detection, and bring immediate punishment upon the heads of the guilty.

If Sir HARRY, therefore, be only properly supported by subordinate officers here, and by the Government at Home, there can be no doubt as to the success of his measures. But there is one point—and unless this be satisfactorily adjusted, all his and our expectations may be frustrated. We allude to the possession of fire arms by the natives. SANDILLI, PATO, and UMHLAU it appears, have delivered up 53 muskets! The inference is that they pretend to have no more; but who will credit this assertion? Will it be believed that PATO, for instance, with his 800 warriors, was in a position to cope with the British army during a period of some twenty months with only 53 muskets? Sir HARRY evidently suspects this plan, and hence his offer of a fat ox, for the detection of a gun, and his threat to "eat up" the kraal in which it may be detected! But we would advise him, for all this, not to delay a diligent search, knowing, as he does, that procrastination may be productive of sinister results.

It does not clearly appear in what manner accounts are settled with KRELL. The message to him, "that war has deprived him of his Chieftainship," amounts to nothing. What is the use of telling him so; unless he is also made to feel it? and, on the other hand, what matters it to him to be told "you are deprived of your Chieftainship," so long as he is allowed to remain in the undisturbed possession of his territories, and in the enjoyment of the booty plundered from the Colony? Victoria has been added to the Colony, and British Kaffraria vested in the Queen; but these are situated west of the Kiel, and KRELL occupies the country east of that river, whither British authority, as far as we know, has not been extended. The reward of a fat ox for the detection of a musket, there, may therefore never be earned.

The press and the colony have all along urged the necessity of a formal settlement with KRELL. He has harboured the colonial cattle, and may therefore be considered the very man who incited to war the tribes West of the Kiel. In all cases of

the law makes no distinction between the thief and the receiver. The thieves have been summarily dealt with—they have lost their independence and their lands; and if it has been deemed proper so to deal with them, we cannot see why he should be overlooked.

We repeat, therefore, that unless some sort of substantial satisfaction be obtained from KRELL, and every head of colonial cattle and every gun be delivered up by himself and the other tribes, the most lively expectations are and will remain liable to frustration.

We have of late been often surprised by passing events, but on no occasion more amazingly than on perusing the last *Government Gazette*.

The second reading of the Draft Ordinance for altering and amending the laws relative to the Courts of Resident Magistrates in this Colony fixed for the 8th instant, seems not to have taken place as a new one on the same subject was presented on that day by His Excellency the present Administrator of the Government.

One of the main features of that Draft is that it fixes the maximum jurisdiction of the Resident Magistrates of the Colony at £20, consequently £10 less than was proposed in the former Draft, and just one half less than the amount stipulated in those submitted to consideration of the Council in 1831 and 1839. What has given rise to this sudden decrease we know not, but this much we know for a certainty, that if the circumstances of the Colony rendered the proposed increase at the time just mentioned expedient and necessary, that expediency and necessity must exist at present in a tenfold degree; unless it were perhaps attempted to assert that we have been retrograding during the last sixteen years. The Committee of the Legislative Council came to the unanimous resolution in 1845, after the most minute inquiry, that the jurisdiction might be advantageously extended to £30. Sir HARRY PORTINGER, convinced of the justness of that resolution, communicated to the Council in July last, that he intended to extend it to that amount. He proposed his measure accordingly, but lo! the change of the Governor causes that formerly they kept their oath until it was broken from them. He was therefore perfectly justified in administering that oath.

Having settled this part of the business, Sir HARRY proceeded to explain to the Kafirs in plain, but forcible terms, their position, cautioning them against a return to their former habits, warning them against the consequences of future bad conduct, and explaining what good conduct will do for them. In all these proceedings his chief object appeared to be to make the Kafirs sensible of their altered position, and whenever there appeared to be any wavering—any effort, as it were, to throw the responsibility of their conduct upon the ex-paramount chief, Sir HARRY, ever true to himself, immediately, and with visible effect, thundered forth his mandate—"I am your great Chief; you shall obey me, and me alone!"

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The die is cast, however, and keeping in view the present precious constitution of the Legislative Council, there is indeed little hope that the public will in this instance be responded to, unless His Excellency sees cause to retrace his steps. The Official Members will, in this question, surely be in no invisible position, compelled as they are to support the new Bill, as a Government measure, *notas volens*, though perhaps, conscientiously impressed that they might have safely adhered to their formerly recorded opinion—*et quod sit ratiō Jurisdictionis of the Resident Magistrate's Courts might be advantageously extended both in money and illiquid cases, to sum not exceeding £30.*

We cannot deny, however, that in the Draft as now proposed, several salutary additions and emendments have been made. These we intend severally to discuss in our next, when a more extended line of them will be likewise submitted to our readers.

The last post from the frontier has brought no news. A public meeting had been held at Graham's Town, for the purpose of voting a farewell address to the Rev. Dr. TANCRED, prior to his departure for England.

The Criminal Sessions commenced on Saturday last. The Calendar contains only 7 cases—one for murder, one for assault and theft, and the remainder for theft.

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preserve it in order. It is conceived therefore, that a sum proportioned to our means, and trusting to the perseverance and liberality of our members, a very useful though it may not be a very inspiring establishment, may be commenced. We have evidence that such an institution was commenced here before, and that at all times different Governors were in the habit of planting in the government gardens various plants which they had procured; and as they had greater opportunities of making such acquisitions than others the grounds generally included, as they do now, a considerable variety of interesting objects. Several, however, which formerly existed there, seem to have disappeared from their having been no systematic agency attending them. In earlier periods, as was to be expected, the Government took an active share in the measures necessary for introducing and establishing many of the important species now cultivated, and it is evident that this object, necessary to the improvement of the colony, must have been much facilitated by the various receipts prepared for them in the gardens.

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simply that to all Sandilli had stated he most cordially assented.]

The Governor.—Let him go into the bush again if he likes—see how I will turn him out in three days—he shall not have a single bullock or man left.

Pato.—I will never go into the bush again—I am your child now.

Soyelo—I thank much—I thank because you are here—I can show myself a living being on the face of the earth—I never expected to be so best as I am to-day—I have sworn to God with every sincerity, and with all my heart, that Sandilli said was true—what touches you touches me—I am your soldier and in your hands.

Koma—I thank you—Macomo is your child—I am a young man and have no place to sit in—it my father left me to Sandilli's care—to day we are your children because Sandilli is your child.

The Governor.—Hear! You have done well—are once

my children and I will again make you—I left you

years ago, making rapid strides towards civilization.

The Governor.—I will mark all your names as I had before, written in a book.

Years shall all be marked out, and marks placed that you may all know it—it shall be divided into counties—towns and villages, bearing English names. You shall all learn to speak English at the schools which I will establish for you—I will send good people to England to aid in providing for you that may no longer be asked; and wicked barbers, which you may be, will ever be unless you labor and become industrious: "You shall be taught to plough, and the community shall buy of you

### THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM AND HIS CREDITORS.

The state of this nobleman's affairs has for some time formed a topic of conversation, and his embarrassments have become so public that no secret is now considered necessary upon the subject. The creditors of the Duke have been trying to bring his personal property to the hammer, and to divide amongst them what little could be obtained by the sale of the valuable effects of the ducal residence. Stow and Wotton in Bucks, Avington in Hampshire, and Buckingham-house and Chandos-street in London. They estimated that the value of the pictures, furniture, plate, wine, &c., in these mansions would be between 50,000 and 100,000. Operations were consequently commenced, and in the latter part of August an execution was put into Buckingham-house for a sum of 20,000, for which a verdict had been obtained at the last assizes at Derby. This was immediately followed by other executions in Stow, Wotton, and Avington (the house in Chandos-street being occupied by the Austrian embassy). The total amount of the Duke's debts is stated at between 1,750,000 and 2,000,000. When the officers in charge of Buckingham-house were about to seize the furniture, &c., it was intimated to them that the Duke had assigned over the whole of his effects, down to his wearing apparel, wine, &c., to his eldest son, in satisfaction of a claim which he had against his father, and which would be preferred to the claims of his creditors. The sheriff was then requested to leave the house, but this he refused to do, and an application was made to the judge at chambers, when it was argued that the deed of assignment was void as against the creditors, and that the distress was legal. The judge decided that the sheriff should remain in possession until security was given for the amount of the levies and directed issues to be tried between the parties to test the validity of the various claims, so as to bring the whole question before the Court—Observer.

The last Government Gazette contains a Government Advertisement calling for Tenders for the conveyance of the Circuit Judge in March, April, and May next.

Circuit Courts will be held as follows:—  
At George, on Saturday, the 18th March next.  
At Uitenhage, on Monday, the 27th March next.  
At Graham's Town, on Monday, the 3d April next.  
At Somerset, on Friday, the 14th April next.  
At Cradock, on Wednesday, the 19th April next.  
At Colesberg, on Thursday, the 27th April next.  
At Graaff-Reinet, on Thursday, the 4th May next.  
At Beaufort, on Thursday, the 11th May next.  
At Worcester, on Monday, the 22d May next.

No lone cattle or sheep will be allowed on the line of hard road by Janibies, Krasal and Duiker Valley, or to the Eastward thereof, the cattle road being along the Rietvlei Lake, and the place of the late Mr. Greffrath.

**INSOLVENT ESTATE.**  
The Estate of the following person has been placed under sequestration:—

Edward Straatman Ford, of the Paarl, Notary Public.—First meeting, at the Master's Office, Cape Town, on the 2d, and the second meeting on the 9th February next.

**INTESTATE ESTATE.**  
Meeting of the Next of Kin and Creditors will be held in the following Intestate Estate:—

William Hougham Tyssen, of the Uitenhage District, at the Magistrate's Office, Uitenhage, on the 20th February.

**PUBLIC SALE**  
*In the Village of Caledon.*  
The Undersigned has received instructions from Mrs. the Widow of the late Mr. RYNO JOHANNES VAN DER RIET, as Testatorly Executrix of the Estate of her late Husband, to sell by public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 10th February next, all the Property belonging to said Estate, consisting of a substantially built House with Garden annex, adapted for a small family. The Moveable Effects consist of Mahogany Wardrobes, Dining Tables, Chairs, Sofas, Bedsteads and Bedding, Glass and Earthenware, Kitchen Utensils, two fine double-barrelled Guns, an excellent shotgun, &c.,

Caledon, Jan. 14, 1848.  
P. H. LEY, Vendue Adm.

**A**t the above Sale will likewise be put up an agreeable COTTAGE WITH GARDEN, and a Piece of Land, in extent 320 square rods. This Property is situated about five minutes walk from the Village, and therefore well adapted for any one desiring a free and undisturbed residence near the same.

P. H. LEY, Vendue Adm.

**G. Gilmour & Co.,**  
Silk and Woollen Dyers,  
INTIMATE to the Inhabitants of Cape Town and their Country Friends that they have commenced in the above line at Sir Lowry street, near the Town Market, Behind the residence of C. BUCK, Esq., and hope, by the superior manner in which their work is executed, to merit a share of the public patronage.

Blankets and Tartans scoured; Gentlemen's Clothes renovated; Mourning Dyes in 24 hours notice—first colors. Orders left at the Agency Office, 47 St. George's-street, will be promptly attended to.

**UNION BANK.**  
THE Shareholders are hereby called upon, to pay into the hands of the Cashier, at the Office of the Bank, No. 17, St. George's-street.

The Fourth Instalment, or Fifth Pound per Share, on or before the 1st day of February 1848.

By Order of the Directors,  
O. J. TRUTER, Acting Sec.

Cape Town, July 20, 1847.

The Undersigned will sell at CHRISTOFORI'S ON THURSDAY, the 10th February next, One Thousand Thoroughbred Merino Sheep.

MERIT BREDA, JOUBERT, & CO.  
Mr. Joe. BARRY, Auctioneer.

**AT THE TANNERY OF O. H. WENTZEL,**  
*La Belle Alliance*, near Papendorp.

**A**LWAYS for Sale at low prices, all sorts of Tanned Skins.

With his Country Friends he will Continue to Barter Tanned Skins for Raw ones, or pay them the Market Price.

**Slaughter Wethers, &c. &c**

**TO** be sold by Public Auction, at the CALEDON SHEEP FAIR, on the first WEDNESDAY in February 1848, from 300 to 400 prime Merino Wethers, and 300 Ewes and two Lambs, the property of T. B. BAYLEY, Esq., River Zandie Rd.

JOSEPH BARRY, Auctioneer.

January 1, 1848.

To Sheep Farmers.

THE Undersigned is ready to buy Wool, clean and different sorts.

H. D. JENCKEN.

Sir Lowry's Pass, October 28, 1847.

**MEETING UNDER INSOLVENT ESTATE.**

BEFORE the Master of the Supreme Court, in the Master's Office, Public Buildings, Cape Town, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th Jan., at 10 o'clock, vis.—

Matthew Wedderley..... 1st & final Meeting.

### NOTICE.

THE Undersigned will discontinue his Commission Sale from and after the 1st February next.

C. W. ADAMS.

Cape Town, January 1, 1848.

### Damaged Goods.

TO-MORROW, (TUESDAY) MORNING, the 16th January, will be sold at the Sale Room of the Undersigned, for account of the underwriters, one Case STRIPED LINEN SHIRTINGS, being more or less Damaged by Salt Water.

Also, to close account, a large variety of SUMMER GOODS. The whole Without Reserve.

C. W. ADAMS.

### New Goods.

VENNING, BUSK, & CO. ARE NOW LANDING EX

#### "ARABIA,"

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SEASONABLE MANUFACTURES.

COMPRISING:

Drab, black and blue Molekins and Corduroys, Printed VELVETENS and plain colored, Fancy colored IMITATION CHINTS, Blue and white Furniture Checks, Blue Chambrays and Stripes, DRAB AND BLUE Flushing, DARK AND LIGHT Fancy DOOKSINS, EXTRA W. E. do, Oxford and Steel Mist, SCOTCH TWEEPS, LIGHT FAWN, Casimines, Black and Drab do, Black, blue and DRAB Cloth, Olive, brown and blue Beaver, treble milled, Hip JACKETS, BEAVER and Cloth PALET COATS and Chesterfields, Single and double breasted waistcoats in great variety, Silk and Gingham UMBRELLAS, Brown and white Holland, White and brown Calico Shirts, Regatta and striped do, 4 and 6 black Crapé, Indians, Lama, Silk, Merino and other SHAWLS, in great variety.

Ribbons—figured Satin, Silk and Gauze, &c. WHITE and Black Satin for Dresses, Black SERGE and Gros de Naples, Rich Chintz and Mourning De Laines, Black and colored Orleans, Fancy Checked Challis, Irish Poplins, and twilled Cashmere, Fashionable GALA PLAIDS, STRIPED SILK FIGURED ORLEANS, very fashionable.

6-4 FERNCH MERINOS, BLACK AND DRAB SILK TWIST, Fancy Ginghams, &c. &c.

And a great variety of other Fancy and Staple Goods, worthy the attention of all TOWN & COUNTRY BUYERS, ALSO,

PEPPERMINT LOZENGES, SWEET MILK CHEESE.

16 and 17 Burg-street, Cape Town.

17th January 1848.

J. T. POCOCK, J. G. STEYTLE, Ge. Auctioneers.

50 Slaughter Oxen, 1600 Wethers, and 100 Goats,

WILL be sold on WEDNESDAY the 19th Instant, at the Place of Mr. D. de Villiers, Durban.

The above number of Cattle are assured to be in excellent condition, brought up by Mr. J. Marais and worth the attention of Butchers.

J. G. STEYTLE, Ge. Auctioneer.

8 January, 1848.

Public Sale at Zwartland.

Six Months Credit.

THE Undersigned having taken up his residence at Berg River, will cause to be sold without Reserve, on the Farm "Leeuwkuil" on FRIDAY, the 18th February next, as follows:—

400 excellent Ewes in good condition, 60 draught Oxen and breeding Cattle, 100 Goats, 30 draught Horses and Mares, 1 pair &c. &c.

150 Muds of Wheat, Oats, Rye, &c.

10 long Scrub, Chaff, &c. &c.

100 Horses Wagons, nearly new.

100 A Covered Cart, Ploughs, Harrows, Yokes, Stamps, Rims, &c. &c.

Household Furniture, comprising Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Mahogany Wardrobes, &c. &c.

Also, a select assortment of Merchandise, including grey and white Linen, Voerlitz, Chintz, Trousering, Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Tea, &c., too numerous to mention.

Cape Town, Jan. 13, 1847.

DANIEL RUSSOUW, Mr. J. G. STEYTLE, Ge. Auctioneer.

15th January 1848.

C. J. C. GIE.

Just Imported from Muscat, via Mauritius, Per "Emily,"

A PERSIAN STALLION ASS.

THIS fine Animal is rising 3 years old, stands nearly 12 hands high, is of a pure white, and supposed to be the largest and best bred Ass in the Colony.

It will be sold by public Auction by Mr. R. J. JONES, on SATURDAY, the 23d instant, unless previously disposed of by Private Contract. May be seen at the Stables of Mr. MELVILLE. For further particulars, apply to

THOMSON, WATSON & CO.

Cape Town, Jan. 8, 1848.

Extensive Sale.

MR. JOS. SERVAAS DE KOEK, Sr., having privately disposed of his Dwelling Place "Klein Steen,"

Handel Maatschappij, 15th January 1848.

Just Imported from Muscat, via Mauritius, Per "Emily,"

A PERSIAN STALLION ASS.

THIS fine Animal is rising 3 years old, stands

nearly 12 hands high, is of a pure white, and supposed to be the largest and best bred Ass in the Colony.

It will be sold by public Auction by Mr. R. J. JONES, on SATURDAY, the 23d instant, unless previously disposed of by Private Contract. May be seen at the Stables of Mr. MELVILLE. For further particulars, apply to

THOMSON, WATSON & CO.

Cape Town, Jan. 8, 1848.

ON FRIDAY, the 28th JANUARY, 1848,

At said Place, the following Sheep, Horses, &c. &c. viz.:—

60 Thornbred Merino Ewes,

400 Fat Merino Wethers,

100 Goats, 24 Well-drawn Horses, 8 Fine Wagon Horses,

Ploughs, Harrows, Harnises, &c., Cellar Implements of every description, Household Furniture, consisting of Sofas, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Tables, Chairs, &c.

£1000/- ABSO.,

The whole of the Wheat, Barley and Oat Crops produced on the Farm this year, and what further may be offered on the day of sale.

The above Cattle, Goats, &c. &c. will be sold without Reserve.

THOS. OSTERLOH, Auctioneer.

Caledon, Dec. 28, 1847.

P.S. At the above Sale will also be offered a flock of excellent fat Merino Wethers, 4 and 5 years old. They are assured to be in excellent condition and will worth the attention of Butchers.

THOS. OSTERLOH.

Mr. J. G. STEYTLE, Auctioneer.

AT THE TANNERY OF O. H. WENTZEL,

"La Belle Alliance," near Papendorp.

ALWAYS for Sale at low prices, all sorts of

Tanned Skins.

With his Country Friends he will Continue to Barter Tanned Skins for Raw ones, or pay them the Market Price.

JOSEPH BARRY, Auctioneer.

January 1, 1848.

Reduced Prices.

TO RETAIL

AND COUNTRY DEALERS,

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST SNUFFS IN TOWN

H. DRURY,

No. 22, BOERENPLEIN.

THE great demand and high testimony of his Snuffs are now so fully proved that

with the greatest confidence, he offers to the Public, at the following Low Price:—

Best Plain, 2 shillings, Mouth Snuff, 2 shillings,

Lemon Snuff, 4 shillings, Bergamot, 4 shillings,

Prince's Mixture, 5 shillings, Rose Snuff, 5 shillings,

Stink Snuff, £2 10 per lb.

samples will be sent to any part of the Colony.