

MORGEN OCHTEND, den 30 dezer... verkocht worden, het bestaan Kuen, per de 'Mary & Jane,' bestaende in 50 Zystemisch...

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING. OP Donderdag en Vrydag, den 11 en 12 der aanstaande maand November...

Een Eigendomsplaats genaamd Laborie, gelegen als boven, groot 58 morgen en 200 kwadrant roeden...

De Slaven zullen op den 10 dierzelfde maand, des namiddags, ingevolge Testamenteaire dispositie, onder de Kinderen verkocht worden.

Franschohoek, Distrikt Stellenbosch, 20 Oct. 1830.

F. C. HAUMAN, } Execut. W. P. RETIEF, } Curator.

BERICHT AAN CREDITEUREN. In dien Insolventen Boedel van CHRISTOFFEL JACOBUS BRIERS.

EENE speciale Byeenkomst zal worden gehouden op Donderdag den 18 November aanstaande, des morgens ten 11 uren...

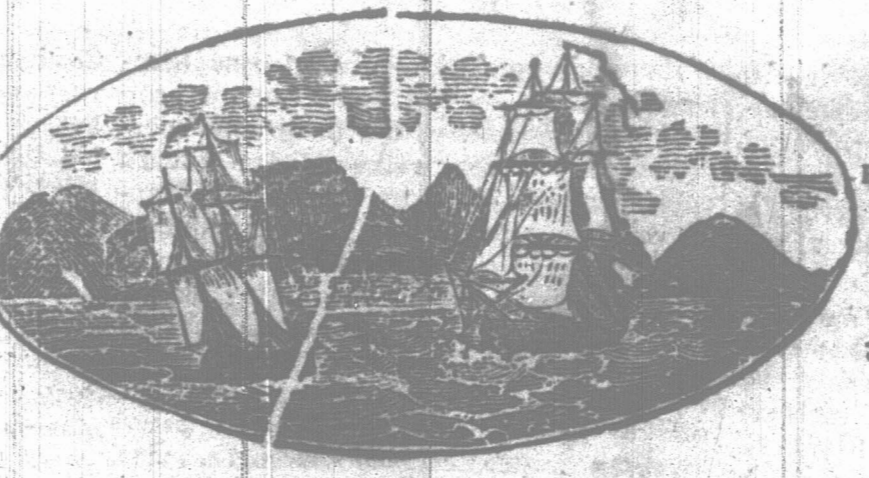
CELEZEN het Rapport van den Meester, te kennen gevende dat hy ten gevolge eene Order van den Raad, d. d. 14 Sept. 1830...

UIT DE HAND TE KOOP. EENE Eigendoms Plaatsen, Zandvliet, Voeglig zand, (alias Zeekoevallei) en Berg-Sinaal...

EENE SITUATIE BENOODIGD. IEMAND heeft eene Situatie benooidig als Opniener, Pakhuismeester, of iets dergelyks...

EENE Verkoop van 1700 extra vette Schapen, aangebragt door D. J. M. VAN LANZA...

Dear Courant, wordt elke Vrydag uitgegeven... No. 3, Kortemarktstraat, en des Zaterdag per Post naar alle de Buiten Districten verzonden.



De Zuid-Afrikaan.

(Tros Tyriusque mihi nulla discriminat agitur.)—VINOLI.

VRYDAG den 29 OCTOBER 1830.

No. 30

DE Ondergeteekende zal op den 8 November publiek laten openveilen, haar Huis, staande en gelegen in de Kortemarktstraat No. 4, en wel in twee gedeelten...

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING. MARTINUS MELK zal op Maandag den 15den November aanstaande, ter Plaats van den Hr. NICOLAAS MOSTERD...

aan WYNGAARDENIERS. BY JAN LESAH, aan zyn Kuiperij in de Bredestraat, is te bekomen alle soorten van Vatwerk...

SPANSCHESCHAPEN. OP de te houdende Venditie van den Heer M. MELK, ter Plaats van den Heer W. THURMISSEN...

Verkoop van Insolventen Boedels van JAN FREDRIK KIRSTEN, J. F. Z. EENE publieke Verkoop zal gehouden worden op Vrydag den 29 October 1830...

De Eigendoms Plaats Haas en Koester, met de daaropstaande Gebouwen, bestaende in een Woonhuis met zeven Kamers, Knechts Vertrekken, Stalli, g. Koetshuis, Koeyenstal, en Windmolen...

UITGESTELDE VENDITIE. MELK zal op den 30sten October, ter Plaats van den Hr. W. THURMISSEN...

PATRYZ- en KLEINE VALLEI, Distrikt Clanwilliam. UIT de hand te koop, en indien niet vooraf verkocht...

EENE SITUATIE BENOODIGD. IEMAND heeft eene Situatie benooidig als Opniener, Pakhuismeester, of iets dergelyks...

EENE Verkoop van 1700 extra vette Schapen, aangebragt door D. J. M. VAN LANZA...

VERKOOPING VAN UITGEZOCHT VADERLANDSCH VEE. HET geadverteneerd Hoornvee dat op de publieke Verkoop van den Hr. M. MELK...

TE HUUR een bakwasm Meubelaar. Te bezorgen in de Plaats van den Hr. J. J. STAPLETON...

TE HUUR een Huis gelegen op de hoek van de Bred- en Waterstraat, waarin sinds vele jaren negotie-handel met goed succes is gedreven...

AAN Familie en Vrienden wordt bekend gemaakt, dat onze geliefde zoon HENDRIK LEDEWYK...

De Intekenaars van de Buiten-districten en Agenten van 'DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN,' worden ten vriedelystken verzocht in aanmerking te willen nemen...

OP den 24 II, is by de Tol aan de Linie gevonden, een jonge Brak.—De Eigenaar kan dezelve terug bekomen, wanneer hy de kosten betaald.

DE Ondergeteekende zal op Maandag den 25 November aanstaande eene Publieke Verkoop houden...

DE Ondergeteekende presenteert by deze te huur zyn fraai, groot en welbetimmerd Huis en Tuin, gelegen in het beste gedeelte van het Dorp Stellenbosch...

TE HUUR, eene Huis staande en gelegen in de Ziekestraat No. 15, zynde met veel succes eenige jaren lang als een zoogenaamde publieke Huis gebruikt...

DE Ondergeteekende neemt de vryheid de Inwoners van het Dorp en Distrikt te berichten, dat hy alhier een Apothekers Winkel heeft geopend...

TE HUUR een bakwasm Meubelaar. Te bezorgen in de Plaats van den Hr. J. J. STAPLETON...

AAN Familie en Vrienden wordt bekend gemaakt, dat onze geliefde zoon HENDRIK LEDEWYK...

De Intekenaars van de Buiten-districten en Agenten van 'DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN,' worden ten vriedelystken verzocht in aanmerking te willen nemen...

OP den 24 II, is by de Tol aan de Linie gevonden, een jonge Brak.—De Eigenaar kan dezelve terug bekomen, wanneer hy de kosten betaald.

DE Ondergeteekende zal op Maandag den 25 November aanstaande eene Publieke Verkoop houden...

DE Ondergeteekende presenteert by deze te huur zyn fraai, groot en welbetimmerd Huis en Tuin, gelegen in het beste gedeelte van het Dorp Stellenbosch...

TE HUUR, eene Huis staande en gelegen in de Ziekestraat No. 15, zynde met veel succes eenige jaren lang als een zoogenaamde publieke Huis gebruikt...

DE Ondergeteekende neemt de vryheid de Inwoners van het Dorp en Distrikt te berichten, dat hy alhier een Apothekers Winkel heeft geopend...

TE HUUR, eene Huis staande en gelegen in de Ziekestraat No. 15, zynde met veel succes eenige jaren lang als een zoogenaamde publieke Huis gebruikt...

DE Ondergeteekende neemt de vryheid de Inwoners van het Dorp en Distrikt te berichten, dat hy alhier een Apothekers Winkel heeft geopend...

hulp hoegenaamd aan te bieden, en de Brandspuiten, toen zy eindelijk op daagden, waren geheel niet in staat hunnen dienst te verrigten...

Ik ben, Mynheer, enz. EEN OORSTUUR.

Mynheer.—Heden ochtend heb ik vier geloofwaardige Inwoonders van het Distrikt Caledon gesproken...

Ik ben, Mynheer, EEN STEDTIGE.

Parys, 1 Aug.—De patriotische bewegingen hebben zich met zulke snelheid en geweld verspreid naar Orleans, Chantres, Blons en Tours...

NOE JOA! DAT VERSTOAT ZICH, DAT HEURT ER BI!

Een zekers Spec-Spanjaan, welke om 'er eene benis Dieren en Huisdieren was gemaakt, werd, met zyne confraters, gevangen genomen...

MARKT PRYZEN, tot den 28 October 1830.

Table listing market prices for various goods such as Apples, Potatoes, Flour, and other commodities.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Mr. C. B. B... having resigned the Editorship of this Paper, our Correspondents are respectfully invited to address their communications in future to Mr. R. J. Spalding, at the Concordia Gardens, who acts in that capacity.



THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

CAPE TOWN, OCTOBER, 29, 1830.

REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

The King, who loves the law, respects his bounds, and regards content within them. He is ours, to administer, to guard, to adorn, the state, but not to warp or change it.

WHILE our thoughts are yet occupied with the mournful event which has deprived the British throne of a wise and gracious monarch, and at a moment when we are even consoling ourselves with the prospect that the generous principles which dignified his reign will be reflected with corresponding splendour in the measures of his successor, our ears are assailed with a note of yet more joyful import: joyful, since the triumph of a well-directed zeal to promote the interests and the happiness of the human species is now on the high-road to completion.

We have been favored with a sight of English papers teeming with the important intelligence of a Revolution which has broken out in France, owing to an Ordinance of the King, by which it was attempted to place the Periodical Press under Censorship and to encroach on the privileges of the Chamber of Deputies, by limiting the number of its representatives, acts which would at one time have been considered worthy of a Basha; but thanks to the redeeming spirit of the age we live in, the prospect of affairs even there are not so dark or desperate at this period.

The grounds which seem to have given rise to a step so rash on the part of the King, were those of supposed misrepresentations of the conduct of journals respecting the then existing Ministry.

The Times Newspaper gives the following view of the affair:—"The opposition made to the measures of the present Cabinet has always been ardent, and often unjust; but it ought to be recollected that a weak and unpopular ministry, which must provoke abuse in proportion to its errors or incompetency, can always provide for itself before hand a justification of its unconstitutional violence. The demolition of the popular Chamber is nearly as complete as that of the Periodical Press. The Ordinance which now models it, reduces that assembly from the number of 430 members to 258, destroys the franchises of three-fourths of the electors, places in the hands of the privileged few, who formerly composed the departmental colleges, the power of choosing all the persons to be nick-named the deputies of departments, narrows the whole electoral body of France to about 8,000 or 10,000 individuals, whom the prefects may manage in their different districts as easily as close boroughs are managed in England, gives the prefects the power of settling even these limited lists, without permitting the right of challenge to third parties, sweeps away the legislation of sixteen years, and converts into an instrument of taxation an assembly whose chief duty ought to make them a check on its expenditure."

The unpopular measures of CHARLES have long been brewing discontent in the body of the nation, successive acts of violence, to which no immediate check could be opposed, restrained their justifiable indignation, the "smothered flame," unable any longer to contain itself, burst forth at length with inextinguishable zeal, and the effects displayed at once that even the sanctuary of Kings affords no asylum to bigotry and despotism. Had the subject of disaffection been one of that class of minor every day instances of the faith to which despots have bound themselves, it might have died away like the murmur of the sea in its due course; but when the sceptre is made to fiat the abolition of those institutions which are the very sap and nourishment of our existence, it is not to be wondered at that men will rise up and defend them with the warmth and temper of paternal solicitude. The days of chivalry are now no more, the pigeant Glory, is like the evanescent flash of the meteor, delighting the vision by its luminous but false glow, and France, she too, who once numbered among the foremost of the mighty train, has been brought to look soberly on her situation and that of her neighbours. Men begin to view the extended scene of life with other eyes and other feelings than for the mere attain-

ment of temporary advantages; the sword is no more an instrument by which to court the voice of fame or to win the approaching smiles of a self-sufficient Chieftain; but is unsheathed with a reverence and earnestness of purpose becoming that cause which is highest and most prominent in every man's bosom. The spirit of freedom since the birth of England's Independence has been abroad on a Continental tour, breathing its sanctifying influence largely and widely—it is a jewel spilt, which, though rescued from beneath the blood and carnage of opposing hosts, is nevertheless as valuable as if it were an immediate boon transmitted from the throne of Heaven, unscathed by the touch of suffering and of woe, in its progress to our possession. The watchword, as it is commonly understood, is domestic rights and civil liberty, its echoes are rapidly advancing from shore to shore, and will continue to reverberate from rock to rock in its passage throughout the universe.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE FIRE-ENGINES.

Sir,—On Sunday night last, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock at night, I was alarmed by the cry of "Fire," which was echoed through every street in town; I threw off my sheets and repaired to the place where the crowd was accumulating. From all I could gather, it appeared that a pile of fire-wood which was deposited in a chamber above the Oven of a Baker named Reis, situated in St. John's-street, had suddenly ignited, it was stated from the heat below. The confusion and disorder which prevailed among the mob, I observed, were a source of great hindrance to any assistance which could be offered, and the Fire engines, when they did arrive, were totally unprepared to perform their office, there was no water at hand, excepting a few buckets full which the exertions of individuals unconnected with the machines managed to procure from the neighbourhood. How different is the conduct of similar establishments in Europe. Had there been the least breath of air stirring at the time, the effects of this lamentable delay would soon have been apparent. I trust, Sir, you will not fail to give this letter an insertion in your valuable paper, and to call the attention of the Police to the subject.—I am, &c.

AN OBSERVER.

The Subscribers, Readers, and Friends of the ZUID-AFRIKAAN are respectfully informed that, owing to want of Materials, we have been necessitated to put the Paper to Press Page by Page.

We have been obliged to submit to this inconvenience rather than they should be disappointed; all we have to say at present is, that ere long, we hope to be placed in a situation to bid fair well to temporary obstructions.

IMPORTANT FRENCH NEWS.

(From the 'Atlas' of Aug. 1.)

Paris is in complete insurrection. Early on the morning of the 28th the royal insignia were pulled down and burnt in the Place Publique. The populace in a ferment traversed the streets, and stopped and disarmed the military. Towards noon the National Guard appeared here and there in uniform. Some patrols of that guard traversed various quarters of Paris. At this moment (half-past one) I write amidst the firing of a regiment of the Royal Guard and several pieces of cannon, which are directed against the Rue de St. Denis. It is affirmed that the city of Paris is declared in a state of siege, and that the command of it is given to the Duke of Ragusa. The Exchange is shut. At two o'clock the firing had ceased. I need not add that the cannon have prevailed; but all is not finished. The Deputies now present at Paris, to the number of about fifty, have assembled and decided—

"That they protested against the Ordinances of the 25th July as illegal and criminal.

"That they still consider themselves as the true Deputies of France.

"That a deputation should immediately go to the Commandant of the place, and to the Prefect of Paris, to ask them to reorganize the National Guard; that if they decline, the guard itself be invited to meet permanently to watch over the safety of the city of Paris.

"The Deputies themselves have declared their meeting permanent."

MINUTE PARTICULARS.—The Prefect of the Police of Paris has issued an Ordinance in sequel of that of the King. All persons not authenticating their writings and identifying the writers, shall be seized on publication of their works. The coffee and reading rooms shall be closed where any Journal contrary to the King's Ordinance is permitted, and the proprietor punished as the publisher would be.

A protest from the Peers of France has been presented to the King against the Royal Ordinance. The Deputies who were in Paris met on Monday. An assembly of proprietors has decided against paying the twelfth next due of their current contributions. They say that the ministerial faction have no authority to receive the money, and their appropriation of it would be illegal. Two General Officers have been dispatched from Paris to Grenoble and Angers. At half-past eight on Monday evening the shops in the Palais Royal were shut; no tumult justified this precaution. The 'Constitutionnel' and the 'Journal des Debats' were not published. The police, with a body of military, broke open the doors of the offices of the 'National' and 'Temps,' and defaced the presses. Gens d'armes are stationed on the Boulevards and about the Exchange. The windows of Prince Polignac's hotel have been broken. Party couriers were dispatched on Monday in different directions. Paris appears much agitated. The 'National' of Sunday says, that in the situation of things obedience ceases to be a duty. The determination to publish journals without the authority imposed, or not to publish at all, has been signed by the

Editors and Managers of the National, Globe, Courrier des Electeurs, Courrier, Tribune des Departemens, Constitutionnel, Temps, Courrier Francais, Revolution, Journal de Commerce, Figaro, Journal de Paris, and Sylphe. Charles Darnoy signs a letter in the 'National' of Sunday, stating that he will pay no tax till the Ordinances are repealed. On Tuesday, a Gen d'arme, who endeavoured to enforce obedience to his orders in the usual way, was killed by the mob. Prince Polignac's person and house are guarded. All the regular troops, and the Gens d'armes, are under arms, and cannon are stationed at the different posts. The windows of the Minister of Finance, in the Rue de Rivoli, have been broken, and in that quarter there was some rioting on Monday evening. The passport office was crowded with foreigners. It is said that the meeting of the Deputies was held at M. Dupin's; and to the question, what is to be done? the majority answered, "oppose force to force." But Dupin appears to have declined the honor of converting his mansion into a club-room, and declared himself, according to the ordinance, no Deputy.

At day-break on Tuesday morning the citizens of Paris were reminded, by the thunder of the artillery exercising at Vincennes, that some hundreds of cannon were ready to pour into Paris. The liberal papers that were printed were given away gratuitously, and read with avidity. Mobs of the lowest of the canaille, armed with bludgeons and stones, march along the Boulevards, assemble in the Palais Royal, and set the Gens d'armes at defiance. Two hundred of the latter are stationed in the court yard of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. A student has been killed in a conflict with the Gens d'armes. The King came privately to Paris on Monday evening, and slept at the Duchesse de Berri's. He returned to the Tuilleries on Tuesday morning. He confidently relies on the good faith of the army. The Royal Guards have refused to act with the Gens d'armes. The Place Carrousel was filled with troops on Tuesday evening, including lancers, heavy cavalry, and cannon. Ten thousand of the soldiery appeared to be awaiting the attack of the people. A deputation of the Peers, and a remonstrance of the Deputies have been presented to the King. He will not retrace his steps.

We also received by the express, the following letter written from a country-seat, in the neighbourhood of Paris, to which the writer had fortunately been able to retire during the conflict in the city:—

From our departure from town until this afternoon, we have heard nothing but firing. It is now, thank God, quieted. From all quarters troops have been arriving, and most terrible slaughter has taken place, but not for any length of time, as several whole regiments have delivered up their arms, and gone over to the people. Polignac and all the ministers, who were blockaded in the Tuilleries, escaped through subterranean passages, and are now with the king, where all the soldiers and royal guard at present are. They report here that the king has given in, and that there is a change of ministry. I hope it may be the case, but I am afraid that Polignac only wishes to gain time, that he may fall on the people more unexpectedly. Paris at present is quite quiet, and in possession of the people, after a most terrible massacre. All the trees on the Boulevards have been cut down and laid across the streets, the stones of which have been taken up placed in piles, so that nothing could pass. The beautiful palace of the Tuilleries, the churches, and all the public buildings, have been pillaged, and nearly destroyed; many streets are full of dead bodies; in fact, you need only read the description of the last revolution, to have the picture of Paris at this moment. If you should not receive any letter to-morrow, do not be uneasy, for till now no person has been allowed to leave the city; it was with the greatest difficulty we could learn what was going on there. The conduct of the citizens must be admired: in all the excesses not a particle of individual property has been injured; all they ask is, that the constitution shall be restored. I must conclude, as the courier is waiting.

A gentleman who arrived in London last night from Paris, states that he was an eye witness, on Wednesday, to a conflict in the streets, between the populace and the military, which lasted four hours, until some of the regiments refused to fire any longer on the people. The mob gained possession of the arsenal, and were not expelled until five hundred were slain. The chief battles took place in the Rue St. Honoré, St. Dennis, and Montmartre; the slaughter must have been great. Every place where arms could be obtained had been broken open. The white flag had been struck and a red one hoisted. The populace had cut down the trees on the Boulevards, and other places in the neighbourhood of Paris, to form defences against the military. Nothing was heard but cries of down with the Bourbons, down with the tyrants. The Swiss regiments and the garde du corps remained staunch to the king. These particulars were collected in haste, but we believe them to be correct.

French Trophy.—The King of France has approved of a plan by Baron D'Haussees, for the erection of a column rising from the prow of a vessel, and surmounted by a light, in the bay of Toulon. The Pharos is to be a guide for shipping, and the whole to be a monument of the valour of the King's forces at Algiers. The bronze of the Turkish cannon is to supply material for the decorations. The names of all the vessels of the fleet, and the corps of the army, are to be inscribed on this truly national monument. One more appropriate or more elegant can hardly be imagined.

Review.—A young woman, named Stanhope, went with her mistress to see the review, and was unfortunately killed by a trooper's horse, which had thrown its rider, and dashed furiously at that part of the crowd where the poor girl had placed herself, and whence it was impossible to escape. The horse fell upon her.

Algiers.—The French troops have found a paradise in the Casaba, but no hours in the conquered city. The most exaggerated accounts of the wealth found in the stores of the depot have figured in the French papers. The language of the letters from the army is unpeugon, let the French say what they please. The fortifications, "before which such formidable expeditions both by sea and land have miscarried, melted." It might have been added, that our lips were burnt a little by the cold, as the negro's fingers were with the icicle. The immediate environs of the town are beautiful, the sandy plains around frightful, the town itself horrible. Four French soldiers have been killed by the heat, and the army has received a severe shock by the ugliness of the women. What a situation for a Duc de Nois—to be quartered with an ugly negro! To make amends, however, the figs are the finest in the world.

Russia.—On the 16th the Dey and all his suite were on board the 'Jeanne de Arc,' at anchor in the road of Mahon. The Dey sails for Naples.

Spain.—The King of Spain has published the first notice of a plot now very ripe against himself, which he affirms has been hatched in London, and in which persons of every class and of each nation were implicated.

Prussia.—The affairs of the Duke of Brunswick are not yet settled. The difference between the Duke and the court of London is not affected by the accession of a new King.

Russia.—Accounts from Constantinople of the 7th July (which we must qualify with doubt) speak of a mutiny in the Russian fleet at Sebastopol, (a Russian naval station in the Crimea,) on the Black Sea. It is said that the crews have killed their officers to the number of two hundred and forty.

Greece.—Prince Paul, brother to the King of Wirtemberg, has accepted the sovereignty of Greece. His Royal Highness was born Jan. 19, 1783, and married in 1805 to the Princess Catherine of Saxe Altenburg, who was born June 17, 1787. One daughter is married to the Grand Duke Michael of Russia, and another to the Duke of Nassau. Two sons, one 17 and the other 23.

Egypt.—The vassal, it is probable, will rise against his Suzeran. The Pacha of Egypt has neglected to send home his tribute. The Sultan has demanded it. The question will soon be—can he enforce the payment? In Albania, the son of the Grand Vizier is shut up at Janina. The authority of Mahmoud is still contemned, and the tumults raging with undiminished fury.

Bulgaria.—An extensive emigration of the Christians into Persia is in full operation. It is disliked by the Sultan and discountenanced by the Emperor, yet it proceeds. The Porte has summoned two from each class of its subjects in that province, that they may hear from their own lips the complaints they make against their representatives.

Batavia.—Diepo Negro, the rebel, has surrendered to the Dutch General de Kock, with 900 of his adherents. His fate is not yet decided. The 'Batavian Journalist' says, that his false and villainous look bespeaks his character.

Malta.—Large bodies of British troops from the Ionian Islands have been sent to Malta.

A provisional Government of Paris has been established, consisting of Lavitte, General Gerard, and MM. Odier.

Voyage round the Globe.—Hydrographical Discovery.—Practical civilization and commercial inquiry are the objects of the intended voyage round the globe. Mr. Buckingham's qualifications for the task he has undertaken are too generally known to require comment, and the powerful co-operation which is active in his favour, cannot fail to perfect the plan and bring it into speedy operation. There is no question that every friend of humanity, every lover of knowledge, and every well-wisher to his country, will be proud to aid in so noble an undertaking.

Botany Bay University.—The foundation stone of Sydney College was laid on the 26th January. "An auspicious day," says the inscriptions, "in the year 1830. In the happy reign of George IV. Lieutenant-General Ralph Darling being Governor, and Francis Forbes Chief Justice, of New South Wales."

Victory.—Nelson's ship, the Victory, is not to be cut down to a seventy-four, as was contemplated. She is to be fitted for service, and receives the flag of the Captain of the Ordinary. What a school for young aspirants after naval glory to study in!

Piracy.—The brig Countess Dunmore, in lat. 14, 40. N. long. 51. W., was boarded by a pirate, the captain threatened with death, the vessel ransacked, and every removable thing of value taken away. After they had thus rifled the vessel and intimidated the men, the pirates coolly shook the captain by the hand, and wished him good day as if nothing particular had occurred.

Irish Row at Manchester.—The collision of parties at this place, on the 12th of July last, has given birth to several such disturbances, and to one of a more outrageous character. On Sunday morning, about five o'clock, eight or ten men were heard to yell as they ran through the streets, "the lives of No. 67," and they flourished their bludgeons as they ran. One of them seemed to incite the others to second him in the outrage, and immediately the windows of the houses were smashed, the men jumped in through the break they had made, dragged the inmates from bed and beat them so dreadfully about the head and body, that three of the victims lie in a doubtful state at the infirmary. A large number of special constables was found necessary to subdue the rioters three of whom were fully committed.

Four millions of money are drawn annually from Ireland by the great absentees.

Riots at Bristol.—The most terrible outrages have been perpetrated at Bristol, by some drunken and infuriated fools, who fancy themselves the friends of Mr. Baillie, and take Mr. Protheroe and Mr. Acland to be his enemies. At Mr. Baillie's public entry on Monday, several disturbances took place; Mr. Acland's friends suffered materially, and it is said that fourteen or fifteen persons have been seriously injured in the affrays. Drunkenness and excess appear the moving causes throughout.

Sports on the Thames.—While all London was in the park on Monday, all the world was on the river. The Lord Mayor held a Court of Conservancy, and gave a pater boat, which was sailed for by the free fishermen of the Thames and Medway, and won by J. Garthwaite of Greenwich, in the 'Barbara.' Then there was the coronation regatta at Greenwich, where the young watermen contended for the prize wherry. It was won by Thomas Everson (green); and was valued at 23l. Small prizes were taken by four others. At Rotherhithe and Deptford was another regatta. R. Boswell (green again) won the wherry; and Sinclair (pink), who distinguished himself very much, but who had no boat of his own, was encouraged by a subscription, which promises to enable him to purchase one. At the Wapping regatta, William Price, of Wapping Old Stairs, won the wherry, value 22l. And, at Lambeth, the new boat given by the ladies and gentlemen, was won by Maynard and Cook (orange). All these sports were most numerously attended, and the river perhaps never at one time bore so large a number of boats. The beauty of the day gave double life to every thing. We have not heard of any accidents.

The Diamond Rings.—On Tuesday, George Ford was re-examined on a charge of purloining two diamond rings from the shop of Mr. Lamb, of Ludgate-hill jeweller. Mr. Lamb saw one of the rings fall from the prisoner's pocket, after he had left the shop and been brought back.—The prisoner was committed.

Friends at a Pinch.—A well dressed young man was charged by Mr. Barnwell (not George) with having stolen his snuff-box, worth 8l. or 10l. The theft was committed in a coffee house, and the box was deliberately taken out of complainant's pocket. The thief and his friend went out of the room, and Mr. Barnwell followed. Not finding an officer, he seized the prisoner himself, who immediately promised to restore the box, if saved from exposure. Mr. Barnwell did not relax his hold, and the prisoner resisted desperately, when Mr. B. was obliged to knock him down. The friend walked off with the snuff-box.

The prisoner was ordered to be brought up on a future day. As a caution to snuff takers, it is noticed in the Times that this mode of appropriating snuff-boxes, by the well dressed thieves who attend coffee houses, perhaps for this purpose, is exceedingly common. Gentlemen, whose ofatories require the sterner tutelage of a friend, should be on their guard against their friends at a pinch.

On Tuesday, Phelps and his wife were charged with robbing Baxter, a Scotchman, of 14 sovereigns. The cautious Caledonian had developed his purse in his neckcloth, properly his stock; but Phelps's wife was Yorkshire, and a match for Donald with all his sagacity. She had contrived to secure her lodger's purse from within the folds of his cravat; "he could swear to the fact, for there was nobody else in the room, and the husband was outby." Mr. C. Phillips, for the prisoner, tried to smash Donald by exposing the sort of life he led; but Donald, nothing loth, gave a true picture of the dissipation into which he had been led by the evil one; at one house, wherein he lodged eight days, he was charged 40l. for the time &c. Mr. Minshull sent the case to trial, but left it to York to give bail if he could find it.

Broken Axletree.—Colonel Ogle met with his death on Wednesday, by throwing himself from the back seat of his open chaise; from the front seat of which Mrs. Ogle and Mr. Duke had previously leaped without injury. An unaccountable breaking of the fore axletree threw the fore wheel on the horse, so as to irritate and make him restive. Anxiety to escape from this precarious situation, was the cause of that attempt which ended so fatally. The accident occurred near Putney. Colonel Ogle was an excellent man, and has left a widow and seven children to lament his death.

The Two Drivers.—On Monday, one of two drivers was fined ten shillings, and the other discharged from an accusation of cruelly beating an ox which they were driving. The gentleman who preferred the charge said that it was cruel to the human as well as to the brute animal to drive sheep or cattle furiously, or to overheat them; for that if killed in high fevers, as they must be in such cases, their food was more dangerous than nutritious.

Cows, June 4.—On Wednesday night, the 3rd June last, about half-past ten o'clock, Messrs. Smith and Abbot, two gentlemen belonging to the Custom-house at this port, whilst walking from Cowes to return home, were stopped on the highway by a man belonging to the Coast Guard Service stationed at East Cowes, with a drawn cutlass, who declared that they should not pass, and continued to threaten them, although they told him they belonged to the Custom-house, where they had often seen and paid him, and gave him also their names; they were at length obliged to defend themselves, and succeeded in taking the cutlass from him. Upon this he drew a pistol from his belt and attempted to fire it, but providentially it flashed in the pan. He then drew a second from his belt, and one of the gentlemen, seeing he was bent on mischief, collared him and threw him on the ground, where, after a scuffle, they took from him both pistols, which proved to be loaded with balls.—Courier.

A steam-boat running between London and Margate, left the latter place at nine o'clock, and arrived at her moorings of the Custom House at half past two, performing her journey (nearly 90 miles) in five hours and a half.

FRENCH NEWS.

(From the "Messager des Chambres" of Tuesday.)

Extract from the *Moniteur*.

Ordinances.

"Lieutenant General of the Kingdom. Art. 1. The condemnation pronounced for political offences of the press remain without effect.

"2. The persons confined for such offences are to be immediately set at liberty. They are also relieved from fines and other expenses, with the single exception of the duty.

"The proceedings instituted up to the present day are to cease immediately.

"LOUIS PHILIPPE D'ORLEANS.

"Paris, Aug. 2.

"The Provisional Commissary of the Department of Justice.

"DUPONT (de l'Eure)."

"Upon the report of the Provisional Commissary of the Department of Justice.

"We have named, and do name, M. Bernard (of Rennes), Advocate at Paris, and Member of the Chamber of Deputies, to the functions of procureur-General at the Royal Court of Paris, in the room of M. Jacquinet des Pampelune.

"The Provisional Commissary of the Department of Justice is charged with the execution of the present Ordinance.

(Dated and signed as above.)

"Upon the report of the Provisional Commissary of the Department of Justice.

"We have named and do name M. Barthe, Advocate at Paris, Procureur du Roi at the Tribunal of First Instance of the Department of the Seine, in the room of M. Billot.

"The Provisional Commissary-General of the Department of Justice is charged with the execution of the present Ordinance.

(Dated and signed as above.)

"The Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom has appointed to the functions of Secretary-General of the Ministry of Justice, M. Joseph Merillon, Advocate, and formerly Magistrate at the Royal Court of Paris."

Municipal Commission of Paris.

"The Municipal Commission of Paris, considering that patriotic offerings have been made in the different Arrondissements, and that it is important to regulate their receipt and expenditure, ordain—

"Art. 1. The sums and treasure arising from patriotic offerings shall be paid into the Municipal Treasury of Paris, where a special account shall be opened for that purpose.

"Art. 2. The Mayors of Paris are charged to collect all the sums put into the public boxes or elsewhere, and to effect their payment into the Municipal Treasury.

"The Members of the Commission, "Loban, "Hotel de Ville, Aug. 2, 1830." "Maugin.

"The Municipal Commission of Paris has received the following letter:—

"Gentlemen—I am to inclose the gift of 15,000 francs, which I destine to the unfortunate wounded, to the widows and children of those who fell during the last days of July. Will you have the goodness, Gentlemen, to receive this sum, and to employ it in the manner desired?

"I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, with sentiments of the most perfect esteem, and the highest consideration,

"Your very devoted servant,

"Baron J. de Rothschild."

"The Editor of the *Messager* adds, in a note, that the appointment of M. Merillon affords an additional guarantee of the public under the present circumstances.

Paris, Tuesday, August 3.

There are three parties in France to-day. 1. The party of Charles X.—few in number, but wealthy and obstinate.

2. The party of the Republicans—numerous and powerful.

3. The party of a Constitutional Monarchy—of a new and modified Charter—of Representative Institutions—Liberty—and Peace.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The following important information has been received this morning from Paris by Express. It may be anticipated that the selection of England for an asylum on the part of this baffled and infatuated misruled, if such really be his intention, will be anything but gratifying to William IV, or his Ministers. Louis XIV. no doubt afforded protection to James II. under similar circumstances; but the political object of that hospitality was not such as can possibly render an English Cabinet anxious to add to the completeness of a parallel which exceeds any in Plutarch, and will associate the tainted names of Bourbon and of Stuart to the latest posterity. Since writing the above, we have heard from the City that the ex-Monarch is likely to reach us under the designation of the Duke of Milan.

"The King of France has sent a letter to the new Government of France, and consents to leave the country; in consequence of which 1,800 cavalry are gone with him to give him a safe escort to Havre, where it is supposed he will embark for England.

"The Duke d'Angouleme has absolved the oaths of the soldiers. Lafitte, the banker, has called a meeting of the bankers in Paris, to advise means on money matters. It is reported that the money from Algiers will be applied to the assistance of the merchants and people of Paris."

The following placard is posted up in all the streets of Paris:—

"Charles the Tenth can never again enter Paris; he has caused the blood of his people to flow.

"A Republic will expose us to dreadful divisions, and cause quarrels with Europe.

"The Duke of Orleans never fought against us.

"The Duke of Orleans was at Jenappe.

"The Duke of Orleans is a Citizen King.

"The Duke of Orleans wore the tricolor cockade in battle, and he will wear it again—we will have no other.

"The Duke of Orleans has not proclaimed himself, but waits our wishes. Let us proclaim him: he will accept the Charter, and the French people will support his Throne."

The extraordinary heroism of the youth of the Polytechnic School is scarcely to be equalled by anything in Roman or Grecian story. The following particulars are from our Correspondent at Paris:—

"PARIS, JULY 30.—The Students of the Ecole Polytechnique have made the most valiant attacks and defence—they have fired away two days and nights against the troops, and have headed the citizens to march against the troops. I have seen children of ten or twelve years old with pocket pistols in their hands, go on the arms of soldiers levelled against the citizens, and, when near enough, fire these pistols in the bellies of the soldiers. A youth of thirteen crept under the belly of a Gen d'armes' horse with a brace of magnificent pistols, and rising again between two Gen d'armes he killed them both right and left. I have seen a boy of less than ten returning from a charge with two bayonet wounds in his thigh, and yet unwilling to yield his arms."

The same authority adds, that the lowest of the rabble, after two days' fighting, and almost dead with hunger, have crossed restaurants where silver plate was on the table, and heaps of loaves in every corner, and yet not touched a crust!

THE REV. ROBERT TAYLOR.—On Wednesday, Sir R. Birnie inquired if any officer of the establishment knew the person of the Rev. R. Taylor. It was replied that Taunton, Sen. knew the person, but that he was on duty at the levee.

Sir R. said that would do very well, for it was at the levee the recognition would be wanted.

Sir R. Peel had that morning intimated to Sir R. Birnie that the reverend gentleman had sent the usual notice to the Lord Chamberlain's office of his intention to be present at the levee, and the Home Secretary required that if he should appear at the doors of the palace and attempt to enter, he should be stopped by a Bow-street officer.

THREATENING LETTERS.—Francis Lorigan was brought up on a charge from the Horse Guards of annoying Colonel Macdonald, of the 67th regiment, by sending threatening letters. It appeared that the defendant had served in the 67th for thirteen years in India, but was dismissed some time ago by a general Court Martial, since which he had written many letters to Colonel Macdonald complaining of having been unjustly dealt with. Colonel M. had answered his communications in as kind a manner as possible, assuring him that the occurrences of which he complained had taken place antecedent to his (Colonel Macdonald's) appointment to a command in the regiment, and that therefore he could not afford him redress. The defendant, however, continued to address him, and in the last letter the following passage occurred:—

"I have but one life, and that I assure Colonel Macdonald I value it as little as any man breathing; if justice be not afforded me in the ordinary way, my sword shall find me."

The defendant did not deny sending the letters, and was committed until he should find securities to keep the peace.

A blind man, named Beck, who lost his sight on the sands of Egypt, while a soldier, is now living at Burrowbridge, near Taunton. Notwithstanding his blindness, he regularly goes to the river, takes his boat, and fishes with no one to assist him.

Captain Helsham, who stands charged with the murder of Lieutenant Crowther in a duel at Boulogne, on the 1st of April, 1829, was finally examined. Mr. Wm. Cooke sworn; I was near the column at Boulogne on the 1st of April, and saw the duel fought between Capt. Helsham and Lieut. Crowther; I saw both the gentlemen with pistols in their hands, and saw them take their distance at about fifteen paces. Mr. Crowther fired first, and an interval of four or five seconds elapsed before Captain Helsham fired, and Lieut. Crowther fell at the fire of the Captain. I assisted Mr. Crowther to his hotel; he never spoke, and was quite dead in a few minutes.

Capt. Helsham seemed particularly agitated; and when his second, Mr. O'Grady, said, "Helsham, I am afraid you have killed your man," he exclaimed, "O God! I hope not."

Mr. Wm. Hopkins said he saw the two combatants take the ground with Messrs. Mahoney and O'Grady, the seconds, and Mr. Crowther fired first, and after four or five seconds had elapsed the captain fired, and Mr. Crowther fell.

During this four or five seconds Captain Helsham's pistol was raised, and his eyes directed towards his adversary. The ball entered Mr. Crowther's neck on the left, and came out at the right side. Witness heard no signal given.

Mr. Harmer, upon this evidence, prayed a committee, and Captain Helsham was fully committed for trial for the "wilful murder of Lieut. Crowther."

Crocodile. It is said that a young crocodile was lately caught in a drain across the road, near Hixon, in Staffordshire. They say it was dropped when very young in the drain, by some travelling show folks!

It is rumoured that his Majesty intends the London duty to be undertaken by all the cavalry regiments in succession.

ENRAGED.—In the report published in the 29th No. of the "Zuid Afrikaan." In the second paragraph, what is your opinion as to the "course" line 8, read—*cause*.

Line 102, for the word "two" read—*too*.

Line 150, for the word "arguing" read—*agreeing*.

Line 160, "The event, &c." read—*In the event*.

Line 180, for the words "I can conceive," read—*Conceive*.

Line 204, for the words "where they to encourage," read—*where*.

(From a Correspondent.)

Four respectable Farmers from the District of Caledon have informed me, that not only heavy showers of Rain, but also of hail had fallen there on the 18th instant; but that instead of deriving advantage from it their corn-fields had suffered severely, so much so, that one of them anticipated he would lose no less than one hundred muids of wheat, to say nothing of oats and barley. Mr. Muntingh and Mr. Faure's letters from the same place confirm this report, and add, that the hail had caused considerable destruction in the corn-fields and vineyards.

We understand that the uniform of the whole army is to be assimilated, that the Hussar regiments will be made Light Dragoons, changing their colour from blue to red; even the artillery are to adopt a scarlet uniform.

The whole of his Majesty's services at sea may be stated as follows:—Six years as midshipman; eleven months as lieutenant; three years and ten months as post-captain; and seven weeks as admiral of the fleet, in which rank he escorted Louis the Eighteenth to Calais, on his restoration to the throne of his family.

Sir Sidney Smith is just arrived in London from Paris. His recent appointment as Lieutenant-General of Marines was as unexpected to him as it was honorable to his Majesty.—The Duke of Clarence was the General of the Marines; but on becoming King, he promoted the Lieutenant-General to be General, and directed the commission for Lieutenant-General to be made out forthwith for Sir Sidney Smith.—It was sent express to Paris.

IKAY SOLOMONS.—This offender has declared that his escape from Newgate was accomplished, not by bribery or promise of a reward, but by an ingenious and able arrangement, with which those who had him in care were totally unacquainted; and he complains of the enormous expense which that arrangement cost him. He says, that after getting out of the coach, upon his return from Westminster, he went to a certain house in the city, and remained there all night, and that in the morning he went to Tottenham, where he sojourned for some weeks. When the astonishment caused by his escape had subsided, and the search after him had become less inquisitive, he joined a ship going out in ballast, and was conveyed to Denmark, where, upon landing, he found himself possessed of cash to the amount of upwards of 800l.—As he could not conveniently trade in a country with the language of which he was totally unacquainted, he embarked as soon as he could for the United States of America, where he staid, trading in watches and trinkets, until he learned by the newspapers that his wife was transported. This information determined him to sail for New South Wales; but the vessel was driven by contrary winds to Rio Janeiro. In the storm he was near being lost. From Rio Janeiro he paid very extravagantly for his passage to Hobart Town, where, upon landing, he was recognised by many of the convicts with whom he had had dealings in London. He immediately purchased two houses, and claimed his wife, who was at once permitted by the authorities to live with him. He had carried on business in the United States with much success, and declares that he netted 500l. by purchasing watches from the merchants and selling them to the pedlars. He had travelled, since he left this country, upwards of 50,000 miles.

A gentleman informed us a few days since that a day or two previous, while in pursuit of wild turkeys in Hart, in Kerry, in company with a friend, they discovered on the summit of an elevation a large hole that would admit a man's body. Curiosity led them to descend, and at the depth of about sixty feet they entered a cavity or room, apparently cut out of the solid rock, sixteen or eighteen feet square. Our informant was the first person who entered the subterranean room, and he said he was not a little surprised that the first object which met his eyes was a human skull with all the teeth in it. Upon further examination it was found that the whole place was filled with human skeletons of men, women, and children. Except immediately under the small aperture through which they descended the place was perfectly dry, and the bones in a state of great preservation. An entire skeleton of a human body was obtained. The bones in one place were between four and seven feet deep; but there seemed to rise an offensive effluvia as they came in the excavation to where it was a little damp. There was no outlet to the room; and a large snake which they found there, and which appeared entirely docile, had passed round the room several times while they were in it. It is a subject for wise men and philosophers, as those who visited it have no conjecture as to the cause of this singular habitation or charnel-house of human remains.—*Gosport Herald*.

To Wine Growers.

AT the Cooperage of JAN LESAR, Breach street, may be had, all sorts of Postage, to wit; Stukvats, whole and half Leaguers, Pressing Tubs, whole and half Pipes, whole and half Aums, and various other sorts of all-er Casks, at liberal price and credit.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned will offer for Sale, on the 8th November next, her House, situated in Shortmarket street, No. 3 and 4, in two parts, as it was formerly. The conditions are very favourable. Widow J. DESVAGES.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

THE Freehold Places, Zandvliet, Vogelzang, or Seacow Valley, and Mount Sinai, situated at the Earste Rivier, together with the attached quitrent Lands.

The Estate is planted with 150,000 Vine-stocks, sown with 130 muids of Grain, and the Gardens and Orchards are in the best order. For particulars, apply to the Undersigned. P. LI CLOETE, Sen.

PUBLIC SALE.

MARTHINUS MELK will cause to be Publicly sold, without the least Reserve, on MONDAY, the 15th of November next, at the Place of Mr. N. Mosterd, called Bitterberg, situated at Koeb-rz, in the Cape District, 60 fine half-bred Vadeland Cows, expected to call in the month of April next; likewise a thoroughbred Dutch Bull, now four years old. Berg River, Oct. 16.

SPANISH SHEEP.

AT the Sale to be held by Mr. MELK, at the Place of Mr. W. Theunissen, on the 20th inst. will be sold, a number of young Spanish Rams and Ewes, well worthy the attention of Breeders.

SALE of superior Fetherland Cattle.—The Cattle advertised to be Sold at Mr. Melk's Sale to be held at the Place of Mr. Theunissen, Rozeboom, Tygerberg, on the 30th of October, are originally from Clanwilliam, and the property of Messrs. A. V. Berg and W. Liesching, who intend to dispose of their Farms, and give up breeding Cattle; they are as follows, and will be sold without Reserve:—

1. A real Friesland Bull, a ditto Cow, both 9-years old, and in perfect health; imported by Messrs. Van Hall, Saype and Muntingh, direct from Holland.

2. A young Bull, out of the Friesland Cow, by a genuine Teeswater Bull of Groote Post Farm, imported by Lord C. Somerset.

3. A Cow, by a real Friesland Bull and Cow.

4. Twenty-six fine bastard Fetherland Cows, with their calves of this season.

5. Fifty-one fine ditto Cows, and 27 ditto ditto 2-year old Cows, with whom the genuine Fetherland Bull has been, and will still continue during this season.

6. Twenty-seven ditto ditto year old Cows, and 63 young Oxen, from 1 to 3-years old.

Any person purchasing to the amount of Rds. 2,000, may hold the Money at interest for two years, on good security; to Rds. 1,000, for twelve months; Rds. 500, for six months; and below, for the usual term of three months.

Any person desirous of obtaining good Cattle, either for Breeding or for Milking, ought not to let this opportunity pass by, as the Owners positively intend to dispose of them.

October 3.

POSTPONED SALE.

THE Sale of Mr. MELK's Mares, formerly advertised for the 1st of October, has, for particular reasons, been postponed until the 30th day of the aforesaid month, and will then take place at Mr. Willem Theunissen's, Rozeboom, at Tygerberg, where will be sold, without the least reserve, Thirty half-bred English Mares, covered in October last by the well known English Blood Stallions *Wolfeham* and *Young Moristo*; likewise, if not previously disposed of, a Stallion, 4 years old, lately trained. Also, the famous blood Horse *Waxy*. Cape Town, 25, 1830.

Patryze and Kleine Valley, in the District of Clanwilliam.

FOR Sale, by Private Contract; and if not previously disposed of, the above Places will be put up to Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 27th of December next; there is extensive Winter and Summer Pasture, abundance of Water, and free from any sort of sickness; 400 head of Cattle can be well kept there during the whole of the year, and are well calculated either for Horses or black Cattle; both Places may be obtained together or separate, being in extent 9,000 morgens, each provided with the necessary Buildings, and well adapted for Wine and Corn Farms, and one of them well stocked with Fruit Trees; and in and consequence of its proximity to the thriving village of Clanwilliam, well suited for any person desirous of procuring an extensive Estate.

N.B.—The whole of the Purchase Money may be held at Interest, if required, for several years, on giving security to the satisfaction of the sellers. For further particulars, apply to the first Subscriber in Cape Town, or to the second at Clanwilliam.

W. LIESCHING, A. V. BERGH.

THE Undersigned offers to Let his fine, large and well built House and Garden, situated in the best part of the Village of Stellenbosch, No. 7, Plein-street, Lot A. The House is in the best state of repair and very commodious, with a large Poultry Yard attached. Application to be made to the Undersigned, at Stellenbosch; or to Mr. J. P. Valentin; at the Office of Mr. G. W. Prince, Cape Town.

J. MULLER, Sen.

STELLENBOSCH.

THE Undersigned begs leave to inform the Inhabitants of the Village and District, that he has opened an Apothecary's Shop at this Place, and trusts, that the good quality of his Medicines, his attention to his Business, and his Reasonable Charges, will entitle him to public favour.

N. B. Hallise and all other Patent Medicines of the very best quality at Cape Town Prices. J. B. COURLOIS, Apothecary at St. Stellenbosch. An Apprentice Wanted. October 2, 1830.

H. W. HACER, informs the Public, that he will return from the Interior, in the course of next month, with 2,300 fat Sheep, and a quantity of fat slaughter and drags Oxen.—Also, a quantity of Soap and Tallow, which he intends to offer for sale. October 25, 1830.

WANTED a Situation as Storekeeper, by a Person who can produce Testimonials of good Character from respectable Personages in this Colony; has no objection to collect accounts. For particulars, apply at the Office of this Paper.

A PUBLIC Sale of 1,700 very fat Sheep, brought from the Interior by D. J. Malan, will take place on MONDAY, the 8th of November next, near Stellenbosch, at the Place of Mr. A. A. de Villiers.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Under the Insolvent Estate of CHRISTOFFEL JACOBUS BRINS.

A SPECIAL MEETING will be held on THURSDAY, the 18th of November next, at 11 o'clock in the Forenoon, before the Resident Magistrate at Stellenbosch, for the proof of Debts; for determining the merits of a Claim to Freedom made by the Slave Ado is; for directing the Trustees in respect to the sale of a certain Erf situate in the Village, and also for considering and determining certain matters in respect to disputed Accounts between the Insolvent and others.

F. GODF. WATERMEYER, Joint Trustee. J. G. G. LINDENBERG, Trustee.

Dutch Sweet milk and Comyn Cheeses.

THE remainder of the Consignment per Mary and Jane, consisting of 50 Sweet-milk, and 25 Comyn Cheeses, will be sold TO-MORROW MORNING, the 30th inst., at Mr. J. BLORE'S Sale, to close Accounts.

JUST PUBLISHED.

AND to be had on application at the Institution Rooms, Mosterd street, No. 4 of the "South African Quarterly Journal."

FOR HIRE, a clever Mason. Apply to P. LEEB, & Co., Plein street. Oct. 23 1830.

WITHOUT THE LEAST RESERVE.

THE Undersigned will hold a Public Sale on WEDNESDAY, the 15th Nov. next, at the Place of Mr. J. LAURUSSEN, Visschers-Hok, of 150 heads of breeding Cattle of the best Dutch breed that has been imported into this Colony, among which, are some Cows, well worthy the attention of those who are desirous of having good milk cows: two thorough bred Dutch Bulls, and also, 40 heads of slaughter Cattle.

If required, the Purchaser may have six months' Credit, provided eligible acceptances be given, to the satisfaction of the Auctioneer. The Undersigned also offers for Sale, the Places *Elandsfontein* and *Grootefontein*, both situate in the District of Saldanha Bay, on very favorable conditions.—Any Person being desirous to purchase the same, may inquire at Wynberg, of THOS FREDK. DREYER.

FOUND, on the 24th ultimo, at the Turnpike at the Lines, a young Pointer. The Owner may recover the same on paying the expense of this advertisement, by applying at No. 85, Loop street.

TO Let, the HOUSE, No. 15, Zieko-street, in which the business of a Public-House has been carried on with good success for some years. Possession may be had on the 1st of December next. Apply to the Proprietor, J. J. MEINERT, Zieko-street.

TO LET, a House, in thorough repair, in which a Retail Business has been carried on with great success for many years, situate at the corner of Bree and Wale Streets. For particulars, Inquire of G. N. MCGRAU, Plein-street.

WE hereby give notice to Relatives and Friends, that our dear Son HENDRIK LODIEWYK, departed this life, on the 15th inst., aged 13 months and 29 days.

HENDRIK BERNING, SUSANNA BERNING, born De Passer. Worcester, Oct. 20, 1830.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS IN TABLE BAY.

Oct. 23.—His Majesty's ship *Carlew*, H. D. Trotter, Plymouth Aug. 8, and Saldanha Bay. Brings a mail.

27.—Morning Star, G. Adler, from the Downs, Aug. 8, bound to Capetown and Bombay; cargo sundries; passengers, Miss and Assistant Surgeon Fitzmaurice, and servant: Mr. Rietdale, and 2 steerage passengers. Put in or refreshments.

27.—Drummore, P. Petrie, Leith Aug. 1, this port, and Isle of France, &c.—Cargo sundries; passengers, Messames Brear and Louisa; Messrs. Tarnhill, Adams, Cleland, Kerr, Kerr, Ferguson, Russel, Strang, and Louisa; in the steerage, 22 men and women, and 18 children.—Brings a few loose letters.

SAILED OUT OF TABLE BAY.

Oct. 24.—H. M. ship *Carlew*, to Simon's Bay. —Hopeful, (after returning.)

DEATHS.

Oct. 21.—Jessie Daniel Williams, aged 36 years.

Oct. 28.—Hendryk Lodewyk, aged 13 months and 29 days.

CAPE TOWN:

Printed by R. J. STARBUCK, Corner of Garden, Printed and Published by the Proprietor, P. VAN DER LIND, No. 1, Shortmarket Street.