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Termen:—In de Stad per jaar Rds. 22; per kwartaal Rds. 5: 4.—In de Buiten-Distrikten voor de twee nommers in derzelver geheel Rds. 28 per jaar; per kwartaal Rds. 7; doch waar al de stoffe van de Maandags Courant (in eene taal) by wyze van Supplement tot de Donderdags Courant wordt begeerd, Rds. 22 per jaar of Rds. 6: 4, per kwartaal.

**** Prys 8d. per enkeld Nommer.*

Published at No. 92, Wale-street, Cape Town every Monday and Thursday Morning and dispatched to the Country Districts by the first ensuing post.

Terms: in Town Rds. 22 per Annum; per Quarter, Rds. 6: 4.—In the Country, (for the two Papers) Rds. 28 per Annum; per Quarter, Rds. 7; but where the whole of the matter of Monday's Paper (in one language) by way of Supplement to the Thursday's Paper, is preferred, Rds. 22 per Annum, or Rds. 6: 4: per Quarter.

**** Single Paper 8 pence.*

De Zuid-Afrikaan.

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DEEL XXIII MAANDAG DEN 26 APRIL 1852. No. 1713.

HEDEN.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING VAN

Eene fraaye Woning en Vruchtbare

TUIN.

DE Ondergeteekende is door de Executrice Testamentair in den Boedel van wylen den Wel-Ed Heer P. VAN BREDA, Arendz. geauthoriseerd, zonder de minste reserve te verkoopen,

OP HEDEN, DEN 26 APRIL 1852,

TEN 11 URE PRECIES,

Met Liberaal Strykgeld en Bonus.

Dat welbekend Eigendom genaamd "REEZIGT," gelegen in de Tuinen in de nabyheid van de Kaapstad, anex den Tuin "ORANJEZIGT," bevattende omtrent zes acres zeer vruchtbaar Grond.

De woning welke in de beste orde en van de beste materialen en naar den laatsten smaak gebouwd is, is op eene verheerene plaats gelegen, en heeft een allerschoonst gezigt op de Tafel Baai, de Kaapstad en derzelver omtrek,—ten aanzien van koelte en gezondheid kan dezelve niet door eenige woning in de Kaapstad of hare nabyheid worden overtroffen.

In het Huis zyn er 8 fraaije Kamers, waaronder eene groote Zaal en Visite Kamer, met Dispens, Keuken met Gaanlaar, Wynkelder, Knechtsvertrekken, Stal, Koetjenhok, Melkkamer, groote Koetshuis, Menagerie enz.

Over en communicatie hebbende met het Huis, is eene aangename Cottage, bevattende twee goede kamers. Eenige weg door den Tuin, leidt naar de woning.

Onder de Tuinen in Tafelvallei kan deze als een der Vruchtbaarste worden gerekend, terwyl de opbrengst welbekend is overvloedig te zyn geweest, zynde de Boomen in denzelven, bestaande uit Limoenen, Guaves, Luquatten, Abrikozen, Persiken, Peeren, enz., altoos overvloedig Vrucht dragende, en de Vruchten van de beste en keurlykste soort.

De Tuin heeft regt 8 uren, twee malen per week, op de "Oranjezigt," stroom Water.

J. G. STEYTLER, Gz., Vendu Afslager.

VERKOOPING VAN

Handels Voorraad,

VAN EENEN

BROOD EN KOEKBAKKER.

In den Insolventen Boedel van JAMES BEWLEY, van de Kaapstad.

OP HEDEN,

TEN 10 URE,

Aan des Insolvents Winkel, Buitengracht,

ZAL de geheele Handels Voorraad van bovengemelden Insolvent, worden verkocht, bestaande in:—

254 Vaten fyne Meel, extra kwaliteit
20 Zakken Suiker
8 Vaten Siroop
12 Vaten Meel
5 Vaten Krenten
Amandels
Do. gesuikerde, omtrent 250 lbs.
85 lbs. Ammonia
Banket, omtrent 150 lbs.
20 Vertoonflesschen, } Banket en
20 Potten, } Koekjes bevattende
1 Vat gemerkt P. & Co., No. 4, bevattende 12 twee gallon Potten Banket, omtrent 1364 lbs.

Gember, Drop, Coriander-zaad, Boter, Beschuit, Azyn, een steenen Tafel met Rol, Drop Machine, Vyzel en Stamper, Schryfkistje met koper beslag, Banket Kleursel.

69 Limoen Drop Blikjes
2 Broodkarren
1 Paard
1 Stel dubbele Tuigen
2 Schalen en Gewigten
1 Koperen do.

Ledige Vaten, Zakken, Rakken, enz. enz.

E. THOMPSON, } Prov.
J. T. POCOCK, } Curatoren.

Kaapstad, 21 April 1852.

In den Insolventen Boedel van Gert Joel Hoffman.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING VAN

Handels Voorraad.

OP **HEDEN,** den 26 dezer, ten 10 ure, zullen aan des Insolvents Winkel in de Dorpstraat, in het zoogenaamde Walendorp, worden verkocht, al de KRUIDENIERSWAREN tot gemelden Boedel behoorende, bestaande in Koffy, Suiker, Ryst, Tabak, Glas en Aardewerk, en wat verder op den dag der verkooping zal worden aangeboden.

C. J. C, GIE, Prov. Curator.

Kaapstad, 26 April 1852,

Binnen Verkooping.

OP MORGEN, (Dingsdag) den 27 dezer, zal de Heer CAUVIN, aan zyne VENDU-KAMERS, eene BINNEN VERKOOPING houden, van een assortement

FYNE EN FANCY GOEDEREN,

Ontvangen per "Malabar" en "Ramillies," bestaande in dames Kraagjes, Ryhemdjes, gewerkte Kraagjes en Mouwen, zyden en satynen Doekjes, Rouwmutsen, Osborne Laarzen, kostbaar gewerkte Capes, mans Kousen, Onderbroeken, lamswollen Frocks, jongens en mans witte Hemden, Regatta dito, kabretten Handschoenen. Alsmede, het gewoon assortement DAMES en KINDER LASTING LAARZEN en SCHOENEN, beste kwaliteit.

Alles Zonder Reserve.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING

AAN RIEBEEKSKASTEEL.

In den Boedel van wylen den heer GABRIEL PIETER STEYN, Gz., en nagelatene Echtgenoot BARBARA MAGDALENA LOMBARD.

DE Ondergeteekende, in zyne betrekking als Executeur Datief, zal op DINGSDAG den 11 Mei aanst., aan den hoogsten Bieder doen verkoopen, al de losse Goederen tot bovengemelden Boedel behoorende, te weten:—

500 Mudden Baard Koren,
800 Dito Haver, (schoon van brand),
20 Gedresseerde Ezels (in eene byzondere goede conditie,)
1 Rypaard, Zadel en Toom,
1 Span Rokkoe,
70 Extra vette Hamels,
2 Nieuwe Paardenwagens,
3 Ploegen, Eggen, party scharen,
3 Span nieuwe Tuigen,
24 Muddenzakken,
2 Zeil Kribben,
Pikken, Graven, Manden, Bylen,

Huisraad, Ledekanten, 3 extra nieuwe Vederen Beddens, Kleederkasten, Tafels in soorten, Stoelen, Zilver, Glas en Aardewerk, een zilver Zakhorologie.

Keukengereedschap, als Potten, Pannen, Roosters, Bakkist, Pottebank, en wat verder tot eene complete Boerdery behoort.

G. H. STEYN, Sen., Executeur Datief.

N.B. Koopers die boven de £15 besteden, zal een Crediet van 8 maanden worden verleend.

JICHT, PODAGRA, ENZ.

Cole's Alga Marina, een geconcentreerde Geest van Zeewier.

DE voordeelige gevolgen uit het gebruik van dit uitmuntend middel getrokken in Jicht, Podagra, en al die soort van ongesteldheden, kunnen niet te wyd bekend zyn onder de lydende maatschappy;—voor de bovengemelde smartelyke kwalen, zelf in derzelver ergste gedaante vervangt dit met rassche schreden de plaats van alle andere uitwendige middelen, en wordt gebruikt en algemeen aanbevolen door de meeste der faculteit, pyn onmiddelyk verzachtende en eene genezing te weeg brengende in eene ongelooflyk korten tyd. Lees het volgende, gekozen onder andere getuigschriften, hetwelk van welbekende partyen zynde, niet missen kan den twyfelachtigste van deszelfs krachtdadigheid te overtuigen.

Getuigschrift van den Heer WILLIAM PIPER, *Uitgever en Boekverkooper, 23, Paternoster Row, London.*

5 December 1850.

"Zes maanden erg geleden hebbende aan Jicht, waarvoor verschillende soorten van geneesmiddelen en zalven vruchteloos gebruikt waren, werd ik aangespoord door het lezen van een brochure over de genezende eigenschappen van COLE'S ALGA MARINA, om het in myn eigen geval te beproeven; en in regtvaardigheid jegens dat uitmuntend geneesmiddel, smaak ik veel genoegen te getuigen dat, na hetzelve slechts eenige reizen gebruikt te hebben, alle pyn my verliet, en dat een aanhoudend gebruik van hetzelve my volkomen herstelde.

(Get.) "WILLIAM PIPER."

"Grange Road, Bermondsey, 20 Feb. 1851.

"Waarde Heer!—Ik kan niet nalaten u te onderrigten van het voordeel door my getrokken uit het gebruik van COLES ALGA MARINA. Eenigen tyd erg geleden hebbende aan de Jicht, kocht ik ongeveer een maand geleden een bottel van de Essence aan uw etablissement, gebruikte dezelve DADELYK, en heb sedert niet weder aan die smartelyke pynen geleden.

Ik ben, waarde Heer, enz.

"THOMAS DENNIS."

De Kaffer-oorlog aan de Kaap.—*Extract uit eenen brief van eenen officier:* "Uw tydig geschenk van COLES ALGA MARINA, of Essence van Zeewier, is hier een volkomen geluk geweest. De Rheumatisme was zoo toegenomen sedert myn laatste door gedurige blootstelling, dat ik dag en nacht smart geleden heb, en op het punt stond aftetreden, als zynde geheel hulpeloos. Drie dagen gebruik van de Essence heeft my geheel op de been gebragt, en ik ben nu even wel als ooit. In ons laatste gevecht aan Waterkloof kwam Sergeant ——— in een hand aan hand gevecht met een zwarte kerel, die veel moeite deed om hem zyn wapen te ontwringen; in de worstelling kreeg de Sergeant eene verwringing in het gewricht, hetgeen hem groote pyn veroorzaakte en hem beroofde van het gebruik van zyn arm; het werd dagelyks erger, toen ik hem het restant van myn eerste fleschje zond; binnen eene week, was hy weder op wacht, en zyn gewricht even gezond als te voren. Ik ben sedert volkomen ingesloten geweest door vragers om Essence, maar ik heb het aan onzen Dokter overhandigd, die er zoo veel behagen in schept, dat hy voornemens is aan hoofdkwartieren te vragen om een goede voorraad te ontbieden."

* Het is een even kostbaar geneesmiddel voor zwakheid, zamentrekkingen, verlammingen, misvormingen, klieren en andere gezwellen, enz., hetzy by zwakke kinderen of bejaarden.

Verkocht in fleschjes van verschillende grootten door de heeren

S. H. SCHEUBLE & Co.

Chemisten, Kaapstad,

Van wie eene brochure, alle narigt bevattende, gratis kan worden bekomen.

EENIGE AGENT IN LONDEN,

THOMAS KEATING,

St. Paul's Church Yard,

KENNISGEVING.

TE KOOP aan de Pakhuizen van de Ondergeteekenden, en mede op hunne Plaats *Versche Drift* voormaals het eigendom van den Heer P. VAN BREDA,—

KAAPSCHE ZOOLLEDER.. 8s. tot 20s. per half huid,
ENGELSCHE dito dito
RIO en PERNAMBUCO..... 8s. tot 10s. 6d. dito
KAAPSCHE GELOOIDE KALFSVELLEN ..... } Tegen zeer lage pryzen
ENGELSCHE dito dito .....
FRANSCHE dito dito.....
FRANSCHE en ENGELSCHE STEVEL FRONTSTUKKEN .....
BAZILS, extra en ligte kleur.. 6s. tot 15s. per doz
TUIGLEDER, *Alum*..... 7s. 6d. tot 10s. 6d. per half huid.
Do. do. ENGELSCH.
ROAN, MOROCCO, PATENT LEDER, enz. enz.

Liberaal Crediet aan Buiten Handelaars.

Altoos bereid voor kontant Geld te koopen de volgend Producten:—

WOL, gewasschen of ongewasschen, HUIDEN, VELLEN, enz.

THOS. H. BAIRD & Co.

NB. Een goede Wagenweg naar en van hunne Inn-Versche Drift, te Montagu Brug, en een weinig nader aan de Kaapstad.

Pakhuizen in de Kaastad, 22 Langemarktstraat.

OPREGT GETEELD

Ingevoerd Vee.

DE Ondergeteekende op het punt staande Campsbaai te verlaten, zal aldaar publiek en zonder Reserve doen verkoopen, op aanstaande

DONDERDAG, 19 DEZER,

Al zyne opregt geteelde

KOEIJEN, KALVEN & BULLEN.

Er zyn omtrent 70 stuks INGEVOERD als KALVEN, en vooral ALDERNEY, AYRSHIRE en NORFOLKPOLE KOEIJEN, een extra SCHOTSCHE BUL, en een jonge AYRSHIRE dito.

Alsmede, eenig LANDBOUWGEREEDSCHAP, zoo als PLOEGEN, EGGEN, Karren, enz.

Ruim crediet zal gegeven worden.

ROBERT N. BURTON.

De Heer J. G. STEYTLER, Gz., Afslager.

Nieuwe Goederen.

MYBURGH & Co landen nu ex *Hellespont*, een uitgezocht assortement voor het saizoen geschikte STAPEL en FANCY GOEDEREN, bestaande in:

Laken, Doeskin, Kassimier, Kastoor en Pilotlaken,
Tjaal patroon en ander Winter VESTENGOED,
Schotsch, Orleans, Coburgs en Paramattas,
TJAALS en KLEEDEN in groote verscheidenheid,
Mantillas, zwarte en gekleurde GLACE ZYDE
HOEDJES, Bloemen, Ritsen,
Prachtige LINT, Handschoenen en Kant,
Naaizyde, Breiding, Gempjes en Belegsel,
Muslin Kraagjes, Chenisettes en Ryhemdjes,
Watte, KOUSEN, Garen en Rolletjes dito,
Vrouwen Jeansche Laarsjes en Schoenen, Tapyt-muilen, enz. enz. enz.

Te koop aan hunne Pakhuizen No. 27 St. Georgestraat.

PREUSS & SELIGMANN hebben ontvangen per "Hellespont,"—

Fancy Zyde in groote verscheidenheid
Kleeden, do. do.
Kinder Mantillas
Fransche Bloemen
Dito Gazen Lint
Hoedjes en Kinder Hoeden
Lustres
Laarzen en Schoenen, alle soorten, enz. enz.

Reukwaren, enz.

OP aanstaande WOENSDAG MORGEN, zal de heer R. D. JONES per publieke Veiling op de Parade verkoopen, 45 Kasten Reukwaren, bestaande uit

RUIKENDE ZEEP, EAU DE COLOGNE, enz.

THONSON, WATSON & Co.

Nieuwe Goederen

Per HELLESPONT.

HENRY RUDD & Co. hebben ontvangen per bovengem. Vaartuig, eene verscheidenheid Fancy GOEDEREN.

GOEDEREN

Per Hellespont.

DE Heer GEORGE GREIG & Co. landen uit de Stoomboot HELLESPONT, een nieuwe groote faktuur voor het Saizoen geschikte Goederen, bevattende onder anderen:

Zwarte en vale Kassimier en Doeskin
Fyn en middelslag Laken, zwart en blaauw
8-4 en 10-4 Kombaarzen
Ordnance Kombaarzen
Katoenen Dekens en Lakens
Fyne Flennel
Dubbelbreede dito
Blaauwe Duffel en Pilotlaken
Groene en witte Baai
Alle soorten van winter Kleederen
Blucher Laarzen, Wellington & Prince George dito
Dames jeansche en lakensche Laarsjes en Klompen
Ongebleekte Tafelgenees en Baftas
Hemdenlinnen en witte Baftas
Extra dikke Meubelgeruit
Nieuwe patroon Voerchits
Beddetyk
Moleskin en Gekoord
Gestreepte, regatta en witte Hemden
Katoenen en wollen Kousen
Zachte vilt Hoeden
Maleidsche en Katoenen Doeken
Katoenen Broekengoed en Drilling
Orleans, Alpaccas, en Delaines
Zyde, Satyn, Tjaals, Muslin Kraagjes en Ryhemdjes, Keemriksche Zakdoeken, Kinderkleeden, Mouwen Mutsen, Bloemen, en zeer vele andere Goederen.

NU landende uit de Stoomboot "Hellespont," in uitmuntende konditie,—

Iersche Boter
Noord Wiltshire en Chedder Kaas
Zoetemelksche Kaas
Keurlyke York Hammen
Wiltshire Spek
Turksche Vygen
Malaga Rozynen
Sardynen
Atjars en Sauzen
Jams en Jellies
Kaarsen.

GEO. GREIG & Co.

Verhooping door den Meester van het Hooge Geregtshof, in de Kaapstad.

Meesters Bereau, Kaapstad, 8, April 1852.

Op Zaturdag, 8sten Mei 1852.

TEN 12 URE, OP DEN MIDDAG PRECIES,

ZAL op de Stoep van de Koopmans Beurs, in de Kaapstad, by Opbod en Afslag, ten overstaan van eenen Specialen Commissaris, op last van het Hooge Geregtshof, stellig worden verkocht.

Zekere Eeuwigdurende Erfpacht Plaats, met de daaropstaande Gebouwen, genaamd *Kleigat*, alias *Sonquas Kloof*, gelegen in de Kaapsche Afdeeling, achter de Piketbergen, groot vier dulzend twee honderd en vyf en tachtig morgen, en vier en twintig kwadraat roeden, belend als zeker Erfgrond Brief, met een Kaart daarop, gedateerd 17den April 1848, nader zal aanduiden.

Dit Eigendom wordt verkocht onder Gewysde van het Hooge Geregtshof, in eene zaak tusschen JOHAN FREDRIK WICHT, Eischer, en DANIEL LOUW, Adriaan zoon, Gedaagde.

De Veilconditien zyn te zien op 's Meesters Bereau, en op het Kantoor van den Vendu-Afslager den Heer R. J. JONES, in de Kaapstad.

JOHN STEUART.
Meester van het Hooge Geregtshof.

KENNISGEVING

VACANT alhier by de N. G. Gemeente, de betrekking van Organist.—Aanzoek te worden gedaan (per brieve) franco by den Ondergeteekenden.

J. S. S. BALLOT, V.D.M.

Georgestad, 19, April 1852.

Komt en Ziet.

150 *Extra Vette Slagtossen.*

OP MAANDAG den 3 Mei, zullen de Ondergeteekenden per publieke vendutie doen verkoopen ter plaatse van den Heer JAC. MEYBURGH, Eenzaamheid, bovengemeld getal Ossen, voor kontant geld ingekocht door den Heer H. MINNAAR. Men kan zich verzekerd houden dat de Ossen in den besten staat zyn, en gelykstandig, zoo niet beter, dan eenige sedert lang te koop aangeboden.

H. BOSMAN.
H. MINNAAR.

23 April 1852.

De Heer D. A. DE VILLIERS, Adm.

80 *Extra vette jonge Slagt- en Trekossen.*

Op Donderdag den 6 Mei,

ZAL de Ondergeteekende ter plaatse van den Hr. JAC. MYBURGH, Eenzaamheid, publiek doen verkoopen, bovengemeld getal extra vette jonge Slagt- en Trekossen, de attentie van heeren Slagters en het Publiek waard.

J. D. DE VILLIERS.
D. A. DE VILLIERS, Vendu-Adm.

60 *Gedresseerde en Ongedresseerde Muilezels van 1 tot 3 jaren oud,*

ZULLEN worden verkocht in dit Dorp, ten Huize van den Ondergeteekende, op DONDERDAG den 13 Mei aanstaande.

JAN J. DE VILLIERS, Pz.

Paarl, 20 April 1852.

De heer D. A. DE VILLIERS, Vendu-Adm.

1000 Extra Vette Hamels.
100 do. do. Kapater Bokken

DE Ondergeteekende zal op WOENSDAG den 28 dezer aan Joostenberg, ter plaatse van den Heer JAC. C. DE WAAL, per publieke vendutie laten verkoopen bovengem. getal extra vette Hamels en Kapater Bokken, welke zeker present zullen zyn, en niet te voren uit de hand worden verkocht.

W. P. RETIEF Jr.

Kleindrakenstein, 19 April 1852.

De Heeren DE VILLIERS & HAUPT, Vendu-Adm.

1000 *Extra vette Hamels.*

DE Ondergeteekende zal op DONDERDAG den 29ste dezer, aan Joostenberg, ter plaatse van den Heer J. C. DE WAAL, per publieke Vendutie laten verkoopen bovengem. getal extra vette Hamels te worden opgebragt door den Heer JS. DL. DU PLESSIS.

J. J. MALAN.

Wellington den 20 April 1852.

De Heeren DE VILLIERS & HAUPT, Vendu-Adm.

Jonge Paarden Merries, enz.

ZULLEN worden verkocht op de plaats *Phisantekraal*, naby D'Urban,

Op WOENSDAG 28 APRIL 1852

40 Jonge Paarden van 3 en 4 jaren, geteeld by de heeren MELCK en DE VOS, uit ingevoerde Hengsten.
6 egale Arabieren, geschikt voor Zadel of Tuig.
Eenige Merries, gedekt door den Arabischen Hengst *Mareus.*
500 Schapen in uitmuntende konditie

J. LOUW, J. Az.

De Heer J. G. STEYTLER, Gz., Afslager

1000 *Extra vette Schapen.*

OP ZATURDAG, 1 Mei, aanst. zal de Ondergeteekende laten verkoopen, aan Matjesfontein, Nieuwe Kerk, Zoutrivier, distrikt Malmesbury, bovengemeld getal extra vette Schapen, opgebragt door den Heer D. J. THEUNISSEN.

G. L. STEYTLER, Gz. Afslager.

30 *Ezels,*
10 *Jonge Hengsten,*
20 *Merries,*

ZULLEN op DINGSDAG den 4den Mei aanstaande ter Plaatse van den Heer SAMUEL HENDRIK WALTERS, aan de Vogelvallei, publiek worden verkocht voor rekening van

IZAAK MALHERBE.

Vendukantoor, Tulbagh, den 17, April 1852.

De Heeren VOS en ZINN, Vendu Adm.

Aan Heeren Slagters en Anderen.

1000 *vette zware Hamels en Kapater Bokken,*

ZULLEN op DINGSDAG den 27 dezer, ter Plaatse "Fox en Hounds Inn," Eerste Rivier, worden verkocht voor Rekening van den heer WOUTER DE VOS, Pz.

Het Vee behoeft geene andere aanbeveling dan dat het dezelfde troep is die door eenen agent aan een der Slagters is aanbevolen geworden; en niettegenstaande er ook reeds verscheidene offertes voor den *geheelen troep tegen kontante betaling* zyn gedaan geworden, zal hetzelve echter niet uit de hand worden verkocht, maar stellig op den bepaalden dag en plaats aan den meestbiedenden worden verkocht.

R. DE VOS.

20 April 1852.

De Heer C. P. LINDENBERG, Afslager.

*** Ook zullen in den loop der aanstaande maand worden verkocht

1300 Vette Hamels en 80 Dito Slagtoessen

1200 *Extra Vette Hamels.*

DE Ondergeteekende zal op WOENSDAG den 28 dezer aan "Fox & Hounds Inn" Eersterivier, ter plaats van den Heer THOMAS MORRIS, laten verkoopen, bovengemelde getal extra vette Hamels, die zeker present zullen zyn en niet te voren uit de hand worden verkocht.

ROELOF VAN DER MERWE.

1 April 1852.

De Heer J. WEGE Afslager.

20 *Extra Goede Jonge Trekossen.*

OP bovenstaande verkooping zal mede worden verkocht, bovengem. getal Jonge Trekossen, allen aangeteeld ter plaatse van den Heer WILLEM ROUX aan Eersterivier, en in goede conditie. J. WEGE, Afslager.

800 *Extra Vette Hamels,*
200 *dito Kapater Bokken.*

DE Ondergeteekende zal op DONDERDAG den 29 dezer ter Plaatse van den Heer JAN DE WAAL, Saxenburg, publiek laten verkoopen, bovengemeld getal extra vette groote Hamels en Kapater Bokken, welke zeker present zullen zyn en niet te voren uit de hand worden verkocht.

J. H. DE WAAL.

den 23sten April 1852.

De Heer J. WEGE, Afslager.

Aan Heeren Slagters en anderen.

TE KOOP.

BY den Ondergeteekende aan Kraairivier, naby Alliwal North, 60 extra vette Slagtossen, en 40 extra vette Slagtkoeijen.

Bovengemeld Vee wordt ten sterksten aanbevolen aan de Kaapsche Slagters.—Men vervoege zich op de plaats.

Kraairivier, 3 April 1852.

C. B. NAUDE.

VERKOOPING VAN

Uitstaande Vorderingen.

In den Boedel van wylen Mejufvrouw MARIA BERENDINA BECKER.

OP ZATURDAG den 1sten Mei aanstaande zullen door den Heer JONES op zyne Commissie Vendutie zonder reserve worden verkocht, de ONBETAALDE VORDERINGEN, behoorende tot bovengemelden Boedel, eene lyst waarvan te zien is, en byzonderheden waaromtent te vernemen zyn op aanvraag aan de Rekenkamer van den Heer J. LELTERSTEDT, voor de verkooping.

Princestraat, Kaapstad, 23, April 1852,

VASTGOED TE SWELLENDAM,

Uit de hand te koop.

DE Heer F. W. ALLEMAN op het punt staande van woning te veranderen, biedt uit de hand te koop aan zyn Woonhuis en Erf, gelegen in de stad Swellendam; alsmede, een ander Erf, gelegen tegen over eerstgemelde, waarop een stevig nieuw Gebouw staat. De Gebouwen liggen in het midden der Stad, en zyn byzonder wel geschikt voor bezigheden van elken aard.

Voor byzonderheden en voorwaarden van verkoop wordt men verzocht zich te vervoegen by den eigenaar aan zyne woning.

KENNISGEVING.

DE Paarlsche Omnibus zal van VRYDAG den 1sten Mei tot nadere kennisgeving, des morgens ten 11 ure van de Paarl, en des middags ten 1/2 12 ure van de Stad vertrekken.

P. S. BERNHARDI, & Co.

Paarl, den 22, April 1852.

OP den 22 dezer, overleed alhier, in den ouderdom van 1 jaar en 10 dagen, MARTHA JACOBA DE WET, geliefd Kind van J. WEGE, H. A. WEGE, geb. Myburgh.

Stellenbosch, 23 April 1852.

DE DAPPERE CRADOCKERS.

(Uit de Graham's Town Journal.)

Het volgende werd gisteren ontvangen:—

Cradock is nog voortdurend onder de voorste in de moeijelyke worsteling, welke nog voortduurt tusschen de vlytige, vreedzame kolonisten en de luije, stroopende Kaffers. Omtrent 200 van onze Burgers, volgens de laatste berigten uit het veld, zyn andermaal druk bezig onder hunnen onvermoeiden Commandant Gilfillan, om den vyand in den omtrek van de Thomasrivier te kwellen. Op den dag hunner aankomst op hunne tegenwoordige positie, juist voor het halt maken voor den nacht, kreeg men berigt, dat eene groote kudde vee in het front was op weg naar de Amatola, waarop de vorste Burgers, zonder bevelen afte wachten, afsprongen om hetzelve natezetten, en hielden niet op alvorens zy hetzelve inhaalden, juist by het ingaan van een digt bosch. Zy slagden om 1200 stuks te nemen, en vele van den vyand te dooden. Andere partyen bragten nog 200 aan, makende in het geheel 1400 dien dag genomen. Den volgenden dag voegde een party hunner zich by de patrouille onder Koll. Napier, wanneer zy weder eenig vee nam, maar verloor een der dapperste hunner, en een kostbaar als een lid der zamenleving, namelyk den heer Pieter Marais, van de Baviaanerivier, die met zyne familie, van zyn huis was verdreven in den aanvang van den oorlog, en verpligt was naar het Cradock distrikt de wyk te nemen. Sedert dien tyd heeft geene enkele expeditie, geloof ik, deze plaats verlaten, zonder hem en twee of drie zyner zoons onder hare gelederen te hebben. Zyn verlies is onherstelbaar voor zyne bedroefde weduwe en *dertien* arme wezen, zynde zyn eigendom verbrand door de woeste barbaren, die nu het ergste aan hem hebben gepleegd. Twee zyner zoons zyn nog in het veld. Deze droevige gebeurtenis heeft eene diepe neerslagtigheid onder de party verwekt.

Eene groote patrouille maakte zich gereed op eene expeditie van eenige dagen uittegaan, wanneer zy naar alle waarschynlykheid eenig zwaar werk zal hebben, daar men zegt, dat de vyand zeer sterk is in de kloven van de Zwarte Kei en Dagana, het tooneel van het laatste wanhopig gevecht, hetwelk, in het voorbygaan, veel ernstiger gevolgen heeft gehad, dan men verwacht had. Uit het rapport van de gevangene sedert genomen, schynt het, dat niet minder dan zes der opperhoofden en zoons van opperhooiden gesneuveld zyn, benevens de zoon van den vermaarden Arnoldus Paarl, de rebel aanvoerder van de Zendelings statie te Shiloh. Alle inlandsche getuigenissen zyn eenparig, dat de Kaffers nooit in hun leven meer verstomd waren, dan over de blykbare vermetelheid van zulk eene kleine party, welke het durfde wagen, om hen in eene plaats aan te vallen, welke zy ontoegankelyk beschouwden en tot nu toe niet was aangevallen. Het was dus met een gevoel van groote blydschap toen zy de kleine bende naar hun schuilhoek zagen afdalen, zoo als zy zeiden en geloofden, tot hun gewis bederf. Hunne verbazing en teleurstelling waren even groot, toen door een oordeelkundig bestuur en onwankelbaren moed haar geheel oogmerk werd bereikt, en zoo vele grooten werden vernield en hun voe in zegepraal werd weggevoerd. Een ding is zeker, dat wie ook in pligt moge hebben te kort geschoten in het uur van nood, de Cradock Burgers, door hunnen dapperen Kommandant aangevoerd, niet kunnen worden beschuldigd van die afschuwelyke misdaad, maar een opvallend contrast opleveren tegen de koele, baatzuchtige onverschilligheid door een naby gelegen distrikt betoond, door omstandigheden in eene gunstiger positie geplaatst om hunne woningen te verlaten ter voldoening aan de voorschriften van menschelykheid en de oproeping van den vertegenwoordiger hunner Vorstin.

HET KAAPSCHE CORPS.

Een brief door Kolonel Napier aan de "Grahams Town Journal" geadresseerd, welk blad tevoren verspreid had dat al de manschappen van de beroemde compagnie van Kapt. Carey Europeanen waren, spreekt dat blad tegen en brengt de daadzaak aan het licht dat omtrent de helft der compagnie Hottentotten zyn. Laat alle partyen regt wedervaren. Het strekt de "Grahams Town Journal" niet tot eer om met deszelfs kwaadaardige lasteringen een geheel volk te vervolgen om reden van het wangedrag van een gedeelte.

De "Vriend van de Souvereiniteit" bevat eene Proclamatie door Sir HARRY SMITH, als Hooge Commissaris op den 2 Maart jl. uitgevaardigd, ter regeling en beperking van den handel in buskruid en vuurwapenen binnen de Oranjerivier Souvereiniteit.

De Koorts heerst tegenwoordig zeer sterk over de Vaalrivier.

De Souvereiniteit is gezond, en er bestaat alle vooruitzigt op een fraaijen winter. De Boeren zyn bezig met het scheren, en de lamtyd is begonnen. Het land is in denzelfden staat als voorleden week. Wy hebben fraaije regens gehad en de boeren zyn druk bezig met ploegen. Men denkt, dat eene groote hoeveelheid koorn zal gezaaid worden. Meel is £2 tot £2 5. Het was op £5 5 per mud tydens onze onlusten. De paarden ziekte schynt verdwenen te zyn.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

Kaapstad den 26 April 1852.

GEDURENDE de tydelyke opklaring der sterke mist op ll. Vrydag tegen den avond, bespeurde men, dat de Stoomboot *Hellespont* onopgemerkt de baai was binnen gekomen. Zy vertrok van Plymouth op den 16 Maart en volbragt de reis in 38 dagen, slechts weinige uren meer dan de vorige maal.

Zy brengt een goed aantal passagiers, en uit een berigt in de *Times* van 15 Maart, tot welken datum zy een geregeld stel Nieuwsbladen brengt, blykt het, dat zy eene volle lading Britsche manufacturen heeft, 50,000 ponden in specie ter betaling der troepen, juwelierswaren, zilverwerk voor Generaal CATHCART, enz. enz.

De *Bosphorus* was op den 11 Maart in Engeland aangekomen, en het nieuws met haar ontvangen, werd van den gunstigsten aard beschouwd, als eene spoedige afdoening van den Kaffer-oorlog aanduidende; en een ieder scheen zich over het vooruitzigt te verheugen, dat Sir HARRY SMITH in de gelegenheid zoude zyn van nog voor de aankomst van zynen opvolger door het afdoen van den oorlog een overtuigend bewys te leveren hoe onregtvaardig de ernstige berispingen van zynen superieur geweest waren.

Het Engelsch nieuws bepaalt zich hoofdzakelyk tot den val van het Ministerie, welke op den 22 dezer plaats vond, en de byzonderheden waarvan hieronder breedvoerig te vinden zyn. Men zal uit dezelve bemerken dat de stemming voor de Militie Wet tot de nederlaag der Ministers geleid heeft, en dat, hetgeen als eene inderdaad zonderlinge omstandigheid beschouwd wordt, Lord PALMERSTON, die zoo onlangs door Lord JOHN RUSSELL uit zyn Kabinet gestoten is, de hoofd, indien niet de eenige oorzaak geweest is van den val van zyn Ministerie. Aan het nieuw gevormd Ministerie schynt echter weinig stevigheid te worden toegekend. De Londonsche *Times* " verwacht dat het bewind, inziende dat met het tegenwoordige Parlement, hetwelk eerlang aftreden *moet*, er in de tegenwoordige zitting niets gewigtigs kan worden uitgerigt, alle groote vraagstukken vooreerst zal laten rusten; het hoopt dat het hierin niet door ontydigen aandrang van voor of tegenstanders zal worden gehinderd, en meent dat tot deze bezadigde handelwyze ook voor de protectionisten te meer reden bestaat, daar de verstandigsten onder die party de groote vraag na eene zesjarige proefneming aan de beslissing der kiezers en des lands willen overgelaten hebben." In een ander blad leest men dat de kroon waarschynlyk spoedig het Parlement ontbinden zal, en dat dan de algemeene verkiezingen onder de leus van handels-vryheid of beschermende regten zullen plaats hebben. Nog een ander Blad verwacht dat Lord DERBY en zyne ambtgenooten zich niet lang zullen kunnen staande houden en dat als dan de publieke opinie, Lord PALMERSTON als de eenigste Staatsman zal aanwyzen, die met eenige onafhankelyke leden der liberale party een duurzaam en krachtig bewind kan vormen.

De Heer ADDERLEY, aan wien de betrekking van Secretaris by het bureau ter regeling van Indische Zaken door Lord Derby is aangeboden, wees dezelve van de hand, enkel omdat hy zich niet wilde gekluisterd hebben in Koloniale Zaken, liever begeerende vry te blyven om zyne gevoelens te uiten, zelfs tegen zyne ambts vrienden, wanneer zy iets doen mogten strydig met hetgeen hy meent de wezenlyke belangen der Kolonien te zyn. Op den 15de Maart had hy in het Lagerhuis kennis gegeven van de volgende motien:

"Om den Secretaris van de Kolonien te vragen, of eenige instructien gezonden zullen worden met de maal welke op den 16de naar de Kaap de Goede Hoop vertrekt, aan Generaal Cathcart, om de instructien aan hem door Lord Grey gegeven, ten doel hebbende het daarstellen van een toekomstig greusstelsel door dit land te worden verdedigd, opteschorten of te veranderen.

"Afschriften van alle briefwisseling tusschen het Britsche Gouvernement en de Gouverneurs van de Kaap, betrekkelyk het grondgebied van Zuid Afrika ten noorden van de Oranjerivier, tot tydens het aanvaarden van het bewind aan de Kaap door Sir HARRY SMITH, insluitende de traktaten van Sir P. MAITLAND van 1845, welke aanleiding gaven tot de benoeming van een Britschen Resident te Bloemfontein.

"Van eenige depeches opene brieven en instructien vergezellende aan Sir HARRY SMITH, by zyne benoeming tot het bewind aan de Kaap.

"Van opene brieven van Maart 1851, ter vestiging van de Oranjerivier Souvereiniteit in een afzonderlyk bewind en den Gouverneur van de Kaap magt gevende wetten voor hetzelve te maken.

"En, instructien, onder de Koninklyke handteekening de magt aldus verleend regelende (de twee laatste aangehaald in de depeche van Graaf GREY aan Sir HARRY SMITH, Maart 25, 1851.)"

In Frankryk was alles rustig; de kiezingen van het Wetgevend Ligchaam waren afgeloopen en den 29 Maart was bepaald voor de vergadering van dat ligchaam en den Senaat. De President was eenige dagen ligt ongesteld geweest door een aanval van rheumatism of jicht in het linker been. Hy ging steeds voort de aller-vredesgezindste belydenissen jegens Engeland te uiten, en een brief uit Paris, in een der dagbladen voorkomende, zegt, dat hy zich beklaagt dat in weerwil hiervan, niemand in Engeland hem gelooft. De aanstelling van Lord MALMESBURY tot Minister van Buitenlandsche Zaken, had in Parys groot genoegen gegeven, zynde de edele Graaf een personeele vriend van LOUIS NAPOLEON.

Eene groote wapenschouwing zou op den 20ste in het kamp van Mars gehouden worden, welke met meer dan gewone belangstelling te gemoet gezien werd, daar men verwachtte dat dezelve aanleiding zoude geven tot eene sterke demonstratie ten voordeele van de vestiging van het Keizerryk.— De dag tot die ten toon spreiding gekozen is de verjaring van den intogt van den grooten NAPOLEON binnen Parys na zyne terugkomst van het eiland Elba.

De *Assemblée Nationale* geeft te kennen dat het versterken van de vestingen van Parys thans met groote wakkerheid wordt voortgezet. Er zyn reeds meer dan 6000 stukken van verschillend kaliber in de afgescheidene forten, en welke gereed zyn om in een oogenblik tyds geplaatst te worden, hetzy op de wallen van de afgescheidene forten, dan wel op de algemeene vesting wallen die Parys omringen.

In Engeland werden de vesting-werken van den Tower, op last van den Hertog van Wellington als Opperbevelhebber van de legermagt, aanzienlyk versterkt. Al de dagbladen die als de organen van het tegenwoordig Ministerie bekend staan, houden zich evenwel overtuigd, dat er geen buitenlandsche aanval te duchten is.

De Koning van Holland heeft als een openlyk blyk van goedkeuring en vertrouwen Z.K.H. WILLEM FREDERIK HENDRIK, Prins der Nederlanden en Vice-Admiraal, benoemd tot Luitenant-Admiraal en Opperbevelhebber der vloot, buiten bezwaar van de schatkist.

De Russische magt in de Baltische Zee bestaat thans uit 42 linie-schepen, sterk bemand en uitgerust en voor actie gereed.

Zes oorlog-schepen behoorende aan de vloot van Commodoor Martin, in den Taag, waren in de haven van Queens Town aangekomen en meer worden verwacht.

Het volgende bevat een geregeld overzigt der Parlementaire handelingen welke tot de resignatie van het Ministerie aanleiding hebben gegeven, alsmede de daarop gevolgde debatten:—

De zitting van het Lagerhuis was gisteren 20 Feb. vooral om de gevolgen, hoogst belangryk. Nadat de eerste minister *Russell* het wetsontwerp omtrent de militie nog nader had opgehelderd, verkreeg lord *Palmerston* het woord en betoogde hoe de inhoud van dat ontwerp met den titel in stryd was; hoe ongenoegzaam eene militie zyn zou die eerst opgeroepen werd wanneer de vyand reeds ontscheept was, en hoe noodig het is de militie niet plaatselyk maar algemeen en de wet zoowel op Ierland als op Engeland en Schotland van toepassing te maken. By het beramen van het ontwerp had men, zeide hy verder, te veel op de dwaling gesteund dat de Engelschen, Schotten en Ieren van de gewapende dienst afkeerig zyn, terwyl hy integendeel overtuigd was dat zy allen zich met geestdrift, tot verdediging des Lands, onder de vanen scharen zouden. De door hem voorgeslagen amendementen waren in dezen geest gesteld.

De heer *Gibson* gaf wel de voorkeur aan het Regeringsontwerp boven de amendementen van lord *Palmerston*, maar meenende toch het Land zynen voornaamsten steun, in tyd van gevaar, in de zeemagt moest zoeken. Nadat lord *Russell* hem weder legd en nog eenige woordenwisseling ontstaan was, aan welke verscheiden leden deel namen, kwam het tot stemming over lord *Palmerstons* amendement, en werd dit met 136 tegen 125, dus met eene meerderheid van 11 stemmen, aangenomen.

Lord J. Russell stond nu op en zeide dat, daar deze uitslag der stemming met eene weigering der meerderheid gelyk stond om het Gouvernement het inbrengen van zyn ontwerp te vergunnen, en dit ontwerp op eene zaak van het hoogste gewigt betrekking had, hy zich voor geene gewyzigde wet, die hy achtte nadeelige bepalingen te bevatten, verantwoordelyk stellen kon, weshalve eenig ander lid het dus veranderd ontwerp kon indienen. Te vergeefs poogde lord Palmerston hem te bewyzen dat het onderscheid niet zoo groot was, en alleen hierin bestond of er eene reguliere of eene plaatselyke militie zyn zou. De eerste Minister bleef in de stemming het bewys zien dat de meerderheid geen vertrouwen in het tegenwoordig Kabinet stelde. Zyne eerst gedane motie, dat het geamendeerd ontwerp nu door lord Palmerston en den heer Bernal zou, ingediend worden, nam hy echter terug, waarna een groot aantal leden van het Huis en ook al de Ministers, met uitzondering der heeren Labouchere en Fox Maule, de zaal verlieten. Ook deze laatsten volgden spoedig, na de behandeling van twee ontwerpen, die tot hunne departementen behoorden, en de zitting werd tot Maandag verdaagd.

In het Hoogerhuis heeft de Minister Lord Lansdowne Maandag den 23sten dezer, kennis gegeven van de aftreding van het Kabinet. Hy was, zeide hy, altyd van meening geweest, en was daarin bevestigd door al hetgeen in het afgeloopen jaar was voorgevallen, dat het aanblyven van een bewind hetwelk geen genoegzame ondersteuning vond om de openbare aangelegenheden met kracht te kunnen bestieren, voor het land nadeelig was; hy had zich daarom, gelyk al zyne ambtgenooten, zonder aarzelen vereenigd met het besluit van den eersten Minister, om na het voorgevallene in het Lagerhuis op den 20sten, af te treden. Hy vermaande het Huis om steeds, gelyk tot nog toe, heftigheid en bitterheid van zyne beraadslagingen verre te houden: dit was, naar zyne overtuiging, het beste middel voor het Huis, om in den lande dat gezag te behouden, hetwelk het uit de constitutie ontleende, en hetwelk alle welgezinden thans vooral, door het lot van andere landen tegen onbesuisde veranderingen gewaarschuwd, op hoogen prys stelden. De Graaf van Malmesbury, die, gelyk nu als zeker gemeld wordt, de portefeuille van buitenlandsche zaken in het nieuwe Kabinet op zich genomen heeft, beantwoordde den Markies van Lansdowne en beaamde zyne vermaning, waarna het Huis tot Vrydag uiteenging.

In de zitting van het lagerhuis van den 23sten gaf Lord John Russell kennis van de aftreding des bewinds: hy en zyne ambtgenooten hadden geoordeeld, na het besluit van het Huis van Vrydag jl. niet langer in dat Huis de regeringszaken voldoende te kunnen waarnemen; eene ontbinding van het Parlement hadden zy, by de ernstige bedenkingen tegen dien maatregel, niet aan de Kroon willen aanraden; en hierom hadden zy hun ontslag genomen. Hy dankte de leden van het Huis, door wier ondersteuning hy gedurende meer dan vyf jaren in staat gesteld was 's lands zaken zoo te bestieren, dat het aftredende Ministerie geen enkelen grooten tak der binnen- of buitenlandsche belangen achterliet in eenen staat waarvoor het zich in het minste had te schamen. Hy betuigde verder zyne erkentelykheid jegens zynen ambtgenoot Lord Lansdowne, door wiens bystand het Gouvernement gewigtige maatregelen had kunnen doen aannemen in het Hoogerhuis, waar een whig-ministerie tot nog toe den steun der meerderheid niet had gehad. Dan vervolgde Lord John Russell: "Buiten, gelyk in het bewind, zal ik het myn pligt achten, de wederinvoering van een graanregt, hetzy als middel van bescherming of van openbaar iukomen, te bestryden. Ik zal de uitbreiding ondersteunen van het stemregt tot degenen die geschikt zyn dat regt ten beste des lands uit te oefenen: want zoodanige uitbreiding zal de kracht en vastheid van ons parlementair stelsel vergrooten. Verder zal ik myn geringen invloed altyd aanwenden tot behoud van de zegeningen des vredes!" Hy eindigde met de verdaging van het Huis tot den volgenden Vrydag, overeenkomstig den wensch van lord Derby, voor te stellen, waartoe besloten werd. De heer Hume hoopte dat de nieuwe ministers dien dag aan het Huis zouden mededeelen, welke staatkunde zy voornemens waren te volgen; hy zeide dit dewyl, naar het gerucht, het Huis niet weder zoude byeenkomen. Zoo de nieuwe ministers tot het oude stelsel wilden terugkeeren, dan behoorden zy den moed te hebben om het openlyk te verklaren, en geen beroep op het land te doen zonder dat het volk wist wat hunne staatkunde was; hy zelf zou steeds een onafhankelyk voorstander blyven van vooruitgang en vryzinnigheid en van nog verdere verwezenlyking van het beginsel van handelsvryheid.

Vrydag heeft de nieuwe eerste minister, graaf Derby, eene lange redevoering in het Hoogerhuis gehouden, welke hy aanving met den afgetreden president van den Ministerraad, markies van Lansdowne, hartelyk dank te zeggen voor de vriendschappelyke wyze op welke hy zich over zyne verheffing had uitgelaten. Dit was, zeide hy, een van Engelands voorregten, dat mannen van zeer uiteenloopende gevoelens in het staatkundige echter warme vrienden konden zyn en blyven. Daarop ging hy over tot de verklaring, dat de tyding der aftreding van het vorige Ministerie, die hy ontving toen hy voor eenige dagen Londen verlaten had, hem zeer bevreemdde, en hoe hy de hem door H. M. opgedragen moeijelyke taak alleen aanvaard had om het Land niet zonder bewind te laten. Wat de staatkunde betrof welke hy dacht te volgen, op den voorgrond stond het vermyden van alles wat maar eenigzins aanleiding tot oorlog geven kon. Zyns oordeels strekte het maken van groote militaire toebereidselen te land en ter zee niet tot bevordering van dat vredelievend stelsel, maar evenzeer keurde hy de overdreven denkbeelden van nagenoeg algemeene ontwapening af. Het beste middel tot behoud van den vrede achtte hy een bezadigd en waardig gedrag jegens alle Mogendheden, kleine zoowel als groote; eene stipte handhaving der verdragen, en het ontzien der onafhankelykheid van alle Volken, zonder zich in de regeling hunner binnenlandsche aangelegenheden te mengen, of de voorkeur voor dezen of geenen regeringsvorm te doen blyken. Een Engelsch staatsman moet overal elders den gekozen staatsvorm erkennen, al ware die het onbeperkst absolutismus of de roode Republiek. Vindt Engeland reden zich over het gedrag eener andere Regering te beklagen, eene openhartige maar kalme en waardige verklaring zal meer dan bitterheden en bedreigingen uitwerken.

De zeemagt, dus ging de Minister voort, is thans in beteren staat dan ooit en ook het leger wel geordend, zonder zóó groot te zyn dat de nayver van andere volken daardoor opgewekt kan worden. De bevolking is afkeerig van een groot staand leger, maar mogt een vyandelyke inval dreigen, zy zou zich als een éénig man onder de vanen scharen en den overweldiger verdryven. Daar het gevaar thans niet dreigt, moeten maatregelen tot betere verdediging niet dan met kalmte beraamd en ingevoerd worden.— Vreemdelingen, van elders gevlugt of verbannen, zullen als van ouds eene wykplaats in Engeland vinden, maar mogten zy die gastvryheid misbruiken en plannen tegen hunne eigene Regeringen smeden, dan is het de pligt der Engelsche Ministers die Regeringen daarvan te verwittigen.

Tot de finantieele en handelspolitiek overgaande, gaf hy als zyne meening op, dat vreemde granen evenzeer als andere artikelen aan een inkomend regt onderhevig moesten zyn, en keurde het in de Vereenigde Staten heerschend stelsel goed om al die buitenlandsche artikelen aan een inkomend regt te onderwerpen die met de voortbrengselen van het land zelf concurreerden. Dit vraagstuk, voegde hy er by, kan echter niet beslist worden voordat de meening van het wel onderrigt gedeelte der bevolking daaromtrent met kalmte gehoord is. Het was zyn oogmerk niet iets met overhaasting te doen. Hy en zyne ambtgenooten wisten zeer goed dat zy op geene groote meerderheid in het Lagerhuis, welligt zelfs niet in dit Huis, rekenen konden, maar zy vertrouwden van den verstandigen zin der leden dat hun niet noodeloos moeijelykheden in den weg gelegd zullen worden. De behandeling der onlangs ingebragte ontwerpen tot uitbreiding van het kiesregt zyn de nieuwe Ministers niet voornemens voort te zetten; maar wel willen zy al het mogelyke aanwenden om het gevaarlyk stelsel van omkooping te fnuiken. Hy was het met zynen voorganger, lord J. Russell, niet eens dat tusschen uitbreiding van het kiesregt en verbeterde volksopvoeding verband bestond. Die opvoeding wilden hy en zyne ambtgenooten zoo veel mogelyk bevorderen, maar zich daarin niet bloot by het verstandelyke beperken, naardien ook de bevordering van godsdienstzin en zedelykheid een voornaam deel daarvan uitmaakte. Verdraagzaamheid zou jegens de leden van alle godsdienstige gezindheden heerschen, maar alle inbreuk op de regten der Gevestigde Kerk, van welken kant die komen mogt, ernstig te keer worden gegaan. Zonder eenigen prikkel van persoonlyke eerzucht, dus eindigde Zyn Lordschap, had hy de zware taak aanvaard. Het zy hy lang of kort aan het bewind blyven mogt, hy zou voldaan zyn als hy iets had kunnen toebrengen ter bevordering van vrede op aarde en welbehagen onder de menschen; tot maatschappelyke, zedelyke en godsdienstige verbetering van zyn land; tot verhooging der eer, der veiligheid en welvaart van de Souverein en hare bezittingen.

Op eenige aanmerkingen des voormaligen ministers graaf Grey herhaalde graaf Derby nog, dat de zaak der graanwetten vooreerst niet behandeld zou worden, maar dat de regeling der regterlyke organisatie een der hoofdonderwerpen was waarmede de wetgeving zich vooreerst had bezig te houden.

In het Lagerhuis is, op voorstel van den heer Mackenzie, lord commissaris der thesaurie, besloten de zittingen tot den 12 Maart te schorsen. De heer Villiers kondigde zyn oogmerk aan om eerlang de motie te doen dat het Huis verklaren zou voornemens te zyn het stelsel van vryen handel te handhaven, en zich te verzetten tegen iedere poging om een regt op vreemde granen te heffen.

De heer Disraeli wordt als de ziel van het nieuwe Kabinet aangemerkt. 'sMans vyanden noemen zyne verheffing tot de ministeriële waardigheid het bereiken van het lang beoogd doel zyner eerzucht, maar dat hem ook in groote moeijelykheden wikkelen zal.

Het schynt zeer waarschynlyk, indien niet zeker, dat het vorig Ministerie eene by vergelyking onbelangryke gelegenheid te baat heeft genomen om te resigneeren, uit vrees voor de ernstige bebehandeling, waartoe de motie van den Heer ADDERLEY, welke voor den 24 bepaald was, aanleiding zou hebben gegeven en welke hetzelve waarschynlyk tot een minder eervolle resignatie zou hebben gedwongen.

By de herkiezing van Sir *Frederik Thesiger*, de nieuwe Procureur Generaal, drukte die heer zich aldus uit:—

"Men weet dat de voorganger van het voormalig bestuur verlangend was de gevolgen afteweren van eene bedreigde motie in opzigt tot den oorlog aan de Kaap, welke tegen Dingsdag in de volgende week zoude zyn voorgebragt."

Terwyl Sir *J. Pakington*, de tegenwoordige Koloniale Minister, zich by eene soortgelyke gelegenheid deswegens aldus liet hooren:—"Wy waren bereid de staatkunde te betwisten door Harer Majesteits Gouvernement gevolgd met betrekking tot die belangryke kolonie, de Kaap de Goede Hopp, ten gevolge waarvan wy nu gedompeld zyn in eenen stryd met de Kaffers, waarin het bloed van Engelands beste krygslieden vergoten wordt. Dit was een vraagstuk hetwelk wy, als eene oppositie, niet konden voorby zien, en wy waren bereid met het Gouvernement deswegens in het strydperk te treden. Doch men wachtte niet naar deze vraagstukken, maar resigneerde op het bykans belagchelyk-onbelangryk vraagstuk waarop ik reeds gezinspeeld heb."

De Londonsche Correspondent van de *Mail* deelt het volgende mede:—

"Het spyt my dat ik weinig kan mededeelen nopens de staatkundige loopbaan van den nieuwen Secretaris van Staat voor de Kolonies. Hy is een buiten Magistraat en wordt als een goed werkend man beschreven. Hy heeft zeer veel belang gesteld in de aangelegenheden der West Indische Kolonies; en het is niet onwaarschynlyk dat hy de zaken van zyn departement even goed bestieren zal als eenige van zyne voorgangers.

Ik geloof dat gy geen reden hebben zult de verandering van het Ministerie te betreuren. Men denkt dat er geene verandering zyn zal in de staatkunde vooraf reeds op besloten. De oorlog zal wakker worden voortgezet tot een voldoende afdoening; en de Constitutie door de kolonie aangenomen, zal zonder uitstel gevestigd worden. Lord Derby is, gelyk gy weet, de kolonie gunstig en eenige voorstellen van uwe nieuwe Wetgeving aan het Gouvernement te huis, zal ongetwyfeld gunstig aangenomen worden, zoo lang als hy in gezag is.

Wol, het groote artikel van uitvoer in de kolonie gaat voort in prys en in achting te ryzen. Op de jongste verkoopingen was Kaapsche wol in byzondere aanvraag en de fraaye kwaliteit van eenige der hoopen, trok veel aandacht tot zich, voornamelyk van Duitsche handelaars, die, gelyk een der voornaamste makelaars my verklaarde, hunne beduchtheid betuigden dat Kaapsche wol die van Saksen overtreffen zou.

Uit Parlementaire opgaven, juist gepubliceerd, blykt, dat de begrooting der additioneele som vereischt voor de kosten van den Kaffer-oorlog, in de jaren 1851 en 1852, is £460,000.

De nieuwe Engelsche Kabinets Raad zal bestaan uit de volgende leden:—

Graaf van Derby, Eerste Lord der Thresaurie.
De Heer D'Israeli, Kanzelier der Schatkist.
Sir Edward Sugden, Lord Kanzelier.
Graaf van Donsdale, Lord President van de Raad.

Secretarissen van Staat,

De Heer Walpole, Binnenlandsche Zaken
Lord Malmesbury, Buitenlandsche zaken.
Sir John Pakington, Koloniaal Departement.
Hertog van Northumberland, Eerste Lord der Admiraliteit.
De Heer Herries, President van het Bureau voor Indische Zaken.
De Heer Henley, President van het Bureau van Koophandel.
Gaaf Hardwicke, Postmeester Generaal.
Lord J. Manners, Wegen en Bosschen.

De half-jaarlyksche byeenkomst van de algemeene Schroef Stoom Maatschappy voor de Kaap werd op den 3 Maart gehouden.

Het rapport meldde dat de uitslag der verrigtingen van het laatste half jaar zeer bemoedigend was. De som van £3623 18 9 was by het reserve fonds gevoegd, dat nu bedroeg £13542 12 10 en de som van £1871 was by het Assurantie fonds gevoegd hetwelk nu £4579 2 bedroeg. Een divident van £5 per cent werd verklaard. De directeuren wenschten de Deelhebbers geluk met de voortreffelyke krachtdadigheid der schepen in de dienst gebezigd en welke de reizen volbragt hadden met voorbeeldelooze geregeldheid en spoed en zonder ongelukken.

Eene uitbreiding der linie is volgens het rapport bepaald naar de Kaap Verdiesche eilanden, Ascension, de Kaap de Goede Hoop, Mauritius, Port de Galle, Madras en Calcutta; en huiswaarts dezelfde linie, insluitende St. Helena. De Schepen zouden Sierra Leone niet langer aandoen. Deze uitgebreider dienst zou op den 15 Mei begonnen worden met de "Queen of the South," een yzeren stoomboot van 1800 ton, een der fraaiste bodems voor passagiers, thans te water. Drie schepen van dezelfde grootte waren reeds in gevorderden staat en andere om de linie te voltooijen zouden zoo spoedig mogelyk worden begonnen.

Laatste Nieuws van de Grenzen.

Het nieuws van de grenzen met de post van Zaturdag, is onbelangryk. Geene verdere beweging der troepen had plaats gevonden. Zyne Excellentie de Opperbevelhebber was aan het beteren en zou op den 26ste naar Fort Beaufort vertrekken, ten einde zyne vaste en beweegbare kolonnen in het Gaika Distrikt te vestigen.

Zyner Excellenties staatkunde was nog niet volkomen bekend, maar het volgend antwoord op een Adres door de ingezetenen van King Williams Town, hem aangeboden, kan veilig als eene aanduiding van dezelve worden beschouwd:—

Myne Heeren!—Ik dank u voor uw Adres my geluk wenschende met myne aankomst onder u. Ik bemerk dat gy zinspeelt op de volkomene onderwerping der verraderlyke horden die nu de kolonie overstroomen. Het is myn voornemen dit alles, zoo ver mogelyk, ten uitvoer te brengen; maar gy moet niet veronderstellen, dat gy beschermd zult worden in het handelen met de Kaffers. King Williams Town en Oost London, en de partyen daarin wonende, zullen beschermd worden. Hare Majesteit heeft haar oppergezag verklaard van de Keiskamma naar de Kei, en hetwelk ik uitgezonden ben te vestigen.

King Williams Town maakt geen gedeelte van de kolonie uit—het is een afzonderlyke ressorte. Wat het bestuur van de Kaffers betreft, zekere hunner moeten door hun Opperhoofd geregeerd worden; maar wat het opstandige Hoofd Sandilli betreft, zal het eene nadere overweging zyn, wat met hem zal worden gedaan.

Negen vyandige Hottentotten, in het uniform van het Kaapsche Corps, waren geslaagd een span ossen, 3 paarden en twee geweren te nemen, twee man te dooden en een ander te wonden, omtrent 4 mylen van King Williams Town op den weg naar Grahams-stad.

Origineele Correspondentie.

Mynheer!—Het is in dezen tyd zeer spytig, dat gy geen Correspondent te Cradock hebt die u by den afloop van elke week het zonderlinge nieuws kan mededeelen; maar terwyl er nog ten minste een onpartydig man in Cradock leeft, zal hy u verhalen welke ongeregeldheden met de post zyn gebeurd, sedert de nieuwe postroute naar Cradock over Ceres, Beaufort, Richmond en Graaff-Reinet is daargesteld. Ter zake dan:—Onze nieuwspapieren worden twee weken op weg gehouden, zoodat de *Zuid-Afrikaan* en *Gouvernements Gazette* van den 18 Maart eerst op den 1 April te Cradock zyn aangekomen, en de *Zuid-Afrikaan* van den 25 Maart en de *Gouvernements Gazette* van denzelfden datum, zyn op den gewonen postdag, Dingsdag den 30 Maart, in het geheel niet aangekomen. Dit verzuim zal den Postmeester Generaal zeker gerapporteerd zyn geworden, en zal het geëerd publiek kunnen oordeelen waar de fout ligt, hoewel het ons zeer nadeelig is, meer als 20 dagen naar onze correspondentie te blyven wachten en in dien tusschentyd vele tegenstrydige geruchten te hooren—die veele gemoederen verbitteren. Maar, om dit nadeelig verzuim, in het vervolg te vermyden, zoude ik den Postmeester Generaal nederig raden de brieven-malen en nieuwspapieren, met den eersten postdag van de week over Caledon, Swellendam, Blanco, Port Elizabeth, Grahams-stad en Somerset te zenden, en zoo er nog eenige in het laatste gedeelte van de week zyn op den vorigen postlyn; want over Grahams-stad naar Graaff-Reinet is, tot nu toe altoos alle correspondentie in 8 dagen aangekomen. Wanneer het echter tot stand gebragt is, dat de Postmalen twee maal 's weeks naar alle drostdyen en postatatien verzonden worden, zal het niet meer noodig zyn.

Verder, de gebeurtenissen van de week in Cradock. Privaat gerapporteerd, dat 6 Kaffers op den 7 April omtrent 12 ossen of meer van Theefontein gestolen hebben, dat zy 's namiddags door 3 apprenticen te paard zyn nagezet, die hen in Elandsberg achterhaalden en de beesten hernamen met nog 3 vreemde gestolen ossen en benevens een geweer, 4 paarden, 2 Kaffers werden doodgeschoten. De Kaffers hadden 3 ossen wredelyk met hassagaien gestoken, om die te willen slagten, maar zy hadden waarschynlyk daar geen genoegzamen tyd toe.

8 *April.*—De apprenticen misten nog een os, die zy gisteren niet mede gebragt of gevonden hadden; gingen daarna zoeken, kwamen op het spoor van eenige bokken, en een groote beesten spoor, door twee Kaffer-sporen gevolgd, hetgeen hier geen twyfel overliet, of het was hun vermiste os—zy volgden het spoor te paard zoo spoedig zy maar konden, wierden door de twee Kaffers in de verte gezien, doch achterhaalden die schurken gelukkig, schoten een dood en wondden den anderen die ook ontkwam, om de mislukking van zyne expeditie te gaan verhalen. Maar wat doen nu de luije brutale Fingoes? dat zal ik u zeggen:—zy zyn vrolyk, eten en drinken, want het Gouvernement geeft hun vele goederen voor vele dagen. Maar terwyl wy nu een nieuwen Opperbevelhebber hebben, zoo vertrouwt elk eerlyk man, dat er strikt onderzoek zal gedaan worden, wat de Fingoes dagelyks in Cradock komen doen, en dan weer naar Waterval en andere plaatsen heen en weerloopen, zonder eenige patrouille te willen doen, en voor hoe veel vrouwen en kinderen de Fingoes rantsoenen ontvangen? Indien wy daarvan dagelyksche rapporten mogten te lezen krygen, zou men kunnen berekenen, hoe veel die brutale luiaards boven onze brave geregelde soldaten betaald worden—en wat zy ons kosten zonder van eenige dienst in Cradock te wezen. Tot nader, uw Dienaar

ALTYD WAARHEID.

P.S. Ik hoop dat deze brief zoo spoedig in de "Zuid Afrikaan" zal gepubliceerd worden als in een der grensbladen—om de overeenkomst van waarheid te zien.

[Deze brief is ll. Donderdag ontvangen.]—Ed.

GRENS-AANGELEGENHEDEN.

(Uit de "Graham's Town Journal," 17 April.)

GENERALE ORDER.

Hoofdkwartier, King Williamsstad, 12 April 1852.

1. Alhoewel het nog noodzakelyk is om met onvermoeide gestrengheid tegen het opstandig opperhoofd Sandilli en zyne wederstrevige afhangelingen en geallieerden te ageeren, verlangt de Opperbevelhebber dat al het onnoodig vee-dryven behoort optehouden.

Vooreerst,—Omdat het doel van den oorlog niet is het nemen van vee, maar kwelling van den vyand, tot dat hy over de Kei gedrongen wordt, en zyne vorige locatien in Britsch Kafferland volkomen en voor altyd ontruimd zyn.

Ten tweeden,—Omdat het dryven van groote kudden vee op een verren afstand en door gevaarlyke passaten niet missen kan bezwarende marschen te veroorzaken, bewegingen te vertragen, en onnoodig oponthoud en verlies aan leven te veroorzaken, welke ongemakken zyn, waarvoor men door het bezit van zoodanig levend vee, indien ter verkoop of uitdeeling gebragt, geene geevenredigde vergoeding erlangt.

Alle officieren dus van H. M. geregelde troepen worden by dezen gelast, wanneer zy vee nemen, behoorende aan den Gaika stam of aan hunne welbekende makkers, (hetgeen zy voortdurend moeten doen, zoo lang de oorlog duurt), wanneer zy dit kunnen doen, of wanneer zy den tyd daartoe hebben, al zoodanig vee te vernielen, alleen zoodanige beesten uithoudende, als noodig mogten zyn tot voedsel voor de troepen onder hun onmiddelyk bevel tot onderstand van de geregelde Commissariaat provandeering. Dit moet geschieden niet zoo zeer door doodschieten, als wel met de bayonet, om verkwisting van ammunitie te beletten, en de slagting moet plaats vinden, indien niet op de plaats, dan op een genoegzamen afstand van het kamp, om hindernis te beletten.

Deze order bepaalt zich tot H. M. geregelde troepen, en hen die onmiddelyk geattacheerd zyn aan de bevelen van officieren van H. M. geregelde dienst, en is niet toepasselyk op geauthoriseerde Commandos van Ongeregelde troepen, wanneer zy onafhankelyk ageeren onder de leiding van, of vergezeld door een officier van H. M. geregelde dienst, en in dat geval, mits het vee aldus genomen, duidelyk, ten genoegen van den officier aldus gebezigd, bewezen 's vyands vee te zyn, en niet koloniaal vee, zullen de partyen hetzelve nemende, nadat de zaak behoorlyk is gerapporteerd, hetzelve voor hun eigen nut en voordeel mogen behouden.

2. Luit. Koll. Robinson, 2de Regt., is benoemd om te ageeren als Assistent K. M. Generaal by de 2de afdeeling onder het bevel van Majoor Generaal Yorke.

3. Adjunkt Assistent Commissaris Gen. Skinner heeft verlof van afwezigheid om naar Engeland te gaan, daar hy afgelost is.

4. Barrack Meester Coddington heeft verlof van afwezigheid, om naar Engeland te gaan, op aanbeveling van een Geneeskundig Collegie, en zyne diensten te King Williamstad zullen verrigt worden door den heer Hudson, Ordnance Departement. A. J. CLOETE, K. M. Generaal.

Aan den Kommandant, Graham'sstad.

Kamp Windvogelberg, 12 April 1852.

Wy hebben eenige fraaije gevechten gehad aan de Gewelani by den zameloop der Thomasrivier; namen 70 paarden, en omtrent 3000 stuks vee, en doodden omtrent 60 Kaffers. De vyand was op eenige der moeijelykste plaatsen, welke men zich verbeelden kan, geposteerd. Wy vonden het zeer zwaar werk om hem uit zyne positie te dryven, hetgeen ons echter gelukte te doen met slechts weinig verlies aan onze zyde. Dertig van de Katrivier Ligting werden omsingeld, en moesten omtrent vier uren lang om hun leven vechten. Zy werden uiteindelyk uit hunnen gevaarlyken toestand gered door de aankomst van Kapt. Tylden's burgers. Zy bragten met zich omtrent 600 stuks vee en 30 paarden. Het weder is verschrikkelyk koud, en daarby komt dat wy slecht af zyn aan provisie. Drie dagen uit de zes hebben wy niets als vleesch te eten. Er is nog geen blyk, dat de Kaffers zullen toegeven. Zy vechten als duivels en schynen vastbesloten te hebben, om de Amatola niet optegeven zonder eene geweldige worsteling. De Burgers zullen nu spoedig naar huis keeren.

BAVIAANSRIVIER, April 14.—De befaamde Rebel Bastaard, Klaas Meyer, is doodgeschoten geworden door den heer A. Rutherfoord, van Mancazana, die sedert den aanvang van den oorlog goede dienst heeft bewezen, en hy verdient wegens zyn dapper gedrag. Men heeft een aantal sporen van den vyand in de Baviaansrivier naby Eildon gezien, en gedurige bezoeken ontdekt in de milie velden op die plaats. 16 paarden en eenig vee zyn van Louw de Beer's Lager aan Vischrivier genomen. Ik hoor, dat de Waterkloof weder wemelt van den vyand. De troepen en burgers werden te schielyk uit dat nest teruggeroepen.

KING WILLIAM'S-STAD, 13 April.—Het doet my zeer leed te melden, dat Zyne Excellentie de Gouverneur een ernstig ongeluk heeft gehad door van zyn paard geworpen te worden, toen hy gisteren namiddag een toertje wilde maken. Met genoegen echter vernemen wy, dat men voor geene ernstige gevolgen vreest.

De Generale Order gisteren uitgevaardigd door Zyne Excellentie om al het vee door de troepen genomen, te vernielen, is iets nieuws, en hoe dit door de Kolonisten zal beschouwd worden staat nog te bezien. Zoowel goed als kwaad kan uit deze staatkunde geboren worden—goed, door de troepen te ontheffen van de zorg en het escorteeren van het vee naar posten ter beschikking, hen dus in staat stellende, om hunne operatien met grooter gemak voorttezetten. Er kan kwaad uit ontstaan door den yver der troepen te verkoelen, die steeds groote vermoeijenissen zonder morren verduren, op het oog hebbende "het genot van pryjgeld," door middel waarvan zy zich vele kleine noodwendigheden voor het veld hebben kunnen aanschaffen, waartoe hunne dagelyksche betaling ontoereikend was. Het zal ook invloed hebben op de markt. Generaal Yorke inspecteerde de troepen heden morgen. Gen. Somerset kwam heden namiddag uit het veld alhier aan. Vele van uwe correspondenten spreken van Umhala's schurkery—maar worden die beschuldigingen van den vyand te helpen enz. enz., door de authoriteiten gade geslagen? Het is waar, hy is beboet geworden met 1000 stuks vee door Sir Harry Smith, welke hy eindelyk in verscheiden paaijementen heeft betaald. Maar wat waren zy? Oude magere tandelooze koeijen (drooge,) bullen en kalven. Er mogen 50 stuks gangbaar vee in de geheele troep geweest zyn, maar dit is niet het vorderen eener boete, even als dezelfde authoriteiten zouden vorderen van Europeërs, die zich niet half zoo geslepen en dubbelzinnig hebben gedragen als deze man. Gedurende de operatien van Kolonel Eyre in het zuiveren van Perie Bosch hier naby, passeerde eene party van den vyand met omtrent 50 stuks vee uit dat oord door de legplaats van Tzatzoes volk, en den volgenden nacht verder naar Umhala's land.

De manschappen het spoor den volgenden dag ziende en vreezende verdacht te zullen worden gehouden van den vyand te herbergen, kwamen de omstandigheid rapporteeren, terwyl andere door den Kapitein van een kraal werden afgezonden, om het spoor te volgen, geheel volgens het stelsel van Sir Harry, maar sedert heeft men niets van de zaak vernomen.

KING WILLIAMS STAD, 13 APRIL.—Gy zult met leedwezen vernemen, dat de Gouverneur-Generaal Cathcart, een geduchten val van zyn paard heeft gehad, en gevaardig gekneusd is. Hy is zoo slecht, dat niemand als de geneesheeren hem mogen bezoeken. Ik heb nu geen twyfel of de Kaffer-kwestie zal goed afgedaan worden—alles schynt daarop uitteloopen. Er loopt hier een algemeen gerucht, dat al het vee, door de troepen genomen, moet worden vernield—hetgeen door de Boeren genomen wordt (die uitgenoodigd worden te velde te trekken) zal worden beschouwd als privaat eigendom, en door de nemers behouden worden. De staat van zaken schynt volkomen bekend te zyn aan het Hoofd-kwartier. De eenigste moeijelyke vraag is, wat moet met Umhala gedaan worden? Aan de overzyde van de Kei kan zoowel voor hem als voor de Gaikas plaats gevonden worden. Wy hebben juist vernomen, dat al de burgers naar huis gekeerd zyn, en het vee met zich hebben genomen. Geene Kaffers mogen in King Williams Stad blyven. Men zegt ook, dat de Gouverneur geweigerd heeft om eenige communicatie met de Kaffers te houden, behalve met de Opperhoofden persoonlyk. Wanneer men daarop blyft staan, dan is er geen twyfel aan de volkomen onderwerping der Gaikas, maar niet voordat de ploegtyd begint. Het land is in een fraayen staat, hetgeen onze winter operatien merkelyk zal bevorderen, een volkomen contrast in dat opzigt met voorleden winter, toen wy zoo zwaar hebben geleden wegens de droogte.

(*Uit de Colonist*, 17 *April*.)

King William's Stad, 13 April 1852.

De Gouverneur Generaal, Cathcart, kwam gisteren alhier aan. Hy had een zwaren val van zyn paard gisteren omtrent 4 uren. Hy viel op zyn hoofd en werd dadelyk bezocht door Doctors Maclean en Gibb. Ik hoor dat de schedel bloot is boven het oor. Hy is heden merkelyk beter, en was in staat om eenige personen over belangryke bezigheden te zien.

Het is maar al te waar, dat de Gaikas zullen worden verdreven, en militair bezit genomen zal worden van de Amatola en al het Gaika land. Umfundise en Seyolo vallen onder dezelfde termen met de Gaikas. Umhala heeft zyne boete betaald 1000 stuks vee, en is nu uit het bosch. Hy verdient, zoo als ik altyd heb gezegd, gelyk gesteld te worden met de Gaikas, en op dezelfde wyze gestraft.

Wy vernemen ook op goed gezag, dat het nieuws in de laatste *Grahams Town Journal*, omtrent de plaatsing van Switzersche immigranten in de Amatolas waar is. Dit is voorzeker opbeurend nieuws, en wanneer het land bezet wordt door immigranten, kunnen wy nog gelukkige dagen en eene geheele verandering van zaken alhierte gemoet zien.

Men zegt alhier, dat de Gouverneur voornemens was om Grahams Stad binnen weinige dagen te bezoeken. Zyn ongeluk echter zal de vervulling van zyn voornemen vertragen.—Generaal Somerset is thans op een bezoek by Zyne Excellentie.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Pen and Ink" is partly illegible, which precludes the possibility of the writer's wish being complied with.

THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

CAPE TOWN, APRIL 26, 1852.

DURING the temporary clearing up of the dense fog towards evening on Friday last, it was found that the mail steamer *Hellespont* had entered the bay unperceived. She left Plymouth on the 16th March, and completed the voyage in 38 days, only a few hours more than her former trip.

She brings a goodly number of passengers, and from an account in the *Times* of the 15th March, up to which date she has brought complete files, it appears that she has a full cargo of British manufactures, £50,000 in specie to pay the troops, jewellery, plate for General CATHCART, &c. &c.

The *Bosphorus* had reached England on the 11th March, and the news received by her was deemed of the most favorable character, indicating a speedy termination of the Kafir war, and all parties appeared to rejoice at the prospect that Sir HARRY SMITH would still have an opportunity to prove by the conclusion of the war, before the arrival of his successor, how unjustly he had been censured by his superior.

The English news is confined chiefly to the fall of the late Ministry, which event occurred on the 22nd instant, and the particulars of which are given at length below. From these it will be perceived that the division on the Militia Law led to the defeat of Ministers, and that—what is indeed looked upon as a very singular circumstance—Lord PALMERSTON, who was so lately ejected from the Cabinet by Lord JOHN RUSSELL, was the chief, if not the sole cause of the fall of his ministry. Little stability appears however to be assigned to the newly formed cabinet. The *Times* expects that, perceiving that with the present Parliament which *must* soon resign, nothing of importance can be effected in the present session, it will for the present leave all great questions in abeyance;—hopes that in this it will not be disturbed by the ill-timed intermeddling of supporters or oppositionists, and believes that the protectionists also have reason to acquiesce in this prudent course, as the most sensible among that party are disposed to leave the great question, after a trial of six years, to the decision of electors and the country. In another paper it is stated that Parliament would probably be soon dissolved by the Queen, and that then the general elections will take place under the motto of free trade or protective rights. A third paper expects that Lord DERBY and his colleagues will not be able to maintain their position for any length of time, and that then public opinion will point out Lord PALMERSTON as the only statesman who, with some independent members of the liberal party, can form a lasting and efficient ministry.

Mr. ADDERLEY, to whom the office of Secretary to the Board of Control had been offered by Lord DERBY, had declined, solely because he would not be hampered in Colonial matters, preferring to remain free to express his views, even against his friends in office, should they go against what he conceives to be the true interests of the colonies.

In the House of Commons, on the 15th March, Mr. ADDERLEY had given the following notices of motions:—

"To ask the Secretary for the Colonies whether any instructions will be sent by the mail going out to the Cape of Good Hope on Tuesday, the 16th, to General Cathcart, to suspend or alter the instructions given him by Lord Grey to lay down a scheme of future policy for this country to undertake as to the defence of the frontier of that colony.

"Copies of all correspondence between the Government at Home and Governors of the Cape relative to the territory of South Africa, north of the Orange River, up to the assumption of the Government of the Cape by Sir Harry Smith, including the treaties of Sir Peregrine Maitland in 1845, which led to the establishment of a British resident at Bloem Fontein.

"Of any despatches accompanying letters patent and instructions to Sir Harry Smith, on his appointment to the Government of the Cape:

"Of letters patent of March, 1851, for erecting the Orange River Sovereignty into a separate Government, and empowering the Governor of the Cape to make laws for the same;

"And, instructions, under Royal sign manual, regulating the power so granted (two last referred to in despatch from Earl Grey to Sir Harry Smith, March 25, 1851.)"

It seems probable, if not certain, that the late Ministry has seized a comparatively unimportant opportunity to resign, dreading the serious discussion which would been occasioned by Mr. Adderley's motion put down for the 24th, and which would very likely have compelled it to a less honorable resignation.

Upon the re-election of Sir Frederick Thesiger, the new Attorney General, that gentleman expressed himself as follows:—"It is supposed the leader of the late Government was desirous of averting the consequences of a threatened motion with respect to the war at the Cape, which was appointed to come on upon the Tuesday in the following week." Whilst Sir J. Pakington, the present Colonial Minister, on a similar occasion spoke as follows:—"We were prepared to call in question the policy which her Majesty's Government had pursued with regard to that important colony the Cape of Good Hope, in consequence of which we are now involved in a struggle with the Kafirs, in which some of the best blood of England is being shed. This was a question which we, as an Opposition, could not pass over, and we were prepared to join issue with the Government upon it. But they did not wait for these questions, but resigned their offices upon the almost indicrously unimportant question to which I have already referred."

The Ministry is now constituted as follows:—

First Lord of the Treasury,—Earl of Derby.
Chancellor of the Exchequer,—Mr. Disraeli,
Lord High Chancellor,—Sir Edward Sugden.
Lord President of the Council,—Earl of Lonsdale.
Lord Privy Seal,—Marquis of Salisbury.
—*Secretary of State.*
Home Department,—Mr. Walpole,
Foreign Department,—Lord Malmesbury.
Colonial Department,—Sir John Pakington.
First Lord of Admiralty,—Duke of Northumberland.
President of the Board of Control,—Mr. Harries.
President of the Board of Trade,—Mr Henly.
Postmaster General,—Earl of Hardwicke.
Woods and Forests,—Lord John Manners.

In France all was quiet; the elections for the Legislative body had terminated, and the 29th March was appointed for the meeting of that body and the Senate. The President had been indisposed during a few days from an attack of rheumatism in the left leg. He continued to make the most amicable professions towards England, and a letter from Paris, appearing in one of the papers, states, that he complains that, notwithstanding this, no one in England believes him. The appointment of Lord MALMESBURY, as the Minister for foreign affairs, had given great satisfaction in Paris, the noble earl being a personal friend of LOUIS NAPOLEON.

A grand revue was to be held in the Champ de Mars on the 20th, which was anticipated with more than ordinary interest, as it was expected to lead to a strong demonstration in favor of the establishment of the empire. The day appointed for this display is the anniversary of the entrance of NAPOLEON the Great into Paris after his return from Elba.

The *Assemblée Nationale* announces that the arming of the fortifications of Paris is going on at the present moment with great vigour. There are already upwards of 6,000 cannon of different calibres deposited in the detached forts, which are ready at a moment's notice to be placed either on the ramparts of the detached forts themselves or on the continuous wall rampart which surrounds Paris.

In England the fortifications of the Tower were considerably strengthened by order of his Grace the Duke of Wellington, as Commander-in-Chief of the forces. All the papers, however, which are admitted to be the organs of the present Ministry, feel satisfied that there is no reason to dread a foreign invasion.

In token of public approval and confidence, the King of Holland has appointed H. R. H. *Willem Fredrik Hendrik*, Prince of the Netherlands and vice Admiral, to be Lieut. Admiral and Commander-in-Chief of the fleet.

The Russian fleet in the Baltic consists at present of 42 ships of the line, strongly manned and equipped, and prepared for action.

Six men-of-war of Commodore MARTIN'S fleet in the Tagus had arrived in Queen's Town harbour, and more were expected.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, FEB. 20.

The Speaker took the chair at a quarter to four o'clock.

The South Yorkshire Railway and River Dun Company, and the Isle of Axholme Extention Bills, were read a second time. On the motion for a second reading of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway No. 3 Bill, an amendment was moved that it be read the second time this day six months, mainly upon the ground that the measure affected the interests of parties not before the House. A division took place, when there appeared for the second reading, 83; against, 138. Majority against, 55. The bill was consequently thrown out.

In reply to questions from Mr. Roebuck, Sir F. Baring entered into a lengthened explanation of the circumstances under which the Megæra troop-ship had left Dover and Plymouth upon her passage to the Cape, and showed that the delays she had experienced were unavoidable, and that the vessel had been fully equipped.

Lord John Russell, in answer to a question from Mr. Milner Gibson, stated that her Majesty's Government had conveyed to the French Government their high sense of the services rendered to humanity by the French admiral at Brest, on the occasion of the loss of the Amazon.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to Mr. J. B. Smith, said that he had not thought it desirable to reduce the rate of interest upon Exchequer Bills. The rate was the lowest now that had ever existed. To have further reduced it would, he feared, have had a tendency to produce speculation, which was inexpedient in this description of security, and he contended that there were precedents for the course he had taken.

On the question that the report of the committee on the Local Militia Act be received, Lord J. Russell recapitulated the leading provisions of the proposed measure, the principal point being that it was now intended to permit substitutes to be found under certain restrictions; all parties in the House appeared to be convinced of the necessities which existed for some such measure, and all he now asked was that they would allow him to introduce his bill, in order that its details might be fairly and fully considered.

Lord Palmerston said it was exceedingly necessary that whatever measure was introduced should be based upon a right principle, and the amendments which he intended to move upon the Ministerial Bill would make it less objectionable in this respect. The chief amendment he proposed to move was intended to make the title of the bill harmonise its provisions. According to the title, the bill was intended to provide for the levying of a local militia, but the body which was to be raised according to its provisions would not be local, but general; it would not be confined to England, or Ireland, or Scotland merely, but was to be sent to any part of the United Kingdom where it might be required; in this respect he quite agreed with the Government measure, but he considered it to be improperly framed. He thought, however, that the bill did not go far enough, he thought it should have been founded upon the old regular Militia Act, and should have provided for the enrolment of a more efficient and a permanent military force better fitted to protect the country from any attempt which might be made upon it (Cheers.) The Noble Lord concluded by moving the omission of the word "Local" from the title of the bill.

Mr. M Gibson contended that no case had been made out for the application of the surplus to an increase of the armaments of the country, instead of using it for the reduction of those taxes which rest upon the humbler classes. Considering the immense sums which had been voted by the House from time to time, he could not believe that the country was in so defenceless a state as represented, and he believed the bill had been got up for political purposes. If, however, a militia were necessary, he should infinately prefer the proposition of the Prime Minister to the amendment of Lord Palmerston.

Lord J. Russell said he could understand the position which was taken by Mr. Hume and Mr. Gibson, but he really could not understand the opposition which had been made by the noble lord (Palmerston) That noble lord came forward, and in what he must say was a most unusual manner, said to the Minister of the Crown, you shall not propose your plan to the House, but you shall take a bill of my adoption. (Hear, hear.) There was never such a demand made before, and, of course, he could not agree to it. (Cheers.)

Mr. Disraeli argued that, if a motion was intended by the Government, founded upon a principle which an independent member believed to be erroneous, it was undoubtedly competent and constitutional for that member to move an amendment to it.

Sir G. Grey said that Mr. Disraeli had misunderstood Lord John Russell What he had objected to was, that Lord Palmerston, instead of allowing the bill already prepared to be brought in, asked that another bill should be introduced instead, the details of which were not known.

Mr. Deedes supported the amendment, and Mr. Hume the ministry. Mr. S. Herbert thought it would be better for the word local to be omitted, in order that the whole question might be open to consideration. After remarks from Colonel Thompson, Mr Fox Maule, and Mr. Chateris, the House divided; when the numbers were, for

Lord Palmerston's amendment.....136
Against it.....125

Majority against Government.....11

The result was received with loud cheers from the majority.

Lord J. Russell then intimated his intention to abandon the measure.

Lord Palmerston expressed his surprise that the Government should think it right thus to abandon their proof functions and shrink from their duty to the country. (Cheers.)

Lord J. Russell replied that the House having thus expressed their want of confidence in the ministerial bill, it was not his duty to press it any further. (Loud cheers.) He moved that Lord Palmerston and Mr. Bernal do bring in a bill on the subject. (Cheers and loud laughter.)

Sir B. Hall called upon the noble lord to say plainly that he would no longer continue to preside over the Government of the country.

Lord J. Russell stated that he thought he had made his meaning sufficiently clear and again intimated that having lost the confidence of the House, he could no longer continue in office.

The other business was hurriedly disposed of, and the House abruptly adjourned at twenty five minutes past nine.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY, 23. FEB.

RESIGNATION OF THE MINISTRY.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, almost immediately after the Lord Chancellor had taken his seat on the woolsack, moved the discharge of the order for the committee on the affairs of India, on the ground that he and his colleagues now held office only until their successors should be appointed. He had long been of opinion, and it had been confirmed by the experience of the past year, that it was unwise for any Government to retain office which could not command sufficient support to conduct its business efficiently and the moment he was informed of the adverse vote of Friday, he concurred, as did the whole cabinet, with Lord John, that Ministers ought to resign. As it was not likely he should again address the House as a Minister of the Crown, he begged to tender his thanks to his personal and political friends for their support, and to the opposition for their kindness, courtesy, and forbearance. He concluded by moving the adjournment of the House till Friday, which, after a few words from the Earl of Malmesbury highly complimentary to the Marquis of Lansdown, was agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY, FEB. 23.

THE MINISTRY.

Soon after five o'clock, on the motion that the orders of the day be now read.

Lord John Russell rose and spoke as follows:—Mr. Speaker Sir, after the occurrences of last Friday night, the House will be prepared for the announcement I have now to make. At a meeting of Her Majesty's servants on Saturday we considered what course it was incembent on us to pursue. It appeared to us that it was impossible for us to carry on satisfactorily the business of the Government in this House after the event of the preceding night. We considered the alternative of advising her Majesty to use her prerogative to dissolve Parliament. But we conceived that there were such grave objections to such a course, that we declined to advise the Crown to take that step. We, therefore, determined promptly to lay our resignations before her Majesty, which I accordingly did on the same afternoon. Her Majesty was graciously pleased to accept our resignations, and has since sent for the Earl of Derby, who, I understand, has undertaken the task of forming a Government; and, therefore, we now only hold office until our successors are appointed by her Majesty. Sir, after this statement, I do not wish to recur to the various events which have taken place since the commencement of the session, and which may form, perhaps, the subject of debate hereafter. But, Sir, I cannot conclude what I have to say on this occasion, without expressing my sincere thanks to those who have supported her Majesty's Government, and who, during upwards of five years, have enabled me to sustain a burden to which, I must confess, I was otherwise totally unequal. (Encouraging cheers from the Ministerial benches.) Having their confidence, and having had the advantage of their support, I have been enabled, during that period, so to conduct affairs, that we shall not leave them, now, in any great branch of our domestic or of our foreign relations, in a situation of which we need be at all ashamed. (Loud cheers from the Ministerial benches.) I wish further to say, with respect to one of my colleagues to whom I am particularly indebted, that it is to the temperate wisdom and to the respected character of Lord Lansdowne—(loud cheers)—that the Government have owed the facility of being enabled to carry measures of great importance through the Lords, where a ministry composed of the party to which I belong does not usually command the support of a majority. Sir, as I have said, I do not wish to recur to past events, or indeed to dwell on anything which may raise a difference of opinion now in this House. (Hear) As to the future. I shall only say that I shall think it my duty to oppose, out of office, as I have opposed in office, any restoration of the duties on corn—(loud cheering)—whether under the name of protection or of revenue. (More cheering.) That I shall think it my duty to support an extension of the suffrage to those who are fitted to exercise the franchise for the welfare of the country, believing as I do that such an extension will add strength and solidity to our Parliamentary system. (Great cheering.) I will say further that I shall always use the little influence that I may possess for the maintenance of the blessings of peace. (Loud cheers.) I have only further to say that, since I came into the House, I have had a communication from Lord Derby, stating that it was his wish, for the convenience of the official arrangement which he has been charged to make by her Majesty, that this House should adjourn till Friday next. In compliance with that wish, and for the promotion of the public convenience, I therefore now move that this House at its rising do adjourn to Friday next. (The noble lord resumed his seat amid earnest indications of personal respect proceeding from all parts of the House.)

Mr. HUME hoped that when the House met on Friday some explanation would be given of the policy of the new Ministry—the more so, as it had been rumoured there was to be an immediate dissolution. If the new Government really intended at once to appeal to the country it would be taking an unworthy advantage, unless they declared the grounds upon which that appeal was made.

A laugh from the Tory ranks was the only reply this suggestion met with, and the routine business being disposed of, the House adjourned at twenty five minutes before six.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, FEB. 27.

MINISTERIAL EXPLANATIONS.

It is almost impossible to describe the anxiety there was among all classes to obtain admission to the House. From a comparatively early hour all the passages and approaches were crowded, and before five o'clock every available space was filled.

The Woolsack was occupied by Lord Redesdale. On the opposite benches there sat the Marquis of Lansdowne, Earl of Carlisle, Earl Grey, Earl Minto, and other members of the late Government. At seven minutes past five o'clock the Earl of Derby arose amidst profound silence, and, without any question being before the House, proceeded to address their Lordships, as he said, upon taking the high office he had now the honor to hold. The noble earl commenced by expressing his acknowledgements to the Marquis of Lansdowne for the observations he had made respecting himself the other evening, and by paying a warm tribute of respect to his public services for the last 50 years. He then referred to his own acceptation of office, and said he had so little expected a change of administration upon the question of the Militia that he had actually gone down into the country to spend a few days. The next day he received the Queen's commands to wait upon her at the palace at half-past two o'clock the following day (Sunday) He felt the responsibility of his situation, there being no prospect of any other government being formed. He determined, however unequal to the task, after deliberately weighing all the difficulties of his position, to undertake the duty of forming a government. On Monday and the day subsequent he had been enabled to submit to her Majesty a list of his colleagues, which had been approved of. It was now his duty to submit to the House the course of policy he intended to pursue. As to foreign policy it would be his determination to maintain peace; but he ridiculed the idea of an universal disarmament; peace would be the best maintained by maintaining a calm and peaceful deportment, not in language only, but by respecting treaties—by regarding the rights of other nations and by non-interference with their internal affairs. It was the duty of British satesmen, and would be that of the government, not to interfere with the form of government which other countries might choose to adopt for themselves. (Cheers) On the other hand, if we had reason to complain of other governments, the complaint would be addressed in plain and temperate language. Acting upon these principles, both to the powerful and weak, he had no fear of maintaining peace and a good understanding with the nations of the world. At the same time the government would not neglect the preparations wisely commenced by the late government for internal security. (Hear, hear.) Our navy was never in a more efficient state than at this moment—the regular army also was in a state of efficiency. (Hear) But efficient as it was it was not in such a state numerically as to give cause of jealousy to other nations. At the same time he rejoiced to think that the tranquillity of the country did not require any force, regular or irregular, for its preservation. He attributed this to the excellence of our institutions, under which (and God forbid it should be otherwise) this country had become a refuge for exiles and fugitives from other nations. But whilst flying from the misfortunes of their own countries it was their bounden duty not to abuse our hospitality, by carrying on designs against their own land. (Hear.) It was the right and also the duty, without descending to a system of espionage, to keep a watch over the movements of such parties, who abused our hospitality by keeping foreign governments upon their guard against them; but they could do more, if they attempted to take measures to levy war against the foreign governments. The British government could interfere but for nothing less, even at the risk of their friendship. He would now speak of our commercial and financial policy. The Noble Lord then briefly adverted to Sir Robert Peel's policy, and added that on looking over our fiscal system it was fairly open to revision. The tariff of the United States, he observed, levied duties on all imports, but mainly so upon those articles which came into competition with their own produce. We have proceeded upon a different system; whilst admitting some foreign articles free, we impose duties upon others which came into general consumption. In his opinion there was no ground why, while imposing duties upon other articles of import, the single one of corn should be in a different position. But this was a question which could only be solved by an appeal to the county.—A change so great could only be dealt with by a government strong in the confidence of the country. He knew that in the other House he should have a majority; but he felt that at this period of the year he should be unwilling to interrupt the sitings of the other House. He avowed he could not command a Parliamentary majority, and he knew that, under such circumstances, her Majesty's Government would have to appeal to the forbearance of their opponents, but he hoped the moderation and good sense of the House of Commons would lead them not to introduce subjects which would drive the administration out of their course; but if interrupted in their course by a merely factions opposition, he had sufficient confidence in the good sense of the country to believe that the people would put an end to it. (Cheers:) Among the measures intended to be introduced he did not intend to include one suggested by the late Government. While avowing himself an enemy to bribery at elections, which he would reprove by all the means in his power, he could not assent to the plan of reform introduced by the late government, that measure therefore would not be proceeded with as was expected. He was himself a friend to education, and in any measure of this nature he should mainly rely upon the exertions of the parochial clergy. He hoped, that with such reserve as was necessary in his circumstances, he had stated fully the principles by which he would be guided, at the same time he confessed he was appalled by the magnitude of the task he had undertaken; but the destinies of nations were in the hands of the Almighty, and in his presence he could affirm that no motive but that of promoting the public good had prompted him to accept the high office he held. (Cheers.) The noble earl spoke nearly an hour.

Earl Grey complained of the statement of the noble earl as unsatisfactory with regard to import duties; the effect of the reimposition of such duties, which he assumed was intended by the noble earl, would be to raise the price not only of the article imported, but also of the corn grown in this country.

The Earl of Derby begged in explanation to repeat what he had before stated, namely, that while his own opinions upon the matter remained unchanged, he did not intend to take the course imputed to him by Earl Grey, believing that that was a point which could only be decided by the clearly expressed opinion of the people.

Earl Grey insisted that he had put a fair construction upon the Earl of Derby's remarks, and implored him not to keep the country in suspense as to what his real intentions were.

Earl Fitzwilliam expressed his disapprobation of the tone assumed by Earl Grey.

The Marquis of Clanricarde defended his late colleague from the strictures of the noble earl.

The Earl of Aberdeen declared his determined adhesion to the commercial policy of Sir R. Peel, and his resolution to maintain its permanence to the utmost of his power. He believed that policy had already proved eminently successful, and was convinced that as it was persevered in it would become more and more apparent. In all other points he thought he should be able to give his cordial support to the noble earl.

After a few words from Lord Brougham, their lordships adjourned at seven minutes past seven until Monday next for the judicial, and Friday next for the public business.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FEB 27.

There were about 300 members present. Whilst new writs were being moved, only Mr. Fox Maule and Mr. Vernon Smith of the late ministry were present, and Mr. Forbes Mackenzie on the Government side. Sir James Graham took a prominent seat on the opposition benches.

Sir Robert Inglis supported the motion. After an animated debate the motion was withdrawn, and the matter remains exactly as it was.

Mr, Spooner gave notice of his intention, shortly after Easter, to bring forward a motion for inquiry into the mode of education practised in the College of Maynooth.

Mr. Villiers gave notice that he should at an early opportunity move a resolution pledging the House to maintain the policy of free trade, and arrest any attempt to reimpose a protective duty on corn.

Mr. Hume gave notice of his intention to bring forward a scheme for Parliamentary Reform

The other business was then disposed of, and the House adjourned at half-past eight o'clock until Friday, the 12th of March.

GENERAL SCREW (CAPE) STEAM SHIPPING COMPANY.

The general half yearly meeting of this company was held yesterday, at the London Tavern; Mr. J. W. Ellis in the chair.

The directors' report stated that the results of the last half-year were of an encouraging character. A fair return on the amount of capital invested had been realized. The sum of £3,622 18s. 9d. had been added to the reserve fund, which now amounted £13,245 12s 10d., and the sum of £1,871 0s. 2d had been added to the insurance fund, which was now £4 572 2s. In recommending that a dividend at the rate of £5 per cent. per annum (free of income-tax) be paid, it might be mentioned that every known claim on the company had been brought into account, and that the several payments, according to the terms of the respective contracts, due upon the ships and engines which were then in course of construction, had been met by the periodical calls on the shares, which had been paid with great punctuality. The directors congratulated the proprietors upon the admirable efficiency of the vessels employed in their several services, the voyages having been performed with a regularity, speed, and freedom from accident hitherto unequalled. Since the last general meeting, subjects of grave importance had occupied the attention of the board. In the prospectus laid before the public last year, two reasons for increasing the capital were stated—the opening of a line of steam communication between England and Australia, and the extension of the Cape service to Mauritius and India.

After the report of Lord Jocelyne's committee, the Government invited tenders for the performance of a postal service, in alternate months, to the Australasian colonies, for a period of four years only. The unusual proposal of an alternate monthly service, and for so short a term, would not escape attention. The directors, after much discussion and consideration, finally tendered for the service on terms which they considered would afford only a fair return for the capital to be invested. Nothing has since occurred which indaced them to doubt the soundness of the conclusions at which they then arrived. Several offers were made by the board, diminishing the subsidy required for increased durations of contract. The tenders, however, were not accepted. The other course of service proposed—the extension of the line to India—had been granted to the company, and the contract was now in preparation. The directors congratulated the proprietors on having secured that valuable line of oceanic communication. The course of the new service would be, outwards, Cape de Verde, Ascension, Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, Point de Galle, Madras, and Calcutta; and homewards the same line including St. Helena. The company's vessels would no longer touch at Sierra Leone. The board proposed to commence this extended service on the 15th of May, with the Queen of the South, of 1800 tons, an iron ship, divided into fire-proof and water tight compartments, admirably fitted, and unquestionably one of the finest passenger ships afloat. Three ships of similar size and construction were in a state of forwardness, and others to complete the line would be laid down with the least possible delay.

The attention of the board had been directed to the subject of a modification of the charter, and they now proposed to apply to her Majesty for a new and amended one, embracing the following alterations:—a reduction of the amount of each share from £100 to £20, an increase of the borrowing power from £15,000 to one fourth of the paid-up capital, and a change of the present cumbersome name of "General Screw Steam Shipping Company" to that of the "Royal Screw Company," or some short and significant appellation. The report concluded by stating that the board recommend that the office of managing director be abolished, and suggest that their affairs might be more efficiently conducted by the appointment of a deputy chairman of the board, whose duty would be to superintend generally the business of the company, and by the division of the board into committees. The principle they desired to establish was that the direct control and management of affairs should be in the board, in conjunction with an officer, who should act only so long as he had the confidence of the majority.

LATEST FRONTIER NEWS.

The news from the frontier by Saturday's post is unimportant. No further movement of troops had taken place. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief was convalescent, and would leave for Fort Beaufort on the 26th, in order to distribute his fixed and moveable columns in the Gaika District.

His Excellency's policy was not yet fully known, but the subjoined reply to an address presented to him by the inhabitants of King William's Town, can be safely taken as an indication thereof:—

REPLY.

GENTLEMEN,—I thank you for the Address, congratulating me on my arrival amongst you;—and I observe you make allusions to the total subjugation of the traitorous hordes now overrunning the colony. It is my intention to carry out all this as far as possible; but you must not suppose you will be protected in trading with the Kafirs. King William's Town and East London, and the parties living therein, will be protected. Her Majesty has declared her supremacy, from the Kiekamma to the Kei, and which I am sent out to establish.

King William's Town does not form any part of the Colony;—it is a separate dependency. As regards the government of the Kaffirs, certain of them must be governed by their chief; but as to the Rebel Chief Sandilli it will be an after consideration what shall be done with him.

Nine rebels, clad in the uniform of the Cape Corps, had succeeded in carrying off a team of oxen, 3 horses and 2 guns, and killing two men and wounding another about 4 miles from King William's Town, on the Graham's Town Road.

The *Friend of the Sovereignty* contains a Proclamation issued by Sir Harry Smith, as High Commissioner, on the 2nd March last, for the regulation and restriction of the traffic in gunpowder and fire arms within the Orange River Sovereignty.

Original Correspondence.

SIR,—It is much to be regretted, now a days, that you have no correspondent at Cradock, who can, at the close of each week, give you a report of the singular news; but as there is still at least one impartial man living in Cradock, he will inform you what irregularities have taken place with the post, since the establishment of the new route to Cradock via Ceres, Beaufort, Richmond and Graaff-Reinet. But to the point: our papers are kept on the road for two weeks, so that the *Zuid Afrikaan* and *Government Gazette* of the 18th of March only reached Cradock on the 1st of April, and those of the 25th of March have not arrived at all on the usual post day, Tuesday, 30th March. This delay will doubtless be reported to the Postmaster General, when the public will be enabled to judge where the fault lay: though it is very injurious to us to be waiting twenty days for our correspondence, and meanwhile to hear many conflicting reports, by which the mind is embittered.

To avoid this injurious delay in future, I would advise the Postmaster General to despatch the letters and newspapers on the first post-day of the week via Caledon, Swellendam, Blanco, Port Elizabeth, Graham's Town and Somerset, and if some be still left in the latter part of the week, by the former post route; for via Graham's Town to Graaff Reinet all correspondence has hitherto arrived in eight days. Whenever a bi-weekly post to all the villages and post stations shall have been established, this arrangement will not be further necessary.

Further, the events of the week in Cradock.—Reported privately, that on the 7th April six Kafirs stole about 12 oxen or more from Teekenfontein. In the afternoon they were pursued by three mounted apprentices, who overtook them at Elandsberg, and retook the cattle, together with three other oxen and 4 horses, besides a gun. Two of the Kafirs were killed. The Kafirs had cruelly stabbed with assegais 3 of the oxen, with intention to slaughter them, but time had evidently failed them.

8th April.—The apprentices still missed one ox, which they had not found or brought with them yesterday; proceeded to look after the same; came on the traces of some goats and an ox, followed by two Kafirs which left no doubt that they were on the right track. Followed the traces as briskly as possible; were perceived in the distance by the two Kafirs, but fortunately overtook the rascals, one of whom was shot dead, and the other wounded, but escaped to tell the tale of the failure of their enterprise. But what are the lazy insolent Fingoes doing? I will tell you They are merry, eat and drink, for the Government gives them many things for many days. However, as we have a new Commander-in-Chief now, every honest man trusts that a rigorous inquiry will be made as to what the Fingoes are daily coming to do at Cradock, and then leave again going backwards and forwards between Waterfall and other places, without doing any patrol, and for how many wives and children the Fingoes receive rations? If we were favored with daily returns on that head we might calculate how much more is paid to those insolent sluggards than to our brave soldiers, and what they cost us without being of any service at Cradock.

Until further, your obedient servant,
EVER TRUTH.

P.S.—I hope that this letter will be published in the *Zuid-Afrikaan* as early as in the frontier papers, to show the similarity of truth.

[This letter was received on Thursday last.—ED.]

FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

(From the Graham's Town Journal, April 17.)

GENERAL ORDER.—No. 4.

Head-Quarters, King William's Town,
April 12, 1852.

1.—Although it is still necessary to act with unabated severity against the Rebel Chief Sandilli and his contumacious dependants and allies, the Commander in Chief desires that all unnecessary cattle driving should cease.

1st. Because the object of the war is not the acquisition of cattle, but annoyance to the enemy until he be forced beyond the Kei, and his former locations in British Kaffraria completely and for ever evacuated.

2ndly. Because the driving of large herds of cattle long distances and through dangerous passes, cannot fail to occasion encumbered marches, retarding movements, and cause unnecessary fatigue and loss of life which are inconveniences for which the possession of such live stock when brought to sale or distribution afford no adequate compensation.

Therefore all officers of Her Majesty's Regular Troops are hereby enjoined, when they take cattle belonging to the Gaika Tribe or their well-known rebellious associates (which they must continue to do so long as the war lasts) will, when they can do so or as soon as they have leisure to do so destroy all such cattle, reserving only such animals as may be necessary for food for the troops under their immediate command in aid of the regular Commissariat supplies. This must be done not by shooting so much as by the bayonet to avoid waste of ammunition, and the slaughter must take place if not on the spot at a sufficient distance from the camp to prevent a nuisance.

This order is confined to Her Majesty's regular troops and those immediately attached to the commands of officers of Her Majesty's regular service, and is not intended to apply to authorized Commandos of Irregular Troops when acting independently under the conduct of, or accompanied by an officer of Her Majesty's regular service, and in that case provided the cattle so taken be clearly ascertained to the satisfaction of the officer so employed to be enemy's cattle, and not colonial cattle, the parties taking them, on the case being duly reported, will be allowed to retain them for their own use and benefit.

2.—Lieut. Colonel Robinson, 2nd Regiment, is appointed to act as Assistant Quarter Master General to the 2nd Division under the command of Major General York.

3.—Deputy Assistant Commissary General Skipner has

leave of absence to proceed to England, he having been relieved

4.—Barrack Master Coddington has leave of absence to proceed to England upon the recommendation of a Medical Board, and his duties at King William's Town will be performed by Mr. J. Hudson, Ordnance Department.

A. J. CLOETE, Qr. Mr. Gen.

The Commandant, Graham's Town.

Camp Windvogelberg, 12th April, 1852.

We have had some splendid fighting at the Gewelani at the junction of the Thomas River; captured 70 horses and about 3000 head of cattle, and killed about 60 Kafirs. The enemy was posted in some of the most difficult places you can possibly imagine. We found it very hard work to drive him from his position, which, however, we succeeded in doing with but little loss on our side. Thirty of the Kat River levy were surrounded, and had to fight for their lives for nearly four hours. They were eventually released from their dangerous situation by the arrival of some of Capt. Tylden's Burghers. They brought with them about 600 head of cattle and 30 horses. The weather is dreadfully cold, added to which we are very badly off for supplies. Three days out of six we have nothing to eat but meat. There is no appearance yet of Kafirs giving in. They fight like demons, and appear determined not to give up the Amatola without a severe struggle. The Burghers are returning home very soon now.

THE GALLANT CRADOCKONIONS.

The following came to hand yesterday:—

Cradock still continues to stand amongst the foremost in the arduous struggle still going on between the industrious, peaceable Colonists, and the lazy, marauding Kafirs. Some two hundred of our Burghers, by the last accounts from the field, are once more actively engaged under their indefatigable Commandant Gilfillan, harrassing the enemy in the neighbourhood of the Thomas River. On the day of their arrival at the present position, just before halting for the night, intelligence was received of a large herd of cattle being in front on their way to the Amatola, upon which the foremost Burghers, without waiting for orders, started off in pursuit, and never drew rein till they overtook them just entering a dense forest. They succeeded in capturing 1,200 head, and killing many of the enemy. Other parties brought in 200 more, making in all 1,400 taken that day. The following day a party of them joined a patrol under Col. Napier when they again took a few cattle, but lost one of the bravest of their number and equally valuable as a member of society, namely, Mr. Pieter Marais of the Baviaans River, who, with his family, had been driven from his home at the commencement of the war, and obliged to take refuge in the Cradock district. Since that time not a single expedition has, I believe, left this without numbering him and two or three of his sons amongst its patriotic ranks. His loss is an irreparable one to his desolate widow and *thirteen* houseless orphans, his property having been burned by the ruthless savages, who have now consummated their worst upon him. Two of his sons are still in the field. This mournful event has thrown a deep gloom over the party. The fall in the course of his duty of the brave soldier is to be deeply lamented, but he individually, is in general the only sufferer, and his from choice adopted the perilous profession of a soldier, and in entering upon his career has avoided surrounding himself with the numerous ties and responsibilities of domestic life. The peaceful farmer on the contrary, is unwillingly dragged by stern necessity into scenes of war and bloodshed. Peace be to his manes! he died in a righteous cause, and his name, connected as it is with every thing that is admirable and excellent, will live embalmed in the memory of his numerous circle of sorrowing friends.

A large patrol was preparing to start on a few day's expedition, when they will probably have some sharp work, as the enemy is reported to be in great strength in the fastnesses of the Zwart Kei and Dagana, the scene of the last desperate conflict, which by the way had much more serious results than were at the time anticipated. From the report of prisoners since captured, it seems that no less than six of their chiefs and chief's sons fell, together with the son of the notorious Arnoldus Paarl, the rebel leader of the missionary institution of Shiloh. All native testimony combines in saying that the Kafirs never were more astonished in their lives than at the apparent temerity of such a small party venturing to attack them in a place they considered almost impregnable and had hitherto been unassailed. It was therefore with a feeling of great exultation that they saw the little devoted band descend into their den, as they said, and believed to certain destruction. Their surprise and disappointment were proportionate, when by judicious management and unflinching bravery all which was aimed at was accomplished, and so many of their wigwams destroyed and their cattle carried off in triumph. One thing is certain, that whoever may have been wanting in duty in the hour of their country's need, the Cradock Burghers, led by their gallant Commandant, cannot be charged with that heinous offence, but stand out in bold relief against the cold, selfish indifference manifested by a neighbouring district, placed by circumstances in a much more favorable position for leaving their homes in obedience to the dictates of humanity and the call of their Sovereign's representative.

BAVIAAN'S RIVER.

April 14.—The notorious Rebel Bastard, Klaas Meyer, has been shot by Mr. A. Rutherfoord of Mancazana, who has done good service since the war commenced, and deserves praise for his gallant conduct. A number of spoors of the enemy have been seen in the Baviaan's River near Eildon and frequent visits have been made to the mealie land at that place. 16 horses and some cattle have been taken away from Louw de Beer's laager at the Fish River. I hear that the Waterkloof is again swarming with the enemy. The troops and Burghers were withdrawn too soon from that nest.

King William's Town, 13th Instant.—I am extremely sorry to have to state that his Excellency the Governor met with a severe accident in being thrown by his horse, as he was about to take an airing yesterday afternoon. It is, however, satisfactory to learn that no fatal result is to be apprehended.

The General Order issued yesterday by his Excellency for destroying all cattle taken by the troops is something new, and how it will be viewed by the Colonists is at present conjecture. There may be both good and evil attend this policy —good, in relieving the troops from the care and escort of captures to posts for disposal, thus enabling them to continue their operations with greater facility. Evil may arise from cooling the ardor of the troops who invariably endure great fatigues without a murmur, having in view the "sweets of prize money," by means of which they have been able to provide many little necessaries for the field beyond the compass of their daily pay. It will also affect the market. Gen. Yorke inspected the troops this morning. Gen. Somerset arrived here this afternoon from the field. Many of your correspondents give report of Umhala's scoundrelism—but are those charges of aiding, &c. &c., the enemy taken any notice of by the authorities. It is true he has been fined 1000 head of cattle by Sir H. Smith, which he has at last paid in several instalments. But what were they? Old meagre toothless cows, (dry) bulls, and calves. There might have been 50 head of passable cattle in the whole lot, but this is not exacting a penalty, as the self same authorities would exact from Europeans guilty of half the cunning and duplicity of this man. During the operations of Col. Eyre in clearing the Perie bush near here, a party of the enemy with about 50 head of cattle passed from that quarter through the locality of Tzatzoe's people, and the following night on through Umhala's country. The men on discovering the spoor the following morning, and dreading being suspected of harbouring the enemy, came and reported the circumstance, while others were dispatched by the Captain of a kraal to follow on the spoor, after the same fashion as Sir Harry's system, but nothing has been heard of the affair since.

King William's Town, 3th April.

You will be sorry to hear that the Governor, Gen. Cathcart, has had a severe fall from his horse, and is dreadfully bruised. He is so bad that none but the medical gents. are allowed to visit him. I have now no doubt but the Kafir question will be settled well—everything appears to point in that direction. It is generally reported here that all the cattle taken by the troops are to be destroyed—those captured by the Burghers (who are invited to take the field) are to be considered as private property, and kept by the captors. The state of things appears fully understood at Head Quarters. The only difficult question is what is to be done with Umhala. Beyond the Kei room may be found for him as well as for the Gaikas. We have just heard that the whole of the Burghers have gone home, and taken the cattle with them. No Kafirs are now allowed to remain in King William's Town. It is also reported that the Governor has refused to hold any communication with Kafirs, except with the Chiefs personally. Should this be insisted on, there can be no doubt of the entire subjugation of the Gaikas, but not before the ploughing season commences. The country is in a beautiful state, which will greatly assist our winter operations—a complete contrast in that respect to last winter when we suffered so severely from the protracted drought.

Inside Sale.

TO-MORROW, (TUESDAY) the 27th Inst., Mr. CAUVIN will hold an INSIDE SALE, at his SALE ROOMS, of an assortment of

Fine and Fancy Goods,

received per *Malabar* and *Ramillies*, consisting of Ladies' Collars, Habit Shirts, worked Collars and Sleeves, Silk and Satin Neck-ties, Mourning Caps, Osborne Boots, richly-worked Capes, Men's Hose, Pantaloons, Lambswool Frocks, Boys' and Men's white Shirts, Regatta do., Kid Gloves. Also, the usual assortment of LADIES' and CHILDREN' LASTING BOOTS and SHOES, best quality.

All without Reserve.

PERFUMERY, &c,

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING next, Mr. R. J. JONES will sell by Public Auction, on the Parade, 45 Cases PERFUMERY,—consisting of SCENTED SOAPS, EAU DE COLOGNE, &c., &c,

THOMSON, WATSON & Co.

Goods per "Hellespont."

MESSRS. GEORGE GREIG & Co. are landing from the Steamer *Hellespont*, another large Investment of Seasonable Goods, comprising among others:—

Black and Drab Kerseymeres and Doeskins
Fine and Medium Cloths, black and blue
8-4 and 10-4 Blankets
Ordnance Blankets
Cotton Blankets and Sheets
Fine Flannels
Double width ditto
Blue Duffles and Pilot Cloths
Green and White Baize
Ready-made Clothing in every kind, suitable for winter
Blucher Boots, Wellington, and Prince George ditto
Ladie's Lasting and Cloth Boots and Clogs
Grey Punjums and Baftas
Shirtings and White Baftas
Extra stout Furniture Checks
New pattern Voerchitz
Bed Ticks
Moleskins and Cords
Striped, Regatta and White Shirts
Cotton and Worsted Hosiery
Soft Felt Hats
Malay and Cotton Handkerchiefs
Cotton Trowserings and Drills
Orleans, Alpaccas, and De Laines
Silk, Satins, Shawls, Muslin Collars and Habit Shirts, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Children's Dresses, Sleeves, Caps, Flowers,

And very many other Goods.

NOW Landing from the Steamer *Hellespont*, in capital condition.

Irish Butter
North Wilts and Chedder Cheese
Sweetmilk Cheese
Prime York Hams
Wiltshire Bacon
Turkey Figs
Malaga Raisins
Sardines
Pickles and Sauces
Jams and Jellies
Candles

GEO. GREIG & Co.

New Goods.

MYBURGH & Co., are now landing ex *Hellespont*, a select assortment of Seasonable STAPLE and FANCY GOODS, consisting of:—

Cloths, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Beaver and Pilot Cloths,
Shawl Pattern and other Winter VESTINGS
Gala Plaids, Orleans, Cobourgs and Paramattas
SHAWLS, and DRESSES in great variety
Mantillas, black and colored GLACE SILKS
BONNETS, Flowers, Wreaths
Choice RIBBONS, Gloves and Laces
Sewing Silk, Braids, Gimps and Trimmings
Muslin Collars, Chemisettes and Habit Shirts
Wadding, HOSIERY, Threads and Reel Cotton
Women's Lasting Boots and Shoes, Carpet Slippers,
&c. &c. &c

Which are FOR SALE at their Stores.

27, St. George's-street.

PREUSS & SELIGMANN have received per "HELLISPONT,",

Fancy Silks in great variety
Dresses do. do.
Children's Mantillas do,
French Bonnet Flowers
" Gauze Ribbons
Bonnets and Hoods
Lustres
Boots and Shoes of every description,
&. &c, &c.

New Goods per 'Hellespont.'

HENRY RUDD & Co., have received a variety of

Fancy Goods,

PER THE ABOVE VESSEL.

Landed Property at Swellendam,

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

MR. F. W. ALLEMAN being about to make a change of Residence offers for Private Sale his Dwelling House and Premises, situate in the Town of Swellendam; and also another Erf situate opposite the first, upon which a substantial new Building has been erected. The Buildings are in the centre of the Town, and particularly adapted for any kind of business.

For particulars and terms of Sale, apply to the Owner at his Residence.

SALE OF

Outstanding Claims.

In the Estate of the late Mrs. MARIA BERENDINA BECKER.

ON SATURDAY, the 1st DAY of MAY next, will be sold, by Mr. R. J. JONES, at his Commission Sale on the Parade, without Reserve, the UNPAID CLAIMS belonging to the above Estate,—a List of which may be seen, and further particulars be ascertained, on application at the Counting-house of Mr. J. LETTERSTEDT, previous to the day of Sale.

Prince-street, Cape Town,
April 23, 1852.

NOTICE.

THE Paarl Omnibus will, from FRIDAY next and until further notice, leave the Paarl at half-past 6 in the morning, and Cape Town at half-past 11 o'clock.

F. J. BERNHARDI, & Co.

Paarl, April 22, 1852.

THOROUGH-BRED

Imported Cattle.

THE Undersigned, being about to leave Camp's Bay, will sell, by Public Auction and without Reserve, at that Place,

On Thursday Next,

THE 29th INST.,

All his Thorough-bred Cows, Heifers and Bulls.

There are about 70 HEAD IMPORTED as CALVES, and chiefly ALDERNEYS, AYRSHIRES, and NORFOLK-POLE COWS, a superior SCOTCH BULL, and a young AYRSHIRE ditto.

ALSO, some FARMING IMPLEMENTS, such as PLOUGHS, HARROWS, CARTS, &c.

A liberal Credit will be given.

ROBERT N. BURTON.

Mr. J. G. STEYTLER, Gs., Auctioneer.

PUBLIC SALE OF

Stock-in-Trade

OF A

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,

In the Insolvent Estate of JAMES BEWLEY, of Cape Town.

THIS DAY, (MONDAY,)

The 26th Instant, at 10 o'Clock a. m.,

AT THE INSOLVENT'S SHOP, IN BUITENGRACHT.

WILL be sold the whole of the Stock-in-Trade, in the above Estate, consisting of:—

25½ Barrels FLOUR of very superior quality
20 Bags of SUGAR
8 Casks TREACLE
12 Barrels MEAL
5 Casks CURRANTS
ALMONDS
Do. SUGARED, about 250lbs.
85lbs. AMMONIA
CONFECTIONARY, about 150lbs.
20 SHOW BOTTLES } containing Confectionary and
20 JARS } Lozenges.
1 Cask marked P. & Co, No. 4, containing 12 two-gallon Jars of Confectionary, about 136½lbs.
Ginger, Liquorice, Carroway Seed, Butter, Biscuits, Corriander Seed, Vinegar, a Marble Slab with Stand and Roller, Drop Machine, Pestle and Mortar, Brassbound Writing Desk, Confectionary Colouring,
69 Acid Drop Tins
2 BREAD CARTS
1 HORSE
1 Set DOUBLE HARNESS
2 Sets SCALES and WEIGHTS
1 COPPER do. do.
Empty Barrels, Bags, Shelves, &c. &c.

E THOMPSON, } Provisional
J. T. POCOCK, } Trustees.

Cape Town, April 26, 1852.

In the Insolvent Estate of GERT JOEL HOFFMANN.

PUBLIC SALE OF

STOCK-IN-TRADE,

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 10 o'Clock, will be sold at the Shop of the Insolvent, situate in Dorp-street, in the so called Walendorp, the whole of the GROCERIES, belonging to the said Insolvent Estate, consisting of Coffee, Sugar, Rice, Tobacco, Glass and Crockery-ware, and whatever further may be offered on the day of Sale

C. J. C. GIE, Provisional Trustee.

Cape Town, 26th April, 1852.

PUBLIC SALE OF

A Fine Residence and Fertile Garden.

THE Undersigned has been instructed by the Executrix Testamentary in the Estate of the late P VAN BREDA, Arend son., Esq, to sell without the least Reserve

THIS DAY,

THE 26TH APRIL 1852,

AT 11 O'CLOCK PRECISELY,

With Liberal Competition Money and Bonus,

That well known Estate called "REEZIGT," situate in the Gardens, near Cape Town, adjoining the Estate "Orangezigt," containing nearly six acres of the most fertile Ground.

The Residence, which is in the best order, and built of the best material and in the latest style, is erected on an eminence, and commands a beautiful and uninterrupted view of Table Valley, of Cape Town, and surrounding scenery. For coolness and salubrity, it cannot be surpassed by any dwelling in Cape Town or the vicinity.

In the House there are 8 fine Rooms, among which a large *Saloon* and Drawing Room; besides which there are Pantry, Kitchen fitted with Hotplate, Wine Cellars, Servants' Apartments, Stables, Cow-House, Dairy-Room, a spacious Coach-House, Menagerie, &c.

Adjoining to and communicating with the House is a comfortable Cottage containing 2 good Rooms.

A good road through the Garden leads to the Residence.

Amongst the Gardens in Table Valley, this may rank as the most fruitful,—the profits it is well known to have yielded sufficiently proving this; while the Trees it contains, being Oranges, Guavas, Loquats, Apricots, Peaches, Pears, &c., always bear plentifully,—the Fruits being of excellent quality.

The Garden has a right, 8 hours twice a week, to the "Orange Zigt" stream of Water.

J. G. STEYTLER, Gs., Auctioneer.

Sale, by the Master of the Supreme Court, in Cape Town.

Master's Office, Cape Town,
8th April, 1852.

ON SATURDAY,

The 8th of MAY, 1852,

At 12 o'Clock at Noon precisely,

WILL BE SOLD, ON THE STOEP OF THE

Commercial Exchange,

In Cape Town,

PEREMPTORILY TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER

By the RISE and FALL,

BEFORE A SPECIAL COMMISSIONER,

By Order of the Supreme Court,

CERTAIN Perpetual Quitrent FARM, with the BUILDINGS thereon, called KLEIGAT, alias SONQUAS KLOOF, situated in the Cape Division, behind the Piquetbergen, measuring Four Thousand Two Hundred and Eighty-Five Morgen and Twenty Four Square Roods, extending as certain Quitrent Lease. with a Diagram thereon, dated 17th April, 1848, will more fully point out.

This Property is to be sold under Process of the Supreme Court, in a suit between JOHN FREDRIK WICHT, Plaintiff, and DANIEL LOUW, Adriaan's Son, Defendant.

The Conditions of Sale may be seen in the Masters's Office and in the Office of the Auctioneer, Mr. R. J. JONES, in Cape Town.

JOHN STEUART,
Master of the Supreme Court.

Ichaboe Guano,

FOR SALE at £5 per ton, at the Stores of A. & E. DE PASS,
22. St. George's-street.

Young Horses, Mares, &c.

WILL be sold at the place *Phisantekraal*, near D'Urban,

On Wednesday, 28th April, 1852,

40 young Horses, 3 and 4 years old, bred by Messrs. *Melck* and *de Vos*, out of imported Stallions.

6 Arabs to match, adapted for saddle or harness,

Some Mares, covered by the Arab Horse *Marcus*,

500 Sheep in excellent condition.

J. LOUW, J. As.

Mr. J. G. STEYTLER, Gs., Auctioneer.

MEETING UNDER INSOLVENT ESTATE.

IN the Master's Office, Public Buildings, Cape Town, on Wednesday, the 28th April 1852, viz.:—

Carel Albrecht Haupt, Jr.................1st Meeting.
Jacob S. Krige, decd. & survg. Spouse.....3rd do.
Jacob van Reenen, J. Fs...................Special do.

ON the 22d Instant, departed this life, aged 1 year and 10 days, MARTHA JACOBA DE WET, beloved child of

J. WEGE,
H. A. WEGE, born MYBURGH.

Stellenbosch, April 23, 1852.

FOR Sale at the Stores of the Undersigned and also at their Place "Varsche Drift," formerly the property of P. VAN BREDA, Esq

CAPE SOLE LEATHER, 8s. to 20s. per hide,
ENGLISH Do. Do.
RIO and PERNAMBUCO, 8s. to 10s. 6d. per side,
CAPE DRESSED CALF SKINS,
ENGLISH Do. Do. } at very low
FRENCH Do. Do. } rates.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOOT FRONTS, }
BAZILS, very superior and light color, 6s. to 15s. per doz
HARNESS LEATHER, ALUM, 7s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. p. side
Do. do. ENGLISH
ROANS, MOROCCO, PATENT LEATHER, &c. &c.

Liberal Credit to Country Dealers.

Always open to purchase for Cash the following PRODUCE, WOOL, washed or unwashed, HIDES, SKINS, &c. &c

THOS. H. BAIRD & Co.

N.B A good Wagon Road to and from their Place "Varsche Drift," at Montagu Bridge, and a little nearer Cape Town.

Stores in Cape Town, 22, Longmarket-street.

30 *Mules,*
10 *young Stallions, and*
20 *Mares,*

WILL be publicly sold on TUESDAY, the 4th May next, at the place of Mr. SAMUEL HENDRIK WALTERS, at Vogelvalley, for account of

ISAAK MALHERBE.

Vendue Office, Tulbagh, April 17, 1852.

Messrs. Vos & ZINN, Adm.

60 *trained and untrained Mules, 1 to 3 years old,*

WILL be sold at the Undersigned's Residence in this Village, on THURSDAY, the 13th May next.

Paarl, April 20, 1852. JAN J. DE VILLIERS, Ps.

Mr. D. A. DE VILLIERS, Adm.

☞ *Nine Months Credit will be given.*

COME AND SEE,

150 very superior slaughter Oxen.

ON MONDAY the 31 MAY, the Undersigned will cause to be publicly sold at the place of Mr. JAC MEYBURGH, Eenzaamheid, the above number of Oxen purchased for cash by Mr. H. MINNAAR. Parties may rest assured that the Oxen are in the best condition, and equal, if not superior, to any offered for a long while.

H. BOSMAN,
H. MINNAAR.

D. A. DE VILLIERS, Auctioneer.

Aprill 24, 1852.

80 *fat young slaughter and draught Oxen.*

ON THURSDAY, 6th MAY,

THE Undersigned will cause to be sold at the place of Mr. JAC. MYBURGH, Eenzaamheid, the above number of fat young slaughter and draught Oxen, well worth the attention of Butchers and the Public.

J. D. DE VILLIERS.

Prince Albert, April 13, 1852.

Mr. D. A. DE VILLIERS, Adm.

1000 *FAT SHEEP.*

ON SATURDAY, the 1st May next, the Undersigned will sell at Matjesfontein (New Church) Salt River, District of Malmesbury, the above number of very superior Sheep, brought up by Mr. D. J. THEUNISSEN.

G. L. STEYTLER, Gs., Auctioneer.

Paarl, April 22, 1852.

To Butchers and others.

FOR SALE,

AT the Undersigned's at Kraai River, near Aliwal North,

60 *fat slaughter Oxen,*
40 *do. Cows.*

The above Cattle are strongly recommended to the Cape Butcher. Apply on the spot.

C. B. NAUDE.

Kraai River, April 3, 1852.

Notice.

THE situation of ORGANIST in the Dutch Reformed Congregation here being vacant, applications, by letters prepaid, are to be made to

J. S. S. BALLOT, V. D. M.

George Town, April 19, 1852.

1,200 excellent fat Sheep.

THE Undersigned will cause to be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at "Fox and Hounds Inn," Eerste River, on the Place of Mr. THOMAS MORRIS, the above number of excellent fat Wethers, which will certainly be present and not previously de disposed of.

1 April 1852. ROELOFF VAN DER MERWE.

Mr. J. WEGE, Auctioneer.

20 *excellent young draught Oxen.*

AT the above Sale will likewise be sold, the above number of young draught Oxen, all bred on the farm of Mr. WILLEM ROUX, Eerste River, and in good condition.

April 13, 1852. J. WEGE, Auctioneer.

800 *fat Wethers, and*
200 *do. Kapater Bucks.*

THE Undersigned will cause to be sold on THURSDAY, the 29th Instant, at the place of Mr. JAN DE WAAL, Saxenburg, the above number of fat large Wethers and Kapater Bucks, which are sure to be present, and will not be previously disposed of by private bargain.

April 23, 1852. J. H. DE WAAL.

Mr. J. WEGE, Auctioneer.

1000 *Fat Wethers and*
100 *Do. Kapater Bucks.*

THE Undersigned will cause to be publicly sold on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at the place of Mr. JAC. C. DE WAAL, Joostenberg, the above number of Fat Sheep and Kapater Bucks, which are sure to be present and will not be privately disposed of

W. P. RETIEF, Jun.

Klein Drakenstein, April 19, 1852.

Messrs. DE VILLIERS & HAUPT, Adms.

1000 Excellent fat Wethers.

THE Undersigned will cause to be sold by public Auction on THURSDAY the 29th INSTANT at Joostenberg, on the Place of Mr. J. C. DE WAAL, the above number of superior Wethers, to be brought up by Mr J. D. DU PLESSIS.

J. J. MALAN.

Wellington, April 20, 1852.

Messrs. DE VILLIERS & HAUPT, Vendue Adms.

TO BUTCHERS & OTHERS.

1000 *fat heavy Wethers and Kapater Bucks,*

WILL be sold on TUESDAY, the 27th Inst., at the Place *Fox and Hound's Inn*," Eerste River, for account of Mr. WOUTER DE VOS, Ps.

These Sheep require no further recommendation beyond the fact that they are the identical troop which has been recommended by an Agent to one of the Butchers; and notwithstanding several offers have already been made for the *purchase of the whole troop for cash*, they will not be privately disposed of, but are sure to be present on the day of Sale, and will be sold to the highest bidder.

April 20, 1852. R. DE VOS.

Mr. C. P. LINDENBERG, Auctioneer.

☞ Also will be sold in the course of next month

1,300 fat Wethers, and
80 ditto slaughter Oxen.

Public Sale at Riebeeks Kasteel.

In the Estate of the late *Gabriel Pieter Steyn*, and surviving Widow *Barbara Magdalena Lombard*.

THE Undersigned, in his capacity as Executor Dative, will cause to be sold to the highest Bidder, on TUESDAY, the 11th MAY next, all the Moveable Property of said Estate, viz.:—

500 muids of Wheat
800 do. Oats (free from smut)
20 trained Mules, in very good condition
A Saddle Horse, Saddle and Bridle
A Milch Cow
70 very fat Wethers
2 new Horse Wagons
3 Ploughs, Harrows, and lot of Shares
3 teams of new Harness
24 Muid Bags
2 Canvas Mangers
Picks, Spades, Baskets, Axes
Household Furniture, Bedsteads, 3 new feather Beds, Wardrobes, Tables of sorts, Chairs, Silver, Glass and Earthenware
A Silver Watch
Kitchen Utensils, such as Pots, Pans, Gridirons, Baking Trough, Pot Rack, and whatever else is required in farming.

G. H. STEYN, Sen., Executor Dative.

N.B.—Eight Months Credit will be given to those purchasing for £15 and upwards.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED IN TABLE BAY.

April 22. *Atalanta*, Belgian ship, 743 tons, A. Vant, from Akyab Feb. 21, to Antwerp. Cargo rice. Passenger, Mr. De Lafrage. Put in for water.

22. *Rachel*, schooner, 32 tons, R. Couper, from Espiegle Bay April 11, to this port. Cargo sundries.

22. *Earl of Hardwick*, ship, 965 tons, L Brown, from Bombay Feb. 11, to this port and London. Cargo sundries. Passengers, Major and Mrs. Aston, Major and Mrs. Heath, Mr. and Mrs. Newton, Mr. and Mrs. Hemas, Capt Fearon, Messrs. Harrison, Nicholson, Metje, Peard, Oliver, Dart, Lauchlan, and Stewart, 17 children, 67 invalids, Brings a mail. Phillips & King, Agents.

23. H. M. Steamer *Styx*, Commander W. Hall, from Simon's Bay to this port.

23. Royal Mail Steamer *Hellespont*, W. Watts, from Plymouth March 16, St. Vincent March 29. to this port.—Cargo sundries. Passengers, Col and Mrs. Waters, Colonel Cole, Capt. and Mrs. Cross, Mesdms Bowling, and Joseph, Mr. and Mrs. Pruess, Capt. Oppenheim, Ass. Surg. Campbell, Messrs. Johnson, Lindsay, Myers, and Kohler, 3 children 5 in the steerage. Left at Seirra Leone, Mr and Mrs. Fleck Lieut. Ryan C. D. Hays, Agent.

24 *Belle Vue*, bark, 385 tons, W. Nicol, from Ascension April 3, to this port. Cargo coals.

Thomson, Watson & Co., Agents.

SAILED OUT OF TABLE BAY.

April 22. *Malabar*, ship, B. Noaks, to Madras
23. *Prince of Wales*, ship, W, Hopkins, to London

Opgaaf van Koloniale Opbrengst, de Stads Markt gepasseerd, van den 21 tot den 23 April 1852.

Amandelen, lbs.	1784	Koorn, mudden,	360
Aardappelen, mudden	98½	Linzen, do.	4
Azyn, legger,	1½	Melies, do.	17½
Boonen, mudden,	16½	Okkernooten, lbs.	1578
Boter, lbs.	1350	Patattes, mudden,	134½
Brandewyn, leggers,	18½	Rog, do.	14½
Bokkevellen. stukken,	443	Rozynen, lbs.	17287
Droogè Ossenhuiden, do.	19	Schapenvellen, stukken,	1294
Erwten, mudden,	3	Stroo, zakken,	
Garst, do.	135	Uijen, mudden,	60½
Haver, do.	581	Vederen, Bed, lbs.	
Hooi, vrachten,		Wyn, ordinaire, leggers,	6½
Horens, stukken,	31	Wol, lbs.	327
Kaf, zakken,	277	Wyn Steen, do.	702

Statement of Colonial Produce passed the Town Market from the 21st to the 23th April 1852.

Almonds, lbs.	1784	Peas, Muids,	2
Barley, Muids,	135	Potatoes, do.	98½
Beans do.	16½	Do. sweet, do.	134½
Brandy, Leaguers,	18½	Raisins, lbs.	17287
Butter, lbs.	1350	Rye, Muids,	14½
Chaff, sacks,	277	Skins, Goat, Pieces,	443
Feathers, Bed, lbs.		Do. Sheep, do.	1294
Hay, Loads,		Straw, Sacks,	
Hides, Ox, Pieces,	19	Vinegar, Leaguer,	1½
Horns, do.	31	Wine, Com. do.	6½
Lentil, Muids,	4	Wheat, Muids,	360
Maize, do.	17½	Walnuts, lbs.	1578
Oats, do.	581	Wool, do.	327
Onions, do.	60½	Wine Stone, do.	702

MARKT PRYZEN

Van den 22 tot den 24 April, 1852.

		Rds.	Sch.	St.		Rds.	Sch.	St.
Aloe per lb.........	Aloes per lb...	0	0	0	—	0	0	1
Amandelen per lb..	Almonds per lb.	0	0	5	—	0	1	1
Appelen, per lb.....	Apples per lb..	0	1	4	—	0	1	5
Abrikozen, per ditto	Apricots ditto .	0	1	3	—	0	1	5
Aardappelen. per mud	Potatoes p muid	8	2	0	—	11	4	0
Azyn, per legger....	Vinegar per leag.	40	0	0	—	64	0	0
Bonen per mud......	Beans per muid	9	6	0	—	25	4	0
Boter per pond......	Butter per lb...	0	5	2	—	0	6	1
Brandewyn per legger	Brandy per leag	183	0	0	—	191	0	0
Bokkevellen per stuk	Buck Skins each	1	0	1	—	1	3	2
Droogè Ossenhuiden.	Dry Ox Hides do	1	7	0	—	6	1	0
Eenden en Makouwen	Ducks & Musc	1	1	0	—	1	3	4
Erwten per mud.....	Peas per muid..	10	6	0	—	14	2	0
Garst dito..........	Barley per muid	8	1	0	—	8	5	4
Ganzen per stuk ...	Geese each	1	5	0	—	2	0	0
Haver per mud....	Oats per muid..	6	6	0	—	7	4	0
Havergerven per 100 ponden....	Oatsheaves per 100 lb......	5	3	3	—	5	5	3
Hoenders per stuk .	Henseach.....	0	4	4	—	1	1	4
Houtskolen per zak..	Charcoal p sack	0	0	0	—	0	0	0
Honig per pond....	Honey per lb...	0	0	0	—	0	0	0
Kazen, Kaapsch pr lb.	Cheese, Cape lb.	0	0	0	—	0	0	0
Kalkoenen per stuk..	Turkeys each ..	3	1	0	—	3	1	0
Kaf per 16 zakken..	Chaff 16 sacks..	35	0	0	—	59	4	0
Koorn per 1 mud...	Wheat pr. 1 m.	11	5	3	—	16	0	3
Linzen per mud	Lentil per muid	15	5	0	—	21	4	0
Melies dito	Maize do.. ..	7	4	0	—	9	0	0
Meel, fyn, pr. 100 lb.	Flour, fine 100 lb	0	0	0	—	0	0	0
Okkernooten pr. lb..	Walnuts per lb..	0	0	0	—	0	0	0
Oliphantstanden p. lb.	Elephs.' Teeth lb	0	0	0	—	0	0	0
Peren per pond......	Pears per pound	0	0	5	—	0	1	1
Persiken dito.....	Peaches do....	0	0	4	—	0	1	5
Rog per mud.......	Rye per muid..	11	0	0	—	11	1	3
Rozynen per lb......	Raisins per lb..	0	0	5	—	0	1	2
Tabak dito.........	Tobacco do....	0	0	0	—	0	0	0
Schapenvellen pr. stuk	Sheep Skins ea	0	2	4	—	0	7	0
Stroo per 16 zakken..	Straw p. 16 sacks	0	0	0	—	0	0	0
Tyger, Leeuw & Struis vellen per stuk....	Lion, Tiger & Ostrich Skins ea.	0	0	0	—	0	0	0
Uijen per mud......	Onions per muid	3	0	0	—	5	2	0
Varkens, gemeste....	Pigs, fattened ea.	31	0	0	—	31	0	0
——— ongemeste..	—— unfattened.	0	0	0	—	0	0	0
——— speen......	—— sucking....	0	0	0	—	0	0	0
Vederen, Struis p. lb.	Feathers, Ost. lb.	0	0	0	—	0	0	0
——— bedde p. lb.	—— Bed per lb.	0	0	0	—	0	0	0
Vet of Talk per pond.	Suet or Tallow lb	0	0	0	—	0	0	0
Vygen dito..........	Figs per lb.....	0	1	1	—	0	1	2
Wyn, ordinaire p. legger..............	Wines, ordinary per leaguer..	44	0	0	—	44	0	0
Wol, schapen, p. pond	Wol, com. p. lb.	0	2	1	—	0	2	1
Wol, fyne, dito.....	Wol, fine, do...	0	0	0	—	0	0	0
Zoetelimoenen p. 100	Oranges, per 100	0	6	2	—	0	7	2
Zout per mud.......	Salt per muid...	0	0	0	—	0	0	0
Zuurlemoenzap per ½-aam........	Lemon Juice per ½-aum...	0	0	0	—	0	0	0
Zoolleder per ½ huid.	Sole Leather ½ h	0	0	0	—	0	0	0
Zeep per pond......	Soap per lb....	0	0	0	—	0	0	0

J. J. H. SMUTS, Editor, No. 18, Bree-street. } PROPRIETORS.
J. W. LOTZ, Printer and Publisher, 92, Wale-street. }

Agent in London, F. ALGAR, [illegible], Clement['s] Lane, Lombard-street

leave of absence to proceed to England, he having been relieved

4.—Barrack Master Coddington has leave of absence to proceed to England upon the recommendation of a Medical Board, and his duties at King William's Town will be performed by Mr. J. Hudson, Ordnance Department.

A. J. CLOETE, Qr. Mr. Gen.

The Commandant, Graham's Town.

Camp Windvogelberg, 12th April, 1852.

We have had some splendid fighting at the Gewelani at the junction of the Thomas River; captured 70 horses and about 3000 head of cattle, and killed about 60 Kafirs. The enemy was posted in some of the most difficult places you can possibly imagine. We found it very hard work to drive him from his position, which, however, we succeeded in doing with but little loss on our side. Thirty of the Kat River levy were surrounded, and had to fight for their lives for nearly four hours. They were eventually released from their dangerous situation by the arrival of some of Capt. Tylden's Burghers. They brought with them about 600 head of cattle and 30 horses. The weather is dreadfully cold, added to which we are very badly off for supplies. Three days out of six we have nothing to eat but meat. There is no appearance yet of Kafirs giving in. They fight like demons, and appear determined not to give up the Amatola without a severe struggle. The Burghers are returning home very soon now.

THE GALLANT CRADOCKONIONS.

The following came to hand yesterday:—

Cradock still continues to stand amongst the foremost in the arduous struggle still going on between the industrious, peaceable Colonists, and the lazy, marauding Kafirs. Some two hundred of our Burghers, by the last accounts from the field, are once more actively engaged under their indefatigable Commandant Gilfillan, harrassing the enemy in the neighbourhood of the Thomas River. On the day of their arrival at the present position, just before halting for the night, intelligence was received of a large herd of cattle being in front on their way to the Amatola, upon which the foremost Burghers, without waiting for orders, started off in pursuit, and never drew rein till they overtook them just entering a dense forest. They succeeded in capturing 1,200 head, and killing many of the enemy. Other parties brought in 200 more, making in all 1,400 taken that day. The following day a party of them joined a patrol under Col. Napier when they again took a few cattle, but lost one of the bravest of their number and equally valuable as a member of society, namely, Mr. Pieter Marais of the Baviaans River, who, with his family, had been driven from his home at the commencement of the war, and obliged to take refuge in the Cradock district. Since that time not a single expedition has, I believe, left this without numbering him and two or three of his sons amongst its patriotic ranks. His loss is an irreparable one to his desolate widow and *thirteen* houseless orphans, his property having been burned by the ruthless savages, who have now consummated their worst upon him. Two of his sons are still in the field. This mournful event has thrown a deep gloom over the party. The fall in the course of his duty of the brave soldier is to be deeply lamented, but he individually, is in general the only sufferer, and he from choice adopted the perilous profession of a soldier, and in entering upon his career has avoided surrounding himself with the numerous ties and responsibilities of domestic life. The peaceful farmer on the contrary, is unwillingly dragged by stern necessity into scenes of war and bloodshed. Peace be to his manes! he died in a righteous cause, and his name, connected as it is with every thing that is admirable and excellent, will live embalmed in the memory of his numerous circle of sorrowing friends.

A large patrol was preparing to start on a few day's expedition, when they will probably have some sharp work, as the enemy is reported to be in great strength in the fastnesses of the Zwart Kei and Dagana, the scene of the last desperate conflict, which by the way had much more serious results than were at the time anticipated. From the report of prisoners since captured, it seems that no less than six of their chiefs and chief's sons fell together with the son of the notorious Arnoldus Paarl, the rebel leader of the missionary institution of Shiloh. All native testimony combines in saying that the Kafirs never were more astonished in their lives than at the apparent temerity of such a small party venturing to attack them in a place they considered almost impregnable and had hitherto been unassailed. It was therefore with a feeling of great exultation that they saw the little devoted band descend into their den, as they said, and believed to certain destruction. Their surprise and disappointment were proportionate, when by judicious management and unflinching bravery all which was aimed at was accomplished, and so many of their wigwams destroyed and their cattle carried off in triumph. One thing is certain, that whoever may have been wanting in duty in the hour of their country's need, the Cradock Burghers, led by their gallant Commandant, cannot be charged with that heinous offence, but stand out in bold relief against the cold, selfish indifference manifested by a neighbouring district, placed by circumstances in a much more favorable position for leaving their homes in obedience to the dictates of humanity and the call of their Sovereign's representative.

BAVIAAN'S RIVER.

April 14.—The notorious Rebel Bastard, Klaas Meyer, has been shot by Mr. A. Rutherfoord of Mancazana, who has done good service since the war commenced, and deserves praise for his gallant conduct. A number of spoors of the enemy have been seen in the Baviaan's River near Eildon and frequent visits have been made to the mealie land at that place. 16 horses and some cattle have been taken away from Louw de Beer's laager at the Fish River. I hear that the Waterkloof is again swarming with the enemy. The troops and Burghers were withdrawn too soon from that nest.

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN, 13th Instant.—I am extremely sorry to have to state that his Excellency the Governor met with a severe accident in being thrown by his horse, as he was about to take an airing yesterday afternoon. It is, however, satisfactory to learn that no fatal result is to be apprehended.

The General Order issued yesterday by his Excellency for destroying all cattle taken by the troops is something new, and how it will be viewed by the Colonists is at present conjecture. There may be both good and evil attend this policy—good, in relieving the troops from the care and escort of captures to posts for disposal, thus enabling them to continue their operations with greater facility. Evil may arise from cooling the ardor of the troops who invariably endure great fatigues without a murmur, having in view the "sweets of prize money," by means of which they have been able to provide many little necessaries for the field beyond the compass of their daily pay. It will also affect the market. Gen. Yorke inspected the troops this morning. Gen. Somerset arrived here this afternoon from the field. Many of your correspondents give report of Umhala's scoundrelism—but are those charges of aiding, &c. &c., the enemy taken any notice of by the authorities. It is true he has been fined 1000 head of cattle by Sir H. Smith, which he has at last paid in several instalments. But what were they? Old meagre toothless cows, (dry) bulls, and calves. There might have been 50 head of passable cattle in the whole lot, but this is not exacting a penalty, as the self same authorities would exact from Europeans guilty of half the cunning and duplicity of this man. During the operations of Col. Eyre in clearing the Peric bush near here, a party of the enemy with about 50 head of cattle passed from that quarter through the locality of Tzatzoe's people, and the following night on through Umhala's country. The men on discovering the spoor the following morning, and dreading being suspected of harbouring the enemy, came and reported the circumstance, while others were dispatched by the Captain of a kraal to follow on the spoor, after the same fashion as Sir Harry's system, but nothing has been heard of the affair since.

King William's Town, 3th April.

You will be sorry to hear that the Governor, Gen Cathcart, has had a severe fall from his horse, and is dreadfully bruised. He is so bad that none but the medical gents. are allowed to visit him. I have now no doubt but the Kafir question will be settled well—everything appears to point in that direction. It is generally reported here that all the cattle taken by the troops are to be destroyed—those captured by the Burghers (who are invited to take the field) are to be considered as private property, and kept by the captors. The state of things appears fully understood at Head Quarters. The only difficult question is what is to be done with Umhala. Beyond the Kei room may be found for him as well as for the Gaikas. We have just heard that the whole of the Burghers have gone home, and taken the cattle with them. No Kafirs are now allowed to remain in King William's Town. It is also reported that the Governor has refused to hold any communication with Kafirs, except with the Chiefs personally. Should this be insisted on, there can be no doubt of the entire subjugation of the Gaikas, but not before the ploughing season commences. The country is in a beautiful state, which will greatly assist our winter operations—a complete contrast in that respect to last winter when we suffered so severely from the protracted drought.

Inside Sale.

TO-MORROW, (TUESDAY) the 27th Inst., Mr. CAUVIN will hold an INSIDE SALE, at his SALE ROOMS, of an assortment of

Fine and Fancy Goods,

received per *Malabar* and *Ramillies*, consisting of Ladies' Collars, Habit Shirts, worked Collars and Sleeves, Silk and Satin Neck-ties, Mourning Caps, Osborne Roots, richly-worked Capes, Men's Hose, Pantaloons, Lambswool Frocks, Boys' and Men's white Shirts, Regatta do., Kid Gloves. Also, the usual assortment of LADIES' and CHILDREN' LASTING BOOTS and SHOES, best quality.

All without Reserve.

PERFUMERY, &c,

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING next, Mr. R. D. JAMES will sell by Public Auction, on the Parade, 45 Cases PERFUMERY,—consisting of

SCENTED SOAPS, EAU DE COLOGNE, &c., &c,

THOMSON, WATSON & Co.

Goods per "Hellespont."

MESSRS. GEORGE GREIG & Co. are landing from the Steamer *Hellespont*, another large Investment of Seasonable Goods, comprising among others:—

Black and Drab Kerseymeres and Doeskins
Fine and Medium Cloths, black and blue
8-4 and 10-4 Blankets
Ordnance Blankets
Cotton Blankets and Sheets
Fine Flannels
Double width ditto
Blue Duffles and Pilot Cloths
Green and White Baize
Ready-made Clothing in every kind, suitable for winter
Blucher Boots, Wellington, and Prince George ditto
Ladie's Lasting and Cloth Boots and Clogs
Grey Punjums and Baftas
Shirtings and White Baftas
Extra stout Furniture Checks
New pattern Voerchitz
Bed Ticks
Moleskins and Cords
Striped, Regatta and White Shirts
Cotton and Worsted Hosiery
Soft Felt Hats
Malay and Cotton Handkerchiefs
Cotton Trowserings and Drills
Orleans, Alpaccas, and De Laines
Silk, Satins, Shawls, Muslin Collars and Habit Shirts, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Children's Dresses, Sleeves, Caps, Flowers,

And very many other Goods.

NOW Landing from the Steamer *Hellespont*, in capital condition.

Irish Butter
North Wilts and Cheddar Cheese
Sweetmilk Cheese
Prime York Hams
Wiltshire Bacon
Turkey Figs
Malaga Raisins
Sardines
Pickles and Sauces
Jams and Jellies
Candles

GEO. GREIG & Co.

New Goods.

MYBURGH & Co., are now landing ex *Hellespont*, a select assortment of Seasonable STAPLE and FANCY GOODS, consisting of:—

Cloths, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Beaver and Pilot Cloths,
Shawl Pattern and other Winter VESTINGS
Gala Plaids, Orleans, Cobourgs and Paramattas
SHAWLS, and DRESSES in great variety
Mantillas, black and colored GLACE SILKS
BONNETS, Flowers, Wreaths
Choice RIBBONS, Gloves and Laces
Sewing Silk, Braids, Gimps and Trimmings
Muslin Collars, Chemisettes and Habit Shirts
Wadding, HOSIERY, Threads and Reel Cotton
Women's Lasting Boots and Shoes, Carpet Slippers,
&c. &c. &c

Which are FOR SALE at their Stores.

27, St. George's-street.

PREUSS & SELIGMANN have received per "HELLISPONT,"

Fancy Silks in great variety
Dresses do. do.
Children's Mantillas do,
French Bonnet Flowers
" Gauze Ribbons
Bonnets and Hoods
Lustres
Boots and Shoes of every description,
&. &c. &c.

New Goods per 'Hellespont.'

HENRY RUDD & Co., have received a variety of

Fancy Goods,

PER THE ABOVE VESSEL.

Landed Property at Swellendam,

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

MR. F. W. ALLEMAN being about to make a change of Residence offers for Private Sale his Dwelling House and Premises, situate in the Town of Swellendam; and also another Erf situate opposite the first, upon which a substantial new Building has been erected. The Buildings are in the centre of the Town, and particularly adapted for any kind of business.

For particulars and terms of Sale, apply to the Owner at his Residence.

SALE OF

Outstanding Claims.

In the Estate of the late Mrs. MARIA BERENDINA {BECKER.

ON SATURDAY, the 1st DAY of MAY next, will be sold, by Mr. R. J. JONES, at his Commission Sale on the Parade, without Reserve, the UNPAID CLAIMS belonging to the above Estate,—a List of which may be seen, and further particulars be ascertained, on application at the Counting-house of Mr. J. LETTERSTEDT, previous to the day of Sale.

Prince-street, Cape Town,
April 23, 1852.

NOTICE.

THE Paarl Omnibus will, from FRIDAY next and until further notice, leave the Paarl at half-past 6 in the morning, and Cape Town at half-past 11 o'clock.

F. J. BERNHARDI, & Co.

Paarl, April 22, 1852.

THOROUGH-BRED

Imported Cattle.

THE Undersigned, being about to leave Camp's Bay, will sell, by Public Auction and without Reserve, at that Place,

On Thursday Next,

THE 29th INST.,

All his Thorough-bred Cows, Heifers and Bulls.

There are about 70 HEAD IMPORTED as CALVES, and chiefly ALDERNEYS, AYRSHIRES, and NORFOLK-POLE COWS, a superior SCOTCH BULL, and a young AYRSHIRE ditto.

ALSO, some FARMING IMPLEMENTS, such as PLOUGHS, HARROWS, CARTS, &c.

A liberal Credit will be given.

ROBERT N. BURTON.

Mr. J. G. STEYTLER, Gs, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC SALE OF

Stock-in-Trade

OF A

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,

In the Insolvent Estate of JAMES BEWLEY, of Cape Town.

THIS DAY, (MONDAY,)

The 26th Instant, at 10 o'Clock a. m.,

AT THE INSOLVENT'S SHOP, IN BUITENGRACHT,

WILL be sold the whole of the Stock-in-Trade, in the above Estate, consisting of:—

254 Barrels FLOUR of very superior quality
20 Bags of SUGAR
8 Casks TREACLE
12 Barrels MEAL
5 Casks CURRANTS
ALMONDS
Do. SUGARED, about 250lbs.
25lbs. AMMONIA
CONFECTIONARY, about 150lbs.
20 SHOW BOTTLES } containing Confectionary and
20 JARS } Lozenges.
1 Cask marked P. & Co., No. 4, containing 12 two-gallon Jars of Confectionary, about 130lbs.

Ginger, Liquorice, Carroway Seed, Butter, Biscuits, Coriander Seed, Vinegar, a Marble Slab with Stand and Roller, Drop Machine, Pestle and Mortar, Brassbound Writing Desk, Confectionary Colouring,

69 Acid Drop Tins
2 BREAD CARTS
1 HORSE
1 Set DOUBLE HARNESS
2 Sets SCALES and WEIGHTS
1 COPPER do. do.
Empty Barrels, Bags, Shelves, &c. &c.

E. THOMPSON, } Provisional
J. T. POCOCK, } Trustees.

Cape Town, April 26, 1852.

In the Insolvent Estate of GERT JOEL HOFFMANN.

PUBLIC SALE OF

STOCK-IN-TRADE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 10 o'Clock, will be sold at the Shop of the Insolvent, situate in Dorp-street, in the so called Walendorp, the whole of the GROCERIES, belonging to the said Insolvent Estate, consisting of Coffee, Sugar, Rice, Tobacco, Glass and Crockeryware, and whatever further may be offered on the day of Sale

C. J. C. GIE, Provisional Trustee.

Cape Town, 26th April, 1852.

PUBLIC SALE OF

A Fine Residence and Fertile Garden.

THE Undersigned has been instructed by the Executrix Testamentary in the Estate of the late P VAN BREDA, Arend son., Esq, to sell without the least Reserve

THIS DAY,

THE 26TH APRIL 1852,

AT 11 O'CLOCK PRECISELY,

With Liberal Competition Money and Bonus,

That well known Estate called "REEZIGT," situate in the Gardens, near Cape Town, adjoining the Estate "Orangezigt," containing nearly six acres of the most fertile Ground.

The Residence, which is in the best order, and built of the best material and in the latest style, is erected on an eminence, and commands a beautiful and uninterrupted view of Table Valley, of Cape Town, and surrounding scenery. For coolness and salubrity, it cannot be surpassed by any dwelling in Cape Town or the vicinity.

In the House there are 8 fine Rooms, among which a large *Saloon* and Drawing Room; besides which there are Pantry, Kitchen fitted with Hotplate, Wine Cellars, Servants' Apartments, Stables, Cow-House, Dairy-Room, a spacious Coach-House, Menagerie, &c.

Adjoining to and communicating with the House is a comfortable Cottage containing 2 good Rooms.

A good road through the Garden leads to the Residence.

Amongst the Gardens in Table Valley, this may rank as the most fruitful,—the profits it is well known to have yielded sufficiently proving this; while the Trees it contains, being Oranges, Guavas, Loquats, Apricots, Peaches, Pears, &c., always bear plentifully,—the Fruits being of excellent quality.

The Garden has a right, 8 hours twice a week, to the "Orange Zigt" stream of Water.

J. G. STEYTLER, Gs., Auctioneer.

Sale, by the Master of the Supreme Court, in Cape Town.

Master's Office, Cape Town,
8th April, 1852.

ON SATURDAY,

The 8th of MAY, 1852,

At 12 o'Clock at Noon precisely,

WILL BE SOLD, ON THE STOEP OF THE

Commercial Exchange,

In Cape Town,

PEREMPTORILY TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER

By the RISE and FALL,

BEFORE A SPECIAL COMMISSIONER,

By Order of the Supreme Court,

CERTAIN Perpetual Quitrent FARM, with the BUILDINGS thereon, called KLEIGAT, alias SONQUAS KLOOF, situated in the Cape Division, behind the Piquetbergen, measuring Four Thousand Two Hundred and Eighty-Five Morgen and Twenty Four Square Roods, extending as certain Quitrent Lease, with a Diagram thereon, dated 17th April, 1848, will more fully point out.

This Property is to be sold under Process of the Supreme Court, in a suit between JOHN FREDRIK WICHT, Plaintiff, and DANIEL LOUW, Adriaan's Son, Defendant.

The Conditions of Sale may be seen in the Masters's Office and in the Office of the Auctioneer, Mr. R. J. JONES, in Cape Town.

JOHN STEUART,
Master of the Supreme Court.

Ichaboe Guano,

FOR SALE at £5 per ton, at the Stores of A. & E. DE PASS,
22. St. George's-street.

Young Horses, Mares, &c.

WILL be sold at the place *Phisantekraal*, near D'Urban,

On Wednesday, 28th April, 1852,

40 young Horses, 3 and 4 years old, bred by Messrs. *Melck* and *de Vos*, out of imported Stallions,
6 Arabs to match, adapted for saddle or harness,
Some Mares, covered by the Arab Horse *Marcus*,
500 Sheep in excellent condition.

J. LOUW, J. Az.

Mr. J. G. STEYTLER, Gs., Auctioneer.

MEETING UNDER INSOLVENT ESTATE.

IN the Master's Office, Public Buildings, Cape Town, on Wednesday, the 28th April 1852, viz.:—

Carel Albrecht Haupt, Jr.....1st Meeting.
Jacob S. Krige, decd. & survg. Spouse.....3rd do.
Jacob van Reenen, J. Fs.....Special do.

ON the 22d Instant, departed this life, aged 1 year and 10 days, MARTHA JACOBA DE WET, beloved child of J. WEGE,
H. A. WEGE, born MYBURGH.

Stellenbosch, April 23, 1852.

FOR Sale at the Stores of the Undersigned and also at their Place "Varsche Drift," formerly the property of P. VAN BREDA, Esq

CAPE SOLE LEATHER, 8s. to 20s. per hide,
ENGLISH Do. Do.
RIO and PERNAMBUCO, 8s. to 10s. 6d. per side,
CAPE DRESSED CALF SKINS,
ENGLISH Do. Do. } at very low
FRENCH Do. Do. } rates.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOOT FRONTS,
BAZILS, very superior and light color, 6s. to 15s. per doz
HARNESS LEATHER, ALUM, 7s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. p. side
Do. do. ENGLISH
ROANS, MOROCCO, PATENT LEATHER, &c. &c.

Liberal Credit to Country Dealers.

Always open to purchase for Cash the following PRODUCE, WOOL, washed or unwashed, HIDES, SKINS, &c. &c

THOS. H. BAIRD & Co.

N.B A good Wagon Road to and from their Place "Varsche Drift," at Montagu Bridge, and a little near Cape Town.

Stores in Cape Town, 23. Longmarket-street.

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30 *Mules,*
10 *young Stallions, and*
20 *Mares,*

WILL be publicly sold on TUESDAY, the 4th May next, at the place of Mr. SAMUEL HENDRIK WALTERS, at Vogelvalley, for account of

ISAAK MALHERBE.

Vendue Office, Tulbagh, April 17, 1852.

Messrs. VOS & ZINN, Adm.

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60 *trained and untrained Mules, 1 to 3 years old,*

WILL be sold at the Undersigned's Residence in this Village, on THURSDAY, the 13th May next.

Paarl, April 20, 1852. JAN J. DE VILLIERS, Pz.

Mr. D. A. DE VILLIERS, Adm.

☞ *Nine Months Credit will be given.*

COME AND SEE,

150 very superior slaughter Oxen.

ON MONDAY the 31 MAY, the Undersigned will cause to be publicly sold at the place of Mr. JAC MEYBURGH, Eenzaambeid, the above number of Oxen purchased for cash by Mr. H. MINNAAR. Parties may rest assured that the Oxen are in the best condition, and equal, if not superior, to any offered for a long while.

H. BOSMAN,
H. MINNAAR,

D. A. DE VILLIERS, Auctioneer.

April 24, 1852.

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80 *fat young slaughter and draught Oxen.*

ON THURSDAY, 6th MAY,

THE Undersigned will cause to be sold at the place of Mr. JAC. MEYBURGH, Eenzaambeid, the above number of fat young slaughter and draught Oxen, well worth the attention of Butchers and the Public.

J. D. DE VILLIERS.

Prince Albert, April 13, 1852.

Mr. D. A. DE VILLIERS, Adm.

1000 *FAT SHEEP.*

ON SATURDAY, the 1st May next, the Undersigned will sell at Matjesfontein (New Church) Salt River, District of Malmesbury, the above number of very superior Sheep, brought up by Mr. D. J. THEUNISSEN.

G. L. STEYTLER, Gs., Auctioneer.

Paarl, April 22, 1852.

To Butchers and others.

FOR SALE,

AT the Undersigned's at Kraai River, near Aliwal North,

60 *fat slaughter Oxen,*
40 *do. Cows.*

The above Cattle are strongly recommended to the Cape Butcher. Apply on the spot.

C. B. NAUDE.

Kraai River, April 3, 1852.

Notice.

THE situation of ORGANIST in the Dutch Reformed Congregation here being vacant, applications, by letters prepaid, are to be made to

J. S. S. BALLOT, V. D. M.

George Town, April 19, 1852.

1,200 excellent fat Sheep.

THE Undersigned will cause to be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at "Fox and Hounds Inn," Eerste River, on the Place of Mr. THOMAS MORRIS, the above number of excellent fat Wethers, which will certainly be present and not previously be disposed of.

1 April 1852. ROELOFF VAN DER MERWE.

Mr. J. WEGE, Auctioneer.

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20 excellent young draught Oxen.

AT the above Sale will likewise be sold, the above number of young draught Oxen, all bred on the farm of Mr. WILLEM ROUX, Eerste River, and in good condition.

April 13, 1852. J. WEGE, Auctioneer.

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800 *fat Wethers, and*
200 *do. Kapater Bucks.*

THE Undersigned will cause to be sold on THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at the place of Mr. JAN DE WAAL, Saxenburg, the above number of fat large Wethers and Kapater Bucks, which are sure to be present, and will not be previously disposed of by private bargain.

April 23, 1852. J. H. DE WAAL.

Mr. J. WEGE, Auctioneer.

1000 *Fat Wethers and*
100 *Do. Kapater Bucks.*

THE Undersigned will cause to be publicly sold on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at the place of Mr. JAC. C. DE WAAL, Joostenberg, the above number of Fat Sheep and Kapater Bucks, which are sure to be present and will not be privately disposed of

W. P. RETIEF, Jun.

Klein Drakenstein, April 19, 1852.

Messrs. DE VILLIERS & HAUPT, Adms.

1000 Excellent fat Wethers.

THE Undersigned will cause to be sold by public Auction on THURSDAY the 29th INSTANT at Joostenberg, on the Place of Mr. J. C. DE WAAL, the above number of superior Wethers, to be brought up by Mr J. D. DU PLESSIS.

Wellington, April 20, 1852. J. J. MALAN.

Messrs. DE VILLIERS & HAUPT, Vendue Adms.

TO BUTCHERS & OTHERS.

1000 *fat heavy Wethers and Kapater Bucks,*

WILL be sold on TUESDAY, the 27th Inst., at the Place *Fox and Hound's Inn*," Eerste River, for account of Mr. WOUTER DE VOS, Pz.

These Sheep require no further recommendation beyond the fact that they are the identical troop which has been recommended by an Agent to one of the Butchers; and notwithstanding several offers have already been made for the *purchase of the whole troop for cash*, they will not be privately disposed of, but are sure to be present on the day of Sale, and will be sold to the highest bidder.

April 20, 1852. R. DE VOS.

Mr. C. P. LIJDENBERG, Auctioneer.

☞ Also will be sold in the course of next month

1,300 fat Wethers, and
80 ditto slaughter Oxen.

Public Sale at Riebeeks Kasteel.

In the Estate of the late *Gabriel Pieter Steyn*, and surviving Widow *Barbara Magdalena Lombard*.

THE Undersigned, in his capacity as Executor Dative, will cause to be sold to the highest Bidder, on TUESDAY, the 11th MAY next, all the Moveable Property of said Estate, viz:—

500 muids of Wheat
300 do. Oats (free from smut)
20 trained Mules, in very good condition
A Saddle Horse, Saddle and Bridle
A Milch Cow
70 very fat Wethers
2 new Horse Wagons
3 Ploughs, Harrows, and lot of Shares
3 teams of new Harness
24 Muid Bags
2 Canvas Mangers
Picks, Spades, Baskets, Axes
Household Furniture, Bedsteads, 3 new feather Beds, Wardrobes, Tables of sorts, Chairs, Silver, Glass and Earthenware
A Silver Watch
Kitchen Utensils, such as Pots, Pans, Gridirons, Baking Trough, Pot Rack, and whatever else is required in farming.

G. H. STEYN, Sen., Executor Dative.

N.B.—Eight Months Credit will be given to those purchasing for £15 and upwards.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED IN TABLE BAY.

April 22. *Atalanta*, Belgian ship, 743 tons, A. Vant, from Akyab Feb. 21, to Antwerp. Cargo rice. Passenger, Mr. De Lafrage. Put in for water.

22. *Rachel*, schooner, 33 tons, R. Cooper, from Espiegle Bay April 11, to this port. Cargo sundries.

22. *Earl of Hardwick*, ship, 965 tons, L. Brown, from Bombay Feb. 11, to this port and London. Cargo sundries. Passengers, Major and Mrs. Aston, Major and Mrs. Heath, Mr. and Mrs. Newton, Mr. and Mrs. Hemas, Capt. Fearon, Messrs. Harrison, Nicholson, Meije, Peard, Oliver, Dart, Lauchlan, and Stewart, 17 children, 62 invalids. Brings a mail. Phillips & King, Agents.

23. H. M. Steamer *Styx*, Commander W. Hall, from Simon's Bay to this port.

23. Royal Mail Steamer *Hellespont*, W. Watts, from Plymouth March 16, St. Vincent March 29, to this port.—Cargo sundries. Passengers, C. H. and Mrs. Waters, Colonel Cole, Capt. and Mrs. Cross, Mesdms Bowling, and Joseph, Mr. and Mrs. Pruess, Capt. Oppenheim, Ass. Surg. Campbell, Messrs. Johnson, Lludesy, Myers, and Kohler, 3 children 5 in the steerage. Left at Sierra Leone, Mr and Mrs. Fleet, Lieut. Ryan. C. D. Heys, Agent.

24 *Belle Vue*, bark, 385 tons, W. Nicol, from Ascension April 3, to this port. Cargo coals.

Thomson, Watson & Co., Agents.

SAILED OUT OF TABLE BAY.

April 22. *Malabar*, ship, B. Noaks, to Madras
23. *Prince of Wales*, ship, W. Hopkins, to London

Opgaaf van Koloniale Opbrengst, de Stads Markt gepasseerd, van den 21 tot den 23 April 1852.

Amandelen, lbs.	1784	Koorn, mudden,	30
Aardappelen, mudden	98½	Linzen, do.	4
Azyn, legger,	1½	Melies, do.	17½
Boomen, mudden,	16½	Okkernooten, lbs.	1570
Boter, lbs.	1350	Patattes, mudden,	134
Brandewyn, leggers,	18½	Rog, do. -	14
Bokkevellen, stukken,	443	Rozynen, lbs.	17287
Drooge Ossenhuiden, do.	19	Schapenvellen, stukken,	1291
Erwten, mudden,	3	Stroo, zakken,	
Garst, do.	135	Uijen, mudden,	60½
Haver, do.	581	Vederen, Bed, lbs.	
Hooi, vrachten,		Wyn, ordinaire, leggers,	6½
Horens, stukken,	31	Wol, lbs.	327
Kaf, zakken,	277	Wyn Steen, do.	702

Statement of Colonial Produce passed the Town Market from the 21st to the 23th April 1852.

Almonds, lbs.	1784	Peas, Muids,	2
Barley, Muids,	135	Potatoes, do.	98½
Beans do.	10½	Do. sweet, do.	134
Brandy, Leaguers,	18½	Raisins, lbs.	17287
Butter, lbs.	1350	Rye, Muids,	14½
Chaff, sacks,	277	Skins, Goat, Pieces,	443
Feathers, Bed, lbs.		Do. Sheep, do.	1291
Hay, Loads,		Straw, Sacks,	
Hides, Ox, Pieces,	19	Vinegar, Leaguer,	1½
Horns, do.	31	Wine, Com. do.	6½
Lentil, Muids,	4	Wheat, Muids,	360
Maize, do.	17½	Walnuts, lbs.	1570
Oats, do.	581	Wool, do.	327
Onions, do.	60½	Wine Stone, do.	702

MARKT PRYZEN

Van den 22 tot den 24 April, 1852.

		Rds. Sch. Stv.	Rds. Sch. Stv.
Aloe per lb.....	Aloes per lb...	0 0 0 —	0 0 0
Amandelen per lb..	Almonds per lb.	0 0 5 —	0 1 1
Appelen, per lb....	Apples per lb..	0 1 4 —	0 1 5
Abrikozen, per ditto	Apricots ditto .	0 1 3 —	0 1 4
Aardappelen, per mud	Potatoes p muid	8 2 0 —	11 4 0
Azyn, per legger....	Vinegar per leag.	40 0 0 —	61 5 0
Bonen per mud.....	Beans per muid.	9 6 0 —	25 4 0
Botor per pond.....	Butter per lb...	0 5 2 —	0 6 1
Brandewyn per legger	Brandy per leag	183 0 0 —	191 0 0
Bokkevellen per stuk	Buck Skins each	1 0 1 —	1 3 1
Drooge Ossenhuiden.	Dry Ox Hides do	1 7 0 —	6 1 0
Eenden en Makouwen	Ducks & Muse	1 1 0 —	1 3 4
Erwten per mud.....	Peas per muid..	10 6 0 —	14 2 0
Garst dito.....	Barley per muid	8 1 0 —	8 5 0
Ganzen per stuk	Geese each	1 5 0 —	2 0 0
Haver per mud.....	Oats per muid..	6 6 0 —	7 4 0
Havergerven per 100 ponden.....	Oatsheaves per 100 lb.....	5 3 3 —	5 5 3
Hoenders per stuk ..	Hens each	0 4 4 —	1 1 4
Houtskolen per zak..	Charcoal p sack	0 0 0 —	0 0 0
Honig per pond....	Honey per lb....	0 0 0 —	0 0 0
Kazen, Kaapsch pr lb.	Cheese, Cape lb.	0 0 0 —	0 0 0
Kalkoenen per stuk..	Turkeys each ..	3 1 0 —	3 1 0
Kaf per 16 zakken..	Chaff 16 sacks..	35 0 0 —	59 4 0
Koorn per 1 mud...	Wheat pr. 1 m.	11 5 3 —	16 3 5
Linzen per mud	Lentil per muid	15 5 0 —	21 4 0
Melies dito	Maize do.. ..	7 4 0 —	9 0 0
Meel, fyn, pr. 100 lb.	Flour, fine 100 lb	0 0 0 —	0 0 0
Okkernooten pr. lb..	Walnuts per lb..	0 0 0 —	0 0 0
Oliphantstanden p. lb.	Elephs. Teeth lb	0 0 0 —	0 0 0
Peren per pond.....	Pears per pound	0 0 5 —	0 1 3
Persiken dito.....	Peaches do....	0 0 4 —	0 1 3
Rog per mud.....	Rye per muid..	11 0 0 —	11 1 3
Rozynen per lb.....	Raisins per lb..	0 0 5 —	0 1 3
Tabak dito.....	Tobacco do....	0 0 0 —	0 0 0
Schapenvellen pr. stuk	Sheep Skins ea	0 2 4 —	0 7 0
Stroo per 16 zakken..	Straw p. 16 sacks	0 0 0 —	0 0 0
Tygers, Leeuw & Struis Vellen per stuk....	Lion, Tiger & Ostrich Skins ea.	0 0 0 —	0
Uijen per mud.....	Onions per muid	3 0 0 —	5 2 0
Varkens, gemeste....	Pigs, fattened ea.	31 0 0 —	31 0 0
——ongemeste..	—— unfattened.	0 0 0 —	0 0 0
——speen.....	—— sucking....	0 0 0 —	0 0 0
Vederen, Struis p. lb.	Feathers, Ost. lb.	0 0 0 —	0 0 0
——bedde p. lb.	—— Bed per lb.	0 0 0 —	0 0 0
Vet of Talk per pond.	Suet or Tallow lb	0 0 0 —	0 0 0
Vygen dito.....	Figs per lb.....	0 1 1 —	0 1 2
Wyn, ordinaire p. leg- ger.....	Wines, ordinary per leaguer..	44 0 0 —	44 0 0
Wol, schapen, p. pond	Wol, com. p. lb..	0 2 1 —	0 2 1
Wol, fyne, dito.....	Wol, fine, do...	0 0 0 —	0 0 0
Zoetelimoenen p. 100	Oranges, per 100	0 6 2 —	0 7 2
Zout per mud.....	Salt per muid...	0 0 0 —	0 0 0
Zuurlemoenzap per.. ½-aam.....	Lemon Juice per ½-aam... ...	0 0 0 —	0 0 0
Zoolleder per ½ huid.	Sole Leather ½ h	0 0 0 —	0 0 0
Zeep per pond.....	Soap per lb....	0 0 0 —	0 0 0

J. J. H. SMUTS, Editor, No. 18, Bree-street.
J. W. LOTZ, Printer and Publisher, 92, Wale-street. } PROPRIETORS.

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