

ADVERTENTIE
STERKE BROWN BIER (BROWN STOUT)
ZONDER RESERVE
BOTTEN VESCHIE BRUIJN VAAK
ZONDER RESERVE
KANGESLAGEN GOEDEREN DEZEN
OCHTEND
DE DIRECTEUREN maken hierdoor...

ZUID-AFRIKAANSCH
BRAND EN LEVEN'S
ASSURANCE COMPAGNIE
DE DIRECTEUREN maken hierdoor...

BEHOODIGD
PAANSCH MATTEN, en andere Specie.
NIBBET & DICKSON.
HET PAMFLEET
DOOR
DEN HEER JOHN C. GRASS
(IN HET HOLLANDSCH.)

BEKENDMAKING
DE Ondergetekende, door het Eerwaardige
College van Kerken van de Parochie Gemeente...

TE KOOP
TEGE EENEN BILKEN PRYS
EENE REYDE FLAMME WAGEN
GOED en sterk gemaakt, nieuw geschilderd...

VERKOOPING TE STELLENBOSCH
DE Testamentaire Excutenten des Boedels
van wijlen Heer J. ROUX, de oude, en aangezien...

BERIGT
DE Ondergetekende berigt de Landlieden
en den Handel in het Algemeen, dat hy zich met den...

EEN ONDER EN BOVEN PAKHUIS
BEHOODIG TE HUUR, voor een of meer
Bijten, en op plaats al boven beschreven, gelegen in het...

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING VAN
SLAVEN, enz.
DE Ondergetekende zyn Plaat aan de
Parochie, uit de hand verkocht behoudende, op...



DE
Zuid Afrikaan.

DEEN II. VRYDAG DEN 29 APRIL 1831. No. 66.

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PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING
MARTINUS WILHELMUS van de Heer V. VAN
SCHOOT, aan het Rodehoornse veld, door
verkoop 20 fransche Bonard Verantwoordelijke
Kooften met Kalfvoren.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING
DEEN II. VRYDAG DEN 29 APRIL 1831. No. 66.

DE Heer BERNARDUS KENS, op den 20
Maj, aanstaande, op een verkoop van...
Kantoor den 28 April 1831.

DEEN II. VRYDAG DEN 29 APRIL 1831. No. 66.

BEHOODIGD
EENE zeggende Min. De preferentie zal
gegeven worden aan een zonder Kind-
adres van dit Kantoor.

DEEN II. VRYDAG DEN 29 APRIL 1831. No. 66.

VERHOORING VAN VEITE HAMELS
DEEN II. VRYDAG DEN 29 APRIL 1831. No. 66.

DEEN II. VRYDAG DEN 29 APRIL 1831. No. 66.

VERHOORING VAN VEE EN VELLE
DEEN II. VRYDAG DEN 29 APRIL 1831. No. 66.

DEEN II. VRYDAG DEN 29 APRIL 1831. No. 66.

BEKENDMAKING
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Capt. O'Connell, en een Policie Bediende; hy
weerd ook gevoeld door een zeer groot ge-
vaar. Volke dat het vreeslykste en schrik-
baareste gebeue en gelyk was. Hy was
komst in het Office vrie Mr. O'Connell het
verantwoordig van de Magistrate, of het
op hun ooren dat wyl op hoger gezak was, dat
hy door een gemeene dievenlied door de straten
van Dublin was gelyept. Zy antwoorden dat
zy door hoger gezak hadden gehandelt. Ik ben
te verlyd om zeld Mr. O'Connell, zy mag
zich zelve verdedigen, maar konne my nym
het niet ontneemen.

Hy verlangde toen om te weten, of hy op be-
ledigde aanklagingen was gearresteerd, het ge-
neet ik wylde beantwoord. Mr. O'Connell bleef
hem in de sterkste bewoordingen, de onwettige
heid der handelwyze was, doch de Magistrate
zelden hem alleen dat zy op hoger gezak hadden
gehandelt. Hy stelde toen borg voor zyne per-
sonale vermyning voor zyne straten, en aan
zyne vermyning werd met de andere geves-
teerde personen gevoeld.

De Lereche Conventie stellen het Land overal
als in een zeer hogelyke staat voor de Boeren
opstandig, zich door onderlinge Bieden ver-
delende en de voorstanders voor de Verkoop van
de main trayden om dikwyls Bynkomsten te
houden, niet tegenstaande de activiteit van de
Gouvernements Ambtenaren.

Latere tydingen melden dat Mr. O'Connell zich
zelve schuldig verklaard heeft aan de eerste
roebansche beschuldigingen, die hem ten laste
zyn gelegd geworden. De Attorney-Generaal
toot herleid ziele. Het is my lief het Land te
kunnen geelyk wenschen, om hooper te worden
van de ontrouwde bewyzen en den twee stry-
valke zulk een terzettingen natuurlyk had moe-
ten weeg brengen, en ik hoop dat vreed en ge-
weethed het gevolg van deze maatregel zyn zal.

POLEN
De Dictator gaat voort in zyne pogingen. Hy
heeft verklaard dat het Leger 60,000 man sterk
zal zyn. Sommige berichten zeggen dat 150,000
man voor het einde van January te verzoeken
trekken. Chlopicki zal naar het schyn alle
wachten tot hy aangevallen word. De ver-
zainheden in Rusland is niet minder bykans en
men zegt dat het Leger op de Frontieren till
200,000 man bestaat, de Dictator heeft de Fron-
teren opgeroepen tot amandou Regimenten te for-
mieren. Dit is echter door de zize gewyzen, of
doch zy hebben zich bereid getoond om de riek-
ten op te passen. De Joden beklagen zich dat
zy uitgebloet zyn om zich onder de Nationale
Garde te kunnen laten zinnen.

De wezenlyke macht van het Leger is immer
de geheele linte van de Frontieren van Lithu-
ania geplaatst. De siechte staat der verze-
maakt het vervoeren van het Russische Leger
thans onuitvoerbaar. Dichtbij het ziele, de
Cholera Maris haastacht in het Leger, en ver-
traagd dezelfde bewegingen. De Keizer stelt
geen vertrouwen in Koriowitch die een Lithu-
nier is, en zich onder Poniatowski en Krasinski
met roem overliden heeft, toen de Polen in 1792
en 1794 tegen de dwyngeludy van Rusland op-
roerig wierden. De Groot Hertog Michael was
dan edes te Grodo aangekomen. Toehiet toe
lopen de private brieven van die dag. Chlopicki
schyn besluten te hebben om aanvullende wyze
te ageren, op de kant van de Lithuanische ver-
deeling, daarbij waarschijnlijk zyn oogenacht te
kunnen gevende om Polen tot hese oude Grenzen
te bepalen. Amelia Szczaniaka heeft hare jaar-
wrede van 200,000 aan den Staat geschonken,
en zich onder de gezuurde Zastere (Nippen) be-
veeren om de sieken en gekweten in de aan-
staande stryd op te passen. Deze Poolische
Flora Mae Trois is de Gravin van Posen; men
zegt dat 60,000 Vrywilligers en 200,000 nationale
Gardes, by de staande armee van Polen, kunnen
worden gevoegd, en de verdediging des lands.

De Boeren dragen algemeen de witten eokarde en
wapenen zich met keizen en pieken tegen de
anvallers. De Courier Francois van Dings-
dag meldt, by het gezag van een brief uit Berlin,
dat een Regiment van het Leger van Lithuanie
zich by de Polen had gevoegd. Men verhaalt
ook dat Keizer Nicolaas zyne eerste besluiten
had veranderd, toen hy bevond dat de Boeren
ten en strengre maatregelen het gevolg zonden
hebben, om het kwad te veragere in hede van
hetoelvoe te verholpen. De berouwen van
Poolsh Pruisen schryven daar en tegen de Kun-
sen te beugnigen.

De Teubne van Monday, onder het Artikel
Posen, meldt. Wy vernemen van gorder hand
dat de Kooplieden van Petersburg en Moskov
18 millioenen zilvere Roebel, (36 millioenen
Franken), ter dispositie van den Keizer hebben
gesteld, de Staten van Courland hebben 12,000
Sleden aangeboden, om de troepen te vervoeren.
De Pruisische Kouranten spreken natuurlyk de
berigten uit Polen tegen, omtrent de geveer-
heid des Volke voor de Revolutie. Zy verkie-
ren dat men de Boeren door stelselge gedwon-
gen heeft om Patriotie te worden, en dat de
vrijheidsde Polse de wegen naar Pruisen be-
kenden.

Berigten uit Warschow melden dat Vrede-
simplifende siften aannouden in de Schakken
meer vloeyen. Zestig Joodische Huisgezinnen
hebben te zamen 28,405 Rorynes gegeven, de
Princes Alexandra Sophia heeft 60,000 Rorynes
gezonden, en verklaard dat zoo het nodig was
haar geheel vermogen ten dienste van het Vaer-
land was, de Prins Adm Casimir heeft wylde
50,000 Rorynes en meer andere hebben aan-
tylde zamen gezonden.

NORD-AMERIKA
Men heeft berokend, dat de laatste uit-
spraak van den Koning van Holland, met be-
trekking tot de lang betwiste kwestie omtrent
de limten van dit Land, en de verdedigde
staten, ten minsten zes millioenen akkers Land
van Groot-Brittanie aan de Amerikanen zal
geren. Van deze groote uitgestrektheid Lands
behooren omtrent 4700 akkers naar het Graaf-
schap Hertford, en omtrent een millioen naar
St. James-River, lange welker oever, de oude
en directe communicatie en post route tusschen
Quebec en New Bernswyck, Halifax en New
Scotia loopt, en een zeer gewichtige post- en
handelsroute is.

DEEN II. VRYDAG DEN 29 APRIL 1831. No. 66.

The Zuid-Afrikaan was to undergo a change in its Editorship yesterday again, the Proprietor has thought proper, in order to avoid further disappointments, to take charge of that part of the paper himself.

The Reader will perceive, from the following circumstance, communicated to us by a Correspondent, how wantonly and cruelly the life of a respectable inhabitant, Mr. JAN LOUW, H. son, has been endangered by a Hottentot, who had been engaged to drive a quantity of cattle from the interior towards the Cape.

Our fellow Colonists may, from this circumstance, judge how necessary it becomes for the future to be more cautious in engaging Hottentots to accompany them in their journeys with cattle or wagons with merchandise; they have no doubt observed, that, within the last two years, the Hottentots have made gigantic advancement in crime and immorality; and that (though many of them were so formerly) they are not so confidential or well disposed towards the inhabitants now as in former days, when, from the then existing circumstances, they became gradually civilized, and happier in themselves.

We shall shortly present our Readers with some remarks which we have made respecting the influence which the "Law for ameliorating the situation of the Aborigines" has had on the Hottentots.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER JAN LOUW, H. (From a Correspondent.)

The above-named person having made a trip into the interior to sell and barter merchandise for Mr. H. Watering, returned, accompanied by two Hottentots, with a drove of oxen, towards Cape Town. On departing from the Hottentofontein, in the District of Worcester, his two Hottentots remained behind whilst he was proceeding on with his cattle. About twelve o'clock he looked accidentally round, and perceived one of the Hottentots standing behind a tree and taking aim at him. The shot fell but did not hit him. He then took to his heels, and they followed him for about half an hour. He then determined to make a stand and defend himself, but receiving a shot with chopped slugs in his breast, he ran off again, and the Hottentots fired another shot at him with a ball, but without taking effect; and finally, aiming at him again, always running after him, the gun again missed fire. They called out to him to stand, saying that they wished to speak to him; and that their powder was gone; adding, if we had killed you we would have dragged you to you cliffs and nobody would ever have found you. The reason why they did not again attack him in another way was for fear of a knife which he held in his hand. Louw continued to walk till he reached the Drani, where he now lies, a distance of about ten hours. Two of the slugs have penetrated the back, between the skin and the flesh, all the others were still in the wounds, as there happened to be no surgical aid procurable from the 16th, the date the accident took place, until Thursday, the 21st. He was then in a feverish and painful state.

We have just learned that the Hottentots have been apprehended, having with them part of the cattle.

TURF CLUB.

The South African Turf Club Autumn Meeting commenced on Tuesday last; the weather, though unfavorable to the course of beauty and fashion we are accustomed to see on these occasions, did not prevent a greater number of horses from coming to the post than has been seen for many years past. On Tuesday the Ugried Paise was won by H. Stone's br. c. Redganlett, 4 years old, by Sorcerer, beating seven others. There was a false start in this race, which did not, however, affect the result. The Sir John Craddock's Cup, (stakes Rds. 1000.) was won by Mr. Kyer's b. c. Wyndham, 4 years old, by Bobtail. This race afforded great interest and sport, the country horse beating three others, and, after a possession of eight years, succeeding in wresting this cup from the veteran hands of a stable not accustomed to be beaten. On Wednesday the Turf Club Purse, 2 mile heats, was won by Mr. van Keenen's, F. Z. son, gr. h. Sir Charles, aged, beating three others. The Town Cup, with Rds. 400, 1 1/2 mile heats, was won by Mr. Rogerson's br. c. Fascinator; beating four others. This was the best contested and fast race, being won in 3 m. 1 s. and 3 m. 3 s. The course was very heavy. To-morrow, the last day of the meeting, much sport is expected, there being 17 horses entered for the Governor's and 16 for the Indian Plate.

ESTABLISHMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ZUID-AFRIKAAN." STAMP OFFICE. Sir, - It is the duty of our age to hear Retrenchment and Economy continually spoken of, but as yet nothing has been done in reality to put these theories in execution.

All great measures must have small commencements, and I propose, therefore, that Retrenchment and Economy in this Colony should be tried in the Stamp Office here. The Commissioner of Stamps has a Salary of £700 per annum, for which he does nothing except signing his name on the abstract of Pay. If he were a little on the alert, and minded his office better, he would soon find out that the article he sends, through his collector, is generally on each bad paper, that it is hardly possible to write any thing legible on it. To remedy this evil, and at the same time to save the public a part of the £700, I ask, whether it is not practicable that documents written by Notaries, Attorneys, Functionaries, and other individuals, could be stamped afterwards, and that in lieu of a Commissioner, with a salary of £700, and a Collector, who is the tag of the office, for £140, two Functionaries could be daily present at the Stamp Office, the one to countersign the stamp and the other to receive the stamp fee, both of which persons should be sworn to as responsible, as they would serve as a check upon each other's returns? Say, that each of these persons should receive £350 as a salary, there would be a saving at once of £940 to Government.

Or in the event that irregularities were apprehended from drawing documents before the paper was stamped, could not Government, instead of forcing their bad paper upon the public, allow it a fair discount upon the price of the stamps, and oblige us to give our own good paper to be stamped? I am, &c. A PERSON INTERESTED.

Sir, - In last week's Gazette we saw announced the appointment of Mr. M. (name) as our new Secretary of State for the Cape of Good Hope. It appears, however, that he has not yet arrived from the land of his birth, and that the Secretary of State for our Governor to put him in the situation of Clerk of the Peace for Albany. This gentleman is no doubt, from his being specially sent out to fill such a situation, a respectable, well-informed, well-qualified, in short an "honorable man," and it is therefore without the slightest disparagement to that gentleman's talents that I only beg to call your attention to the wanton manner in which situations, requiring much local and judicial information, and to which several years' study of the civil service of this Colony naturally looks forward as one of the few tolerably well paid situations, to reward several years of lagging and under-paid services, are thus disposed of at home, for the sake of a little patronage. In making such an appointment it seems hardly possible that the Secretary of State could have had in view the Report of H. M. Commissioners of Enquiry to his Majesty, for there is perhaps no part of their report so unambiguous, and marked with a due sense of justice to the service of this Colony, and such appears so directly to have been violated, as in this instance. We will, therefore, quote their own words, in hopes that they may be engraved on the minds of our future rulers, and awaken them to a sense of what is due to the respectable and well-informed young men of this Colony, who have only this their country to look to for employment.

We will not conclude this subject without bringing to your Lordship's notice the great importance of giving due encouragement to the junior servants, by their advancement to situations of trust and emolument for which they may be found competent. Some promotion that at our time is made tends greatly to encourage the sons of respectable families in the Colony to enter into the public service, and to induce them to adhere to it upon very inadequate salaries. Their hopes of promotion have, however, in many cases been defeated by the appointment of persons to lucrative and responsible situations, who possessed no claim from previous service or from their knowledge of business; and we are bound also to observe, that in several instances the duties have been performed by the junior servants upon the depreciated salaries of clerks, whilst the principals of the departments have enjoyed, almost gratuitously, very considerable emoluments. This system is, we conceive, directly opposed to the real interests of the Colony, which require the assignment of a well-qualified, indeed, simple remuneration to persons well qualified to perform the duties of the several departments; care being taken at the same time to exact such a portion of their time and personal attention as may supersede the necessity of having recourse to irresponsible and unqualified clerks. The principle of gradual advancement from the inferior to the higher offices in each department is one that should be adhered to generally, but not rigorously as to prevent the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor from availing themselves at any time of the superior qualifications, and rewarding the active services of any individual when brought to their notice. And, lastly, we would submit, that a previous service in the law offices at Cape Town, or a competent knowledge of the law, should be considered as absolutely indispensable in those who are named to the offices of "Secretary and Registrar," and "Clerk of the Peace."

I am, &c. A COLONIST. Worcester, 13th April, 1831.

Sir, - My sincere wish is to know, why our Judge of the Peace and Dr. O'Flin, have been used so unparliamentarily at Stellenbosch, and no other Authority there? If you know any reason for it, tell me, if you do not, I shall feel myself obliged upon to give you my ideas concerning it at large. I am, Sir, &c. A SENECAISE.

Worcester, 13th April, 1831. Sir, - About 100 persons of this District appeared yesterday before the Assistant Protector of Slaves, and were most respectable amongst them, Messrs. Pieter Francis Theron, T. van Hendrik F. Moller, and Jacobus du Toit, J. van, addressed the said Protector in the following words: - "We, Sir, the now assembled, inhabitants and Slave-owners of this District, having been called upon by the Protector of Slaves to appear this day at your office, for the purpose of taking the oath upon the Statute in Council, in compliance with the order of the King in Council, most unanimously declare to you that we have always behaved as obedient and loyal subjects of His Majesty the King, and that we have obeyed and respected all the laws and ordinances enjoined upon us by His Majesty, as long as we could in any way comply therewith. But as we have represented our grievances, with respect to the letting out of such Record Books, and the making out thereof, to the Government, praying for redress, and further, that should it not lay in the power of the Colonial Government to give us that redress, that we might be permitted to lay our grievances before His Majesty the King in Council, we most solemnly and from one mouth, declare to you, that we cannot comply with the present order of the King in Council."

The people assembled were received by the Assistant Protector with the greatest urbanity and civility, and he stated briefly that he could do nothing under these circumstances but refer the case to Government.

I acquaint you thereof, in order to place it in your paper, should you consider it worth your attention, and remain, Yours, &c. AN INHABITANT OF WORCESTER.

FIGHTING UP OF ST. GEORGE'S-STREET.

Mr. Eorras, - Being informed that a grand illumination was to take place on the 23d instant (St. George's Day) in the late Burg-street, to celebrate the placing of the New Lantern, and at the same time the anniversary of the Phoenix, in a luminous way, I went to see that splendid display; but, upon reflection, I am not certain whether my attention was attracted from the strong light of the lamps, which made my eyes dimble, by the brilliant light of the fireworks, which surpassed that of the lamps, or from the noise of the rabble, and from some persons, who were forcibly dragged to prison because they amused themselves in letting off crackers and rockets, this I know, however, that, about nine o'clock, when I re-passed the street, no people were to be seen to disturb any observation, and I could plainly perceive that some of the lamps had already run their race. The Contractor for the Lamps has therefore by no means satisfied the expectations of the inhabitants, who were so anxious to expose their Palladium; they could not even walk with a waning moon. My conviction, therefore, is, that the lamps do not answer the expectations which had been formed. It would be far less expensive to place night-candles behind the windows; and they would answer the purpose much better as they burn the whole night; in fact the prospect ought to be given to night candles, unless the lamps are made upon a different construction.

EMIGRATION (Continued from No. 11.)

Instead of 500 laborers, which you propose, 500 families, selected from the industrious class of inhabitants, would be a more judicious course, in that they would be bound to leave their native land for ever, and to settle in the conduct of a new colony, where they might enjoy the fruits of their own industry, and where they might be enabled to do good to their fellow-men, and to improve their own minds and souls. It may strike many to see numbers emigrating in a body, but emigration is no hardship when it is done voluntarily; it is a course which is attended with perpetual advancement; but those who have been compelled, through misfortune, to leave their homes without the most disinterested motives, who now enjoy ease and comparative independence, and find, by experience, that an emigrant should be a citizen of the world, and that real happiness is not confined to any one particular part of the world.

From what the families alluded to are such as cannot pay the expense of their passage out, they are not to be induced by the promise of grants of land to embark in this undertaking; they are to be landed as free laborers, and left to their own exertions to make their way in the world, and to acquire the habits of the country, and to acquire a proper understanding between the mind and servant, and such as are cherished in all good governments.

To render the circumstances of their first settlement in a new country as comfortable as possible, Albany and its neighborhood may be safely recommended for the trial. The new settlers will find numbers of their countrymen ready to assist them, and to receive them on moderate yet as liberal terms as circumstances will allow. The original settlers in Albany, encountering the temporary difficulties they met with, should, by every use of country and compass, meet the advance of the new arrivals with alacrity, and render the country a home to them at once; this may be done by those who can afford it, erecting cottages on their estates, allotting to each an acre or two of ground for a garden, &c. &c. Let those be as contiguous as possible, that a mutual assistance may be placed amongst the cottagers, and each may have in their power to compare their own and their neighbor's success, and to cause a healthy emulation amongst themselves in excel. Three persons should be hired at reasonable rents, and will be more satisfactory to the industrious cottager, who would consider himself less exposed than when boarded in the house of his employer. If it is not practicable in every case for the master to erect cottages, a like portion of ground should be allotted, and the laborers might erect dwellings for themselves; in either case a due consideration should be paid to suit the expense to the circumstances and convenience of both parties. On every large estate the erection of detached cottages, which might be let on improving and running leases; anything of this kind will render the laborer more happy and content in mind, and raise him to his proper rank in society; and further, to encourage every laudable hope, peace, and tranquillity, having banks may be established to provide against an evil day, or the infirmities of age.

The present rate of wages to the laborer in Albany is much too high to render satisfactory for any great length of time; it marks the scarcity of hands, and has an injurious effect to both master and man; the former must receive a high rate for his produce, in order to recover his expenses, and guard against casual failures, his energies become limited, and he would be led to grow more than a supply for the home market. The laborer must, in proportion, pay high for his provisions; and the retail dealer, subject to the same voluntary tax, charges accordingly for the goods he vendes. Hence the severity of high prices bear hard upon the laborer; and, notwithstanding the cheapness of his labor, he is unable to purchase the necessaries of life, and he is but a wretched laborer after all.

The arrival of a number of respectable characters as laborers would remedy much of this evil, the married laborer having a home to go to, and a fair prospect of providing, by his industry, a comfortable and freehold property himself, and every chance of establishing his children in reputable circumstances, is daily cheered with the smiling prosperity around him, he is daily improving his knowledge of the soil and climate, and by actual enjoyment of a peaceful life, leaves his nothing to regret of his native land, but that some valued acquaintance, perhaps, is too distant to share or observe his felicity.

The only difficulty of persons of the above description reaching this country is the passage money; but surely the rich of England, who are so ready to alleviate the distress of others, might find a liberal subscription to defray the transport of such persons, and to leave a pound or two standing for each family, to allow them the means of procuring any little comfort they may desire on their final settlement. By such plans England would be relieved from much misery and parochial distress, and many would have it in their own power to provide against old age who at present have no other resource to contemplate without a blush, but formerly avoided or denied as a disgrace.

The English laborer, on his first arrival in Africa, regrets the want of a draught of wholesome and cooling beer at a price according to his means, the leading in most respects as the difficulty of gratification increases, and in the neighborhood of towns and countries the new-comer is led to an excessive use of Cape brandy, and the mischief increases with the quantity consumed more than in the quality of that ardent spirit. It is with the single laborer that this occurrence is most frequently seen; the man who has an industrious wife, and a rising family of promising children is less likely to be decoyed into a continued excess.

South Africa is capable of producing any quantity of mail and hops, and for the latter, several excellent substitutes of native growth are to be found in almost every district. The cottager, therefore, after a time, may, at very little expense, brew for himself. As the present period is so very favourable towards the establishment of a hardy and industrious class of free laborers, no time should be lost in the fructuosity of the object, and I am confident that no well disposed persons there, will ever have reason to regret the measure, or the assistance they may have given to its adoption. The laborers themselves will find a comfortable home, and the masters a useful class of servants, whose freedom, allowing them to raise their condition in the way which is the best security for their good behavior.

I have before said that those people may become landholders themselves, I would therefore, such lands as still remain unoccupied, and prevent the accumulation of acres by grant to individuals who have no intention to improve them, be held from the community that which is the property of all. It is the monopoly of land in England which, by enriching a few, has brought that country to the brink of ruin. Similar attempts have been made here from the time of Van der Stel, and no time should be lost in the fructuosity of the object, and I am confident that no well disposed persons there, will ever have reason to regret the measure, or the assistance they may have given to its adoption. The laborers themselves will find a comfortable home, and the masters a useful class of servants, whose freedom, allowing them to raise their condition in the way which is the best security for their good behavior.

(To be continued.)

Stellenbosch, 23rd April, 1831. Sir, - In the Commercial Advertiser of last Saturday I read a report of what is said to have occurred here during the week. This report, written in a style which characterizes the writer, does not deserve any written reply, for the scurrility of the language. But we request the Publisher and Printer of that Paper to pay us a visit, when we intend to give him in reward such elucidations, and gain him with such arguments, as his forwardness deserves. I am, &c. AN OBEDIENT INHABITANT OF STELLENBOSCH.

P.S. - Is it true, Sir, as report says, that the great Apollo is going on a journey again? If he comes this way we will go and meet him.

It appears that the proposed increase on the Duty on Cape Wines is directly in the face of an Act of Parliament. The tax must therefore be abandoned, or we cannot suppose that either the Ministers or the Parliament will persist in a measure which, besides its impolicy, carries with it an absolute and open breach of contract. The words of the Act are these: - "Wine, the produce of the Cape of Good Hope, or the territories or dependencies thereof, until the 1st of January, 1833, shall pay 2s. 5d. per gallon, and after the 1st of January 1833, 3s. per gallon." 10 Geo. II. cap. 43.

The Rail Road. - On one day four journeys were accomplished each way, one of which was performed by a connected train of three engines and twenty-four wagons, which brought to Manchester between eight and ninety tons of goods! The other three trips from Liverpool were not considerably inferior on the average; they would, therefore, make the astonishing total of nearly 300 tons of goods sent from Liverpool to Manchester, by that mode of conveyance in one day. - Atlas, Jan. 23.

POLICE OFFICE.

APRIL 21. - William Street, a policeman belonging to the Rondebosch Establishment, for breach of the Gaol Regulations, in harboring a female slave in the Rondebosch Prison, was committed for fourteen days on spare diet, and solitary confinement.

David Hardenberg, a Hottentot, was convicted of stealing, on the 30th instant, a number of quinces, the property of Adams, a free person of colour, and was sentenced to three days' confinement on spare diet.

22d. - William Stevens, in the service of W. Moore, Baker, of Wynberg, on a complaint of his master, for absenting himself without permission, and repeated neglect of duty, was sent to prison for one month with hard labor.

23d. - Robert and James, free persons, were convicted of stealing fruit in the garden of Port Captain Bance, on the 22d instant, and were sentenced to receive, the former twenty-four and the latter twelve lashes.

Klms Booy and Jonker, two Hottentots, for fighting and disturbing the peace whilst in a state of drunkenness, in Market-square, on the 22d instant, were ordered to give bail for their good conduct, and failing to do so were committed to gaol.

EXTRACTS FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.

THE HAGUE, JAN. 21. SECOND CHAMBER OF THE STATES-GENERAL.

Sitting of the 20th of January. After some preliminary proceedings, his Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs said: - "The King commanded me to communicate to your High Mightinesses the history of the conferences of the Plenipotentiaries of the five great Powers on the affairs of Belgium."

"Sixteen years ago, when the kingdom of the Netherlands was formed, it was hoped that the union of Belgium and Holland would be a source of happiness and prosperity to both countries. And though there was a very marked difference in the manners and the religion of the two people, a happy result might have been anticipated from the union."

"For 13 years the hope that had been conceived was not disappointed; the constitutional institutions were daily more developed and extended. The two nations fraternized more and more - the prosperity of the two countries was increasing - the Government did not experience during that period any other resistance than what is inseparable from a representative government."

"During the last two years and a half, however, the opposition became stronger. Fostery and history will have to decide on the means which it employed to attain its objects, and on that faction which, deceiving the nation, has brought down upon it so many calamities. The troubles which have broken out in other kingdoms will also have their influence, when the time shall come to decide whether what has passed in Belgium is to be ascribed to faults committed by the Government, or to an agitation which manifested itself in society in general; and the preference given by the leaders of the faction to a civil war, over a separation of the two parts of the kingdom, legally prepared in the States-General, will mark the place which these events ought to hold in history."

"When His Majesty saw that neither mildness nor force had succeed in restoring order among his revolted subjects, he thought it his duty to apply to his allies to attain that object."

"His Excellency here entered into all the details of the relations with the Congress at London, read the protocol of the Plenipotentiaries of the five great Powers of the 20th of December, and His Majesty's protest against that protocol."

"The King of the Netherlands has learned with profound affliction the determination taken with regard to Belgium by the Plenipotentiaries of Austria, France, Great Britain, Russia, and Prussia assembled in Congress at London, Dec. 20, 1830, and expressed in the protocol of that day, communicated to his Ambassador."

"As a King whose duty it is to watch over the welfare of a portion of the European population, His Majesty has been much affected at remarking that events in Europe had appeared so serious that it had been judged necessary, as the only remedy, to sanction the results of a revolt which was not caused by any legitimate motive, and thus to endanger the stability of all thrones, the social order of all states, the happiness, tranquillity, and prosperity of all nations."

"Independently of the union between the several members of the European system, his Majesty, as sovereign of the kingdom of the Netherlands, finds in it a violation of his rights."

"If the treaty of Paris of 1814 placed Belgium at the disposal of the Allies, the latter, from the moment that they determined the fate of the Belgic provinces, renounced, according to the laws of nations, the power of destroying their own work, and they were no longer competent to dissolve the bond of union between Holland and Belgium, under the sovereignty of the house of Orange-Nassau. The increase of territory assigned to the united provinces of the Netherlands was besides acquired by the sacrifice of several of their Colonies, by the expense required to fortify several places in the southern provinces of the kingdom, and other pecuniary charges. The Congress, it is true, met at London at the desire of the King, but this circumstance did not give it the right to give its protocols a direction opposed to the object for which its assistance had been required, and instead of co-operating in the re-establishment of order in the Netherlands, to make them tend to the dismemberment of the kingdom."

"His Majesty, however, though surrounded by a devoted and loyal people, who display in defence of the empire and of the laws the same energy which is elsewhere excited by popular fanaticism, is unable alone to avert the political storms which may threaten Europe. He will await them with composure. With respect to Belgium, the King sets too high a value on the patriotism of the northern provinces, which have remained faithful to him, to avail himself of it in a cause which, though intimately connected with that of Europe and of Holland, might be considered as merely his own. He will abstain from measures of aggression tending to bring back under his authority a misled people, whose ingratitude presents so unhappy a contrast with the attachment and the independent and wise conduct of the northern part of the kingdom. Nevertheless, the obligations of the King towards the Sovereigns, towards the dynasty, and

the great number of those who in the revolted provinces deplore the war which overhangs them, make it his duty to remove, as it does by these presents, his rights, and those of his house, over Belgium, and to declare, in the face of the world, that, after the example of his forefathers, who shed their blood in defence of true liberty, he will never adopt for the principle of his government, a policy subversive of social order, nor decree a treaty, under the false appearance of liberty, tend only to despotism.

(His Excellency here read the protocol of the 9th of January, which announces that if the free navigation of the Scheldt is not restored by the 20th, the Five Powers will oblige the King by arms.)

His Majesty has committed to the plenipotentiary of the Scheldt in order to give Holland from greater evils, being convinced that the blame ought rather to fall upon the strong, who employ their strength to oppress the weak, than on the weak who obey.

(His Excellency then declared that the separation between Belgium and Holland on equitable conditions will be the result of the conference, and that in the mean time there will be a suspension of arms, will not in any manner compromise the rights and honour of the Dutch.)

M. Donker Cursus made a long speech, in which he showed the injustice of the five Powers, who appeared to favour, to our detriment, a people who, after having been loaded with benefits by His Majesty, repay him with the blackest ingratitude. The speaker called on his fellow citizens to remain firm about the throne, which was so worthily filled by our King.

M. Beelhaert, after a few words on the motion of M. Sztama, added, "I have visited Belgium by England, it is by her own plenipotentiary that we are separated from it. It is that same England, which, after having tolerated the blockade of Oporto by the ships of Dom Miguel, of the Prince who has mounted the throne against the will of his subjects, has now obliged us to open our rivers to rebels. (Here some applause was heard in the galleries, which the President re-pressed.)

It was resolved to have the M. Beelhaert's speech and communications printed, after which the Chamber adjourned.

FRANCE.

In the Chamber of Deputies on Saturday, a petition from an individual Belgian, praying for a re-union with France, was supported by General Lamarque in a very violent speech. He denounced the cold calculating policy of the government. He would at once declare for the re-union with Belgium, and take arms against Russia in defence of Poland; it was this, and not by royal autographs and diplomatic promises, that the French name should be supported. In allusion to this country he said: "We don't object to England's being rich from our spoils, and those of Holland, to her oppressing one hundred millions of Italians—to her being an un- rivalled mistress of the Mediterranean, occupying the principal places on the globe, from Helgoland to Singapore—from the Northern Seas to those of China; and she will not consent to allow us to escape from the iron circle which the coalition had drawn around us! But the belt of Notre Dame has tolled, on the 29th of July, the moment of our delivery; and the cannon of Paris has silenced the artillery of Waterloo." The whole speech was full of exuberance, and produced a strong sensation in the Chamber.

M. M. Sebastiani and Guizot defended the present and the late ministry from the imputations cast upon them. Sebastiani said the fate of Europe depended on treaties now arranging with regard to Poland. M. Mangin took the side of General Lamarque, and called upon France to take the initiative in the war that must ensue. General Lafayette said that all eyes were turned towards Poland, the advanced guard of France. She had been destined to lead the attack on liberty, and had turned round, and become the outwork of her despot. The Chamber rose in great confusion.

It is generally believed at Toulon, that an army of observation, 25,000 strong, is about to be formed on the banks of the Var; another of 30,000, at the base of the Pyrenees; a third, 50,000 strong, on the confines of Switzerland; and a fourth, of 100,000 men, on the frontiers of the Rhine. General Cuvier, who is hourly expected from Algiers, will, it is said, take the command of a portion of the last army. General Lamourge (says the Constitution) is to have the command of a camp from 50,000 to 100,000 strong between Bordeaux and Toulon.

It is said in Paris, that Count Lieven has come to an open rupture with Lords Grey and Palmerston, on account of their avowed favor towards Poland.

The Prince of Orange has published a proclamation to the Belgians. He deprecates the events that have occurred, and protests his good intentions, which he hopes will one day be allowed. "The choice of a Sovereign, since the separation," observes this document, "has been the cause of much embarrassment. Can I, without presumption, retain the hope of the choice falling upon me, assuming that such a determination would be the best mode of remedying all the present difficulties? It is impossible to doubt the five great powers, who have united their efforts with so much disinterestedness, would regard this arrangement as the best means of securing our tranquillity and the peace of Europe. I have not lost the affections of a large majority of the population. Various communications from large cities of this country have given me a convincing proof of that fact, and know these sentiments will increase when my intentions are known. It is on that account that I am so anxious to declare my views."

The views are oblivion of the past and the deletion of personal distinctions. The protection of the Catholic church and its ministers and the freedom of worship—to complete national institutions founded on independence—carefully regarding foreign relations. In all these he looks for the support of the five great powers. He declares that any other means of maintaining peace with the establishment of independence, must be "superfluous" and adds, that this proposing himself a candidate for the crown, he is less actuated by self-interest than by a lively wish to put an end to the evils which afflict this country.

In consequence of the disturbances in Lancashire temporary barracks have been ordered to be established at Ashton-under-Line, and Stephey, in addition to Blackburn, Bolton, and Oldham.

POLAND.

The Diet has continued its sittings. He has declared that the army shall amount to 30,000. Some accounts say that 100,000 men would take the field before the end of January. Chłopicki still has no faith in Paskewitch, who is a Lithuanian, and covered himself with glory under Potemtoff and Kutusoff, when the Poles, in 1793 and 1794, rose against the tyranny of Russia. The Grand Duke Michael had arrived at Grodno on the 6th. So far the private letters of that date, Chłopicki appears determined to act on the offensive, on the Lithuanian side of the division, intending probably his intention to rest on Poland by its ancient limits. Amelia Szarwicka has given her dowry of 900,000 florins to the state, and raised amongst the gray sisters (of charity) to attend the sick and wounded in the approaching struggle. This Polish Flora Mac Ivoris of the Duchy of Rosen, 60,000 volunteers, and 200,000 national guards, can, it is said, be added to the regular army of Poland, in the defence of the country. The peasantry throughout wear the white cockade, and arm themselves with scythes or pikes against the invaders. The Courier Francaise, of Tuesday, says, on the authority of a letter from Berlin, that a regiment of the Lithuanian army had joined the Poles. It was also said that the Emperor Nicholas had altered his first resolutions on finding that threats and rigorous measures would have the effect of aggravating the evil instead of remedying it. On the contrary, the inhabitants of Prussia Poland appear to favour the Russians. The Tribune of Monday, under the head of Posen, says: "We learn, from an authentic source, that the merchants of Petersburg and Moscow have placed 16 millions of silver roubles (60 millions of francs) at the disposal of the Emperor. The states of Courland have offered 15,000 sledges for the transport of the troops.

The reports from Prussia contradict (of course) the statements made in Poland of the popularity of the revolt. The Prussian papers declare that the bastinado has been adopted to compel the peasants to become patriots, and that flying Poles crowd the roads towards Prussia. Accounts from Warsaw say, that patriotic supplies continue to pour into the treasury. Sixty Jewish families have given together 25,000 florins. Princess Alexandra Sophia has sent 60,000 florins, and declared, at the same time, that if necessary she would give her whole fortune to the country. Prince Adam Czartoriski has again sent 50,000 Polish florins, and others have sent large sums.

The new Government at Warsaw have sent their envoy to London, to solicit the good offices of the English Government in favour of stipulations so solemnly made, and so cruelly violated.

The Gazette Polona, of the 6th instant, states that the Grand Duke Constantine wished to dissolve the corps of the army under the command of General Rosen, which, however, refused to submit. An engagement, in consequence, took place between them and General Pahlen, in which the Lithuanian army lost 4000 men, and the Russian troops 8000.

IRELAND.

ARREST OF Mr. O'CONNELL.

Accounts from Ireland state that it is in the most alarming state of anarchy and confusion. Mr. O'Connell, the principal agitator, has received the lower orders to the very verge of despair and desperation, and the Government of that country have so promptly taken measures to counteract the effect of his inflammatory conduct. Three proclamations were issued by the Lord Lieutenant successively, to prevent illegal meetings, and a fourth followed, prohibiting the assembling of a body whom Mr. O'Connell had promised to address. This step led him to devise the means of evading the proclamation, which he stated at a meeting; and for this act he has been arrested, with about half a dozen others, and held to bail in a large sum as a charge of Conspiracy and Misdemeanour.

His establishment may be conceived—his indignation knew no bounds. He went to the Magistrate's office to surrender himself, accompanied by his son, Captain O'Connell, and a peace officer, he was followed also by an immense mob, who shouted and howled the most terrific yells. On his arrival at the office, Mr. O'Connell indignantly demanded of the Magistrate, whether it was by his orders, or superior authority, that he had been dragged through the streets of Dublin to a common thief-taker? They replied that they acted under authority. "I am glad of it," said O'Connell, "they may degrade themselves, but they cannot degrade me." He then required to know whether he was arrested upon sworn information, and was told yes. Mr. O'Connell urged in the strongest terms the illegality of the proceedings, but the Magistrate told him they merely acted on higher authority. Bail was then given for his appearance, and a similar ceremony adopted with the other persons arrested.

Execution of Incendiaries at Chelmsford.—James Ewen, convicted of arson, and Thomas Bateman, for highway robbery, accompanied with circumstances of savage barbarity, were executed in Springfield goal. Ewen had a fowl guillotine set to the bar and executed of Mr. Sach, James, at Rayleigh. The circumstantial evidence to connect him with the fact was very slight; but the principal witness, a man named Richardson, who had been imprisoned, as an accessory to the crime, swore that the prisoner had, unassisted, told him, after the fire, that he was the perpetrator, and urged him, at the same time, to fire another stack, belonging to Mr. Blewit, the same evening. Ewen protested his innocence in the most earnest manner to the last moment. Bateman had been convicted for having robbed and cruelly ill-treated an old man, upwards of 70, by stamping his head into a ditch, and crushing his ear off, which was found in the mud. The prisoners ascended the scaffold with great firmness. Bateman, discovering that the rope placed round Ewen's neck was too short, observed, "it's rather a tight fit." Ewen remarked to a person who was standing near him, "It is rather cold standing up here." After the necessary preparations had been made, they were

SOUTH AFRICAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Court of Directors do hereby give notice to the Public, that they are now ready to receive applications for Fire and Life Assurances, in their Office, No. 11, Beaufort Street, Cape Town.

NOTICE.

At the Office of the Secretary of the Cape of Good Hope, 24th April, 1851.

The undersigned wishing to part with her Gary... Mr. J. C. CHASE'S PAMPHLET.

PUBLIC SALE OF COWS.

MR. MARTINUS MELK will cause to be sold by Public Sale at the Place of Mr. W. van Schoor, at Stellenbosch, on the 10th of May, 50 excellent Fat Cows and Calves.

At the Sale of Mr. MELK, which is to be held at Mr. W. A. van Sijck's, Stellenbosch, on the 10th of May, 1851, will be sold 10 excellent Fat Cows, 50 Fat Calves, 100 Fat Lambs, and 100 Fat Kids.

J. G. HOLLIER, Genl. of Great Britain, will cause to be sold by Public Sale at the Place of Mr. J. C. Chase, at Stellenbosch, on the 10th of May, 100 Fat Cows and Calves.

MR. J. C. CHASE'S PAMPHLET. IN SIXTEEN PARTS. AS THE OFFICE OF THIS PAPER.

NOTICE.

THE sale advertised in last week's paper to take place at Stellenbosch on the 7th of May next, will now be held at the Place of Mr. W. van Schoor, at Stellenbosch, on the 10th of May, 1851.

FOR SALE, AT A REASONABLE PRICE, A HANDSOME Pleasure Wagon, well fitted and strong. Said Wagon is to be sold at the Place of Mr. J. C. Chase, at Stellenbosch, on the 10th of May, 1851.

J. GEORGE MULLER HEREBY gives notice to his Friends that he will cause to be sold by Public Sale at the Place of Mr. J. C. Chase, at Stellenbosch, on the 10th of May, 1851, 100 Fat Cows and Calves, 100 Fat Lambs, and 100 Fat Kids.

A PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be held, on the 24th of May next, at the Place of Mr. J. C. Chase, at Stellenbosch, on the 10th of May, 1851, 100 Fat Cows and Calves, 100 Fat Lambs, and 100 Fat Kids.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, being duly authorized thereto by the Churchwardens of the Parish of St. George, do hereby give notice, that on FRIDAY, the 10th of May, 1851, at the Residence of the Rectory, of the Parish of St. George, will be sold, for the benefit of the Church, all the effects, goods, and chattels, of the late Mr. J. C. Chase, deceased.

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PUBLIC SALE OF SLAVES, &c.

THE Undersigned having sold by Public Sale, his Slave, named as FREDERICK, at the Place of Mr. J. C. Chase, at Stellenbosch, on the 10th of May, 1851, and the proceeds thereof, are now ready to be received, by the Public, at the Place of Mr. J. C. Chase, at Stellenbosch, on the 10th of May, 1851.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to permit Mr. Edward Anneson Boveen to act as a Sworn Translator.

SALE OF FAT WETHERS.

J. SWEYGEL will cause to be sold on the 10th of May, at the Place of Mr. W. van Schoor, at Stellenbosch, on the 10th of May, 1851, 100 Fat Cows and Calves, 100 Fat Lambs, and 100 Fat Kids.

A LOWER AND UPPER STORE.

Wanted to Hire for One Year or more, a Shop in the Town, calculated for a General Retail Business. Any person, duly authorized, having possession of the premises, is desired to let on deposit of 100 lbs. of the said description to the Office of the Secretary of the Cape of Good Hope, 24th April, 1851.

THE FREE NEWS OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN CHRISTIAN RECORDER.

Will be Published on the 24th of May next. THIS MORNING. DAMAGED GOODS.

AT the Sale of the Underwood, in addition to a large quantity of damaged goods, will be sold, on the 24th of May, 1851, at the Place of Mr. J. C. Chase, at Stellenbosch, on the 10th of May, 1851, 100 Fat Cows and Calves, 100 Fat Lambs, and 100 Fat Kids.

BROWN STOUT WITHOUT RESERVE. TO-MORROW MORNING, the 24th of May, 1851, will be sold, on the 24th of May, 1851, at the Place of Mr. J. C. Chase, at Stellenbosch, on the 10th of May, 1851, 100 Fat Cows and Calves, 100 Fat Lambs, and 100 Fat Kids.

SALE OF CATTLE AND SKINS. PUBLIC SALE will be held at Stellenbosch, on the 10th of May, 1851, 100 Fat Cows and Calves, 100 Fat Lambs, and 100 Fat Kids.

A HORSE-MILL with two blue-stones, which will grind a Mal of Corn in 24 hours. It is very handy to country people. Apply at the Office of this Paper.

UNDERTAKERS AND FURNISHERS. THE Undersigned beg to inform the Public, that they have commenced the Business of Undertakers, and will execute Funerals according to the established English Customs, with Scaffolds, Pillars, and if required, Coffins, with every other requisite, and of Furniture, from the most elegant styles of the English style.

SALE AT STELLENBOSCH. THE Testimentary Executors in the Estate of the late Mr. James Ross, Son and surviving Heir of the late James Ross, will sell publicly at the Place of Mr. J. C. Chase, at Stellenbosch, on the 10th of May, 1851, 100 Fat Cows and Calves, 100 Fat Lambs, and 100 Fat Kids.

MR. SEBASTIAN'S BENS will cause to be sold, on the 24th of May, 1851, at the Place of Mr. J. C. Chase, at Stellenbosch, on the 10th of May, 1851, 100 Fat Cows and Calves, 100 Fat Lambs, and 100 Fat Kids.

WANTED. A WET-NURSE, the preference will be given to one without a child. Apply at the Office of this Paper.

MISSING from the INFANT SCHOOL, St. George's Church, Cape Town, on the 10th of May, 1851, a young child, named John, who returns to St. George's Church, on the 10th of May, 1851.

SILVER WARE. Inquire of Mr. WILLIAMS, 24th April, 1851.

THE Undersigned, being on the point of leaving the Colony, requests every one who may be still indebted to him to settle with him, to settle the same with Mr. J. C. Chase, at Stellenbosch, on the 10th of May, 1851.

Wanted to Hire for One Year or more, a Shop in the Town, calculated for a General Retail Business. Any person, duly authorized, having possession of the premises, is desired to let on deposit of 100 lbs. of the said description to the Office of the Secretary of the Cape of Good Hope, 24th April, 1851.

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