

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
Mr. Osterloh's favor with its enclosure is admitted with thanks.
"Another Inhabitant" in our next.

THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

CAPE TOWN, AUGUST 9, 1849.

When the item, £16,000 for emigration, appeared on the Colonial Estimates, we took occasion to reiterate our objections to such a wholesale waste of the public money. We founded those objections on the following facts, to wit, that an unequal burden was imposed on the landowners; that a large amount was due to the Colonists whose properties had been devastated during the late Kafir war; and that several works of vast importance to the colony deserved the preference. Subsequently another important fact came to our notice, and we lost no time to expose the fraud, if we may so term it, of which the Colony was made the dupe,—we mean that many of the Emigrants, imported at our expense, and upon whose introduction a bounty was paid, availed themselves of the first favorable opportunity to leave our shores for South Australia or other places, thus depleting us of our money, whilst their services were given to others.

Strong as these facts were, no attention was paid to them by the local Legislature; and although Earl Grey himself was at one time inclined to stop the stream of emigration, he yielded to the remonstrances of the Colonial Government and sanctioned the item above alluded to, not so much, it would now seem, because he concurred in Sir HARRY SMITH'S principle: first to introduce emigrants and then to make those improvements for the lack of which they refuse to remain amongst us,—but because he had something else in store for us.

What that something else was, it is almost unnecessary to name. Earl Grey well knew that if emigration was entirely stopped, and the convict scheme, then undoubtedly in embryo, thrown overboard, there would be no chance of getting rid of any of his convicted felons, probationers, juvenile delinquents, and whatever other offenders may be collected in the goals of England. Under the disguise of free emigrants he might occasionally foist a few upon the unsuspecting colonists, and at their own expense, seeing that their cries for labor were so urgent!

This is no chimera,—for up to this time the colonial government has not attempted to deny the assertion, that amongst the emigrants landed at Algoa Bay, there were not less than eighteen of those beings who had trifled with the majesty of the law.—Could these have been shipped without their character being known to the Secretary of State? If so, then it affords a tangible proof of the misappropriation of our money; for although there may be no objection to have honest and industrious men sent us, we protest against being made the associates of thieves; but, if not, then Earl Grey has grossly and wilfully deceived us, and it will be quite plain to those who may reflect upon the subject, that it is in exact conformity with all the subsequent proceedings of the same party, in the convict question.

The disclosures which have been made with regard to some of the Emigrants by the *Royal Alice*, instead of removing this impression, have given us reason to strengthen it. Mr. SALOM, at the ordinary meeting of the Anti-Convict Association on Tuesday last, openly stated, that he had questioned one of those beings,—a youth of 17 years,—who, according to his own confession, had been thrice convicted, first for vagrancy, next for stealing a bundle of things belonging to a gentleman, which he had mistaken in the fields for a mushroom, and lastly on suspicion of having picked the pockets of some one. That gentleman also stated, that amongst them he had recognized two or three others whose faces he imagined to have seen at New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land,—in fact, he believed that one of them had been in his service, under the character of a ticket-of-leave man.

Now, we ask, are these the characters we require? Is it for such a purpose that the funds of the Colony are employed? Amongst the batch of emigrants per *Royal Alice* there are, we have ascertained, some very deserving characters; but who will employ them without the most substantial testimonials? We readily admit that, after the discovery of such fraud, a mere certificate of good conduct during the voyage, is insufficient; the strongest testimonials are required; and however severe such a proceeding may be to the good characters amongst them, the present circumstances of the Colony allow of no other.

But under all the circumstances of the case and of the Colony we trust the motion, intended to be brought forward at the next meeting of the Association by Mr. Advocate EBDEN, will prove an effectual barrier against the further introduction of Emigrants for the present: at any rate Sir HARRY SMITH will have an opportunity to show, by his recommendation of its purport to the Home Government, in how far he is averse to the irreparable proceedings to which we have just alluded.

The *Neptune* sailed from Bermuda for the Cape on the 22d April last, freighted not with political offenders,—not with ticket-of-leave men,—but with—as there exists strong reasons to suspect,—a mixed batch of criminals directly from the English goals. Over these the Governor, as appears from his last communication, has absolute power, and he has therefore been very properly reminded that the circumstances of the Colony imperatively demand that they should be immediately sent away in the same vessel. To this intimation no answer has been received, but the colonists naturally expect that its purport will be carried into effect, and it is to be hoped that His Excellency will see the expediency of announcing, without further wavering, his favorable determination in that behalf. The physical impossibility now, or at any future period, to carry out the odious measure, would, in an ordinary case, justify such a step, and how much the more so after the inexcusable duplicity evinced by Lord Grey, and the possession of absolute power to dispose of them as circumstances may require? It would indeed be a needless waste of time to await still further instructions—an injustice towards the Colonists whose feelings have been

sufficiently hurt,—a waste of the public money,—and last, though not least, a great chance of starvation to three hundred human beings, whose presence the colonists will not allow under any circumstances amongst them, and who they will not provide with provisions of any description, except for their return voyage to England or elsewhere. It is indeed to be hoped that His Excellency will, even now, see the propriety of no longer trifling with the sentiments of the Colonists. The feeling of deep seated discontent and disgust momentarily increases, and along with it the firm conviction gains ground that we are fully justified to resist such a crushing proceeding by all means. We have from the first maintained, and we do so again, that nothing will more effectually secure our victory than strictly constitutional means. We sincerely trust, that this advice will be faithfully followed up to the last, but we cannot conceal that the accounts which we receive from several quarters of the colony evince a spirit which we cannot view without apprehension, and the explosion of which would bring about a state of things which Sir HARRY SMITH—however little he may care for the Colonists—will not only have to deplore, but which would entail upon him a most awful responsibility, in every respect far greater than could by any possibility arise from the disobeying of impracticable mandates. His Excellency can plead no ignorance of this deplorable state of things; it is daily represented to him in the most lively colors; he knows as well as we do to what a pitch the excitement on the present subject has risen; and although it may be a difficult task for him, after all his blustering and obstinacy, to yield to public opinion, we once more advise him to apply to its proper end the power which he has now admitted to possess, and on their arrival, at once to send away from our shores the *Neptune* and her abominable cargo. He has no other choice.

Mr. H. Albertyn, who has filled the office of Field-Cornet at Saldanha Bay during a period of 16 years, has resigned, being persuaded that he cannot serve a Government "who is about to plunge the Colony into the greatest misfortune."

The Anti-Convict Association propose sending a deputation to Simon's Town, on the arrival of the *Neptune* there, for the purpose of watching the course of events.

"An ignorant Farmer" desires to know whether all intercourse and business should not be cut off with those who refuse to sign the Pledge? We unhesitatingly answer: no! Every man has the indisputable right to follow his own opinion,—he has therefore also the right to refuse to sign the Pledge. If such person however acts contrary to the terms of the Pledge, then he should be made to feel the public displeasure in all its severity.—One may refuse to sign the Pledge, and yet act according to the spirit thereof; but every true colonist, we doubt not, will see the propriety not only of signing it, but also acting up to it.

We beg to tender our grateful thanks to Mr. F. WAKEFIELD, of Nayland, Suffolk, for the papers kindly forwarded by him.

Extract from a private letter from one of the border districts:—

"You seem to have had some disturbances in Cape Town. It would have served the new members right if I assure you there is a strong feeling rising over the whole country, against our Government, and if they persist in introducing the Convicts here blood will flow. I know the feelings of the Boers in the matter, and it only requires a spark to ignite the masses from Port Natal to Cape Point.—Englishmen already begin to feel the effect of that feeling, as I know that a short time since a respectable man, who refused admittance into a Boer's house, because he had an English name; he was obliged to be in the open air all night and was confined to his bed for 10 days afterwards in consequence."

A letter from Villiers Dorp, dated 27th July, contains the following:—

"I rejoice to tell you that the public seal here is very great. Every post day inquiry is made from distant quarters, whether England's refusal has already reached our shores, in order that the farmers may be enabled to shut their doors against all travellers. The inhabitants of Boschjesveld have determined to accommodate no traveller, unless he shall produce a certificate from one of the Anti-Convict-Association."

MALMESBURY.

At a meeting held by the inhabitants of this village on this the 6th day of August 1849, it was resolved:—

1. That an Anti-Convict Association be established here in conjunction with that of Cape Town,—whilst at the same time a Committee be appointed, consisting of 12 inhabitants of this village, and 2 or 3 from each of the 14 districts constituting this District, with the special object of superintending the strict enforcement of the Pledge.

2. That a Public Meeting be held here by the inhabitants of the district, on Saturday the 18th August next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of framing a Petition to Her Majesty the Queen and both Houses of Parliament to request the Order declaring this Colony a Penal Settlement, and to request to be held the interest taken in the matter by the villagers, for although only short notice had been given, the attendance was very numerous.

Follow-inhabitants of this district! may their example induce you all to attend the ensuing meeting; show by your presence that you appreciate the matter; do not allow yourselves to be prevented by business or otherwise; your property, your honor and lives are at stake; it will guarantee you against disgrace and contempt, but more especially against the reproaches of posterity.

CORRESPONDENT.

At a meeting of the Anti-Convict Association held in the Commercial Exchange, this day, Tuesday, 7th August, 1849,

J. B. EBDEN, Esq. in the Chair.

Resolved.—That it be left to the Corresponding Committee to request from His Excellency the Governor, all information respecting the Convicts on board the *Neptune*.

Resolved.—That as it is currently reported that the funds voted by the Legislative Council for the introduction of laborers of good character into this Colony from the United Kingdom, have been made use of for the conveyance to the Cape, of persons who have been convicted of crimes and offences, His Excellency be respectfully requested to inform the Public whether any facts corroborating this report, have come to his knowledge, and whether any check exists here or in England, against such misappropriation of the Colonial funds.

(Signed) J. B. EBDEN, Chairman.

At a meeting of the Graham's Town Anti-Convict-Association, which took place yesterday,—the following resolutions were proposed and seconded by Mr. Kift, Mr. Frames, Mr. S. D. Mandy, and Dr. W. G. Atherton:—

That this Association regards with alarm the probability that,—many, if not all, of the Convicts expected per *Neptune*, may arrive with tickets-of-leave, or conditional pardons already granted by the Home Government,—and it is of opinion that in such case, any measure short of his Excellency's refusal to receive them will fail of security to the Public.

That this Meeting therefore cordially approves of the persevering energy of the Cape Town Anti-Convict-Association in opposing His Excellency to refuse to receive the Convicts on arrival. Nor can it omit to express its especial and warm admiration for the intelligent and high-minded efforts of Mr. "Commercial Advertiser" in this righteous cause.

Mr. Goddard moved and Mr. Howe seconded an amendment that the resolutions should be deferred. He objected to thanking the Cape Town Association. The Graham's Town Association was a distinct one. He also objected to thanking Mr. Fairbairn, other colonial editors having already taken up the subject of conviction. He had no objection in stating that the resolutions had an ulterior object.

Mr. Franklin said that many of the members of the Association were anxious to repudiate all sympathy with the policy which Mr. Goddard had lately cast upon the Cape Town Association in his paper,—and would therefore vote for the resolution for that purpose. Mr. Goddard said, that he had supported the Association cordially until he thought they went beyond the bounds of moderation,—and as he had not been singular in this opinion he quoted a letter he had received from a respectable inhabitant at Fort Beaufort in which he maintained that the Cape Town people had done mad. The amendment was lost and the resolutions were carried by a very large majority.

Mr. Jarvis laid before the meeting copies of letters which he had prepared to send on the subject to Sir Robert Peel, Messrs. Adderley, Home, Gladstone, and various other members of Parliament. He also proposed that the various towns of the colony should address the principal towns in England on the subject, and he read an address which he proposed to send from Graham's Town to Manchester, which was approved and ordered to be printed.—C. F. Times, July 31.

Resolutions passed at a special meeting of the members of the Uitenhage Public Library, held on the 25th July, 1849, the Reverend T. J. Paterson in the Chair.

Moved by the Rev. A. Smith,—seconded by S. Koff, Esq.—

Resolved.—That the terms of the "Pledge" which has been signed by the inhabitants here require them to discontinue at the present time the Editor of the *Graham's Town Journal*, who in his late issues has shown disrespect on the efforts of those who are engaged in advocating the security, prosperity, and morality of the colony, and who has also strongly rebuked the conduct of those who had shown themselves prepared to act a part in its degradation and ruin.

Moved by the Rev. A. Smith,—seconded by H. H. Rens, Esq.—

Resolved.—That this meeting avails itself of this opportunity of expressing its admiration of the Editors of the other papers of the colony, with the foregoing exception, for the noble and patriotic which they have taken in defence of the best interests of the colony.

Moved by J. W. Rutherford, Esq.—seconded by the Rev. A. Smith,

Resolved.—That the Secretary be instructed to intimate to the Publisher of the *Graham's Town Journal* that this Society disapproves its subscription to this paper; and that the Resolutions of this Meeting be transmitted to the Editors of the various public journals.

To the Commissioners of the Municipality of Stellenbosch.

Stellenbosch, July 20, 1849.

Gentlemen,—We the undersigned, inhabitants of the Municipality, entertaining sentiments of the deepest gratitude towards C. B. Adderley, Esq. M.P., for the able manner in which he lately advocated our cause in the British House of Commons, during a debate in reference to the detestable and unbecoming refusal of converting this Colony into a receptacle for British refuse, and by some means which may continually remind us of him, our disinterested friend and champion. We therefore respectfully request that you will be pleased to recommend that the square heretofore known by the name of "De Brak," in this town in which our Anti-Convict Meeting was held on the 10th July, be henceforth called "Adderley Square."

We have the honor to be, gentlemen,
Your obedient servants,
Signed by upwards of three hundred inhabitants of Stellenbosch.

Municipality Office, Stellenbosch, August 1, 1849.

Gentlemen,—I am directed by the board of Commissioners for the Municipality of Stellenbosch, to acknowledge the receipt of your Memorial dated 30th ult., requesting that in commemoration of the laudable sentiments entertained by C. B. Adderley, Esq. M.P., towards the best interests of this Colony, as shown in the able manner in which he advocated the cause of its inhabitants in the House of Commons in 1848, to prevent its becoming a penal settlement, the square lately known by the name of "De Brak," where the great Anti-Convict Meeting was held on the 10th July 1849, may henceforth be called "Adderley Square," and to inform you in reply that the Board of Commissioners have been pleased to accede to your request.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
P. KORSTEN, Sec.

Stellenbosch, August 3, 1849.

Honorable Sir,—It is with the greatest pleasure that I have been requested, in the name of the inhabitants of Stellenbosch, to forward you an expression of the feelings of sincere gratitude and profound admiration, through which they appreciate the truly generous and disinterested manner in which you have assisted them, and this Colony generally, in their struggle against an arbitrary measure which contained all the elements of infamy and lasting ruin.

It is a people threatened with such a manacle, through the helplessness and ignorance of a Colonial Minister at home, and at the same time left wholly unprotected through the imbecility of a Government here, nothing could possibly be calculated to afford greater satisfaction or to awaken in their minds sentiments of higher admiration than to see one who moved with a sense of the grievous injustice that about to be inflicted on them, and armed with the principle of honor that always creates sympathy with the wronged, volunteered to be the advocate of their dearest rights and privileges.

In you the inhabitants of this town have recognized such, for such has been the noble part you have spontaneously acted in the history of this vile and dismal drama, and your doing so has embalm you in the tenderest recollections of an entire population.

Stellenbosch is one of the oldest and most important townships in the colony, containing with its neighborhood a population of between three and four thousand inhabitants, and they have resolved to attach the name of "Adderley," to an extensive square, situated in the middle of the town, in order to record their high estimation of your services in their resistance to infamy, disgrace and ruin, not only to the present, but to future generations.

They trust, you will accept as a mark of respect, at the hands of a comparatively simple-minded and primitive people—but a people who, at the same time will not submit to be dishonored, disgraced and virtually enslaved without striving every nerve to frustrate such dreadful consequences.

In reference to the above, allow me to enclose the accompanying correspondence for your perusal.

In the name of the inhabitants of Stellenbosch,
I have the honor to be, Honorable Sir,
Your most obedient and humble servant,
M. J. VAN N. ONKRUJD, Chairman of the Branch Anti-Convict-Association of Stellenbosch.

CAPE TOWN MUNICIPALITY.

Meeting of Commissioners, Wednesday August 1, 1849.

The following letter, from the Attorney General, relative to the complaints against the conduct of the Police on the evening of the 10th July, was then read:—

Attorney General's Office, Cape Town, 30th July, 1849.

P. J. BENTZEN, Esq., Secretary to the Cape Town Municipality, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your

letter of the 27th instant, in which you say that the main object which the Commissioners of the Municipality had in view in submitting to me the statements which accompanied your letter on the 17th instant, was to obtain a proper inquiry into charges brought by certain respectable inhabitants of Cape Town against the Police, and in which you "again" request me "at the instance of the parties who gave the information to the Commissioners," to prosecute Mr. King, the Inspector of Police.

In your letter of the 17th instant, you stated that you were directed by the Commissioners to request me to prosecute Mr. King "upon the following criminal charge which they prefer against him, viz. for leading a mob of the Cape Town Police, armed with bludgeons and sticks, on the evening of the 10th July last, to charge a number of peaceful and non-offending inhabitants of this city, thereby causing several to be assaulted and severely wounded, without any just or reasonable ground."

This letter, as I understand it, requests me to prosecute at the instance of the Commissioners and not at the instance of the parties themselves. And, therefore, when you say, in your letter of the 27th, that the Commissioners "again" request me to prosecute at the instance of the parties themselves, you fall into an eight incurable error. This, however, is a matter of small consequence. I only allude to it in order to explain a portion of my former letter.

The complaining parties would have acted in a manner more in accordance with the law of the Colony had they offered their statements at this office, instead of at the office of the Municipal Commissioners. None of them has ever done so, or, as far as I know, ever empowered the Commissioners, as his agents, to do so for him. I should not, however, refuse, upon that account, to direct a formal investigation, were I of opinion that the substance of those statements, no matter how they were proved, would be to the advantage of the Colony, had exercised the powers of his office in a violent, intemperate, or oppressive spirit, or done more than a fair and reasonable man would do in his duty.

But whilst I feel that I should hesitantly prostitute my office to attempt to screen any officer of the law who would needlessly resort to the use of force against peaceful citizens, I feel that I should still more hesitantly prosecute any officer of the law for directing the prosecution of an officer of the law for directing the prosecution of a mob engaged in destroying property.

From the names of the parties who made their complaints to the Commissioners I am disposed to infer that few, if any of them, could have shared in, or approved of, the proceedings of the mob. It is to be hoped that they came to be a crowd which began by breaking doors and windows, and by mere curiosity, to restrain the rioters. That they made any effort to arrest, or restrain the rioters, in all cases in which either peace-officers with staves, or soldiers with fire arms, are obliged to act against a mass of people, mixed madly together during any scene of riot and confusion, especially at night, is to be commended, and the wholly or comparatively innocent remain within reach of consequences which the more active agents in the mischief, conscious of their guilt, cannot avoid.

I regret that this should be the case. But I cannot help thinking that I have no doubt that had there been police officers against the mob that lately burned the Parliament house in Montreal, it would have been afterwards discovered that those on whom the policemen used their staves were, if not active agents in restraining the rioters, at least disapproving spectators of the riot. I never knew it to fall out otherwise.

Had I felt it my duty to invite from a number of Police constables, sworn dispositions, having reference to the statements submitted to me by the Municipal Commissioners, those depositions have convinced me that when Mr. Inspector King gave his orders to the men under his command to clear away the crowds collected in and about Caledon square, the state of things thereabouts was such as to call for the orders which he gave. Instead of deserving to be indicted for giving those orders, he would, I think, have deserved to be solicited had he not given them. If it can be proved that any constable, receiving a lawful order, in any particular instance, wanton or excessive force in executing that order, I shall prosecute that constable. But Mr. King, who held all the time a lantern in his hand, and nothing else, is not responsible for any such excess, even if excess there were.

I write thus freely in the hope that the subject will be allowed to drop. The Commissioners will do me the justice to admit that, as was in some degree instrumental in originally placing the case before the Municipal Commissioners, I should have no objection to be named as having been instrumental in placing the case before the Municipal Commissioners, upon this occasion, which cannot lead to lasting honor. I should be sorry to see them turning their indignation, not against the breakers of the public peace, but against the preservers of the public peace, and by supporting private prosecutions against the police, making more notorious the disgraceful fact that a lawful order, issued in the name of a single rioter to justice, the corporation of the city which that rioter endangered and disgraced, devotes their efforts and their funds to hunt down, or harass the men who, in suppressing that riot, could have had no motive but to do their duty. I would not be understood as blaming the Commissioners for not setting about the discovery of the rioters.

This is no part of their duty. But I fear that if it be not done, it will be a disgraceful blot on the name of the Municipality of Stellenbosch, and that the only parties sought out for prosecution are the Police who ventured to interfere with the rioters, neither the City nor the Colony will be ultimately served. The power of a mob, in a place like this, is a lesson more easily learned than likely to be forgotten. And the same thing may be said of that other lesson which will be taught to the Police when, for acting against a mob, honestly and bona fide, and with all due care and personal safety, they are thrust into the dock to answer for their acts. It is worse than this to make light of assaults upon the persons, and attacks upon the properties, of unpopular members of an elected Legislature. Representative institutions are not security. The mob of Montreal which, in its excitement, burst the Parliament House, the other day, rose up in favor of a non-elected Legislature, as opposed to an elective Legislature, and resented an act passed by a vast majority of the representatives of the people. Some who thought the law of Cape Town a mob almost, in the right, may think the Montreal mob decidedly in the wrong. This is a matter of taste. But that all mobs should be discountenanced, and those who honestly and fairly seek to suppress mobs supported, is a truth of which the world has had some evidences within the last sixty years.

Allow me, in conclusion, to assure the Commissioners that if they suppose me to be regardless of the parties who were injured, they will do me a great injustice. With some of those parties I am personally acquainted, and though I think the greater number of them need not have been where they were, and think had they been in their quiet homes they would have been in a better place,—I regret that, if unconcerned in the riot, they should have met with injury or harm. But they themselves must, when reflecting calmly upon the whole affair, come to the conclusion that such casualties, under such circumstances, are wholly unavoidable.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,
Your most obedt. humble servant,
WM. PORTER.

It was resolved, to cause the above letter to be published for general information, and to discontinue further inquiry on the part of the Municipality in this matter.—C. F. Times, August 4.

Original Correspondence.

Paris, July 25th, 1849.

Sir,—You will oblige me by inserting in your first number the following abstract of an Essay written by Dr. Canning on the "Character of Napoleon." For the information of those who might not have read it, and who admire every deed of persons of high rank in society, and of a certain military genius, although those deeds might be, or are in opposition to the intellectual, moral and religious progress of a whole nation, be so tolerant as to tolerate it into the Dutch language, as the greater part of your Dutch subscribers have never read it.

He says:—The greatest crime against society, that of spilling it of its rights and losing it with chains, still fails to move that deep abhorrence which is its due, and which, if really felt, would fix on the usurper a brand of indelible infamy. Regarding freedom, as the chief interest of human nature, so essential to its intellectual, moral, and religious progress, we look on men, who have signalized themselves by their hostility to it, with an indignation at once stern and sorrowful, which no glare of successful war, and no admiration of the crowd can induce us to suppress.

He says, of military men:—They are educated in military schools, and this we apprehend are no institutions to form high courage, or independence of moral feeling; for the young soldier is taught, as his first duty, to obey his superior without consulting his conscience; yes, to take human life at another's bidding; to perform that deed, which above all others requires deliberate conviction, without a moment's en-

quiry as to his justice; and to place himself a passive instrument in hands, which, as his history teaches, often seek with blood-curdling thirst,—(of which we had an illustration in the Boonplaats affair.)

Speaking of military talent, he observes:—"That military talent, chief of the highest order, is far from holding the first place among intellectual endowments. It is one of the lower forms of genius; for it is not so conversant with the highest and richest objects of thought. The chief work of a general is to apply physical force; to remove physical obstructions; to avail himself of physical aids and advantages; to act on matter; to overcome rivers, ramparts, mountains, and human muscles; and these are not the highest objects of mind, nor do they demand intelligence of the highest order, and accordingly, nothing is more common than to find men eminent in this department, who are wanting in the noblest energies of the soul, in habits of profound and liberal thinking, in imagination and taste, in the capacity of enjoying works of genius, and in late and original views of human nature and society. The office of a great general does not differ widely from that of a great mechanic, whose business it is to frame new combinations of physical force, to adapt them to new circumstances, and to remove new obstructions. Accordingly, great generals, away from the Camp are often no greater men than the mechanics taken from his work shop. In conversation they are often dull. Deep and refined reasonings they cannot comprehend."

This being enough for the present, I will leave the remainder for a following opportunity.

JUNIAS.

THE LAST OF THE LICKSPITTLES.

(Communicated.)

Great anxiety has been expressed of late to learn the exact whereabouts of the notorious Member for the Kowie Mouth. According to one account, the gentleman was snugly ensconced in the coal-cellar of Government House, his meals being passed to him, eight times a day, through a secret scuttle; in this way an unusual consumption of provisions at the House was currently explained. Another rumour had it that a Mozambique attendant, with a woolly wig, and a truculent coolly visage, having a profile exactly resembling that of the hon. member, had been seen about the house of the Secretary to the High Commission; he was generally employed in deouring extraordinary quantities of pickled pork and apple dumplings. A third report presented the hon. gentleman as ensconced in a little office within his agent's office,—a box within a box, as it was denominated,—where he passed his time in meditating on the instability of greatness, and reading "Zimmermann on Solitude," "Stevenson on Navigable Rivers," and "The Court Guide." The hon. gentleman has been heard to remark that the *Graham's Town Journal* was the only independent paper in the Colony. Intense feeling was excited on Monday last, by the report that the hon. member had been found dead behind the Castle, with his throat cut from ear to ear; but on proceeding to the scene of the supposed suicide, nothing was discovered but a harmless lantern fowl, which had been decapitated by some ruthless boys. The cruelty of this trifling with the feelings of the public cannot be too strongly condemned. Universal delight was expressed when it was announced that the hon. member had reappeared in all his blushing honors, at the Indian Visitors' Ball, on Tuesday evening. As the hon. gentleman was slightly by the Indians, "dropped" by the officials, "cut" by the colonists, and laughed at by all parties, his reception, on the whole, was less flattering than perhaps was expected. But it is gratifying to know that the hon. member's disappointment did not interfere with his appetite. The individual in a manner in which the hon. member's gentleman pre-ferred the refreshment and supper tables, and the introduction of the whole company. According to the most accurate report, the hon. member's consumption during the evening included, besides other trifling matters, 3 turkey, 3 pigeon pies, 2 ducks, 17 slices of ham, one side of sucking pig, 18 jellies, 1 spoonful of ice cream (which he ejected on the floor), 23 scones, 9 sponge cakes, 35 plates of blanc manger, 2 bottles of claret, 1 decanter of brandy, 30 bottles of champagne, 3 bottles of brandy, 5 bottles of port, and 1 bottle of chilled vinegar, which he drank by mistake. The hon. member sailed on Thursday, in his own vessel, for the shallow, shifty, deceitful, dangerous, and useless Mouth, which he so perfectly represents. The vessel had, unfortunately, been a very small cargo, and was not insured; however, the hon. gentleman is under no fear, having a strong conviction that he was not born to be drowned. The hon. member's departure is greatly regretted by the Cape Town public, who had received abundant entertainment from his past proceedings, and anticipated still more. They now affectionately consign him to the care of the friends of the cause in the Eastern Province; any little attentions which the latter may think proper to bestow upon the hon. gentleman will be highly appreciated by the people in this quarter.—C. F. Times.

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

All the tendencies of the day, throughout Europe, seem to be set on foot, hastening onward with no tardy approach. Losing ground in Hungary, Austria has invited the French army, the Emperor Nicholas instantly advanced with a declaration that he comes to put down the spirit of disorder,—by which he evidently means the spirit opposed to the status quo, and to the rule of Absolutism. That spirit includes the leaning to Constitutional Monarchy which has been manifested even in the Cabinet of Vienna. Nicholas has invited the French army not only by Francis Joseph but also by events; and he thinks the time has come for redressing the disturbed balance of power by putting down the spirit of free government.

His greatest antagonist sees the advance and understands it. The position of France is anomalous, but by no means incompatible with a war of resistance if not aggression. Louis Napoleon has made a bold stroke to support Moderation, and has placed an army for that purpose in Rome. It seems to have been a mistake; the Pope, who is the legitimate head of Moderation in the Eternal City, cannot be replaced by President Bonaparte's troops; the soldiers fraternize with those whom they were sent to attack, and the Government at Paris is fain to desert a new mission for its army. The French army at Rome is an army without a mission,—that has to be filled in. General Oudinot's "untoward event," M. Jean Faucher's faux pas at the elections, and still more disastrously the aspect of irresolution and vacant thoughts betrayed by President Bonaparte's Cabinet, have shaken it to pieces. At this juncture, M. Jules Favre proposes in the Assembly a resolution equivalent to a declaration of war against Russia. General Cavaignac will not go that length; but he proposes a resolution equivalent to a preparation for war. Ministers oppose both motions, and desire to proceed to the original of the day: they are faced by 457 to 53. General Cavaignac's resolution is carried by 436 to 481. Thus, as Russia advances from the North-east, France stands to her arms.

Now what is the state of the field—that is Europe—to be occupied by these two leading forces? Germany is in a state of chaos. If France make her sincerity apparent, the German people will side with her. Hungary will accept her alliance. But and a halt from her army at Rome, which will but gladly march against Radetzky and Russia; and be the nucleus of a great combined army of Italy. Poland is let loose. Holland probably will be neutral, and Belgium if she is wise, will follow Denmark—Sweden and Norway—any, ultra pacific England! The ardour of war gains upon Europe like the fire on the prairie.

A war begun without a policy, Russia has manifestly no better policy than to act when she may and do what she can. France has changed her policy since she really entered on the path of war, and no other nation is prepared. It is a war without a policy,—a haphazard war. Still, the status quo of 1819! Of course the war itself will evolve a policy, but no more than the conflict of Absolutism and Republicanism. But at present there is nothing proposed, at least on the Liberal side, as the object of victory.—Spectator, May 26.

General Oudinot had sent a courier to the Austrian General, Aspre, to request him to suspend his march to Rome. That General was advancing at the head of from 12,000 to 15,000 men.

The *Referee* states that orders were given to the Minister at War on Monday last to despatch an additional corps of 10,000 men to reinforce General Oudinot's army in Italy.

Letters from Lyons state that the second Division of the army of the Alps is being established in the valley of the Rhone in such a manner that it may pass into Italy at a moment's notice. General July had assumed the command of one of the divisions of the army.

It was reported that the Austrians were advancing from Leghorn on Rome, but our agent heard no positive intelligence on the subject.

The French army was daily increased by arrivals of infantry, cavalry and artillery. It now amounts at least to 25,000 men, four-fifths of that force being encamped within three miles of Rome. Headquarters were at the Villa Casina Bianca, one mile and a half from the Porta Portese, near the Tibur.

The steamer was at Civita Vecchia when our despatch closed.—Times, May 31.

POSTPONED SALE.
THE Sale of Woollen Goods, &c., advertised for SATURDAY last, at the Auction of Messrs. BLORE & BARTMAN, not having taken place on account of the unfavorable weather, will be held on SATURDAY next.
HOME, EAGAR & Co.

LAST PUBLIC SALE OF DUTCH GOODS.
AT the Stores of the Undersigned, on MONDAY, 13th August 1849, at 10 o'clock in the morning.
O. J. TRUTER.

Van der Byl & Co.,
ARE NOW LANDING
Ex "Cassiope," and "Benjamin Heape,"
INVESTMENTS OF LONDON AND MANCHESTER GOODS, comprising—
Fancy Regatta, Military and white Shirts
Quills, Counterspanes and Rugs
Roll Linens and Silicas
Muslins, Cambrics and Jacquets
Stout and fine colored and black Voerchits
Silk Stripes and Shot Orleans and Colours
Fancy Orleans and other Winter Dresses
Vestings and Waistcoat Patches
Brown and white Panjams and Baskets
Plain and Printed Molestines and Valvetones
Corduroys and Cotton Drills
Black and colored Prints
Fancy Gingham and Checks.
Also further supplies daily expected per "John Gibson" and "Osborne" from London.
No. 40, St. George-street.

JOHN PHILIP
Is now landing ex "Benjamin Heape,"
AN assortment of Iron Bedsteads, Brussels and Kidderminster Carpeting, Horse-hair Seating, &c. and for Sale at moderate prices.
Cabinet and Upholstery Ware Rooms, 2 Katersgracht.

GOLD & SILVER WATCHES.
OF the most fashionable description and superior Workmanship, have been received per "Royal Alice," by T. RADMALL, 28 Herengracht, opposite the Dutch Reformed Church—also Gold Guard Chains £2 5 0 and upwards, gold Lockets, Rings, Stands, Barrings, &c. &c.

RIO COFFEE.
THOMSON, WATSON, & Co. are now landing ex "Osprey," some good Samples of the above, and for Sale at their Stores.
15, Hoerengracht, August 3rd, 1849.

STUCKVATS.
FOR SALE at the Stores of the Undersigned, (late Wise Depot), Sir Lowry-street, a quantity of fresh emptied Stuckvats.
HOVILS & RUSSELL.

SUPERIOR CAPE VINEGAR.
FOR SALE at the Stores of the Undersigned, (late Wise Depot), Sir Lowry-street.
HOVILS & RUSSELL.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE Gas Light Company.
TENDERS.

TENDERS will be received at the Office of this Company, Saint George-street, until 12 o'clock on MONDAY, the 13th August, for the Construction of a BRICK TANK and BOUNDARY WALL, on the Ground adjoining the present Works.
Plans and Specifications may be seen upon application to the Engineer, Mr. WILSON, at the Works, daily between the hours of Ten and One, until the above date.
By Order of the Directors,
FRED. S. WATERMEYER, Sec.
Cape Town, July 31st, 1849.

South African Association for the Administration and Settlement of Estates.

ADVERTISEMENT.
THE Directors of the above Association, jointly with the second Undersigned, in capacity as Testamentary Executors of the late Mrs. AGNES BARROW, born OSBORN, hereby call upon all those having any claim or demand against said Estate, whether arising from Bonds, Book Debts, Suretyship, Administration or otherwise, to file and certify such Claim or Demand at the Office of said Association, No. 5, Church-square, within the space of three months from the publication of these presents; as Executors will, after the expiration of said period, proceed to liquidate said Estate; and all those indebted to said Estate, are required to pay their debts before the termination of said three months.
J. DE WET, Secretary.
Cape Town, Church-street, No. 5, July 25, 1849.

South African Association for the Administration and Settlement of Estates.

THE Directors of the above Association, in capacity as Assumed Executors of the late Hon. Pieter Volten van der Byl, and surviving Spouse Johanna Tabella van der Byl, and acting as such, hereby call upon all those having any claim or demand against said Estate, either on account of Bonds, Book Debts, Suretyship, Administration or otherwise, to file and certify such Claim or Demand at the Office of said Association, within the space of three months, from the publication hereof, as Executors will, after the expiration of said Term, proceed to the liquidation of said Estate; and all Persons indebted thereto, are requested to pay their Debts before the expiration of said three months.
J. DE WET, Secretary.
Cape Town, No. 5, Church-square, August 1, 1849.

£5 REWARD.
LOST, on FRIDAY, the 27th July, on the Hard Road, between the 5th and 6th Mile Stones, a sum of £5. The Undersigned has reason to suspect that this money was stolen. His carpet bag fell from the wagon, and he afterwards found it, with the goods thrown out, and the money gone. £10 in gold were in a light blue Purse, with brown stripes, in which are gold coins, the rest, silver, in a red silk handkerchief. Whoever returns this money, or can give a satisfactory account thereof, to J. T. JEROME, Esq., Cape Town, will receive the above reward.
G. BRINK.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.
MR. J. U. K. NEETHLING being desirous to give up farming on account of indisposition, offers for Sale, on acceptable terms, his fertile Corn Farm called "Klipbevel," situated in the centre of Koeberg, in the Cape District, in extent 1380 morgen fertile and inexhaustible clay land, having extensive and salubrious pasturage, same as well as winter, especially for sheep. It is sown with 30 maids of wheat, 40 ditto Oats and 5 do. Barley. On account of the lands being situated low they are never subject to injury from the highland streams. This Farm being a first-rate one, and too well known, requires no further description. The Mosselbaai River crosses the Farm, which is abundantly supplied with Water. Apply to Mr. A. J. LOUW, Senr., Koeberg.
J. U. K. NEETHLING.
Koeberg, Aug. 7, 1849.

ANTI-CONVICT ASSOCIATION MALMESBURY.
A PUBLIC MEETING will be held at Malmesbury, in the Square, on SATURDAY, the 18th August 1849, in order to ascertain the feeling of the public against the introduction of Criminals into the Colony. It is expected that no man in the District having the welfare of his native Country at heart, will be absent on that day.

NOTICE.
AS the Government of this Colony have firmly resolved to receive the expected Convicts, be it hereby known, that after the arrival of the first Convict ship, we, inhabitants of the District of Malmesbury, will not allow any unknown persons, Englishmen or Strangers, on our Places or in our Dwellings, nor will we aid them on their journey or otherwise, by providing them with vehicles and relays, nor with food or night lodgings.
This notice is given in order as much as possible to carry out the solemn Pledge entered into between us and confirmed by our respective signatures.
(Signed by 47 Landowners.—For the names see the Dutch)

TO THE BUTCHERS
And all Parties dealing in Cattle in the Colony
OF THE
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

WE the Undersigned Fieldcornets for the Division of Piketberg, on behalf of the inhabitants and ourselves, hereby resolve and declare that we will on no account whatever either sell or barter any Cattle or Sheep to any Butcher, Trader or other, who may in any way be engaged in supplying the Convicts with Butcher's Meat, and we further resolve and pledge ourselves not to dispose of any Grain, to any party or parties who are in any way connected with those who may undertake to supply the expected Convicts.
M. J. DE BEER, Fieldcornet Verloren Valley.
T. E. SMIT, Fieldcornet Piketberg.

Stellenbosch Amateur Concert.
HAS been unavoidably postponed from the 10th till FRIDAY, the 17th instant.
Tickets to be had at the Dispensary of Mr. W. STAPLETON and Mr. H. SCHEERER.
Stellenbosch, August 7, 1849.

TURF NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the Colesberg Races will take Place on THURSDAY & FRIDAY the 30th and 31st August next.
Colesberg, 25th July 1849.
G. F. LINDER, L. VON MALTITZ, C. F. ROTHMAN, } Stewards.

Sale of Furniture, &c.
THE Undersigned having disposed of her Dwelling House, will cause a public Sale to be held on THURSDAY, the 10th instant, of her superlative Furniture, consisting of Mahogany Horse-hair Chairs and Sofas, Dining and Card Tables, Washing Stands, Wardrobes, a Cabinet, silver mounted, Bedsteads with Feather Beds and Horse-hair Mattresses, Plate and Plate-glass, China and Japan Porcelain, a Piano-forte by Broadwood, Curtains, Mirrors in gilt and nut frames, Pictures, a Brass Carpet, a Copper Tea Urn, Spittoons, Kitchen Utensils, &c.
Widow JOHNS, L.C.W., Senr.
Cape Town, Aug. 1, 1849.
Messrs. BLORE & BARTMAN, Auctioneers.

AT the above Sale will also be put up the following Goods:—
Two Diamond Brooches, a pair of Diamond Bar Drops, two brilliant Brooches, two pair of gold Drops with Pearls, a gold Brooch with ditto, a gold Ring with ditto, a gold repetition Watch, playing a tune every hour, a gold Lady's Watch with Pearls, a gold Timepiece, with Pearls and enamelled, a silver Watch with second hand and jewelled, a pair of silver Screw Spurs, and three Hoeloes complete, silver mounted.
BLORE & BARTMAN, Auctioneers.

ON SATURDAY next, at 11 o'clock, will be sold at Mr. J. G. STREYLER'S Commission Sale on the Parade, a Moll Wagon in good order.

LEADING MULE.
ON SATURDAY, the 11th instant, will be sold at Mr. J. G. STREYLER'S Commission Sale on the Parade, AN EXCELLENT MULE, in first-rate condition.
August 8, 1849.

PUBLIC SALE OF LANDED AND OTHER PROPERTY.
IN THE RISING VILLAGE OF DURBAN.
In the Insolvent Estate of FREDRIK FERDINAND UYS.

WILL be Publicly Sold, with Liberal Competition Money and Bonus, on the Spot, at 10 o'clock precisely,
ON THURSDAY,

The 16th of August 1849,
1st. Certain pieces of FREEHOLD LAND, with a Windmill, and other Buildings erected thereon, situated in the Village of Durban, with a Piece of Perpetual Land adjoining thereto. This Property has a good supply of water.
2nd. Certain Pieces of PERPETUAL URBENT LAND, with the Building thereon, similarly situated, in the Village of Durban.
At the same time will be sold the MOVEABLE PROPERTY belonging to this Estate, consisting of a Horse Wagon, 8 Draught and Saddle Horses, 2 Mares and Foals, a Plough, and the usual assortment of Household Furniture.
P. F. R. DE VILLIERS, Sale Trustee.
Mr. J. G. STREYLER, Auctioneer.

[ADVERTISEMENT]
TO TAILORS AND OTHERS.

THE Undersigned intending to remain a few months in Cape Town, and having had several applications to that effect, intends to give instructions in the new Indubitable System of Cutting and Measuring may be required in the incredible short period of one month, and by every person having no knowledge whatever of the Trade. This offers an eligible opportunity, and which seldom occurs to any person wishing to obtain a knowledge of the Cutting Department, and to embark in the Tailoring Business at a very moderate charge.—For further particulars, apply to
JAS. CURLEYS,
No. 10, Blom-street.

MANURE.
FOR SALE, about 200 loads of Manure, to be removed from "Vaderlandsche Rietveldt."—Price moderate.—Apply on the Spot, or at Shamble No. 5, to MORKEL & DE VILLIERS.

ALL those having any Claims against the Undersigned, are requested to file the same, within the space of one month, at the office of Mr. J. G. STREYLER, G. son, No. 19, Grave street; and those indebted to him, to pay their debts within the above period to said Mr. STREYLER.
F. J. VAN SCHALKWYK.
Karnemelksfontein, Aug. 7, 1849.

TO LET.
WITH immediate possession, the Undersigned's treble Store in Burg street, well adapted for a Mercantile or other business. Should a Merchant become the Tenant, the Shop of the House adjoining may also be had for an Office.
G. VAN R. WULLER.

£ 700.
THE above sum can be obtained on interest, under first Mortgage of Landed Property.—Apply at the Office of this paper.

To Country Dealers & Country People.
FOR SALE at the Stores of the Undersigned, the following DUTCH GOODS, viz.—LINEN, FUSTIANS, DUCK, CANVAS, ADRIANOPEL WOOLLEN COUNTERPANES, TABLE LINEN, TWINE, &c., together with a great variety of GLASS and IRONWARE.
ALSO,
GIN, LIQUEURS, PRINCESSE BEER, SELTER-WATER, HERRINGS, ANCHOVIS, SMOKED SALMON, CIGARS, &c. &c.
O. J. TRUTER.

In the Insolvent Estate of Jacob Johannes Steytler.
ON TUESDAY, the 14th instant, the Undersigned Trustees will sell by Public Auction, on the Spot, THE WELL-KNOWN PLACE
WATERFOORD.
Situate near Wynberg, close to the Main Road and the Property of Mr. RAYFELDER, in extent 5 morgen, 272 square rods of excellent Garden Ground and Pasturage, with the Buildings thereon, consisting of—
A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE AND OUTBUILDINGS.
This Property is since years in the occupation of Mr. W. J. JOON, well-known for his success in the Tannery line established on the said Place. A Dairyman or Gardener will likewise find an easy and pleasant livelihood on the same.
F. GODF. WATERMEYER, For Trustees.
Insolvent Branch, Board of Executors, 1st August 1849.

A Share in the Board of Executors.
In the Insolvent Estate of J. J. STEYLER.
FOR SALE,
AT £45 Premium, the Share of the above Insolvent in the said Joint Stock Company; subject to approval of the purchaser by the Direction thereof. This offer remains open to the first applicant until next THURSDAY, after which Trustees are no longer bound to this offer.
F. GODF. WATERMEYER, For Trustees.
N.B. The last share about 6 months ago was sold at the above Premium.
In the Insolvent Estate of J. J. STEYLER.
5 Western Province Bank Shares.
WILL be sold on FRIDAY, the 17th instant, through Mr. GEO. L. STREYLER, Auctioneer,
On the Steps of the Provincial Bank Buildings at the Paarl.
PRECISELY AT 11 O'CLOCK,
WITHOUT RESERVE.
F. GODF. WATERMEYER, For Trustees.
Insolvent Branch, Board of Executors, August 8, 1849.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.
10 to 20 South African Bank Shares!!
10 to 20 Gas Light Company Shares!!
10 C. of G. Hope Trust and Assurance Co. Shares!!
TERMS CASH.
FOR SALE:
3 or 5 S. A. Fire and Life Assurance Shares,
7 Cape of Good Hope Bank Shares.
W. N. FRUSHARD.
Colonial Bank Chambers.

TO LET,
WITH possession on the 1st September next, the Undersigned's House in Strand street, replete with every convenience for a respectable family, and adjoining that occupied by himself.
P. H. WOUTERSEN.

MILCH COWS.
FOR SALE, 4 or 5 Milch Cows, about to calve. They are very tame, of the best Dutch breed, and accustomed to be milked without their calves. Price moderate. Apply at my residence.
A. J. LOUW, Senr.
Koeberg, Aug. 3, 1849.

High Sheriff's Office.
Cape Town, August 8, 1849.
IN Execution of the Judgment of the Supreme Court in the undermentioned Case the following Sale will take place, viz.:—
DIVISION OF GRAAFF-REINET.
On Saturday the 25th August 1849, at 10 o'clock a. m., in front of the Deputy Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Graaff Reinet, of Household Furniture of various descriptions, Glass and Earthenware, Kitchen Utensils, &c. &c.
D. J. CLOETE, High Sheriff.

SNUFF! SNUFF!
AT J. B. MUNNIK,
No. 26, HOTTENTOT-SQUARE.

PLAIN Nose Snuff at 2 shillings per lb.
Mouth Snuff at 1 shilling 6 pence per lb.
Scented Snuffs from 4 shillings to 5 shillings per lb.

Read Here!
GREAT REDUCTION
IN consequence of the great demand of H. DABRY'S celebrated "Mouth Snuff" he is happy to inform his Town and Country Customers, that in future he will be enabled to sell it at 1s. 6d. the lb. at his three establishments in Cape Town, warranted superior to any ever manufactured in this Colony.
H. D. has also for Sale, best Leaf Tobacco at 5s. the 100 lbs., Manillas, Nos. 3, 4 and 5, Havanna, Van Zan Dyke, Cobas, and every other description of Cigars of the best quality.
Shopkeepers and others will find these Establishments the most reasonable in Town.
N.B. H. D.'s Mouth Snuff is warranted to keep.

NOTICE is hereby given to Relatives and Friends, that my beloved Husband, Mr. PIETREZ MINTREVO, Senior, departed this life this morning, after an illness of three weeks, at the age of 53 years, 4 months and 27 days.
M. J. MEIRING, Corn de Vos.
Hex Rivier, August 1, 1849.

NOTICE is hereby given to Relatives and Friends, that on the 3rd August 1849, departed this life at the Residence of the Rev. J. STREYLER, Mrs. ALBERTA CHRISTINA EKSTREY, widow of the late Mr. JAN GODDARD BRINK, Jan's son, at the age of 67 years.
Cape Town, Aug. 8, 1849.

Cheap Meat!!!
FROM FRIDAY the 10th August 1849, the Public can procure at Shamble No. 12, FAT MUTTON at 2 1/2 and FAT at 6d. per pound.
The Undersigned is enabled, by his connections in the Interior, always to supply the Public with the best Meat at the lowest prices. Captains and others can also be supplied with Live Cattle.
By punctuality and good treatment, he trusts to meet a share of the public support.
J. D. CILLIERS.

2000 VERY FAT SHEEP.
THE above number of Fat Sheep will be positively sold for account of the Undersigned, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at the Place of Mr. J. DE WAAL, Saxeberg. They are already arrived, and will not be disposed of by Private Bargain.
VAN DER BYL & Co.
August 8, 1849.
Mr. J. WROE, Adm.

150 Excellent fat slaughter and draught Oxen and Cows.
IN the course of this month, (the day and place to be fixed hereafter), will be sold the above number of Cattle to be brought up from Colesberg, by Mr. JACOB DANIELS DE VILLIERS.
J. WEGE, Vendue Adm.
Stellenbosch, August 1, 1849.

1600 excellent fat Wethers, 200 do. Merino do. 200 3 years old Kapater Bucks.
THE above number of Sheep and Goats will be sold on MONDAY, the 21st instant, at the Place of Mr. J. DE WAAL, Saxeberg. They have been brought up with particular care, and are in splendid condition.
JOHN ADAMS.
Hottentots Holland, 2 Aug 1849.
Mr. J. WROE, Vendue Adm.

PUBLIC SALE AT GROENEKLOOF, OF 1,200 excellent fat Sheep and Kapater Bucks.
ON TUESDAY, the 21st instant, will be sold the above number of Cattle to be brought up from Colesberg, by Mr. JACOB DANIELS DE VILLIERS.
J. WEGE, Vendue Adm.
Stellenbosch, August 1, 1849.

70 Head of Excellent Oxen.
THE above number of Excellent Cattle will be sold on WEDNESDAY, 22nd August 1849, at the Place of Mr. HENDRIK SCHARDUS, "Rondekuil," Zwartland. They are in good condition and well worthy the attention of purchasers.
F. W. SILBERBAUER.
Mr. J. G. STREYLER, Senr., Auctioneer.
N.B.—The Oxen are already present and will positively be disposed of on the above named day (22nd August).

1500 excellent fat Wethers, 300 do. Kapater Bucks.
THE Undersigned will cause to be sold on FRIDAY the 10th August, at the Place of Mr. JACOB MYBURGH, "Eenzaamheid," the above number of excellent fat Wethers and Kapater Bucks—which will certainly be present.
C. J. VAN DER MERWE, Co.
Wagenmakers Veld, 26 July 1849.
DE VILLIERS & HAUPT, Vendue Adms.

800 CAPE WETHERS, 700 MERINO do., from 2 to 4 years old, large and fat, and having grazed and rested upwards of 1 1/2 months in the Caroo.
WILL be sold on MONDAY, the 13th inst., at the place of Mr. JACOB MYBURGH, Eenzaamheid. They are brought up by Mr. JACOB PET. MINNAAR, and will be present on the day of Sale. Parties can rely on this, Mr. MINNAAR never having disappointed on any previous occasion.
DE VILLIERS & HAUPT, Vendue Adms.
Paarl, Aug. 2, 1849.
At the above Sale will also be put up 7 Trained, Draught and Saddle Horses, in excellent condition.

1200 fat Sheep, 60 do. Slaughter, Draught and young Oxen.
THE Undersigned will cause to be publicly sold on MONDAY, the 20th instant, at the Place "Eenzaamheid," of Mr. JACOB MYBURGH, the above number of fat Sheep, Slaughter, Draught and young Oxen, which are sure to be present on the day of Sale.
J. ROOS, Co.
Paarl, Aug. 1, 1849.
Messrs. DE VILLIERS & HAUPT, Auctioneers.

2000 excellent fat Sheep.
THE Undersigned will cause to be sold at the Place of Mr. D. J. DE VILLIERS, D'Urban, on SATURDAY the 1st September next, the above number of heavy and large Wethers.
M. A. GOETZ.
Paarl, 1 August 1849.
D. A. DE VILLIERS, Vendue Adms.

1200 fat Sheep, 200 do. Goats.
ON TUESDAY, the 28th August 1849, will be sold at the Place of Mr. JACOB MYBURGH, Eenzaamheid, the above number of Sheep and Goats.
Paarl, Aug. 8, 1849.
J. J. DE VILLIERS, Pa.
Mr. D. A. DE VILLIERS, Vendue Adm.

800 fat Sheep and Goats.
THE above number of Sheep, which are assured to be in excellent condition, will be sold on FRIDAY the 10th inst., at the place of Mr. JAN DE WAAL, Saxeberg, for account of the Undersigned.—They are sure to be present.
J. DE VILLIERS.
Aug. 6, 1849.
C. P. LINDENBERG, Auctioneer.

Excellent fat Slaughter Cattle.
THE Undersigned will cause to be sold on MONDAY the 27th instant, at the Place of Mr. JAN DE WAAL, Saxeberg,
1400 selected fat Wethers, and 200 do. Kapater Bucks,
which will certainly be present. Butchers and others are assured that the Cattle deserve their attention, the greatest number having been purchased for cash, and he can make bold to say that the like have not been offered for a considerable time.
Stellenbosch, August 7, 1849.
W. H. MYBURGH.
Mr. C. P. LINDENBERG, Auctioneer.

1000 excellent fat Sheep, 100 do. do. Goats.
WILL be positively sold on MONDAY, the 20th inst., at the place of Mr. JAN DE WAAL, Saxeberg, for account of the Undersigned, to be brought up by Mr. NICOUS GILDESHUYS, and warranted to be in excellent condition.
H. D. JENCKEN.
Sir Lowry's Pass, Aug. 7, 1849.
Mr. C. P. LINDENBERG, Auctioneer.

2000 SHEEP.
ON the 15th August next, the Undersigned will cause to be sold, on the Place of Mr. JACOB MYBURGH, Eenzaamheid, the above number of excellent fat Sheep.
1st August 1849.
J. A. J. ROOS.

A MONGST the Undersigned's Mules is a dark bay Pony,—marks: white blaze, left hind foot white and white on the back from the Saddle,—fore feet shod.
P. U. FISCHER.
Bottlebay, August 7, 1849.
N.B. The owner can obtain the same on paying the expense of Advertising.

Strayed or Stolen BROWN MARE with bob-tail, and two one year old foals,—one a white faced Colt,—the other a brown filly. Any one pointing out the same, or returning them here, will be well rewarded.
J. H. NEETHLING, Senr.
Noethlings Hof, Aug. 7, 1849.

CHRISTENING.
In the New Dutch Reformed Church, on Sunday, the 5th August 1849, by the Rev. A. FAURE, a D.
A son of Mr. Edward Adrian Pieter Solomon, baptised Benjamin Edward.
DEATH.
4th August 1849.—A daughter of Mr. Dirk Christoff Lezar, named Fredrica Clasina.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.
ARRIVED IN TABLE BAY.
August 5. Courier, schooner, 116 tons, R. Wingfield, from the Crozets July 26, to this port, in ballast.
J. Jeany, Agent.
7. Osborne, brig, 107 tons, D. Couper, from the Doorn June 4, to this port. Cargo sundries. Passengers, Mrs. van der Byl and family and Alexander, Revd. Father, Messrs. Alexander, and Benschuan. Brings a mail.
A. & E. De Pass, Agents.
7. Suez, Swedish bark, 310 tons, F. Von Gegerfelt, from Gottenburg May 13, to this port. Cargo timber.
J. Letterstedt, Agent.

SAILED OUT OF TABLE BAY.
August 6. Gul Blas, schooner, T. Metcalf, to Algoa Bay.
VESSELS IN TABLE BAY.
With their Commanders, Destinations, and Agents.
STAMERS.
Phazis, E. Harrington.—Algoa Bay.—E. Norton.
SHIPS.
Royal Alice, J. M. Hopper, Madras.—Thomson & Co.
Scindian, J. Cammell, Calcut.—Thomson & Co.
BARRES.
Benjamin Heape, J. Rollings, Mauritius.—
Cassiope, N. Harmer.—Uncertain.—Searight & Co.
John Panter, J. Hinshelwood, London.—Dobbe & Co.
The Ship of the Province, Port Natal.—Searight & Co.
Helen Munro, G. Morrison, Liverpool.—Rutherford.
Osborne, D. Couper.—Uncertain.—De Pass.
Piton, E. Huemad.—Uncertain.—Sufferts.
Sarah Bell, G. Richardson, Port Natal.—Deane & Co.
Veloze, J. Ware, St. Helena.—Ross & Co.

SCHOONERS.
Adderley, J. Broadway, St. Helena.—Ross & Co.
Courier, R. Wingfield, Crozets.—J. Jeany.
Douglas, W. Smutten, Port Natal.—Searight & Co.
Elizabeth Jane, W. Messum, Algoa Bay.—Long & Co.
Emma, J. Cavin, Mozambique.—Sufferts.
Euchantree, W. Spargin, Port Natal.—Thomson & Co.
Iris, W. N. Ball, Algoa Bay.—Thomson & Co.
Osprey, C. Bourn.—Uncertain.—Thomson & Co.

CUTTER.
Antelope, J. Bakeland, Walwich Bay.—Phillips & Co.
DUTCH-SCHOONER.
Kaapstad, J. van Hall, Amsterdam.—O. J. Truter.
Sneyrna, S. Spragun, Algoa Bay.—J. Chase.
SWEDISH-BARK.
Suez, F. Von Gegerfelt.—Uncertain.—Letterstedt.

SAILED OUT OF SIMON'S BAY.
August 4. Devon, ship, R. J. Langley, to London.
VESSELS IN SIMON'S BAY.
With their Commanders, Destinations, and Agents
H.M. Frigate Southampton, Capt. N. Corry.—Flag Ship.
H.M. Steamer Dec, Commander G. Filmer.
H.M. Steamer Geyser, Commander F. J. Brown.
SHIP.
Kent, J. Terry, Calcutta.—Thomson & Co.

MARKT PRYZEN
Tot den 8 Augustus, 1849.

	1849	1848	1847
Aloe per lb.	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Amandelen per lb.	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Appelen per lb.	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Abrikken, per ditto	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Aardappelen, per mud	7 0 0	12 0 0	
Azyn, per legger	48 0 0	36 0 0	
Bonen per mud	10 4 0	21 0 0	
Boter per pond	1 0 0	1 2 0	
Brandewyn per legger	175 0 0	205 0 0	
Bokkervellen per stuk	0 7 0	1 2 0	
Drooge Oosenhuiden	2 0 0	3 2 0	
Eenden en Makouwen Ducks & Musc.	1 0 0	1 3 0	
Erwten per mud	0 0 0	0 0 0	
Garst ditto	6 4 0	7 2 0	
Genzen per stuk	1 1 0	1 2 4	
Haver per mud	4 3 3	4 5 0	
Haververgen per 100	2 4 0	2 6 4	
Hoenders per stuk	0 4 2	1 0 0	
Houtskolen per zak	0 0 0	0 0 0	
Honig per pond	0 0 0	0 0 0	
Kaen, Kaepsh per lb.	0 0 0	0 0 0	
Kalkoenen per stuk	4 0 0	5 2 0	
Kaef per 16 zakken	30 0 0	35 0 0	
Koorn per 10 mud	140 0 0	164 0 0	
Linsen per mud	0 0 0	0 0 0	
Maites ditto	0 0 0	0 0 0	
Meel, fyn, per 100 lb.	0 0 0	0 0 0	
Okkernooten per lb.	0 0 0	0 0 0	
Oliphantanden per lb.	0 0 0	0 0 0	
Peren per pond	0 0 0	0 0 0	
Persiken ditto	0 0 0	0 0 0	
Rog per mud	6 4 0	7 2 0	
Rosynen per lb.	0 1 0	0 1 0	
Tak ditto	0 0 0	0 0 0	
Schapevellen per stuk	0 2 4	0 3 0	
Stroo per 16 zakken	0 0 0	0 0 0	
Tyger, Leeuw & Struik Lion, Tiger & Osvellen per stuk	0 0 0	0 0 0	
Uijen per mud	15 0 0	16 0 0	
Varkens, gemeste	14 0 0	30 0 0	
ongemeste	5 0 0	6 0 0	
— sucking	2 0 0	3 0 0	
Veders, Struis p. st.	0 0 0	0 0 0	
— beides p. lb.	0 0 0	0 0 0	
Vet of Talk per pond	0 0 0	0 0 0	
Vygen ditto	0 0 0	0 0 0	
Wyn, ordinaire p. leg.	0 0 0	0 0 0	
— per legger	0 0 0	0 0 0	
Wol, schapen, p. pond	0 0 0	0 0 0	
Wol, fyn, ditto	0 0 0	0 0 0	
Zoet per mud</			