

Published at No. 62, Water-street, Cape Town, every Friday Morning, and dispatched to the Country Districts by the Post on the same Day.

H. M. Victualling Office, Simon's Bay, Nov. 22, 1837. NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders and Samples will be received at this Office until Noon on SATURDAY, 16th Dec. next...

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H. M. Victualling Office, Simon's Bay, Nov. 22, 1837. NOTICE is hereby given, that Sealed Tenders and Samples will be received at this Office till Noon on TUESDAY, 19th December next...

Wine—For such quantities as may be required for the Sick on board Her Majesty's Ships, and for the Civil establishments...

Soft Bread—Of first and second qualities, for such quantities as may be daily required. Tenders to express the price Sterling per pound, English Weight...

COMMISSARIAT—Tenders with Samples will be received at this Office, until 12 o'clock on Tuesday, the 12th December, for the supply of BARLEY AND OATS...

PUBLIC SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY in the Village of Stellenbosch, with Liberal Straggeld.—On MONDAY, 18th December, 1837...

REMOVED.—Mr. H. VAN DER HORST, respectfully begs to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has removed from No. 39, Loop street...

PUBLIC SALE, chiefly without Reserve.—On TUESDAY, 12th December next, the Undersigned will sell on Commission, at his Vendue Office...

NOTICE TO CREDITORS AND DEBTORS.—All persons having any Claims against this Estate, are requested to send in the same...

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE BANK.

DIRECTORS: The Hon'ble J. B. EBDEN, Chairman. The Hon. HAMILTON ROSS, Esq. THOMAS SUTHERLAND, Esq. THOMAS TENNANT, Esq. R. A. ZEDERBERG, Esq. HARRISON WATSON, Esq. The Hon. C. S. PILLANS, WILLIAM DICKSON, Esq. ANTONIO GIAPPINI, Esq.

The following are the Leading Principles of this Establishment:—Its large Proprietors ensure the most undeniable security to its Customers...

PUBLIC SALE OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY.—The Undersigned intends to Sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 12th of December next...

SALE OF HOUSE AND PREMISES, Carriages, Charrioles, Buggies, Harness, Saddles, Horses, &c. Messrs. ELLIOTT BROTHERS, are instructed by the Executors to sell by Public Auction, the whole of the LANDED and MOVEABLE PROPERTY of the late Mr. CHARLES DIXON...

On MONDAY MORNING, 11th December next, at Ten o'Clock, the whole of the Moveable Property will be sold, consisting of CARRIAGES, HORSES, BUGGIES, HARNESS, SADDLES, &c. &c. and HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and PLATE.

PUBLIC Sale will be held at Worcester, on the 11th and 12th of next month, by the Undersigned, of a quantity of Merchandise, consisting of Linens, Voerchiefs, Prints, Mole-skin, Cassimere, Shirts, Thread, Handkerchiefs, Shawls, Nankinets, Mustard, Pickles, Soap Earthenware, Farmers' Hats, and other Goods too numerous to mention...

REMOVED.—Mr. H. VAN DER HORST, respectfully begs to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has removed from No. 39, Loop street, to No. 5, Market-square, where he will continue his Trade.

PUBLIC SALE, chiefly without Reserve.—On TUESDAY, 12th December next, the Undersigned will sell on Commission, at his Vendue Office, a large quantity of well-assorted Merchandise, chiefly consisting of Woollen and Linen Goods; Sugar, Rice, and Coffee; Batans, van Zaandijk's Cigars, &c. also a quantity of Postage, consisting of Tubes, 18 half-ounce Cans, Leucous, &c.; finally, some Building Materials, and what further will be offered for Sale.

Two LET, for a number of years if required, that large House and Store, No. 33, Loop-street.—Apply to ALEX. MILLER, No. 13, Heeregracht, opposite the Public Library.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Dec. 1. Stratheden, bark, A. Cheap, from Madras Oct. 3, to London. Cargo sundries. Passengers, Mrs. Glass and child, Mrs. Carthue, Mrs. Butler and child, Major Smith, Clowry, Reed, and Kennedy, Assistant Surgeon Brodie, Mr. Anderson, 2 children, 3 servants, and 20 steerage passengers.

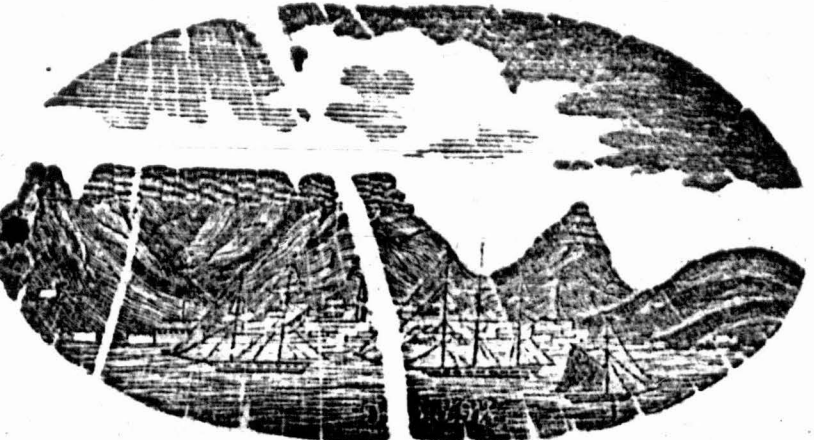
Dec. 2. Richard Mount, schooner, W. G. Scott, from Mauritius 3d Nov. Algoa 29th ult. to this port. Cargo sugar and rice. Passengers Messrs. Commaile, and Renaud. 3. Augustus, bark, T. A. Carr, from Mauritius 9th Nov. to London. Cargo sugar. Put in for repairs. 4. Martha, bark, E. Bayles, from London 29th August, to this port. Cargo coals. 5. Iris, bark, W. Mackwood, from Ceylon Oct. 26, to this port and London. Cargo sundries.—Passengers, Lieuts. Johnson and Borriss. Brings a few letters. 6. Conch, schooner, W. Bell, from Algoa Bay 1st Dec. to this port. Cargo colonial produce.—Passengers, Mrs. and Miss Silberbauer, Messrs. Anderson and Board; 1 invalid, 1 in the steerage, and 4 convicts. 7. La Ballochran, French ship, M. Géant, from Bordeaux 8th Sept. to Mauritius and Bourbon. Cargo sundries.—Passengers, Messrs. Henri, Deshayes, Gestas, and Robin; Messrs. Henri, Juliette, Binauc, Malherbe, Foucade, Gratias, Dupeyrat, and Deshayes; 4 children, and 4 in the steerage. Put in for water. 8. Triumph, ship, T. Green, from Torbay Sept. 19, to Bombay. Cargo sundries.—Passengers for Bombay, Mrs. and Miss Clementson; Mrs. Haines; Capt. and Mrs. Brown; Capt. and Mrs. Moore; Capt. and Mrs. Hobson; Miss Walker; Dr. Clark and Towse; Messrs. Farquharson, Jones, Green, and Phillips. 9. Strathfielday, bark, B. Walker, from Limerick Sept. 19, to Sydney. Cargo govt. stores. Put in for refreshments. 10. Resource, brig, R. Smith, from Knysna Dec. 2, to this port. Cargo timber. 6. Louisa, brig, T. McCutcheon, from Mauritius Nov. 15, to London. Cargo sugar. Put in for refreshments. 7. Warrior, ship, J. Stone, from Calcutta Sept. 20, to London. Cargo sundries. Put in for refreshments.

Ships—Ranger, Warrior, Australia, Paragon, La Ballochran, and H. M. S. Wellesley. Barks—Helen, Henry, Stratheden, Augustus, Martha, Iris, and Strathfielday. Brigs—Briton, Mithridates, Meldon, Packet, Resource, and Louisa. Schooners—Apprentice, Regent Packet, Frederick Hat, Richard Mount, and Conch. Cutter—Friends' Goodwill. Arrived in Simon's Bay. Dec. 1. H. M. S. Pylades, Capt. Castle, from Mauritius Nov. 12, to Simon's Bay.—Passenger, Lieut. McKarley. H. M. S. Thalia, and Pylades.

MARKT PRYZEN.

Table of market prices for various commodities including Aloes, Appelen, Aardappelen, and other goods. Includes sub-section 'Vessels in Table Bay' and 'Arrivals in Table Bay'.

Deze Contract wordt eiken Vytylag Ochtend uitgegeven aan het Publicatiekantoor. No. 62, Waterstraat, en des Zaterdagds met de Post naar alle de Buiten-Districten verzonden.



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De Zuid-Afrikaan.

Tros Tyriusque mihi nullo discrimine agetur.—VIRGIL. DEEL VIII. VRYDAG DEN 15 DECEMBER 1837. No. 411.

SLAVEN COMPENSATIE VORDERINGEN. De Ontvanger van de COMPENSATIE VORDERINGEN is te verhooren. Personen welke gelden behoeven te betalen, kunnen het door hen verkocht worden behoudende tegen een matig Interest bekomen.

COMPENSATIE VORDERINGEN worden gekocht door THOMSON, WATSON & Co. No. 19 Heeregracht, Kaapstad. Z. M. VICT ALIE BUREAU. Simonsstad 22 Nov. 1837. WORDT by deze maatregel gezeven dat Tenders en Monsters op dit Bureau zullen worden aangenomen...

STELLENBOSCH LANDBOUWKUNDIG GENOOTSCAP.—De volgende Kwartaal Markt alhier zal gehouden worden op het Koningsplein, op VRYDAG den 22 Decr. en 's morgens te 9 uren, een aanvang nemen. Op last van het Comitéte A. FAURE, Jr. Sec. Stellenbosch den 2 December 1837.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING VAN VASTGOED TEN DORPE STELLENBOSCH, onder aangezig van liberal Straggeld.—Op Maandag den 18 December 1837, zullen des morgens ten 10 uren, onder administratie van de Onder geteekenden aan den meestbieder worden verkocht, IN TWEE PERCELEN.

AAN gelyceertende Handelaars in BUSKRUID.—W. A. ANDERSON, Senr. & Co van GRAHAM'S STAD, hebben te koop bestaande groote korrel Buskruid, te bekomen aan hun Magazyn in die stad, tegen eenen laagten pryze.

MAATSCHAPPY VAN ADMINISTRATIE EN BOEDELBEREDDING.—£4 000 Sterling.—By de Directie van de Maatschappij van Administratie en Boedelberedding is hervonden, som of eenige goederde daarvan, tegen vijf pct. interest per annum en het stelloos van goede skribel ter loon te bekomen. Den 6 December 1837. J. DE WET, Sec.

DE Ondergeteekende zyne affaire wenshende te verkleinen, biddt te koop aan, een ofte viende zyner kostbare plantsen, ider beplant met een aanzienlyk getal Wynstokken, waerby een goed gedeelte Pontak, after een goede oogst bevolgende; alsmede met eenige menigte van Limoenen, Nardjen, en andere vruchtbaren van allerlei soorten, beide annex elckander gelegen, en het geheele jaar door voortziet van een en overvloedige waterleiding en goede verweyding; als ook eenigezamen Vagwerk, ter inzameling van den op handen zykde oogst; en de overige dienstlyk van een aantal behavne Apprentices.—Ter nadere informatie verzoegte men zich by den Eigenaar, op de Plaatsen te Groot Drakenstein. C. BRINK, Senr.

DE Ondergeteekende zal de stad te verlaten, zal op DONDERDAG, den 21sten dezer maand, eenie publieke Vendutie laten houden, van Huismeeubelen, eenie Vaten in soorten; alsmede oude Wyn, Fransche Brandewyn, Jenever, Kelder, Tappers, en Keukengeredschappen, Glas- en Aarde-werk, eenige grassen Hollandische Tabakspypen, een open Paardewagen en Kar, en al hetgeen verder ter verkoopung zal worden aangeboden. Verder verzoekt de Ondergeteekende alle te geveenen, die van hem verschuldigt zyn, hunsse debita binnen 14 dagen, van dien daterende, te komen voldoen, ter voorkoming van kosten, en die van den Ondergeteekende iets te vorderen hebben, hunsse rekeningen binnen voorn. tyd in te zenden. Kaapstad 5 Decr. 1837. PIETER DE GEEST.

DE Ondergeteekende berigt het Publiek en de Reizigers, dat hy van den Wynberg verhuizen zal, naar de Kaapstad, met 1 January aans. in het Huis, en de affaire heeft overgenomen van den Heer P. de GRUYT, benevener de Lavagterstraal, Buitenaart, No. 1, alwaar te bekomen zal zyn, alle soorten van goede Kaapsche Wynen en Vadrlandsche Dranken, zoo ook goede Logies voor Buitelanden en Reizigers. J. F. SEEMAN. Kaapstad den 14 December 1837. Stalling voor Paarden.

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CAPE TOWN, Edited by P. A. BRAND, Burg street, No. 2.—Printed and Published by the Proprietor, P. A. BRAND, No. 62, Water-street.







tuig hielden, dat het verzuim van zulks te doen, met recht zou worden aangelt, als een verzakking van open publieke plicht, en nu, door het hebbende volbragt, keeren wy terug naar onze afzanding, met een hoog gevoel van eerbied, achting en toegewenheid, voor Uw Excellentie en Uw Excellentie familie.

Uit naam van de Vergadering.  
W. J. SHREWSBURY, Voorzitter.  
W. B. BOYCE, Secretaris.

Bevat het bovenstaande eenen enkelen regel om de aanteuygingen van Lord Glenelg te billiken? Is er in het geheel eene enkele zinsuude, welke niet tot eer verstrekt zou wien van de ontweers van het adres, als van hem, tot wien hetzelve gerigt was? Zeker niet. Een geest van dankbaarheid, achting en toegewenheid, welke al te natuurlijk is, om als het gevolg te worden beschouwd van toeval of list, straalt in hetzelve door, even als in al de andere, terwyl hetzelve tevens, in de krachtadelige taal, by voorraad elke antuyging welzegt, in des Koloniaal Secretaris ongevraagd en onaatkundig mededeeling, te berde gebragt.

Maar, het onderwerp der depesche latende varen, zijn omstandigheden met betrekking tot, welke ons overtuigen, dat men genee billyke handelwys jegens Sir Benjamin, in z'n had; en wy doen dezee aantuyging voorbehalftelyk op grond van narigt door ons van de Kaap ontvange, van personen, die te wel onderzigt zyn, om zich te laten misleiden, om met te edele grondgeinsels bezielt zyn, om zich aan bedriegery schuldig te maken, waarruy wy verneemen, dat er eenigen tyd geleden, eene Commissie in die Kolonie gezeten heeft, ten einde onderzoek te doen naar den dood van Hintza, en de oorzaken van den Kaffer-oorlog. Was eenige van de leden van de Commissie, die D'Urban's vriendend—Lord Glenelg, die was een der Officieren gekozen?—Omdat men wel wist, dat er tusschen hem en den Gouverneur een misverstand ontstaan was, betrekkelek het bevel op de grenzen. En wat is de uitspraak der Commissie geweest? De volkomene en de eervolste uitspraak van den Gouverneur en de gezaghebbers van de minste deelneming in eenige daad, tot het onderwerp des onderzoekes, betrekkelek hebbende, terwyl Kolonel Hare, als een krysman, en fatsoenlyk man, tevens in de stretdelste bewoordingen zyne goedkeuring hechtte aan Zynen Excellentie's gedrag en handelingen, gedurende den ganschen tyd, van dat gebeurtenisvolle tydperk.

Op welke gronden, is die grove en onbillyke belediging eener openbaring gepleegd, of liever te worden gezeegd by de ontzettele aanranding in de officiele mededeeling vervat?—Hebben de ingezetenen der Kolonie het gevorderd? Hebben de organen van eenige party alhier (in Engeland) "Orby, Whig, of Radicale, er zelfs eenen wien van gegeven? Is er eene enkele aantuyging tegen den dapperen Generaal bevezzen geworden, onder dekmantel waarvan, men eens verachting vinden kan, voor zulk een handelwys? Neen, Sir Benjamin D'Urban's regering, is eene aardschake-ling geweest van wakker, menschlievend, en minzaamheid, en wy kennen niemaand die met meer waarheid de uitdrukking zoude kunnen bezigen, waarvan een ander zich zoo ongestand beledig heeft, en zeggen "myn leven is myn antwoord."

Het is derhalve klyarlykelyk, dat er gene gezonde reden kan worden gebreygt voor dezee halddadige uitoefening van gezag aan de zyde van Lord GLENELG, en by gebrek daaraan, moeten wy het toeschryven aan een verachtlyk gevoel van gemelyk en bitterheid, te wege gebragt door de kantsydingen, welke wy en andere onzer tydgenooten, ons gemootsaaklyk gevoelden den slaapdrigten Lord toestolepen, tevens de publiciteit zynner gransingre en onheusche mededeelingen. Laat Zyn Lordschap zich niet verbeelden, dat men een man met de diensten, het karakter en de aanspraak van Sir BENJAMIN, zonder herstel, op de door ons beschreevene wyze, zal laten behandelen. Indien by zich dat verbeeldt, dan verzigt by zich grovelyk. Reeds heeft de bekendentelling van het geboude onder eenige vrienden, eene opzekertheid en verachting ontwaarde, welke Zyn Lordschap bezwaart; ontwaarde die men wil, zal kunnen minnen, en wy kunnen op goede gronden meelen, dat de zaak in haren geheelten omvang, voor het Parlement gebreyt, en ten uiterste zal worden onderzocht, als het onoverdydlyk gevolg van een der ongeredende oorzaken, die vele en benselachtige maatregelen van den Minister, die te lang gedoogt is geworden om de Koloniale Staatkunde des Ryks te bestieren. Lord GLENELG, moge zich vlyden, dat by veelig "sluip," maar wy verzekeren hem dat het publiek wakker is. Zyn Secretarisschap in Ierland heeft hem geen reus veranderd, en zyne koloniale feiten hebben niet gestrukt, om die vlek uit te wischen.—Times, 4 Oct. 1837.

(Gef de United Service Gazette, van 7 October 1837.)

Het blykt dat Lord Glenelg zyne vermaarde depesche aan Sir Benjamin D'Urban, heeft doen volgen, door de openbaring van dien dapperen en heilighen Officier, ut het bewoerd van de Kaap de Goede Hoop. Onze lezers, zullen zich naar alle waarschijnlijkheid, met aanteuyging, naar de aantuyging, door ons des tyds gemaklyk, ongetrouwe ontgevraagde bevestiging en verklaring opgeven, welke dat document bevatte; en onze opine nopens deszelfs gearbeid, is volkomen bevestigend geworden door het narigt, dat ons seiert, nopens dat onderwerp, ter kennis is gekomen. Geen enkele der aantuygingen tegen Sir Benjamin, zou ruimschoots in Lord Glenelg's vertoog bekend gesteld, had hiernaal, eenig grond, en, wy kwamen derhalve, natuuryk tot de gevolgtrekking, dat de wederzigtig derzelve, door Sir Benjamin's vrienden gedaan, zoude zyn gevolgd geuorden, door eene apologie in de aantuyging, welke hem in de hand gegeven werd, in de daartoe, zyn de belediging en vervolging waarvan by de speeldlyk geweest is, eener opzekerlyk geworden, door zyne openbaring. Wy hebben in een ander gedeelte van onze laatste, een artikel uit de Times overgenomen, waarin de twee beledigende zinsuuden van Lord Glenelg's geschrift, bestemd om de menschlievendheid van Sir Benjamin D'Urban, in twyfel te doen trekken in teenstelling geplaatst zyn, tot een mer merklyk onduidelikke afdoen, aan hem ingediend door het volk, over welk by het bevald voort, en welk adres, de aantuyging welke hem in de hand gegeven werd, na al wederlyk en tevens beweest, dat het getrouwe van Lord Glenelg, ten bevelve zynner Kaffer-vrienden, geheld van grond ontboudt is. De zaak kon eenvoudig hier op voor, dat Sir Benjamin D'Urban, niet liberaal genoeg is voor het tegenwoordiger Gouvernment; maar Haver Majesteyt. Zy trachten den geest van het radicaalisms, met eenen blinden vry te verspreiden, niet alleen in al onze Kolonien, maar in ieder departement van den Staat. Een menschlievend, bekwaamer en volkgevaliger Gouverneur, dan Sir Benjamin, kunnen zy niet bezitten, en zy willen het zynen, dan al onze Kolonien in al afzonderlyk door meenen, de volkomener met hen in te staafte; de spreiding van dien instemmen, dan Sir Benjamin, waarlyklyk minner dien dat. Zy hebben, derhalve, Major-General Napier, tot zynen opvolger gekozen. Het zoude voor de Ministers en het land in het algemeen goed zyn, indi er meer soortlyke liberalen, dan huaner keuze voorhanden waren; want, hoe zeer wy ook

van hem ten opzigte zynner staatkundige inzigten verschillen; gevoelens wy ons genoopt te erkennen, dat een bekwaamer krysman en beter man, dan Major-General Napier, tot die betrekking niet konde zyn benoemd geworden. Maar, de gepastheid der keuze by deze gelegenheid, bevredigt ons op generel wyze met betrekking tot de klyarlykelyk onoverdydlykheid, Sir Benjamin D'Urban aangeleand; en wy vertrouwen, dat de ten toonstelling, welke Lord Glenelg, zich in het Parlement op den 10sten zal laten, hem overtuigen zal, dat eene dergelyke onoverdydlykheid, niet strafloos kan worden geplegd. De openbaring van Sir Benjamin D'Urban, is echter slechts een schakel in het tegenwoordige stelsel. Alle publieke ambtenaren die men verdacht houdt, van met Haver Majesteyt tegenwoordige Ministers, niet hand aan hand te gaan, hetzelve civiele of militaire, en die zy het in huanne macht hebben te bedenken, zyn of reeds van hunne posten beroofd, of zullen dat lot ondergaan, by de eerste geschikte gelegenheid. Na het voor Lord Gosford, in Canada te heet te hebben gemaakt; zoudens niets minder verwonderd, dan dat zy zelfs hem terug ontbouden, om hem te doen verslaan door het rene of andere schepsel, van hunne eigene soort, geneel en bereid om de Paapsee factie, ten dienste te slaan. Lord Gosford, ofschoon een Whig, is een fatsoenlyk man, en heeft daarenboven een teeder geweten; en de gekozen Gouverneur van de Kaap de Goede Hoop, ofschoon een Radikaal van de ergste soort, is, indien wy ons ontrent zyn karakter niet misgissen, een veel te eerlyk en rechtschapen man voor huanne bedoelingen, wat zy zich ook mogen verbeelden. Hy zal zich niet genee lage kuipery inclinen, met oogmerk, om zynen voorganger te schandvleeken, maar, indien by bemerk, hetgeen het geval zyn moest, dat Sir Benjamin D'Urban, de Kaap bevalde, hetzelve met een paar zilverden en voordeel voor de Kolonisten, zal hy een der eersten zyn, om aangaande zyn verdiensten, getuigenis te geven.

Originele Correspondentie.

Aan den Redakteur van den "Zuid-Afrikaan."

11 December 1837.  
MYNHEER.—Door het volgende in uw nuttig Blad te plaatsen, zult gy verpligten.  
EEN LYDER.  
Daar de belastingen binnen kort moet worden betaald, vergun my te vragen, hoe men zulks van ons arme Kalkbouders kan verwachten, daar het Gouvernment ons van onze broodwinning berooft, door aan de inwoners Kalk te verkoopen, tegen eenen zoo lagen prijs, dat er voor dat artikel nauwlyks eene aanvraag op de Stadsmarkt is, ten gevolge waarvan, wy werkelyk verpligt zyn de Stad door te ryden, om onze Kalk by een of twee halfaunen te verkoopen, zoo dat onze wagens de Stad niet eer dan te twee of drie uren des nauidags kunnen verlaten, waardoor ons vee veel uitstaat.

HARDE WEG DOOR DE DUINEN.

Dingsdag, 5 Dec. 1837.  
Eene publieke Byeenkomst van de Deelhouders werd op heden gehouden in de Beurs, tot het ontvatten van het Verdrag en de Begrootingen van Major Mitchell, van de waarschynlyke kosten van gezegden Weg, en te beslissen op de vereerde handelingen.  
D O'FLINN, M. D., Voorzitter.  
Major Mitchell's Verdrag en begrootingen om de Byeenkomst zynde voorgelezen, werd voorgesteld door den Hr. P. van der Byl, gesceondeerd door den Hr. P. van Breda, en eenstemmig aangenomen:  
1. Dat de dank door Byeenkomst is verschuldigd aan Major Mitchell voor zyn bekwaam Verdrag.  
2. Voorgesteld door den Hr. Ross, en gesceondeerd door den Hr. J. G. Faure, en besloten, dat het Gouvernment verzocht het noodige land voor den weg te vergunnen; en de Gouvernements Landeigen, in de Duinen gelegen, te reserveren voor de Deelhouders, om van tyd tot tyd te worden verkoeld, indien die inschryvingen niet voldoende zyn voor het voltooien van den Weg en de betaling van 6 pCt. aan de Inschryvers.  
3. Voorgesteld door den Hr. G. de Wet, en gesceondeerd door den Hr. A. de Wet, en besloten, dat ofschietden de begrooting meer bedoeldt dan men zich in het begehul voorgesteld, dezee Byeenkomst eelter gene vrees heeft dat het bedrag daaraan niet zal worden ingeschreven, nits het Gouvernment toestemde in de bovenstaande Resolutie.  
4. Voorgesteld door den Hr. J. S. Merrington, en gesceondeerd door den Hr. P. D. Hobne, en besloten, dat eene deputatie van het Kaapse Genootschap van Landbouwers, zal worden geantwoord en verzocht met Zyne Excellentie den Gouverneur daartoe te communiceren, ten behoeve der Deelhouders.  
De Voorzitter den steel hebbende verlaten, en den Hr. Merrington, derzelve hebbende genoomen, werd voorgesteld door den Hr. Olyphant, gesceondeerd door Kapjt. van Renen, en besloten, dat de dank door byeenkomst verschuldigd is aan aan Dr. O'Flinn, voor zyn bekwaam gedrag als Voorzitter.

MARKT PRYZEN.

Table listing market prices for various goods like wheat, sugar, and other commodities. Columns include item names and prices per unit.

Inspecteurs Generaals Bureau, 8 Nov. 1837.  
MYNHEER.—Met betrefte de documenten my toegezonden op den 10den September 1834, en den 25 October 1837, heb ik er te er berigten, tot informatie van Zyne Excellentie, dat ik met de geconclundeerden, Dr. O'Flinn en den Hr. Jan Faure, op den 3den dezer, my heb begeven om te zoeken naar Materialen, gescheikt om aan het bedoelde einde te beantwoorden, en dat wy zoo ver geslaged zyn, dat wy goede voorstellen hebben gevonden op sommige plaatsen, en reukelyke goede materialen op andere, maar aldyt aan de zyde van de houel, welke de Vlykte en Duinen, ten S. O. begrenzen, en neger is in de beste.

1. In de nabijheid van het Zuid-viers Huis, vnaal ik veel blek, en op sommige plaatsen een lang van nitouwe vlerste, ontenk ontzert door. Door het gebruik van de eerste als een leudem en eene spaarzuue verprijping van de laatste over dezelve, zou men eenige mylen goede landerij kon kunnen maken. Het in reparatie houden, van denzeiven in het vervolg, indien zygernis te kort schiet, moet eene andere beoekening zyn.  
2. Van het laatsgemelde punt tot aan den Tegerberg, by den Hr. Nickerk, doen zich genee materialen op, otsehoon ongeroedlyk persoon, zekere stof, veel gelykende naar zygernis, hegelyk daanvoor een voren, maar wanneer men een paar duynen ertje over dat de top van dien heuvel, na de zyde van den heuvel, haren Nickerk, vnaal meer Plekken, meer of min diep, met eenige verprijping, en indien deze toerret te kort schiet, kan men, by een laats overzigt, iedee beoekening bekoma van de plaats van den Hr. Grifflath, aan de Plattebach.  
3. De volgende plaats waar materialen te vinden zyn, is

de plaats van den Hr. Coke, Eljskroel, op den top van de hoogte naby het Woonhuis en waar de weg uitdraait naar D'Urban.

De hulle weg door de wieden en wagens uitgelopen, toont twee soorten van materialen, t. w. goed zygernis van eenen klei, maar het is onmogelyk te zeggen in welke diepveelheden, daar wy 70 yards van die plek af vyf toeven diep groeven en nits vinden, dan de spoor van de wieden.

4 Op de kleine hoogte genaamd Stikland vonden wy materialen, welke, schoon niet van de beste soort, echter zullen beantwoorden, wanneer dezelve met v London zyn met ue klei, welke b. u. over meer of min siep onder het zand te vinden is.

5. Omstreeks 1 1/2 mylen Zuiden van Neethlings Drift aan de Kuilsriver, en ontrent eene halve myl van den voorgezeten weg af, hebben Dr. O'Flinn en den Hr. Faure, zygernis gevonden.  
6. De volgende plaats waar goede materialen te vinden is, is naby het huis van den Hr. Blommestein, genaamd Saxenberg, en van daar tot de Eerstervier, vrees ik niet dat dezelve ontbreken zal.

Met het inzigt dus tot spaarzaamheid in den eersten aanleg, en mede in de geregelde reparatie, welke onoverdydlyk zyn na de voltooing van het werk stel ik voor de lyn van den weg te breeuen van het Zuid-viers Huis tot eene plaats, ontrent 1,200 yards West (nag.) van Nickerk, aan den voet den Hr. Tygerberg; van daar tot den voet van den heuvel naby den Hr. Blommestein, en langs denzelven een weinig boeg van de basis, tot dat einde van de trek genaamd Vrag'berg, waaroer zelve dan zal loopen tot aan de Compagnies Drift, dat het uiterste einde der voorgezete lye is.

Ik proponeer het oprigten van Weg Station, vier in getal, op de plaatsen gemeld in de schets. In myne keus van die plaatsen, en in de uitgestrektheid wegs, voor iedere stantie bepaald, heb ik den aard der plaatselyke gelegenheid minder in oog genomen. De opzigtzger van No. 4, zal eene goede uitgestrektheid hebben, gemakelyk in reparatie te houden, om welke reden ik zyn aandeel heb vermeerderd, om dat te vermindern van No. 3, die door veel zwaar land zal moeten werken.

In myne begrooting heb ik een voornam item uitgelaten, nampelyk het maken van de wagen van de steingroeven, lyende naar de lyn van den Groeten Weg. Ik zal echter op myne bykomende kosten steunen om dat te dekken.  
Ik heb de loonen der Drivers berekend op 2s. eenevens rantsouen. Het Weg Etablissement betaalt zoo veel zondert rantsouen, ieder heeft maar een paard op te passen, terwyl by in het tegenwoordige geval twee heeft. Het Weg Etablissement heeft grootte moeite om beedaer er zoel werkelok voor dien prys te bekomen. Ik heb dus dit item te laag berekend.

Uit vrees dat de loonen, van het werkelok te hoog zoudens schyuen, (2s. met rantsouen) moet ik aanmerken, dat dit de pers is welke in de stad wordt beoekend voor heden vier arbeid maar het minst waard is, en zulken alleen wil ik gebruiken, ofschoon ik weet dat velen van buiten zyn te bekomen, om voor het bloote rantsou van een goaf te staan.

Ik heb het rantsou berekend op 6/1, ofschon ik vrees dat men hetzelve daaroer niet zal kunnen krygen wanneer de tenders inkomen.

Ik heb de eer te zyn, Mynheer, U. E. Gehoor te Onverdiend.  
G. C. MICHEL, Lid.  
Inspect. Gen. en Chieft. Ing.  
[Volgens de begrooting van Major Mitchell, zullen de onkosten tot het verprijpen van den voorzienden Harde Weg door de Duinen, beoelopen op Rds. 382,941 meer of min].

THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

CAPE TOWN, DECEMBER 15, 1837.

By the last arrivals from England we have received Papers up to the 12th of October; their contents are unimportant, and the affairs of Spain and Portugal are much the same as communicated in our last.

It is asserted, in one of these papers, that Lieut. General SIR BENJAMIN D'URBAN has been recalled on account of a difference of opinion with the Head of the Colonial Office.—This may be partially true, but we think it due to His Excellency and the Colonists to state, and we have it from authority on which we can rely, that the cause is, the strong terms which he had judged it necessary to use, in replying to Lord GLENELG's notorious Despatch of 26th December, 1835; and another of the 17th February 1836, in order to vindicate the Colonists, the Officers and Troops serving under him, and himself, from the imputations cast upon them by His Lordship.

In consequence of this alleged ground of offence, Lord GLENELG had moved His late Majesty, that SIR BENJAMIN D'URBAN might be relieved from the Government of this Colony.

We trust that SIR BENJAMIN D'URBAN'S vindication of himself and the Colonists may be laid before Parliament, in order that the People of this Country and the British Public in general, may judge between His Excellency and the Noble Secretary of State.

How long and how faithfully Lord GLENELG may have served his Country we know not,—but this we can affirm,—that SIR BENJAMIN D'URBAN was zealously, faithfully, and honestly served for Forty-four Years without intermission,—was one of WELLINGTON'S most distinguished Officers during the Peninsular War, subsequently to which, he administered the Government of more than one of the British Colonies, where he was as much beloved and respected, as he is, and ever will be, at the Cape of Good Hope.

The London Gazette of the 4th of October, has the official announcement of Major General G. NAPIER'S appointment of Governor and Commander in Chief of this Colony. His Excellency was to leave England in the Euphrates, which the middle of the present month, and may thus be expected here in January next.

Parliament stood prorogued to the 15th Nov. (last.)

The 34 Acres de Camp to the late King have been re-appointed Aides-de-Camp to Her Majesty.

On the 24 of September, the Island of Zante was visited by a severe earthquake, which damaged almost every house in the Castle, and a great number in the Town.—The shock lasted half a minute, and was followed by three others less strong.—Shocks were also felt at Cephalonia, and in the neighbouring parts of the Continent, where they must have been severe; for we find it stated, that the Village of Pigeos is almost entirely destroyed.

It is stated from Bahrath, that 150 houses (the greater part of the Town, including the Public Offices, had been destroyed by an earthquake, in the Circle of Upper Maing, in Bahrath, and that from its violence scarcely any thing could be saved.

PORT NATAL.—THE EMIGRANT FARMERS.

The Graham's Town Journal of the 7th instant, contains intelligence of the arrival of Mr. Peter Renet, with a party of farmers, at Port Natal. They accomplished the journey across the great mountain chain called Draksberg, in fourteen days, during which they encountered many difficulties among the precipices and rivers which distinguish that country. When the accounts left Natal, Mr. Renet had already gone forward to the residence of the Zoolah Chief, in order to obtain leave to occupy the uninhabited country in that neighbourhood. Mr. R. had already opened a trade with the inhabitants at Natal, and sold some bales of wool, ostrich feathers, eland skins, &c.—Some interesting documents, respecting the arrival and reception of Mr. R. and his party at Natal, contained in that Journal, will be given in our next. Information had also been received at Graham's Town, respecting some proceedings beyond the Northern boundary, which threatened a war between the Bushmen and Guppen.—It was said that the Diplomate Agents had been written to on the subject, but that the Colonial authorities had wisely resolved not to interfere with the continual squabbles of these people.

Original Correspondentie.

TO THE EDITOR OF "DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN."

ON INFANTILE EDUCATION.

No. 6.  
Enough can scarcely be said on the advantages of exercise and bathing for young persons.  
The unceasing motion of a young child, from the time it rises in the morning, till it goes to bed at night, says evidently that any restraint upon such activity must be opposed to what is natuuryk, for it is as yet to be expected that a child is actived, and not by reason. At the earliest period of childhood's years, however, particularly at twelve, how often do we see the case of mothers' good-will, with a view to the formation of the figure, and the preservation of that much-valued ead, "speedy declination," by torturing

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

THEM TO observe the erect posture during a great part of the day, and checking them, on all occasions, should they bent forward their bodies to relieve themselves from it.

That this position of the body must be injurious to the muscles of the spine, let any one sit or stand motionless with the body erect for the short space of an hour, and then let him ask himself, whether from his own feelings he would consider such a position fitted for a teacher child; it is true, may, from custom, bear this position longer and with less inconvenience than others, but to the majority of those who shall try the experiment it will be almost intolerable.

If such distress then be produced by the erect posture of the body for so short a space of time in adult age, what must be the sufferings and injury which await a female child, who during the greater part of a ten years' education, shall be compelled to remain in this irksome and painful position, and how can it improve the figure of the body, or prevent distortion of the spine? Little do mothers think that, with all their care and sollicitude about the carriage of their children's bodies, and their thus enforcing it by restraint, they only make themselves instrumental to the production of the calamity so much dreaded.

This disorder is now a-days of increasing frequency, particularly among females in the opulent classes of society, and no doubt attributable to the mode of education, in which so much attention is paid to the cultivation of the mind and female accomplishments, and so little time consequently allowed for the bodily exercise necessary to the preservation of health. In no instance, perhaps, is the zealous regard of parents for their children more misplaced, than in an over-zealous desire for high attainments in polite accomplishments, at the expense of what is of infinitely paramount importance, by which the future enjoyments of their lives are much circumscribed or destroyed, and the individuals rendered the subjects of disease and misery.

The system acted upon in many boarding-schools for the education of females is, in this respect, often very materially defective, the plan being to allow a little more than the exercise of walking, it being deemed indecorous or indelicate to run, or use any more active mode of exercising the body. Thus, the evident contradiction to the laws of nature, which disposes the young, in all classes of animals, to attain muscular exercise; and is designed, as the means of producing a greater inclination for food; of improving the powers of digestion, respiration, and circulation; and of favoring the healthy growth of the body.

Bathing, indeed, is of so great importance, that it ought to be made an object of political economy. If public baths of easy access (not entirely on a gratuitous plan), were generally established, their utility in preserving health, to say nothing of the score of universal cleanliness, would be equally conspicuous in every state of human life, to prevent disease, and the pernicious effects of transitions of climate. In those who are delicate and sickly, the medical effects of a judicious use of this remedy alone cannot be too highly appreciated; for there is the strongest reason to believe, that it would be one of the very best means of diminishing the catalogue of those ailments usually designated nervous, hysterical, rheumatic, spasmodic, laborious, gouty, rheumatic, convulsive, and various others, which, in the present day, form by far the largest proportion of those which occur under the treatment of the physician; and which are no longer confined to the higher ranks of life, but are rapidly extending to the poorer classes, and afford rather a melancholic picture of the present state of the constitutions of the community.

There are certain conditions of the human frame that require some restrictions and cautions in regard to bathing, and to the temperature of the water; but for children that enjoy good health, the bath at a temperature of about 50°, not only guarantees cleanliness, but acts as a preservative against disease, and the pernicious effects of transitions of climate. In those who are delicate and sickly, the medical effects of a judicious use of this remedy alone cannot be too highly appreciated; for there is the strongest reason to believe, that it would be one of the very best means of diminishing the catalogue of those ailments usually designated nervous, hysterical, rheumatic, spasmodic, laborious, gouty, rheumatic, convulsive, and various others, which, in the present day, form by far the largest proportion of those which occur under the treatment of the physician; and which are no longer confined to the higher ranks of life, but are rapidly extending to the poorer classes, and afford rather a melancholic picture of the present state of the constitutions of the community.

November 30, Half past Ten o'Clock, A. M.  
Str.—In my humble opinion the free trade in Gun powder under license ought to be allowed; but not the reckless importing thereof through the Cape Town, whereby hundreds of lives may be lost.—The day of the late explosion of the Gunpowder apparently by a Cross Tower, and placed the same along the stop of the eastern behind the Market, close to persons smoking cigars, without saving from, and thus during the prevalence of a violent South easter, in consequence whereof I ordered him quickly to march off with them, but he behaved insolently, replying "that I had no commands over him." If similar acts be suffered to pass unprovoked, great evils may be dreaded.

By inserting this hint in your valuable Paper you will render the community an essential service, an obligation which I feel bound to acknowledge.  
A SUBSCRIBER.

December 11, 1837.  
Str.—By inserting the following in your valuable Paper you will oblige  
A SUBSCRIBER.

As we will shortly be called upon to pay taxes, allow me to ask, how we poor Lime-burners can be expected to do so, as Government deprives us of our livelihood, by selling lime to the inhabitants at such a low rate, that scarcely any demand for the article is made at the Town Market, in consequence of which we are actually obliged to rene about Town, in order to dispose of our lime by one and two half annes, so that our wagons cannot leave Town until two or three o'Clock in the afternoon, whereby our cattle is greatly suffering, and we exposed to losses.

Wynberg, Dec. 2, 1837.  
Str.—After a lapse of nearly four years, I again come forward to reiterate my enquiry.—What is likely to become of the old and superannuated Apprentices belonging to the estates of persons whose circumstances will render it impossible, when the emancipation takes place, to provide for them, partly on account of the great cost of their property, which this measure will, for some time at least, occasion, and prove fall in cases where it is to be owing oblig to come strate their affairs, redact their settlements, and in many cases, remove them altogether, and turn their property and pursuits into new channels, where the pressure and pressure of useless and superannuated apprentices would involve in bare on them as a dead weight, paralyzing their efforts, and redacting their most praiseworthy cautious about?

In your leading article emanating from my letter to you on this subject, some Nos. 219 and 220 Zuid Afrikaan you recommend the Government Apprentice Hospital as an eligible Institution for their reception.—I admit that a number of those of and infirm apprentices may be accommodated there, but the considerable enlargement must be made before it could accommodate the numbers of those poor apprentices likely to require shelter and subsistence there.

I had an opportunity of seeing that building yesterday (having been attracted by a great crowd there as I was passing the Government Gardens), and I am of opinion, that from its sufficing properties in Summer, and the sie-e like propensities which its roof speaks it to possess in Winter, it would be better to sell that building, and have one erected in the country, on a plain and substantial roomy scale, where those apprentices, and the Government apprentices can be accommodated altogether.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
AN OLD FARMER.

We have received more communications upon this subject, but as that of our Correspondent, Old Farmer, contains the pith of the business, and as he was the first mover of the question, we think it fair to give him the preference, and we think we need do no more than repeat our conviction, that what can be done will be done by our upright Governor—who might have added our benevolent Governor, for he is benevolent, but as one of our friends most justly remarked, "this is not at all a matter of mere benevolence, or charity—it is one of downright equity," because these apprentices shall be placed in this predicament (namely destitution,) not by any act of their own, but solely by an act of the British Government under which they were entirely passive—over which they had no control—in which they had no voice,—therefore it is clear the Government ought to be just as well as generous. Religion and reason show that these old helpless apprentices who shall be thus deprived of their former homes by the act of Government are entitled, as well as the Government apprentices, to shelter and subsistence.—Ed.

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HIGH ROAD ACROSS THE FLATS.

A Public Meeting of the Shareholders was held in the Commercial Exchange, on the 5th Dec. 1837, for the purpose of receiving Major Mitchell's Report and Estimate of the probable expense of the above Road, and deciding upon ulterior proceedings.

D. O'Flinn, Esq., M. D., in the Chair.  
Major Mitchell's Report and Estimate having been read to the meeting, it was moved by Mr. P. van der Byl, seconded by Mr. P. van Breda, and unanimously Resolved—  
1. That the thanks of this meeting are due to Major Mitchell, for his able Report.

Moved by the Hon. H. Ross, seconded by Mr. J. G. Faure, and resolved, that Government be requested to grant the Land necessary for the Road; and to reserve the Government Land's situate in the Downs, for the security of the Shareholders, to be sold from time to time in case the Subscriptions should not prove sufficient for the completion of the Road, and the payment of six per Cent. to the Subscribers.

Moved by Mr. G. H. de Wet, seconded by Mr. Advocate De Wet, and resolved, that although the Estimate exceeds what was anticipated, yet this meeting feels no apprehension that the amount thereof will not be subscribed, provided the Government will comply with the prior Resolutions.  
IV. Moved by Mr. J. S. Merrington, seconded by Mr. P. D. Hobne, and resolved, that a deputation of the Cape Agricultural Society be authorized and requested to communicate with His Excellency the Governor thereupon, on behalf of the Shareholders.

The Chairman having vacated, and Mr. Merrington having taken the Chair, it was moved by the Hon. A. Olyphant, seconded by Capt. Vanrenen, and resolved, that the thanks of this meeting are due to Doctor O'Flinn for his able and impartial conduct in the Chair.

(COPY OF MAJOR MITCHELL'S REPORT.)

Surveyor General's Office, 8th November, 1837.  
Sir.—With reference to the Documents transmitted to me on the 18th Sept. 1834, and 25th Oct. 1837, I have the honor to report, for the information of His Excellency, that I proceeded with the Commissioners, Dr. O'Flinn and Mr. John Faure, on the 3d instant, in search of materials calculated to answer the purpose in view, and that we were so successful as to meet with good iron stones in some places, and tolerably good material in others; but invariably on the sides of the hills which bound the Flats and Downs on the N. E. side, and nowhere on the latter.

1. In the neighbourhood of Salt River House I found much clay, and in some places a coating of excellent ironstone gravel, averaging about a foot in depth. By the employment of the former as a bottom, and an economical distribution of the latter above it, we may contrive to make a few miles of good hard road; the keeping of which in repair hereafter must be another consideration, should the iron stone gravel run short.

2. From the last mentioned point to the foot of the Tygerberg at Nickerk's, no material occurs, although to an unpractised person, certain stuff, very near resembling ironstone gravel, may appear to be such; but the ground need not be penetrated an inch or two to dispel the illusion.

On the hill side above Nickerk's, patches, more or less extensive, of good ironstone occur, and should this supply fail, we may, by a longer branch road, obtain any quantity from Mr. Graaff's Farm, Plattebach.

3. The next spot containing material is on Mr. Caka's Estate, Eljskroel, on the top of the height near the dwelling-house, and where the road to D'Urban passes.

The hollow way cut by wagon wheels exhibits two sorts of material, viz. good ironstone gravel, and inferior clay, in what quantity it is impossible to say, since at 70 yards distance from this spot we dig 5 feet deep and found nothing but sand.

4. On the small eminence called Stikland, we found materials which, though none of the best, will do well when bound together with the clay almost everywhere to be found, more or less deep under the sand.

5. At about 1 1/2 miles S. of Neethling's Drift, Kuils River, and about half a mile from the present line, ironstone gravel was found by Dr. O'Flinn and Sir Faure.

6. In a ravine to the S. of the last mentioned place is found the house of Mr. Blommestein called Saxenberg, and from thence to the Estate River, I saw not appreciable quantities of good material,



to Neethling's Drift, Kuils River; from thence to the foot of the hill near Mr. Blommestein's, and stirring the same a little above its base, to reach the station of the Saxeberg called Vloegberg, over which it will then turn, to Compagnie's Drift, which is the extreme end of the proposed line.

I propose establishing Road Stations, four in number, at the spots shown on the sketch. In my selection of the spots, and in the extent of Road allotted to each station, I have had in consideration the nature of localities. The Overseer of No. 4, will have a good extent of Road, easily kept in repair, for which reason I have increased his share to diminish that of No. 3, who will have to work through much heavy land.

In my Estimate, I have omitted an essential item, viz. the Expense of making the Roads leading from the Quarries to the Line of High Road. I will, however, trust to my Contingencies to cover that.

The Drivers' Wages I have reckoned at 2s. besides rations. The Road Establishment pays that without rations; each man has but one horse to look after—whereas in the present instance he will have two. The Road Establishment experiences much difficulty in finding and keeping steady working men for that price; I have therefore estimated this item full.

Let the laborers' wages should appear high (2s. besides rations), I beg to observe, that 2s. is the usual price paid in Town, for men whose work is worth any thing, and such alone I propose employing; although aware, that many from the country may perhaps be had to stand by a spade for the mere rations.

I have estimated the rations at 6d., although I greatly fear that it will not be far that when Tenders are called for.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your most obedient humble Servant,  
(Signed)  
CHAS. C. MICHELL,  
Surveyor-General, and Civil Engineer.

\* According to Major Michell's Estimate the expense of constructing the proposed Hard Road across the Cape Flats, will amount to Rds. 382,941, more or less.

**Extracts from English Papers.**

(From the 'United Service Gazette' of October 7, 1837.)

Lord Glenelg has, it appears, followed up his celebrated despatch to Sir Benjamin D'Urban, by the recall of that gallant and estimable officer from the government of the Cape of Good Hope. Our readers will, in all probability, remember the remarks in which we indulged at the time, on the gratuitous assumptions and mis-statements which that document contained; and our opinion of its character has been fully confirmed by the information which has since reached us on the subject. Not one of the allegations against Sir Benjamin, which were elaborately set forth in Lord Glenelg's remonstrance, had any foundation in fact; and we, therefore, naturally concluded that their refutation by Sir Benjamin from his friends would have been followed by an apology from his Lordship for the affront he had put upon him. Instead of such being the case, however, the insult and persecution of which he has been since subjected by his recast.

We have copied into another part of our Gazette the article from the Times newspaper, in which the two most offensive passages in Lord Glenelg's attempt to impeach the humanity of Sir Benjamin D'Urban, is placed in juxtaposition with one of the numerous addresses which have been forwarded to him from the people over whose destinies he presides, which completely refutes the imputation attempted to be thrown upon him, and proves the whine of Lord Glenelg, in favour of his Caffre friends, to be utterly destitute of any reasonable foundation. The sound truth of the matter is, that Sir Benjamin D'Urban is not quite liberal enough for the Majesty's present government. They are endeavouring, with a blind fatuity, to infuse the spirit of Radicalism, not only into all our Colonies, but into every department of the state. A more humane, more able, or more popular Governor than Sir Benjamin they cannot have; but they want the government of all our Colonies to be administered by men who will sympathize with them more entirely in their political machinations than Sir Benjamin is ever likely to do. They have therefore selected Major-General Napier to be his successor. It would be well for Ministers and for the country at large if they had a few more such liberals to choose from as this gallant officer; for, much as we differ from him in his political views, we feel bound to admit that an abler officer and better man than Major-General Napier could not possibly have been fixed upon for such a post. But the propriety of the selection on this occasion does not in the slightest degree reconcile us to the manifest injustice which has been done to Sir Benjamin D'Urban; and we trust that the exposure which Lord Glenelg will draw down upon him in Parliament, at an distant period, will satisfy him that such an injustice cannot be committed with impunity. The right of Sir Benjamin, however, is only a link in the present chain. Every public functionary who is suspected of not "going the whole hog" with her Majesty's present Ministers, whether civil or military, whom they have in their power to displace, has either been already deprived of his post, or will be on the first fitting opportunity. After making Canada too hot to hold Lord Gosford, nothing would surprise us less than that they should recal even him, and replace him by some creature of their own party. Lord Gosford, albeit a Whig, is a gentleman, and has a conscience within; and the governor elect of the Cape of Good Hope, although a Radical of the wildest stamp, is a man if we do not mistake his character, much too honest and straightforward for their purposes, whatever they may think. He will enter in no paltry intrigues for the purpose of aggrandizing his predecessor, but if he finds, as he must, that Sir Benjamin D'Urban has conducted the affairs of the Cape with honor to himself and advantage to the Colonists, he will be one of the first to bear testimony to his merits.

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It therefore becomes quite evident that no reasonable cause can be assigned for this wanton exercise of power on the part of Lord Glenelg, and in the absence of such we must attribute it to a paltry feeling of annoyance and irritation, produced by the castigations which we and others of our contemporaries felt it our duty to administer to the insolent Lord on the first publication of his intemperate and ungracious communications. Let not his Lordship suppose that a man with the services, character, and claims of Sir Benjamin will be permitted, unredressed, to be treated in the manner we have described. If he does, he is egregiously in error. Already the announcement among a few friends has created an excitement and indignation which his Lordship find it difficult to allay, and we have authority for stating that the subject will be brought before Parliament in all its bearings and sifted to the utmost, as the inevitable consequence of one of the most unpopular among the many and silly measures of the Minister who has been too long permitted to direct the colonial policy of the empire. Lord Glenelg may flatter himself he "sleeps" in security, but we beg to assure him that the public are wide awake. His secretaryship in Ireland added no laurels to his name; his colonial blundering has not tended to remove the stain.—Times, Oct. 4, 1837.

THE BRITISH LEGION.—These unfortunate wretches, now returned on the British shores outcasts and beggars, have found in our arms and our arms, and are now infesting the roads in this and other neighborhoods, where they act as the most unscrupulous highway men of old time, rendering the highways a short distance from this and the neighbouring towns quite unsafe for those persons who were in the habit of travelling singly or unarm.—Blackburn Standard.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—It may not be generally known that a queen dowager enjoys most of the privileges which belong to her as queen consort. But no man can marry her without a special licence "from the Crown," on pain of forfeiting his lands and goods. Sir E. Coke says that this was enacted in the 6th of Henry VI, but the statute is not in print, and cannot be found. Blackstone states that a queen dowager, when married again to a subject, does not lose her royal dignity, as peeresses dowager do their peerage when they marry commoners.—Atlas.

TO SHOPKEEPERS.—The Undersigned begs to notify to Dealers and others, that he can supply them, by large and small quantities, on liberal terms, with Tamarinds, Sugar, in sorts, Coffee, Rice, Tea, Salsed Oil, Blacking, Cinnamon, Eau de Cologne, Paper, raw and boiled Oil, Linen and Batts, J. P. Baftas, Chintz, Vorechitz, Molekin, Nankinet, Gingham, burl and real Thread, Pins, in sorts, Muslin, all sorts of Handkerchiefs, Thread, Drill, all sorts of Trowsers, white Jeans, and other articles to numerous too mention, at his Store, next to Mr. Dormehl's Hat Manufacturers', Short-market street.

THE Undersigned, wishing to concentrate his Affairs, offers for sale one or both of his valuable Farms, planted with a considerable number of Vines, among which many are of Pontac, all promising a good Vintage, and stocked with such quantities of Orange and other Fruit Trees, the Farms adjoin each other, are abundantly supplied with Water throughout the year, and have good Pasture, also sufficient Fostage for the approaching Vintage, and the Indentures of several clear Apartments.

Further information may be had from the Proprietor, at his Farm at Groot Drakenstein C. BRINK, Sen.

LET by the Undersigned at the House of one his Patients, a new brown Silk Umbrella.—The factor is kindly requested to return it to Dr. LOUIS LUESCHING.

DIED this Day, at 3 o'clock, at the age of 70 years and 10 months, my beloved Husband, Gerrit Scholtz, Sen., of which Notice is hereby given to Relatives and Friends.—The Widow G. SCHOLTZ, born DE BUIS. Boom-street, Cape Town, Dec. 14, 1837.

was deceitful—we should have recollected that the injurer never forgives his victim: the defence made in favour of the gallant Governor, both at home and in the colony, was too much to the point, too honourable to the accused, and therefore the more galling to the accuser to be forgotten, and hence it was decided that the penalty should be paid. In plain terms, Sir Benjamin D'Urban, the best, the most humane, and the most popular governor that has ever held command at the Cape, has, we understand been recalled, and Major-General George Napier appointed his successor.

On again referring to the despatch in question, we cannot find a single sentence by which even the semblance of a charge can be supported; the whole is composed of vague generalities, but deals with no facts; in truth, the only paragraphs sounding like imputations in the precious record of Ministerial imbecility are the following, one alluding to a rumour, the other merely conveying an opinion; the latter the public will learn how to estimate, being Lord Glenelg's; but, as we wish to be particular respecting the charges and the grounds of their foundation, we give the extracts:—

No. 1. "I cannot advert to the employment of the Hottentots without apprising you, that a rumour has reached me, that the Moravian missionaries settled at Gnadenald and other places in the colony, composed of the very unequal share which the Hottentot members of the very unequal share which the Hottentot members of the colony have been compelled to bear in the burden of the common defence, leading as it is asserted, to the depopulation of their villages, the great distress of the women and children, and the interruption of their religious labours to a far greater extent than in a just appointment of the duty of military service would have fallen upon them. If, in the unavoidable pressure of other topics upon your notice, this should have been overlooked, you will, I am convinced, immediately take the necessary measures for the redress of any such grievance."

No. 2. "I am bound to record the very deep regret with which I have perused this passage (alluding to a statement made by commissioners appointed to inquire into the casualties among the hostile tribes during the war). In a conflict between regular troops and hordes of barbarous men, it is almost a matter of course that there should exist an enormous disproportion between the loss of life on either side. But to consign an entire country to desolation, and a whole people to famine, is an aggravation of the necessary horrors of war, so repugnant to every just feeling, and so totally at variance with the habits of civilized nations, that I should not be justified in receiving such a statement without calling upon you for further explanation. The honour of the British name is deeply interested in obtaining and giving publicity to the proofs that the safety of the King's subjects really demanded so fearful an exercise of the irresistible power of his Majesty's forces."

And how do we meet this libel? Is it by reports and individual opinion? No, but by the production of a document having existence in June, 1835, presented among a host of other addresses from every town in every province of the colony, immediately after the termination of the Caffre war, and selected by us in particular as expressing not only the real sentiments of the identical class of persons which Lord Glenelg has so accommodately perverted in his despatch, but also giving the lie direct to the opinion which his Lordship has volunteered on the occasion as to the absence of humanity, &c., on the part of the Governor.

"To His Excellency Major-General Sir Benjamin D'URBAN, K. C. B., Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, and Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Forces in South Africa.

"May it please Your Excellency.—We, the Wesleyan Missionaries of Albany and Cafferland, assembled in Graham's Town this second day of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty five, to deliberate on the concerns of the Wesleyan Missions in Caffria, feel it our duty as Christian Ministers to acknowledge the numerous instances of Your Excellency's kindness towards us, for which our unanimous thanks are hereby tendered to Your Excellency. Lamentable and distressing as the events of the Caffre war have been, as well towards the Caffers themselves as the Colonists, we are yet consoled with the reflection, that so far from the colonial government is concerned, it has been conducted in accordance with the principles of justice and mercy. We know in common with our countrymen that the Caffers were themselves the aggressors, and that they most wantonly, cruelly, and ungratefully commenced this war with a people who sought and desired their welfare and prosperity. Yet to deny the righteousness of God in our public calamities would be equivalent to a renunciation of the Christianity we profess; while to trace the correspondence between those calamities and our sins is unquestionably a sound application of its holy principles to their legitimate purpose.

When a considerable portion of the public revenue is drawn from taxes, and an intemperance is encouraged,—and when multitudes among the people are reduced to destitution, and that encouragement to indulge in intemperance, a third for ardent spirits, in places where poison is legally sold, it cannot be considered unjust in the Almighty to waste such a revenue in an expensive war, or to cause such a people in various ways to feel the miseries resulting from the irruption of hostile tribes on their borders. We crave Your Excellency's indulgence for venturing on the above momentous remark, and beg leave most respectfully to assure Your Excellency, that it proceeds not from that wild spirit of dissatisfaction which is in the present day so clamorously expressed in various parts of the British Empire, but from the honest plainness of Englishmen and of Christians, who love their constitution and their country, and ardently desire its universal prosperity.

"To your Excellency's fatherly care some of us are mainly indebted for the preservation of our lives. And the arrangements your Excellency made for our safety and comfort in the camp and in travelling to the colony, which arrangements were humbly carried into effect by all who were under your Excellency's command—the considerate attention of your Excellency to the necessities of the people, which has marked your Excellency's intercourse with us whenever circumstances have rendered an interview with your Excellency necessary or desirable,—all lay us under a lasting debt of gratitude which we feel cannot be easily repaid. May the God whom we serve reward your Excellency with his eternal love and favor.

Sensible that we can most effectually discharge the duties of our high and holy calling, as well as best serve our Royal Sovereign and promote the interest of our country, by steadily pursuing our own way in our own proper sphere, we should not have obtained ourselves on your Excellency's notice by the formal presentation of an Address, had we not felt that the omission thereof might be justly deemed a dereliction of our public duty; and now, having performed this duty, we return to our retirement with high sentiments of respect, esteem, and affection for your Excellency and with hearty wishes for the health, long life, and happiness both of your Excellency and your Excellency's family.

"On behalf of the Meeting,  
W. S. SARGENT, Chairman.  
W. B. BOYCE, Secretary.

There is one line in the above to warrant the aspersions of Lord Glenelg: "Is there a single sentence in the entire that does not reflect equally on the addressers, and the addressed? Certainly not. A spirit of gratitude, respect, and affection breathes through this address, as in all the others, too natural to be the result of either accident or design, and by anticipation contradicts, in much more forcible language than we could attempt, every assertion put forth by the Colonial Secretary, in his uncalculated and unstatesmanlike communication.

But, waving the subject of the despatch, there are circumstances connected with the case which convince us that fair play was not intended towards Sir Benjamin D'Urban; and adversely we make the charge on information which has reached us from the Cape, from persons too well informed to be misled, and too high minded to attempt an imposition, from which we learn that a commission sat some time since in that colony for the purpose of inquiring into the death of Hintza, and the causes which led to the Caffre war. Who named Colonel Hare the president of that commission? Lord Glenelg. Why was that gallant officer selected? Because it was well known that a misunderstanding had arisen between him and the Governor relative to the command on the frontier. And what was the decision of that commission? A fair and most honourable acquittal of the Governor and the authorities from the slightest participation in any act having reference to the subject of inquiry. Colonel Hare, like a soldier and a gentleman, personally expressing in the handsomest terms his admiration of his Excellency's conduct and exertions all through the eventful period.

On what grounds, then, is the gross and unwarranted insult of a recall to be perpetrated, or rather added to the already uncalculated for attack contained in the official communication? Have the inhabitants of the colony demanded it? Have the organs of any party at home, Tory, Whig, or Radical, as much as hinted at it? Has a single charge been proved against the gallant General under cover of which any excuse could be framed for the proceeding? No; Sir Benjamin D'Urban's rule has been one of continued efficiency, humanity, and kindness, and we know of none who could with more truth adopt the expression introduced so inappropriately by another, a few days since, and say, "My life is my reply."

PIANO FORTE.—For Sale at the Stores of the Undersigned, a Cottage Piano Forte, by an approved Maker. W. ANDERSON, Sen. & Co, St. George's street.

RECEIVED PER 'ELEONORA' and 'ANN GALES,' Muslin Interceptions and Trimmings, Mull Checks, tan-boured Mull Stripes, Swiss Mull, Mull, and extra wide Jaconet Kobes.—A few cases Pickles, Sauces, Fruits, Olives, Mustard, and Salad Oil.—Earthenware, consisting of Chambers, Bows, Ewers and Basins, Teapots, Cups and Saucers, Plates, Jug, Mugs, Salts, &c. &c. W. ANDERSON, Sen. & Co.

NEW GOODS.—To Town and Country Dealers.—Now landing from the *Catharine* and for Sale at the Stores of the Undersigned, Black colored Gros de Naples, Fancy Silk Broadannahs, Persians, Sarsones, Silk Shawls, Ladies' Silk Handkerchiefs, Cotton Shawls, in great variety, Printed and Gentlemen's Shoes, Latest making, new summer patterns, Fancy Silk Patterns, Black Silk Handkerchiefs, Reef Cotton and Thread, 30 Inch Canvas, White Drill, Union Drill, White and striped Shirts, Striped Cottons, Fancy Cravats, Cotton Handkerchiefs, Nankens, Nankiets, Printed Jean, White Jean, Counterpanes, Canteons, Moleskins, Trousers-stuff, Silk and cotton Stockings, Silk Gloves, Silk and cotton Umbrellas, And a variety of other Goods. HAMILTON ROSS & Co.

RECEIVED PER *Eleonora*,—A variety of Manufactured Goods. 41, St. George's street, JAMIESON WINGATE, & Co.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL IRONMONGERY WAREHOUSE.—LIVICK, SON & SHEARMAN are now landing a large and assorted lot of Ironmongery, Cutlery, Hardware, Japannedware, Earthenware, Plate-ware, Guns, Saddles, Tools, Smith's Bellows, Corn Mills, Nails, Copper, Glue, &c. From the *Eleonora*, *Catharine*, *Triumph* and *Fredrick Huth*, and for Sale at very low prices at their Stores 25, Burgstreet, Cape Town, 11th Dec. 1837.

THE Undersigned has received per *Catharine*, in addition to his Stock lately imported, a few very elegant Gold Brooches, Rings, and Earrings, Gentlemen's 3 and 4 row best Gold Curb Watch Chains, Watch Guards and Chains with fancy Seal Key, Sygnet and other Rings, Silver Hunting Watches, Marine and Wheel Barometers, Telescopes, Silver Snuff-boxes, Spectacles, Thimbles, Scissors, and a variety of other articles. F. WALDEK, No. 30, Heerengracht.

SALE OF HANDSOME FURNITURE, &c. &c. &c. The Property of His Excellency Sir BENJAMIN D'URBAN, THE GOVERNOR.—The Undersigned will Sell by Public Auction, at Government House, on FRIDAY, the 22d inst., a fine Property, consisting of mahogany four-post Bedsteads, dining and drawing-room Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Couches, Ottomans, Bedding, Curtains, Crochery, Glass, an elegant China dinner, desert, and tea Service, Kitchen Utensils of all descriptions, &c. Also, an excellent Grand Piano Forte, by BROADWOOD. Two excellent saddle horses, one a capital Charger, a few superior milch cows, a four horse Wagon, harness complete, Saddles, &c. &c. R. J. JONES, Auctioneer.

ON the 28th February next will be offered for Sale the Property of Mr. J. G. MOCHE, consisting of two excellent Farms. No. 1, *Steins Kraal*, on the Ganka River, on the Beaufort Road, only 18 miles from Beaufort, well adapted for all kinds of Trade, in extent 13,000 morgen, constant Water for irrigating 6,000 Vices, and good Garden.—30 muids of Grain are yearly reaped there. No. 2, *Feldmans River*, also on the Ganka River, on the Swartberg Road, being 50 miles from Beaufort,—constant Water, and a good Cattle Farm. At the same time will be offered 2000 Sheep and Goats, Furniture, &c. &c. The above are in the mean time for Private Sale.—Apply to the Proprietor on the Premises, or by Letter, to Beaufort, Dec. 9, 1837. H. ROSE, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC SALES OF the valuable Stock of Ironmongery, chiefly consisting of Dutch Tools, for all Trades, will be continued on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at Three o'Clock, P.M., at the House of Mrs. the Widow G. F. STEGEMAN.

ALMANACK & DIRECTORY FOR 1838, IN ENGLISH AND DUTCH, will be Published THIS DAY, at Two o'Clock. Price, Four Shillings. J. SUASSO DE LIMA, Compiler, No. 39, Church-street.

THE LAST PUBLIC SALE THIS MONTH.—The Undersigned will hold a Public Sale on TUESDAY, the 19th inst., of the usual variety of Merchandise, Without Reserve. ISAAC MANUEL, Dec. 14, 1837.

ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at Three o'Clock, Messrs. ELLIOTT BROTHERS will sell, without Reserve, at the Stores of the Undersigned, Port Wine, Telescopes by DOLLAND, HARRIS, and SPENCER, and a splendid eight-keyed Flute, Table Lamps, &c. &c. BORRADAILES, THOMPSON, & PILLANS. Likewise Claret, Sherry, Ale, and Porter.

FRESH GOODS.—Just received per *Eleonora*, and for Sale at the Stores of the Undersigned, a variety of British manufactured Goods and Produce. BORRADAILES, THOMPSON, & PILLANS.

TO MORROW MORNING, Saturday, the 15th inst., the Undersigned will Sell, without Reserve, at Mr. JONES's Sale, on the Parade— 4 bales drab, black, and brown Flushing, 2 cases about 150 pieces fancy Drills and Nankines, 40 pieces German linen Shirting, Damask Tablecloths and Napkins, Crape, Gambroons, Cloths, &c.; also, 10 cases good Sandway Cigars. VENNING, BUSK, & Co.

N.B.—For Private Sale, select investments of Staple and other Fancy Goods, just landed from the *Triumph*, *Martha*, and *Fredrick Huth*; good Tea, Pepper, Cassia, Sago, &c.; also Grain Bags and Bagging, Paper, &c. &c.

RECEIVED PER *Fredrick Huth*, *Patriot*, and *Catharine*, and for Sale at the Stores of EDWARD DURHAM, 3, Grave-street,— Register and Rumford Stoves, marble Mantle-pieces, kitchen Ranges; oval Boilers, sauce, stew and Fryingpans, baking Pots, iron and brass Tea-kettle, iron and brass Pescales and Mortars, Britannia metal table and tea Spoons, ditto in breakfast sets; corn and coffee Mills, block Tin, dish Covers in sets, smith's Bellows, Anvils, Vices, and beat Irons, Hammers, Locks, Bolts and Hinges of every description in brass and iron, saw Files and Saw, curtain Pins, Bands, and Pole-ends, chair and carriage Beading, Astragals, chair, web, and mattress binding, No. 4 Spades, and *Easter's* best warranted ditto, Joy ditto, By Suckles, garden Rollers, Rakes, and Shears, cast iron Borders for flower plots and garden chairs, Carpenters and Coopers Tools in great variety. Farriers, Shoemakers, and Millers Tools, Plasterers Trowels, iron and brass wire Sieves assorted, wire Wire for floor dressing machines and meat-safes, Shot, Flints, and Wadding, Powder in bond.

English and Swedish Iron, blister, spring, and sheer Steel, Zinc, tin Plates, sheet Copper, slating, sheathing and zinc Nails, Laths and lath Nails, cast-iron mill Piping, with Heads and Brackets, umbrella and hat Stands, a Winnowing Machine complete.

Memel Timber, Deals, and Planks, Spanish and Honduras Mahogany, Paints, Oils, and Brushes, with a variety of Articles too numerous to mention, at reduced Prices.

DUTCH & OTHER GOODS.—Now landing, and for Sale at the Stores of Mr. P. H. WOUTERSEN, Strand-street—shipped at Rotterdam on the 26th September last, by Messrs. A. VAN HOBOKEN & SON— Smeermilk and May Cheese. Leyden woolen Blankets; also Westphalia Hams, Schiedam Gin, Claret, Champagne, &c. &c.

GLASS WARE.—Without Reserve, at the Commission Sale of ELLIOTT BROTHERS, on SATURDAY MORNING next, at 11 o'Clock will be sold, to the Highest Bidder, *Twenty Casks Cut Glass*; plain and cut wine Glasses, do. do. Tumblers, dessert Services, comprising octagon, oval and round Custard Dishes, Jelly do. Fruit do. Centre do. Pickle Plates, Butter Pots Milk Jugs, Sugar Pots, Grecian Chimney Lamps.

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PUBLIC MEETING.—Notice is hereby given, that, with the Sanction of His Excellency the Governor, a Public Meeting will be held on SATURDAY, the 23d inst., at the Commercial Exchange, for the purpose of expressing the sense which the Inhabitants of the Colony entertain of the Public Services rendered by His Excellency during his Administration, and the regret which they feel at his early retiring from the Government.

The Chair will be taken at 11 o'clock precisely.

WINE.—Just received by the *Ann Gales*, a small shipment of very choice Wines, including sparkling Champagne, vintage 1831; red and white Hermitage, 1st growth; Haut Sauterne, of the vintage 1832; Lafite and Margaux Claret, vintage 1827; red Burgundy, vintage 1827; Moselle vintage 1831; also a few cases old Champaigne Cognac, and Cherry Brandy.

Also superior Sherry, in original packages, from Cadix Hunt's Port Wine, Ale and Porter, from the *Triumph*, *BORRADAILES, THOMPSON, & PILLANS*.

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THE Undersigned has received per *Catharine*, in addition to his Stock lately imported, a few very elegant Gold Brooches, Rings, and Earrings, Gentlemen's 3 and 4 row best Gold Curb Watch Chains, Watch Guards and Chains with fancy Seal Key, Sygnet and other Rings, Silver Hunting Watches, Marine and Wheel Barometers, Telescopes, Silver Snuff-boxes, Spectacles, Thimbles, Scissors, and a variety of other articles. F. WALDEK, No. 30, Heerengracht.

SALE OF HANDSOME FURNITURE, &c. &c. &c. The Property of His Excellency Sir BENJAMIN D'URBAN, THE GOVERNOR.—The Undersigned will Sell by Public Auction, at Government House, on FRIDAY, the 22d inst., a fine Property, consisting of mahogany four-post Bedsteads, dining and drawing-room Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Couches, Ottomans, Bedding, Curtains, Crochery, Glass, an elegant China dinner, desert, and tea Service, Kitchen Utensils of all descriptions, &c. Also, an excellent Grand Piano Forte, by BROADWOOD. Two excellent saddle horses, one a capital Charger, a few superior milch cows, a four horse Wagon, harness complete, Saddles, &c. &c. R. J. JONES, Auctioneer.

ON the 28th February next will be offered for Sale the Property of Mr. J. G. MOCHE, consisting of two excellent Farms. No. 1, *Steins Kraal*, on the Ganka River, on the Beaufort Road, only 18 miles from Beaufort, well adapted for all kinds of Trade, in extent 13,000 morgen, constant Water for irrigating 6,000 Vices, and good Garden.—30 muids of Grain are yearly reaped there. No. 2, *Feldmans River*, also on the Ganka River, on the Swartberg Road, being 50 miles from Beaufort,—constant Water, and a good Cattle Farm. At the same time will be offered 2000 Sheep and Goats, Furniture, &c. &c. The above are in the mean time for Private Sale.—Apply to the Proprietor on the Premises, or by Letter, to Beaufort, Dec. 9, 1837. H. ROSE, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC SALES OF the valuable Stock of Ironmongery, chiefly consisting of Dutch Tools, for all Trades, will be continued on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at Three o'Clock, P.M., at the House of Mrs. the Widow G. F. STEGEMAN.

ALMANACK & DIRECTORY FOR 1838, IN ENGLISH AND DUTCH, will be Published THIS DAY, at Two o'Clock. Price, Four Shillings. J. SUASSO DE LIMA, Compiler, No. 39, Church-street.

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