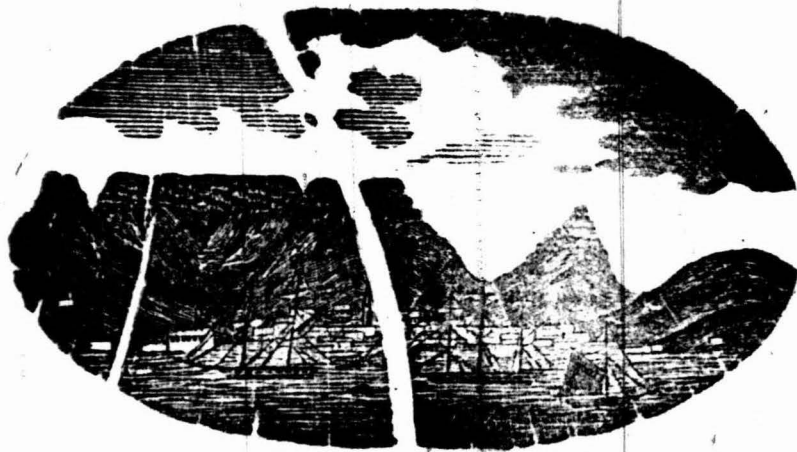


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De Zuid-Afrikaan.

Tros Tyriusque mihi nullo discrimini agetur.—VIRGIL.

DEEL VIII.

VRYDAG DEN 12 JANUARY 1838.

No. 415.

KAAPSCH GENOOTSCHAP VAN LANDBOUW
£50 WOL PRYSBEKER.—Wordt by deze narigt gegeven, dat ten geryve van de Woltoelers in de Oostelyke Afdeling der Kolonie, de Mededinging voor een Beker, welke was bepaald op den Tweeden Woensdag, in February, is uitgesteld tot Zaturdag, den 17 February 1838. De Mededingers worden verzocht hunne Monsters in te zenden, onder een privaat merk, aan den Secretaris van het Genootschap, op den MAANDAG voor den dag bepaald voor de Competitie, met een besloten brief, bevattende van binnen een naam van den mededinger, en van buiten het merk van het Monster door den Schryver ingezonden. Die brief alleen zal worden geopend welke behoort tot het monster, aan het, welke de prijs is toegekend. Ieder monster moet bevatten, alleen in Vliesen, ten minste 100 lbs. Wol, het eigendom van den mededinger, en de Scheer van Schapen, getamd in dese Kolonie. Geene andere Wol dan het Vlies zal ter competitie worden toegelaten. Op last van het Committee. P. A. VAN BREDA, Az. Hon. Sec. Kaapstad den 13 December 1837.

STELLENBOSCH LANDBOUWKUNDIG GENOOTSCHAP—De jaarlyksche alreemene Vergadering van dit Genootschap, zal plaats vinden op WOENSDAG den 17 January aanstaande, des morgens ten 10 uren, ter Raadzale alhier, tot het ontvangen van het Verslag van het Committee en het kiezen van nieuwe Leden van Bestuur. Stellenbosch den 29 December 1837. A. FAURE, Jz. Secr.

STELLENBOSSCHE SPIRITUS MAATSCHAPPY.—De algemeene jaarlyksche Vergadering dezer Maatschappij, zal alhier gehouden worden op Vrydag den 26 January aanst., 's Morgens ten 9 uren precies. Stellenbosch, den 25 December 1837. A. FAURE, Jz. Sec.

SLAVEN COMPENSATIE VORDERINGEN
DE Ondergeteekenden zijn geneegen te koop of pro-natiën te ontvangen om COMPENSATIE VORDERINGEN in te vorderen. Personen kontante gelden benodigd hebbende, kunnen het door hen vereicht wordende bedragen tegen een matig Interest bekomen. HAMILTON ROSS, & Co

COMPENSATIE VORDERINGEN worden gekocht door THOMSON, WATSON & Co. No. 19 Heerengracht, Kaapstad.

BEKENDMAKING.—De Ondergeteekende geeft hiermede kennis, dat de op Heden Morgen, te houdende Verkoop van hare losse Goederen, als in vroeger Dagen bekend gemaakt, onvermydelijk is uitgesteld. De Wed. M. SMUTS geb. DE KOCK.

PUBLIEKE Verkoop, in het District van Stellenbosch.—Op MAANDAG, den 15ten dezer, zal per publieke Verkoop verkocht worden, de geheele landerij van wylen den Heer LAMBERT JOHANNES VOS, en overgelevene Weduwe Mevrouw M. J. ROUX, bestaande uit de welbekende zeer vruchtbare en byzonder aangeneem gelegen plaats voormaas genaamd *Dwars in de Wind*, nu genaamd *Champagne*, gelegen in het District van Stellenbosch, alsmede 150 deel in zeker stuk land genaamd *Wynlanders Kruis*, als boven gelegen aan den voet van de Soutpans Berzen, voorts Brandewynsketels, Stukvaten, brandvaten en andere Vatwerk en Keldergereedschap, van allerlei soorten. Wagens, Karren, Ploegen, Eggen, Tuigen, en andere Landgereedschap. Tien en Rydpaarden, Aantelbeesten, van een extra goet ras. Van alle soorten van fraaye Huisraad, te veel om te melden. Alsmede de rest reude diensttyd, van eenige capitale Apprentices. De plaats is rijk met eene groote menigte Wyngaardstokken, en uit zochte Vruchtenboomen van allerlei aard, die zynen van goed Water, Tuin- en Weiland. De plaats heeft een capitale Woonhuis, Wynkelder, Wastok, Stok ry, Stalling, en andere Buitengebouwen. De konditie en zullen voordeelig zyn, en te vernemen van de ondergeteekenden, of op het Kantoor van den Administrateur den Heer NETHLING, te Stellenbosch. De Heer J. F. G. PIETERSEN, Afslager. Kaapstad, den 12 January 1838. J. P. ROUX, Senr. Eerste Rivier, } Ofsassmeerde E. A. BUYSKES, Kaapstad, } Executeuren

DE Heer JOHNS GERD LOMBAARD, van mening te zyn van zyne gehele affaire te ondoen, zal eene publieke Verkoop doen houden in de maand Maart 1838, de plaats zullen nader worden bekend gesteld. De plaats heeft een capitale Woonplaats uit de hand te willen worden verzoekt zich op den 15 February aanst., ten laatste om 10 uren in den Voormiddag te vervoe-nen met de hand verkocht zynde, zal dezelve mede op den 15 February, publiek worden gegeven. Stellenbosch, den 20 Dec. 1837.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING, naby Stellenbosch.—Op DONDERDAG, den 18 January 1838, zullen de Ondergeteekenden, daartoe beoorlyk gekwalificeerd, door den Hr. P. E. HAMMAN, die zich met er woon naar de stad staat te begeven, daar hy reeds twee zyner plaatsen uit de hand heeft verkocht, aan den Meestbiedenden verkoopen:—

1. De Plaats genaamd *Hammans Hand*, gelegen naby het dorp Stellenbosch, groot 15 morgen en 309 kwadraat roeden, beplant met 25,000 Wynstokken, onderscheidene Vruchten, boomen, en goed voorheen van Water.
2. De Plaats genaamd *Overvacht*, annex eerstgemelde plaats gelegen, groot 6 morgen en 300 kwadraat roeden, beplant met 50,000 Wynstokken, en Vruchtenboomen.
3. Een Plaats gelegen aan de Banhoek, groot 272 morgen, voorzien van twee sterke stralen Water, en beplant met eene groote verscheidenheid Lemoen en andere Boomen.

Voorts 30 leggers Wyn, van den laatsten Oogst, 72 Trekosses, 43 Aantelbeesten, 270 Aantelchappen, 120 leggers nat aan Vatwerk, twee Brandewynsketels, drie Ossenwagens, waaronder een drie-legger Wagen, twee Paardenwagens, een Wipkar, acht Wagenpaarden, twee Rydpaarden, Kelder- en Bouwgereedschappen, een Smidswinkel, Huismebelen, waaronder een staande Horologie, een kwantiteit Eiken- en Populierhout, een noordsche Molen, 30 mudden Zout, en eindelyk den overigen diensttyd van 18 knappe zoo mannelyke als vrouwelyke Apprenticen.

Die boven de £25 besteden, kunnen het bedragen voor drie jaren tegen 4 pCt. op renten behouden, mits passerende eene Notarieele Obligatie met goede securiteit. De vaste Goederen zyn inmiddels uit de hand te koop, waarvan de byzonderheden te vernemen zyn ten Kantore van de Ondergeteekenden. Vendu-Kantoor, Stellenbosch den 12 December 1837. FAURE & KORSTEN.

1,500 EXTRA VETTE SCHAPEN.—Op Dingsdag den 16 January eerstk. zal de Ondergeteekende ter Plaats van den Heer JAN BEYERS, Stikland, opgem. getal extra vette Schapen publiek doen verkoopen. Dezelve zullen stellig present zyn en zyn de attentie van Heeren Slagters hoogst waardig. Paarl. den 28 December 1837. J. S. MELLET, De Heer P. F. R. DE VILLIERS, Vendu-Adm.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING.—Op MAANDAG den 15 dezer maand, zal de Ondergeteekende ten Huije van den Heer PIETER CASPER DE VILLIERS, in dit Dorp, publiek doen verkoopen, een party Vatwerk, bestaande in Kuispen, Stukvaten, Leggers, Balies, Keldergereedschappen, en wat meer ten dage der verkoop zal worden aangeboden. Paarl den 2 January 1838. JOH. MINNAAR, Sen. De Heer P. F. R. DE VILLIERS, Vendu-Adm.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING.—Doctor H. A. MONGOMERY, voornemens zynde dit Dorp te verlaten, zal op MAANDAG, den 15 dezer, publiek laten verkoopen, al zyne losse Goederen, bestaande in:— Aanzet, Thee- en Kleetfels, 2 dozyn Stoelen, 1 paardenharen Sofa, 1 Ledekant met Bed, Deken, Behangsel, enz. compleet, 1 Kleedkast, 1 Tafelkast, 2 Lampen, Kandelaren en Blakers, 1 Dambord compleet, 1 kistje met 2 Pistolen, 1 extra percussie Geweer, Glas- en Aardewerk, 1 Lijkstander met geslepen glazen Karafren;—Keukengereedschappen, als Potten, Pannen, Roosters, enz. 2 Extra goede Rydpaarden, een restant Kaf, en hetgeen verder ten dage der verkoop, zal worden aangeboden. Vendu-Kantoor, Paarl, 8 January 1838. J. D. HAUPT, Vendu-Afslager.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING.—De Heer JAN FREDERIK HANNEK, zal op DINGSdag, den 16 dezer ter plaats van den Heer JACOBUS DANIEL VAN DER SPUY, gelegen aan de Koeberg, publiek laten verkoopen 100 Merries 20 Geleerde Wagenpaarden. 10 Jonge Hengsten, en eenige zedresseerde Rydpaarden, allen van extra goede Ras. Vendu-Kantoor, Paarl, den 6 January 1838. J. D. HAUPT, Vend-Afslager.

DE PAARLSCHHE POSTWAGEN, zal na den 1ste January aanst, twee malen 's weeks, te weten, Dingsdags en Vrydags van den Ondergeteekenden aan de Paarl. en Woensdags en Zaturdags van den Hr. A. M. HORAK, in de Kaapstad, (No. 43. Langestraat.) vertrekken. Gedurende de zomer maanden, 's morgens precies te 5 uren. Paarl den 26 December 1837. W. M. DE TOIT, Eigenaar. NB. Alle mogelyke zorg zal gedragen worden, om Passagiers met spoed, gemak en veiligheid over weg te brengen.

TE HUUR.—Het Huis in de Strandstraat No. 62, op de hoek van de Burgstraat.—De Ondergeteekende voornemens zynde van woning te veranderen, biedt deszelfs Woonhuis, van alle gemakken voorzien, te huur aan; kunnende met ult. dezer worden aanvaard.

P.S. Ter informatie van zyne Vrienden en het Publiek dient, dat hy nog steeds met het verkoopen van alle soorten van Wynen voortgaat, en tegen billyke pryzen te bekomen zyn, aan zyne Pakhuizen, in de Strandstraat, hoek van de Burgstraat. J. A. SMUTS, Strandstraat No. 62. Kaapstad, 8 Jan. 1838.

COMMISSARIAAT.—Milled Lood Benodigd.—Tenders zullen op dit Kantoor worden aangenomen tot op Maandag den 15 dezer, ten 12 uren, voor de leverantie van Lood, milled, (6lb. per voet) 20 cwt. voor het gebruik van het Koninklyk Ingenieurs Departement. De prys moet worden gemeld in Sterling Geld. CH. PALMER, Adj. Com. Generaal. Commissariaats Bureau, 9 Jan. 1838.

Brood voor het gebruik van Harer Majesteits Troepen.—Tenders op dit Bureau zullen worden aangenomen tot op Zaturdag den 20 dezer, ten 12 uren, van zoodanige Personen, die geneegen mogten zyn om zich te verbinden ter leverantie van BROOD, gebakken van het beste Kaapsche Meel, van welke 1-7 gedeelte van het oorspronkelyk gewigt bestaat uit Zemels en Kortgoed, dagelyks te worden afgeleverd aan de Troepen in de Kaapstad, Ro-deboschje, Wynberg en Sime-stad, beginnende op den 1 February aanst., en eindigende op den 30 January 1839.

Alsmede om te voorzien van WITTEBROOD, in zoodanige hoeveelheden als mogen benodigd zyn voor de Militaire Hospitalen in de Kaapstad. De Tenders moeten melden den prys in Sterling Geld per 100 lbs. netto Engelsch Gewigt, en vergezeld wezen van monsters van het Brood en Meel. Alle verdere byzonderheden kunnen worden vernomen op aanvraag aan dit Kantoor. CH. PALMER, Adj. Com. Generaal. Commissariaats Bureau, Kaapstad 8 Jan. 1838.

PUBLIEKE Verkoop van Vastgoed.—De Ondergeteekende als daartoe gekwalificeerd door den Hr. E. HENNING, zal op Dingsdag, den 16 January aanst., 's Morgens ten 10 uren, (indien niet inmiddels uit de hand verkocht) in hot openbaar aan den Meestbiedenden doen Verkoopen, zyn kaarbaar Woonhuis, met een daar naast staande Pakhuis, en daarachter aangenaam gelegen Tuin, Roelandstraat, No. 9. Het gemeld Vastgoed is inmiddels uit de hand te koop. Te bevragen by den Eigenaar, dan wel by den Ondergeteekenden, hetzelfde kan dagelyks van 's Morgens 9 tot 's Namiddags ten 3 uren, worden bezigtigd. J. T. JURGENS, qq. Kaapstad, 21 Dec. 1838.

IN den Boedel van wylen MARTHA MARIA HERHOLDT, weduwe wylen JOHANNES BLATT.—Allen die eenige vordering van welken aard ook hebben op bovengem. Boedel gelieven dezelve met de noodige bewyzen binnen drie maanden, van heden gerekend, aan de Ondergeteekenden in te zenden, en die aan denzelfden verschuldigd zyn, hunne debita binnen gem. termyn, te voldoen. Kaapstad, den 11 January 1838. J. J. STEYTLER, Jun. } Dative A. P. HERHOLDT, } Executeuren.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING.—Op MAANDAG, den 29 dezer, des Morgens, ten 10 uren, zullen de Ondergeteekenden publiek laten verkoopen in de Kaapstad, op de Hoek van de Langenmarkt- en Gravestraat, de geheele Nabuurschap van wylen MARTHA MARIA HERHOLDT Weduw wylen JOHANNES BLATT, bestaande in een hecht sterk gebouwd Huis en Erf, gelegen als boven, in het Blok R., en aldur een gedeelte van No. 1, thans gemerkt No. 2;—voorts diverse Meubelen, als Stoelen, Tafels, Kleederkasten, Zilver- en Aardewerk, Keukengereedschap, enz. Alsmede de overstreken diensttyd van 4 dengdame Apprenticen. NB. Liberaal Strykgeld zal worden gegeven. Kaapstad, den 11 January 1838. J. J. STEYTLER, Jun. } Dative A. P. HERHOLDT, } Executeuren.

BERIGT AAN DEELHEBBEREN. KAAP DE GOEDE HOOPSCHE BANK.

WORDT by dese narigt gegeven, dat eene Algemeene Byeenkomst van Deelhebbere zal worden gehouden in de Beurs, op MAANDAG, den 15 January aanst., ten 12 ure precies, voor het ontvangen van een Rapport en Opgave van de saken der Compagnie, tot op den 31 dezer, en mede voor het overwegen en beslissen over de gepastheid van het oprigten van eenen Takbank te Grahamstad, of in andere Districten van de Kolonie, en mede voor de verkiezing van Drie Directeuren voor het aanst. jaar, zynde de Candidaten behoorlyk benoemd voor het ambt: De Heer THOMAS SUTHERLAND. Ed. C. S. PILLANS. HARRISON WATSON. Op last der Directeuren. T. CHRISTIAN, Kassier.

VOORSTEL AAN OUDERS EN VOOGDEN.—De Adverteerder is voornemens om, zoodra hy een genoegzaam getal kinderen tot dat einde kan bekomen, een...

Dingsdag gebezigd was geworden, om het puin, enz. uit den weg te ruimen, op den avond van dien dag vermist werd, en dat men hem den volgenden morgen, dood heeft uitgegraven...

De Hr. (nu Baron) G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOCKLAND, gewezen Secretaris van den Raad van Justitie dezer Kolonie, is aangesteld tot Minister van Finantie in de Nederlanden...

Prinses MARIE van Orleans, en Prins ALEXANDER van Wurtemberg, zyn op den 17 October jl. in den echt verbonden, te Trianon, in tegenwoordigheid der Koninklyke Familie...

Er wordt melding gemaakt van een voorgenomen huwelyk tusschen DON CARLOS van Spanje, en de Prinses de BEIRA, zuster van DON MIGUEL van Portugal, alsmede van de overledene gemalin van DON CARLOS.

Koopmans Beurs, 4 January 1838.

Op eene Byeenkomst van inschryvers voor een zilveren Servis, te worden geschonken aan Sir BENJAMIN D'URBAN, en by welke gelegenheid Sir JOHN WYLDE, het Voorzitterschap bekleedde, werden de volgende resolutien genomen:—

1. Dat het wenschelyk zy, dat deze inschryving algemeen door de Kolonie worde gemaakt, en dat de inwoners in de onderscheidene Distrikten woonachtig, behooren te worden uitgenoodigd, om tot dezelve bytedragen.

2. Dat de onderstaande inschryvers een Committee zullen uitmaken, met magt, om tot hun getal, 5 toe te voegen, ten einde een quorum daartestellen, welk Committee, met de magt zal zyn bekleed, om het doelwit dezer inschryving, ten uitvoer te brengen.

De Ed. Hr. H. Ross, Luit.-Kolonel Cloete, Pillans, De Heer Chiappini, H. Cloete, Doctor Liesching, Ebden, Doctor Bailey, M. van Breda, De Heer West, Dr. John Murray, Luit.-Kolonel Brandreth, Luit.-Kolonel Bird, Majoor Longmore, De Ed. Kolonel Bell, De Heer F. Still, Kolonel Smith.

3. Dat de Heer EATON verzocht worde, als Thesaurier te ageren, en als zoodanig inschryvingen te collecteren en te ontvangen.

4. Dat de Heer EDWARD FREDERICK WYLDE, verzocht worde, om als Secretaris van het Committee, te ageren.

Het volgende is de Correspondentie tusschen het Zoolah Opperhoofd DINGAAN, en den Heer P. RETIEF gehouden, en waarvan wy in ons laatste Nummer, gewag hebben gemaakt:—

No. 1. Unkunge, October 31, 1837.

MYNHEER.—De Koning heeft my verzocht UEd. te melden, dat hy der schapen heeft genomen, welke de bringers van dezen brief van Umzelekaz hebben, dat zy aan de Hollanders behooren, en dat hy verlangd is dezelve aan de eigenaars terug te geven. Dat zyn leger veel meer schapen heeft genomen dan deze, maar honderden derzelve zyn op weg omgekomen, dat velen zyn omgekomen sedert zy alhier zyn, en dat hy UEd. derzelve velen zendt. Uit al hetgeen hy vernomen heeft van eene vrouw, die uit het land van Umzelekaz is medegebragt, behoorden slechts 9 stuks vee aan de Hollanders, welke zyn leger genomen heeft, en deze zyn allen omgekomen, sedert derzelve aankomst alhier, anders zoude hy, dezelve aan UEd. gezonden hebben. Umthala, de Indoona, die zich aan het hoofd des legers bevond, zegt, dat Umzelekaz, met eene menigte vee gevugt is, en hy geloof, dat het grootste gedeelte aan de Hollanders toebehoort. De Koning was misnoegd op Umzelekaz, wegens het aandraan der Hollanders. Hy zegt, dat hy niet verwacht, dat al de schapen welke hy zendt, Port Natal, zullen bereiken, maar dat velen op weg zullen omkomen. Hy zegt, dat hy den brief, welke gy hem hebt gezonden, goedkeurt. Ik heb, Mynheer, enz.

F. OWEN, Zendingel uit Engeland.

Merk § van den Koning. P.S. Het getal schapen, dat hy u zendt, belooft 110. De Koning zal de vellen met zyn volk, zoo ver als de Tugala zenden; en zegt, gy kunt eenen wagen zenden, om dezelve van daar te halen.

De tweede brief, (gemerkt No. 2.) herhaalt deze vriendschappelyke gevoelens, en maakt mede melding van den strooptoet, in Dingaans grondgebied gedaan, door eene party stroopers, die voorgaven tot de uitgewekene boeren, te behooren. Wy gelooven de ontkenenis van den Heer Retief, nopens dat onderwerp, niet alleen op grond zynner geloofwaardigheid, maar, omdat wy op dienzelfden tyd, uit den mond van eenen Zendingel, die het vee had zien inbrengen, hebben vernomen, dat Sikonyela, (het Mantateesche Opperhoofd, woonachtig aan de bronnen van de Caledon), eenen strooptoet in Dingaans grondgebied had gedaan, en met eenen grooten buit was teruggekeerd. Wy koesteren groote hoop, dat Retief instaat zyn zal, deze onaangename zaak door onderhandeling aftoedoen, zonder toevlugt te nemen tot wezenlyke vyandelykheid. Retief bezit te veel deugd en menschlievendheid, om zich in eenen oorlog te wikkelen, indien zulks met mogelykheid vermyd kan worden.

No. 2. Unkunge, 8 November 1837.

MYNHEER.—Deze is een antwoord op UEd. brief van den 24 October, en het gesprek dat heeft plaats gehad.

Het spyt my te vernemen, dat gy zulk een groot verlies van Umzelekaz hebt geleden. Ik heb eene menigte uwer schapen, van Umzelekaz afgenomen, velen van welken, op weg zyn omgekomen; het overschot van 110, heb ik voor u reeds naar de Tugala gezonden. Ik zal u de vellen zenden der schapen, die zyn omgekomen. Van eene vrouw, uit het land van Umzelekaz gekomen, heb ik vernomen, dat slechts negen stuks vee u toebehoorden; welke ik u zoudde hebben gezonden, waren zy niet allen omgekomen. Ik moet u mede melden, dat het vee van Umzelekaz, mede in groote hoeveelheden is omgekomen, zoo als ik u door de vellen heb getoond. Ik heb van het leger vernomen, dat Umzelekaz op eene grooten afstand gevugt is, en een groot gedeelte van het vee der Hollanders, heeft mede-gevoerd. Laat my nu het geheele getal weten, dat gy by Umzelekaz verloren hebt.

Om nu tot uw verzoek om land, terug te keeren, ben ik volkomen bereid, u hetzelfde te geven; maar ik moet u vooraf melden, dat my een groot aantal vee ontstolen is, uit de buiten-grenzen myns lands, door lieden, van kleederen, geweren en paarden voorzien. Deze lieden hebben aan de Zoolahs gezegd, dat zy Boeren waren, dat eene party naar Port Natal was gegaan, en dat de Zoolahs nu zouden zien, wat hen zou overkomen. Het is thans myne begeerte, dat gy bewyzen zult, dat gy onschuldig zyt, aan de u ten laste gelegde aantygting. Het is myn verzoek, dat gy myn vee herneemt, en

aan my terug brengt; en dat gy, indien mogelyk, my den dief zend, dit zal alle achterdocht, welk ik deswegens omtrent u koester, uit den weg ruimen, en ik zal u dan toonen, dat ik uw vriend ben. Ik zal dan aan uw verzoek voldoen. Ik zal u genoegzame manschappen zenden, om het vee, dat gy herneemt, naar my te zenden, hetgeen de achterdocht zal wegnemen, dat het gestolen vee in de handen der Hollanders is; en ik zal u mede manschappen zenden, om aan my rapport te doen. Indien er eenig ander vee behalve het myne mogte worden genomen, verzoek ik u, hetzelfde naar my te zenden.

Merk x van DINGAAN.

Getuige F. OWEN.

Aan den Wel-Ed. Heer P. RETIEF, Gouverneur der Hollandsche Emigranten.

No. 3.

Aan DINGAAN, Koning der Zoolahs.

Port Natal den 8 November 1837.

Met genoegen erken ik uwe vrendelyk- en regtvaardigheid, met betrekking tot myn vee, door u van Matselikatzte genomen. Ik bedank u voor de vellen, welke gy my hebt terug gezonden, maar verlang, dat gy dezelve tot uw eigen gebruik zult aanwenden. Dat zoo weinig van myn vee, zoo als gy meldt, door uwe Commando van Matselikatzte genomen is, geloof ik, omdat ik by onderscheidene kralen veel van uw vee heb gezien, maar onder hetzelfde geen enkel stuk, dat my toebehoort. Matselikatzte, is zonder twyfel, gevugt; want, hy moet zeker veronderstellen, dat ik hem voor zyn slecht gedrag zal straffen. Het spyt my nu reeds, verplicht te zyn geweest, zoo veel van zyn volk te dooden, die slechts zyne wreede en goddelooze bevelen, ten uitvoer bragten.—Wat Matselikatzte nu te beurt gevallen is, doet my gelooven, dat de Almachtige en Alwetende God, hem niet veel langer zal laten leven. Uit het groote boek van God, vernemen wy, dat Koningen, die zulke gruweldaden plegen, als Matselikatzte, gestrenghlyk worden gestraft, en dat het hen niet veroorloofd wordt, lang te leven en te regeren; en, indien gy nog verder weten wilt, hoe God zulke slechte Koningen behandelt, kunt gy dit van al de Zendingen in uw land, vernemen. Gy kunt vast gelooven, wat deze onderwyzers u verhalen nopens God, en zyn bestier over de wereld. Ik raad u, nopens deze dingen, dikwyls met de Zendingen te spreken, die begeerig zyn u in Gods woord te onderwyzen; want, zy zullen u berigten met welk eene groote magt God alle aardsche Koningen gereed heeft en nog regeert.

Ik verzeker u, dat het eene goede zaak is, dat gy onderwyzers in uw land hebt toegelaten. Ik verzeker u ook, dat deze lieden tot u gekomen zyn, omdat God hunne harten daartoe bewogen heeft; en zy kunnen u uit den Bybel bewyzen, dat hetgeen ik thans zegt, waar is. Als een vriend moet ik u deze plechtige waarheid verzeker, dat allen, hetzy blanken of zwarten, die Gods woord niet willen gehoorzamen, ongelukkig moeten zyn. Deze Heeren zyn niet tot u gekomen, om uw land of vee te verzoeken; noch om u lastig te vallen; maar alleen om u en uw volk in het dierbaar woord van God, te onderwyzen.

Ik bedank den Koning hartelyk voor zyn vrendelyk antwoord op myn verzoek, en ik hoop dat de Koning aan zyn woord en belofte indachtig zyn zal, tot myne terugkomst.—Gy kunt er staaf op maken, dat ik hetzelfde doen zal.—Het is mogelyk, dat gy voor myne terugkomst lastig kunt worden gevallen, uithoofde van het door my aan u gedaan verzoek; en ik beschouw het als waarschylyk, dat men den Koning meer nopens my en myn volk zal verhalen, dan men bewyzen kan. Indien dit het geval mogte zyn, is myne begeerte en myn verzoek, dat gy my by myne terugkomst meldt, wie u deze dingen verhaald heeft. Ik ben niet bevreesd in uwe tegenwoordigheid allen te ontmoeten, die kwaad van my en myn volk mogten spreken. Myne begeerte is, dat gy, voor myne terugkomst, aan niemand uwe ooren leent, die met u mog komen spreken, over het land, waarin ik my wil nederzetten.

Met betrekking tot het gezegde der dieven, die uw vee hebben gestolen, t. w. dat zy boeren waren, was zulks een slim overleg, om u te doen gelooven, dat ik de dief was, ten einde zelve ongestraft te blyven.

Ik houde my overtuigd, dat ik den Koning bewyzen zal, dat ik en myn volk aan deze daad onschuldig zyn. Van myne onschuld bewust, beschouw ik, de door u myn opgelegde taak zeer zwaar, en welke ik volbrengen moet, om u te bewyzen, dat ik onschuldig ben. Deze taak gaat met kosten, moeilykheid en levensgevaar vergezeld. Ik ga nu in vertrouwen op God, en hoop dat ik instaat zal zyn, deze taak op zulk eene wyze ten uitvoer te brengen, als waardoor ik allen voldoening zal verschaffen. Dit gedaan hebbende, vertrouwt ik, overtuigd te zullen worden, dat ik met eenen Koning te doen heb, die zyn woord houdt.

Ik hoop dat eenigen van uw volk, en vooral de zoodanigen, uit wier kralen, het vee is gestolen, my, volgens afspraak, spoedig zullen volgen, en dat zy myne bevelen zorgvuldighlyk zullen gehoorzamen.

Ik dank u voor uwe vrendelyke ontvangst, en zal trachten u altoos op gelijke wyze te behandelen.

De Uwe,

(Get)

P. RETIEF.

Extracten uit De Engelsche Couranten.

VEROVERING VAN CONSTANTYN.

(Uit de TOULONNAIS.)

Het Stoomschip Chimere, Kapt. Jannin, kwam dezen ochtend aan, en bragt, zoo als wy hoopten, het officieel berigt der verovering van Constantyn.

De volgende byzonderheden zyn wy verschuldigd aan de vrendelykheid van eenige personen, goede bronnen van informatie hebbende, en aan onzen privaten Correspondent, te Bona. Derhalve, kunnen wy, de byzonderheden wegens het bestormen en innemen van Constantyn, als echt beschouwen:—

Zoo als wy reeds hebben gemeld, kwam het leger op den zesden voor Constantyn, en kampeerde te Mansoura. Van daar, wierden de eerste en tweede brigaden gezonden naar Koudiat-Aty, ter bereiking van welke plaats, het noodig was, de Oued Rummal, overtrekken. Deze beweging was, wegens de ongemeeene diepte des waters, lang en moeilyk, daar de belegerings Artillerie, hetzelfde moest verrigten.

Het weder, eindelyk gunstig geworden zynde, wierden de batterijen, op den 10 geopend, doch daar het andermaal begon te regenen, kon het beschieten van de plaats, niet op dien dag beginnen. Het leger van den Bey, had post gevat achter den berg van Koudiat-Aty en verontrustte de soldaten in het opwerken der verschansingen tot het beleg.

Het schieten begon op den 11, en den volgenden dag eene bres geopend zynde, ging Generaal Damremont dezelve met eenige officieren van zynen staf, verkennen, toen hy door eenen kanonkogel midden door geschoten, en het leger aldus van deszelfs Opperhoofd beroofd wierd. Generaal Perregaux, wierd onder het gelasten om het ligchaam des Generaals weg te brengen, door eenen geweerkogel gewond, die een gedeelte van de neus wegnam.

A. P. J. J. ... in S.A.C.A. 6/1/38 ...

MARKT PRYZEN.

Tot den 10 January 1838.

Table of market prices for various goods including Almonds, Apples, Apricots, Potatoes, Vinegar, Beams, Beans, Berry Wax, Butter, Brandy, Buck Skins, Dry Ox Hides, Ducks & Musc, Peas, Barley, Hens, Geese, Turkeys, Oats, Hay, Honey, Charcoal, Chaff, Cheese, Lime, Stone, Wheat, Lentil, Flour, Maise, Elephant's Teeth, Walnuts, Planks, Pears, Peaches, Rye, Straw, Raisins, Tobacco, Lion, Tiger, & Os-trich Skins, Onions, Wines, Pontak, Pigs, Unfattened, Suckling, Feathers, Suet or Talow, Figs, Wool, Oranges, Lemon Juice, Salt, Sole Leather, Soap.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

KAAPSTAD DEN 12 JANUARY 1838.

Een loopt in de Stad een gerucht, dat onze waardige en zeer achtbare Gouverneur, Sir BENJAMIN D'URBAN, aangesteld te worden, tot Opperbevelhebber der troepen in Indie, en de Ed. Kol. BELL, tot het bewind van Agra, is benoemd. Indien dit het geval zy, en Zyne Excellentie gelast worde, omtrent van hier naar Indie te vertrekken, zal zulks tot een ongenoegzaam bewys strekken, dat Zyne Excellentie, by Harer Mosteuts Gouvernement in het algemeen, in zeer hooge achtung staat, en dat zyn ontslag uit het bewind dezer Kolonie, alleenlyk moet worden toegeschreven aan den persoonen laat des Kolonialen Ministers.

Wy zyn van goeder hand onderrigt geworden, dat Doctor RETIEF, die zyne passage aan boord van de 'David Scott,' genomen, om alhier by de aankomst van den nieuwen Gouverneur, tegenwoordig te zyn, stellige bevelen van het Londonsche Zendingens Genootschap had ontvangen, om zyn vertrek naar de Kolonie, minstens twaalf maanden, opteschorten. Dit toont duidelyk genoeg aan, dat zyne Superieuren bekend worden met de ware verdiensten van onzen grooten VERONTRUSTSTER.

Op II. Maandag morgen, te 10 uren in den voormiddag, gebeurde men, dat er brand ontstaan was in het huis van den Heer S. DE KOCK, (thans in Europa, gelegen aan den voet van den Duivelsberg, en in minder dan een kwartier stond het gansche dak in lichtelaaie vlam, en, ofschoon de militaire en stads-brandspuiten op het eerste gerucht naar de plaats spoedden, kon er evenwel gene hulp worden genomen, daar er in de nabijheid geen water was. Gelukkiglyk, dat het huis van eenen brandzolder voorzien, hetgeen de brand, altyd wakker by zoodanige gelegenheden, instellen, om de zich in het onderhuis bevindende meubelen, ofschoon met groot gevaar, te redden. De individuele bydragen van de Heeren P. VAN BREDa, Jz. Mc'GREGOR en de Zoolahs, by de gelegenheid betoond, verdienen ook een vermelden.

De Heer J. S. van der Merwe, dat het huis slechts voor de geringe som van £1000 verzekerd was, en de meubelen voor £75, daar het verlies, op £500 wordt geschat. De Heer van der Merwe, by het Publiek, de noodzakelykheid, om hunne bydragen te verassareeren, dikwerf hebben aangetoond, dat wy niet nalaten, hen daaraan nogmaals te herinneren. Het is te wenschen, dat dit hen nopen zal, om daartoe onverwyld te treden. De Heer van der Merwe, in verband staande, moeten wy met de Heer van der Merwe, dat een Apprentice van den Heer S. van der Merwe, die met verscheidene anderen gedurende

WETGEVENDE RAAD.

WOENSDAG, 20 DECEMBER 1837.

Present.—Zyne Excellentie de Gouverneur; de Ed. Kol. Hare; de Ed. Secretaris des Gouvernements; de Ed. Procureur Generaal; de Ed. Thesaurier Generaal; de Ed. Auditeur Generaal; de Ed. Hr. Ross; de Ed. Hr. Ebden; de Ed. Hr. Cloete; de Ed. Hr. Pillans.

OOSTELYKE AFDEELING.

Op eene vota voor het onderhouden van de Kaffer-Policie. De Hr. Cloete vroeg, of deze policie lang genoeg was opgerigt geweest, om Zyne Excellentie in staat te stellen eene opinie te vormen over hare nuttigheid.

De Gouverneur zeide, dat hy het niet wist; dat het een noodig deel was van het tegenwoordige stelsel.

De Hr. Ross.—Is het eene civile of eene militaire policie? De Gouverneur.—Het is duidelyk eene civile policie.

De Hr. Ross.—De som is £1,750, en schynt, een groot bedrag voor zulk een einde.

Secretaris des Gouvernements.—Ik proponeer dat de som worde gevoterd voor dit einde, daar dezelve duidelyk verbonden schynt met den tegenwoordigen staat van zaken. De Raad zou wel doen zich niet in te laten met de tegenwoordige schikkingen op de frontier; de gevolgen zouden zeer rampspoedig kunnen zyn.

De Hr. Cloete geloofde, dat het eene groote som was om met eens weg te vóteren, zonder dat men overtuigd was van de nuttigheid van de bedoelde magt. Hy zou daarom voorstellen, dat de Gouverneur, wierde verzocht, over dit onderwerp te corresponderen met den Luitenant Gouverneur, ten einde zich te verzekeren hoe deze policie werkt en hoe dezelve wordt aangesteld en aangehouden. Hy zou zekerlyk bereid zyn iedere som te vóteren, welke noodig was om eene behoorlyke en krachtdadige policie op deze frontier te onderhouden.

De Hr. Ross zeide, dat het onmogelyk was te zeggen waar deze vermeerdering van uitgaven zou eindigen. Hy geloofde zekerlyk, dat de westelyke afdeeling van de kolonie niet dus moest bezwaard worden. Indien het nieuwe stelsel van belasting in werking wierde gebragt, zou de invoer van de kolonie het grootste aandeel van de publieke uitgaven moeten dragen; en hy beweerde dat het niet meer dan regt was, dat regten zouden worden betaald op goederen komende uit andere vreemde gewesten; gevolgelyk, indien deze uitgave moet worden aangehouden op rekening van de kosten der frontieren, het niet meer dan billyk is dat de producten komende uit de binnenlanden, aan dezelfde regten zouden onderhevig zyn.

De Hr. Ebden vreesde, dat het principe in dit geval niet in practyk kon gebragt worden. Een land customhuis is zeer verschillend van een zee customhuis, en de collectie van alle regten welke kunnen worden opgelegd op de producten der binnenlanden, zouden meer kosten dan dezelve waard waren. Behalve dit, de producten van de binnenlanden trokken derzelver grootste waarde uit de vlyt en het kapitaal van de kolonisten, die gebezigd zyn om dezelve naar eene markt te brengen, en kunnen dus niet worden aangezien als een buitenlandisch product.

De Hr. Cloete was overtuigd, dat een oogenblik bedenken zyn edele vriend zou overtuigen van de schadelijke gevolgen, welke zekerlyk zouden ontstaan uit het opleggen van eenig regt dat zou kunnen strekken als eene beperking op den vryen handel, welke het blykbaar het belang van de kolonie is met de binnenlanden te onderhouden.

De Hr. Ross.—De kosten van deze Kaffer-policie kunnen tot eene ontzettende som worden uitgebreid—er is geen waarschynlyk einde aan dezelve; en indien er groote en gewichtige voordeelen uitgetrokken worden, is het niet regt dat de oostelyke afdeeling alleen de voordeelen zou trekken, en de westelyke de kosten zou betalen. Ik ben om vele redenen tegen de Kaffer policie. Ik geef myn gevoelen met veel wantrouwen, maar ik geloof niet dat het regt is dat een vyand de zorg heeft over onze burgerlyke belangen. Hoe zou het lyken om eene Fransche policie te hebben op de kusten van Engeland. Nu wordt hier eene Kaffer-policie gebruikt tegen eene koste van £1,750 in het jaar, welke zich ten allen tyde kan voegen by hunne vrienden en landslieden, in eenigen aanval op de kolonie. Ik ben tegen het geheele stelsel, en kan dus niet stemmen voor deze aanwending van het geld des publieks.

De Procureur Generaal stemde geheel in met den laatsten spreker, in de ongeneydheid welke hy had verklaard om eenig gevoelen op dit onderwerp te geven; maar daar het mogelyk was dat de Luitenant Gouverneur in dit geval had gehandeld op het algemeen aangenomen principe om een dief te gebruiken om een dief te vangen, zou het blykbaar onraadzaam zyn om hem de handen te binden, door het terughouden van het noodige geld op dezen laten tyd van de sessie des Raads. Het was zeer wenschelyk meer onderdrukt te hebben, maar de behoorlyke gang zou natuurlyk zyn de vereichte som te vóteren en den Secretaris des Gouvernements te verzoeken dat narigt te bekomen en naderhand aan den Raad voor te leggen.

De Secretaris des Gouvernements twyfelde niet, of die explicatie zou worden gegeven uit het kwartier van waar deze begroting gekomen was.

De Hr. Ebden zeide, dat hy zyne stem by deze gelegenheid niet wilde beschouwd hebben als eene verbintenis voor eene toekomstige vergunning.

De Hr. Cloete verlangde eene distincte motie te maken, dat Zyne Excellentie worden verzocht op dit onderwerp te corresponderen met den Luitenant Gouverneur, en den Raad de narigten voor te leggen, welke hy zoude bekomen ten aanzien van het etablissement, en de uitgestrektheid en krachtadigheid dezer policie.

De Gouverneur twyfelde niet, of de Luit. Gouverneur zou in staat zyn de machinerie te verklaren waardoor het stelsel werkt.

In antwoord op eene vraag van den Hr. Cloete, zeide de Secretaris des Gouvernements, dat het voornemen was eenen Resident Magistraat aan te houden te Port Elizabeth, met een salaris van £300 in het jaar, behalve den Magistraat te Uitenhage.

Onder de "Plaatselyke Begrotingen voor de Westelyke Afdeeling," werd eene som gechargeerd van £1200, als de kosten voor het aanleggen van twee steigers in de Tafelbaai.

Er werd mede eene som toegestaan voor het bouwen van eene brug over de sloot achter de Roomsche Katholyke Kerk.

Op verzoek van den Hr. Cloete, werd de som van £100 voor het repareren van de Drift van Palmietrivier vernieuwd.

De Secretaris des Gouvernements merkte aan, dat er in het afgeloopen jaar een zeker geroep was aangeheven over het niet publiceren van het Ontwerp van de Begrotingen; en daar dezelve was gelaten ter stemming van den Raad, en daar de Raad voldaan was, beschouwde hy het als onnoodig.

De Gouverneur zeide, dat dit geene zaak was waarin publicatie van eenig nut kon zyn, daar de Begrotingen moesten worden gepasseerd.

De Hr. Cloete had hunne Instructien geraadpleegd en had niet gevonden dat er eenige directie was gegeven, dan dat het geld niet zou worden besteed voor de Begrotingen gepasseerd waren tot eene Ordonnantie.

De Hr. Ross zeide, dat dit eene zaak was welke naderhand kon worden gemeendeerd.

De Hr. Ebden beschouwde mede de zaak als onnoodig, daar de Begrotingen geene nieuwe wet maken en geene nieu-

Luitenant Generaal Vallée, Bevelhebber der Artillerie, aanvaarde op dat oogenblik, het opperbevel des legers, en beval de bres te beklimmen. Op den 12 en 13, liep men 4 malen te vergeefs storm, zynde de troepen telkens verpligt te wyken. Eindelyk slaagde de brigade van Nemours met de vyfde poging in de stad te komen, alwaar het bloedigste gevecht ontstond, daar elk huis moest worden belegerd. De Hertog van Nemours poogde het bloedstorten te vergeefs te gaan. De verwoede soldaten doodden alle tegenstand biedenden. Ten laasten veroverden onze troepen de stad, alwaar zy de bevelen des Gouvernements afwachten.

De Hertog van Nemours gelastte, dat al de Chirurgen die niet volstrekt wierden vereischt voor onze gewonden, naar Achmet zouden worden gezonden, om de Arabieren te verplegen.

De Prins van Jouvillie, bereikte Constantyn op den 15, 48 uren naar het gevecht. Hy had by zich 3,000 man, onder Kolonel Bernelle, en een konvooi mondbehoefden, die wel van pas kwam, daar men dezelve kortelyk benooidigd zoude gehad hebben.

Het getal van dooden en gewonden aan beide zyden, kan men met gene zekerheid bepalen, doch het is ongelukkiglyk te waar, dat Generaal Damremont en Kolonel Combes van het 47 regiment, de 4 brigade kommanderende, beiden zyn gesneveld.

Kolonel Lamericiere is gevaarlyk gewond, Generaal Perregaux is, in weerwil zynen woude, op zynen post gebleven.

Het getal, te Constantyn, omgekome ne Arabieren, wordt geschat op 6,000. Het leger van den Bey, heeft geen verlies geleden, doch de vlyt genomen, en de met Achmet in vyandschap zynde stammen, zullen hetzelfde ongetwyfeld, geheellyk vernielen.

Onze gewonden zullen naar Frankryk gezonden, en de zieken in Bona worden gelaten.

Het is onwaar, dat Generaal Vallée, om versterking heeft verzocht.

Een brief van Generaal Perregaux, en waarop in de *Eclaircissement de la Méditerranée*, wordt gezinspeeld, meldt, dat het gerecht in de stad van 8 uren des morgens tot den middag, geduurd heeft, en dat het noodig was, elk huis te bestormen. De bezetting bestond meestal uit Kabyles, uit den omtrek van Bugia. De Bey, is buiten de stad gebleven.—Eene aanzienlyke hoeveelheid mondbehoefden is in de stad gevonden.—*Times*, Oct. 28.

VERDERE BYZONDERHEDEN.

De 'Etna,' stoomschip, die op den 28, te Toulon, is aangekomen, heeft berigten uit Bona tot den 25, medegebragt.—Het buitengewone byvoegsel, dientengevolge, op den 29 door de *Toulonnais* uitgegeven, bevat echter weinig meer nieuws, rakende de krygs-operatien van het beleg van Constantyn. Op den 16, had de Opperbevelhebber bevelen uitgevaardigd, dat de, in de stad geblevene Arabieren en Joden, derzelver wapens, op doodstraf, moegten afgeven. Het schynt, dat gedurende het gevecht van den 13, de angst der inwoners zoo groot was geweest, dat de Franschen op den bodem van eene diepe sloot, een aantal vrouwen vonden, die zich van de rotsen met hunne kinderen in de armen, hadden geworpen. Vyf-en-veertig Officieren, zegt men, in het beleg te zyn gesneveld.

De gedooden wierden geschat op 600 a 700 man. De troepen maakten eenen ryken buit in de stad; de Bey, had zyne schatten vervoerd, doch zyn Paleis, zoo wel als de voornaamste huizen, bevatten eene groote hoeveelheid wapenen, juwelen, tapyten, kleederen en andere goederen. Achmet, had zyn harem, bestaande uit 150 vrouwen niet vervoerd, deze kwamen den overwinnaars hunnen schat aanbieden, "doch," zegt de *Toulonnais*, "laatstgemelden, wezen hen zeer beleefdyk van de hand, slechts begeerig zynde, om alleenlyk hunne regten als heeren en meesters uitte oefenen." Het leger vond in Constantyn mondbehoefden voor een geheel jaar.—De communicatie met Bona en de stad, was volkomen onbelemmerd, en de couriers reisden veiliglyk, onder een geleide van slechts acht of tien ruiters.

De regen was zoo zwaar geweest van den 7 tot den 10, en de grond zoo doorslagtig geworden, dat 50 paarden noodig waren om een enkel stuk geschut te trekken. Gedurende die drie dagen verloor de Artillerie 25 of 30 paarden 's nachts, en zoo veel 's daags. Op den 10, verzamelden de belegerden al hunne magt tegen over Kouidiat-Aty, alwaar de voornaamste aanval zoude worden gedaan. Hun vuur was zeer wel gerigt, en het vereischte al de dapperheid der Myners en Artilleristen, om de eerste Battery achter een hoop slyk met veel moeite onder het vuur der stad opgeworpen, te vestigen. De soldaten hadden reeds veel geleden, en men vreesde alle oogenblikken dat de expeditie hetzelfde lot zoude ondergaan als die van het afgeloopen jaar. De belegeraars moesten het hoofd bieden tegen de Arabieren; en zich te gelyk verdedigen tegen de bezetting, die op den 10 eenen stouten uitval deed, doch byna dadelyk in de stad wierd terug gedreven. Op den 11, begon de eerste Battery van Kouidiat-Aty te vuuren, doch bevonden wordende, niet na genoeg te zyn om spoediglyk bres te schieten, rukten de ingenieurs en kanonniers in een oogenblik van geestdrift en moed voort, en openden loopgraven, binnen een geweerschot van de wallen, beschermd door de scherpshutters van het 54ste bataillon van Afrika, en te 12 uren, den volgenden dag, had die battery eene wyde bres geopend. Ter dier plaatse, wierd Generaal Damremont dood geschoten. "Op dien noodlottigen dag," merkt een Correspondent van het Nieuwsblad 'Le Commerce' aan, "gevoelden bevelhebbers en soldaten, dat zy, het koste dan ook wat het wilde, zich-zelfen op den 13, meester van de stad moesten maken, dan wel door het vyandelyke vuur, ziekte of ontbering, omkomen; een vast besluit wierd dan ook genomen, en het geheele leger uitte eene kreet. "Wy moeten sterven of overwinnen, de stad veroveren of in de bres sneuvelen!"

Na eene hevige kannonade, welke den geheelen nacht duurde en krachtadiglyk beantwoord wierd door het geschut der stad, hield het geschiet omtrent te half 8 uren, eensklaps op, toen de troepen de bres bestormden, en zich in dezelve, in weerwil der pogingen van de belegerden, om hen uit dezelve te verdryven, staande hielden. Daar was het, dat Kolonel Lamericiere, na dat de helfte zynen Officieren op vier na, of gedood of gewond waren, door twee kogels wierd doorschoten, aldaar, ontving Kolonel Combes eene doodelyke wond, en werden vele dappere Officieren gedood. De Arabieren verdedigden zich in de huizen; eenige zakken kruid, door een detachement ingenieurs aangebragt, om het gebouw waarin de belegerden zich hadden verschanst, in de lucht te doen springen, raakten toevalliglyk in de bres aan brand, en de uitbarsting doodde of wondde 200 man. Een oogenblik van draling volgde dat ongeval, en de Arabieren waren op het punt, om de door hen verlorene stelling te herpopen, toen er nieuwe versterkingen aankwamen, die hunnen weerstand toen heviger aangevallen, en na eenen wanhopigen weerstand van vier uren, was de geheele stad in bezit der Franschen. Het plunderen duurde den geheelen nacht, en wierd, zoo men zegt, den volgenden dag hervat.—*Times*, 4 November.

we belasting oplegden.

De Raad geadjourneerd tot Woensdag den 27sten.

WOENSDAG, 27 DECEMBER 1837.

De Procureur Generaal zeide, dat in het laatste Nieuws-papier Rapport van de Handelingen van den Wetgevenden Raad op de begrotingen, hy was voorgesteld als hebbende eene lange aanspraak gemaakt, waarvan hy geen woord wist, zynde gedurende dit deel van de discussie buiten de Raadkamer geweest. Dezelve begon als volgt:—"De Procureur Generaal stemde geheel in met den laatsten spreker, over de ongeneydheid welke hy had verklaard om zyn gevoelen over dit onderwerp uit te drukken; maar daar het mogelyk was dat de Luitenant Gouverneur, in dit geval had gehandeld naar het algemeen bekend principe om den eenen dief met den anderen te vangen, enz." Indien eenig lid deze woorden gesproken had kon hy dezelve erkennen.

De Hr. Cloete zeide, dat deze aanmerkingen door hem gemaakt waren. Dezelve waren letterlyk opgeschreven, zoo als hy dezelve gesproken had, maar blykbaar door eene dwaling van den Rapporteur was er den verkeerden naam boven gesteld.

De Hr. Ebden.—Het voorbeeld nu gegeven volgende, verlang ik, met Uwer Excellenties verlof, de aandacht van den Raad te vestigen op eene verkeerde voorstelling van deszelfs handelingen, hetwelk als een inbreuk van privilegie, het karakter van den Raad, betreffende, niet te streng kan berispt worden. Ik doel op de bitse en onopregte aanmerkingen, vervat in eenen brief, geteekend "John Marshall," gepubliceerd in het blad van H. Zaterdag, voorgevende een verhaal te zyn door een ooggetuige van de handelingen van den Raad, van hetgeen ik daar heb gedaan en gezegd. Daar ik het nu niet gepast oordeel de beleefde uitnoodiging van dezen heer aan te nemen, om in een nieuwspapier stryd te treden, met een ieder die goedvindt hetgene ik hier zeg af te keuren, of die behebt is met het zwak om zich in druk te zien, vertrouw ik dat het my vry zal staan, zoodanige explicatien te geven als verschuldigd zyn aan myn karakter en aan dat van den Raad. Niet dat ik den President van de Bank wil berooven van het aangenaam vermaak, om dezen Raad by te wonen, wanneer hy zulks verlangt—beschouwende dat zyne bezigheid afge-loopen is, geloof ik dat hy niet beter kan gebezigd zyn,—maar dat ik geloof dat de opgaven van bezoekers behooren beperkt te blyven tot de waarheid, en niet door lichtzinnigheid en verkeerde voorstelling strekken om den Raad in minachting te brengen. Ik zal eene byzonderheid melden in den brief waarop ik doel, welke blykbaar eene grove onwaarheid is. Ik ben niet opgestaan op myne plaats, zoo als daar gezegd is, en heb niet met bestudeerde en geaffecteerde welsprekendheid, uitgewyd over de onregtvaardigheid van het item van uitgaven voor het vermeerderen van het salaris van de Klerken van de Bank. Ik heb niets van dien aard gezegd; en daar ik niet ben opgestaan, kan men nauwelyks zeggen dat ik ben nedergezunken. De zaak is, dat ik zonder van mynen stoel op te staan, den Edelen Secretaris eene vraag heb gedaan, die dezelve met zyne gewone beleefdheden heeft beantwoord, toen er een kort gesprek plaats had waarin de andere leden deel namen. En ik vraag u, mynheer, of er iets nydigs of ongepast was in de aanmerkingen welke ik toen gemaakt heb?

De Gouverneur. Wat zegt hy?

De Hr. Ebden.—Hy zegt, dat er in den gang welken ik volgde iets nydigs, zoo niet onbestaanbaars was, en dat volgt een lang verward verhaal van zamenspanningen tegen de Gouvernements Bank,—zamenspanningen welke nooit hebben bestaan anders dan in zyne verbeelding. Het is onnoodig voor my te zeggen dat de handelwyze van de Directeuren van de Nieuwe Bank altyd opregt en open is geweest; er is niets heimelyks of onderhands geweest, niets dat hun karakter als kooplieden of als fatsoenlyke lieden kan benaderen. Hy zegt, de beambten van de Gouvernements Bank zyn door de Directeuren van de Nieuwe Bank verzocht, door het aanbod van veel hooger salarissen dan zy van het Gouvernement ontvingen, mits zy dadelyk naar den vyand wilden overgaan. En hy voegt er by, "geloof de Ed. heer, dat het onder zoodanige omstandigheden volkomen passend was voor de Directeuren van de Nieuwe Bank, waarvan hy President is, zulke voorstellen te doen, in de eerste plaats, aan de party zelf, zonder de minste voorafgaande communicatie met het Gouvernement of met President en Directeuren van de Gouvernements Bank?" Nu is het beste antwoord hierop te melden, wat werkellyk heeft plaats gevonden, zoo ver als ik my herinneren kan. Omstreeks den tyd van het oprigten van de Gouvernements Bank, adverteerden de Directeuren van dezelve om beambten, en ik vernam kort daarna dat de Hr. Le Sueur, die geproloceerd was in de Gouvernements Bank, aanzoek had gedaan om de situatie van Kassier. Het eerste wat ik deed was van deze omstandigheid kennis te geven aan den Heer Marshall, den President van de Gouvernements Bank, en hem te verklaren dat de Heer Le Sueur genegen was den post van Kassier aan te nemen tegen een salaris van £200 in het jaar. De Hr. Marshall verklaarde zich voldaan over de wyze waarop de Heer Le Sueur zich had gedragen, en zeide, dat hy er niets tegen had, dat dezelve zyn staat verbeterde. Ik moet byvoegen, dat de Heer Le Sueur op dien tyd een kandidaat was voor den post van Kassier by de Spaarbank, en dat de Heer Marshall zyn verlangen had beoogd dat hy dezelve zou bekomen. Ik dacht natuurlyk dat de Heer Le Sueur had gehandeld met zyne volle toestemming; en ik ben nog bereid te gelooven dat het eene nagedachte was van den President van de Gouvernements Bank, om aanzoek te doen om eene vermeerdering van salaris voor de beambten, ten einde de schikkingen te vryedelen welke dus voortgingen. De Heer Le Sueur kwam uaderhand en zeide, dat hy niet verlangde.

Procureur Generaal.—Het kwam my voor dat de Ed. heer vroeger naby het einde zynen rede was, anders zou ik vroeger opgestaan zyn om order, alleen om het voorbeeld. Daar de Heer Marshall niet de gewone Rapporteur is, die onze gevoelens aan de wereld geeft, maar alleen een privaat bezoeker, die zyne eigen gevoelens geeft, is het beter dat zulke zaken elders worden afgedaan. Wanneer eenig privaat individu zoodanige aanmerkingen maakt, is het het publiek en gezins de Raad welke betrokken is. De Raad kan niet toelaten dat hier aanvallen en verdedigingen worden gedaan.

De Hr. Ebden.—Indien de aanvallen niet verboden worden met eene grove verkeerde opgave van hetgene heeft plaats gevonden, zou het antwoord zekerlyk niet ter plaatse zyn, wat ik erken dat het de leden niet past een gebruik te maken om hier te antwoorden op ieder beledigend schryver, die het onderneemt de handelingen van den Raad verkeerd voor te stellen. Maar ik neem de vryheid er by te voegen, met betrekking tot eene andere aanmerking in dien brief vervat, dat daar ik tot dezen Raad ben geroepen by eene acte van Zyne Excellentie, onder de Koninklyke Instructien, ik niets strydigs zie tussehen de pligten van den post welken ik hier bekleed, en die van eenen koopman en Bank-Directeur. En ten aanzien van de "Cape of Good Hope Bank," zal ik alleen zeggen, dat de insinuatie van den Heer Marshall, dat dezelve eene "lichtbel" is, meer kwaadaardig is dan voorzigtig. Dezelve is te vast om te worden omvergeworpen door iets dat hy kan doen of zeggen, schoon hy hierna verantwoording kan doen voor zyn onnoodig libel.

THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

CAPE TOWN, JANUARY 12, 1838.

A rumour prevails in Town, that our worthy and much-esteemed Governor, Sir BENJAMIN DURBAN, is to be appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India, and that the Hon. Col. JOHN BELL, Secretary to Government, is to succeed to the Government of Agra.

Should this be the case, and His Excellency be desired to proceed direct from hence to India, the fact will be clearly established, that Sir BENJAMIN stands pre-eminently high in the estimation of Her Majesty's Government, and that his retirement from this Government is to be attributed solely to the personal animosity of the Colonial Minister.

We have been informed, from undoubted authority, that Mr. PHILIP, who had taken his passage on board the 'David Scott,' to be on the spot on the arrival of our new Governor, and received positive directions from the London Society, to which he belongs, to defer his return to the Colony for at least a twelvemonth!! This pretty well shows that his immediate superiors are getting acquainted with the merits of our great "AGITATOR!"

On Monday morning, the 8th instant, at about eleven o'clock, the house of Mr. S. DE KOCK, junior, now in a shop, situate at the foot of the Devil's Peak, was seen to be on fire; and in less than quarter of an hour the whole of the thatch was in flames; and although the Military and the Town Engines proceeded to the spot on the first alarm, no assistance could be rendered, there being no water near the place; fortunately the house had a brandsolder, which enabled the Military (always very active on similar occasions), although with great danger, to save the furniture in the upper part of the house. Much praise is also due to Messrs. P. VAN BREDA, J.S., M'GREGOR, and LUDWICH, for their individual exertions on this occasion.

The house, we are sorry to say, was only insured for £100, and the furniture for £75, while the loss is computed at £500. Although we have often pointed out to the Public the necessity of insuring their property, we trust that by again reminding them thereof, they will become sensible of their interest, and lose no time in effecting assurances.

Connected with the above, we are sorry to state, that on Tuesday evening an apprentice of Mr. S. Hofmeyr, Sr., who with several others were employed during that day to remove some burning rafters, &c. was missed, and next morning was found a corpse from under the ruins of a gable, which had fallen in while they were employed as above stated.

Original Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF "DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN."

ON INFANTILE EDUCATION.

No. 8.

The best time for beginning the communication of scientific knowledge to children is not easily determined; it is generally recommended by those who have made themselves best acquainted with the subject, that it should be commenced before the age of six years.

Practice, however, is very different amongst all classes of society, and children are too frequently diddled and harassed with book learning, from the time they attain the age of three; their judicious parents get them out of the school and imprison them in a school-room for many hours every day, and the 'young ideas,' instead of being allowed to grow up in the natural slow way, are forced out rapidly, by the force of the intellectual perceptions, and the general

want of observation has not had frequent opportunity of remaining, that the minds and health of young children become obviously impaired by too hard study? They are made to lose that peculiar juvenile sprightliness which nature can replace; they acquire a preternaturally grave and morose, characteristic of this inconsistent plan; their countenances are confused; their fresh color vanishes; their muscular strength fails; they are apt to get fits, and die of the head; and they die a premature death.

Intellectual powers should only be excited in proportion to the state of the body are formed, and the instrument of the mind becomes progressively developed.

It is a common lamented that erudition from books, if commenced at a very early period of life, as by this means a human mind is caused to receive a foreign impression on the subject of knowledge; on account of its learning more from books than by original reflection, which makes it rely on the assertion of others, what should be admitted only in consequence of its own self-conviction; and thus originality of character is a common sacrifice at the shrine of authority.

The exercise of the memory, combined with similar exercises of the thinking faculty, may not be detrimental to the mind of even a three or four years old; but it ought to be added to, that these should not be called for too often, and that a child should never be suffered to overburthen its mind with a new lesson, till it completely understand the nature of the preceding.

There is another rule which admits of no exception, although it is frequently transgressed, which is, that no other lesson should be given to a child, than such as it is capable of understanding—a hundred things are more proper to be taught, than the common useless mechanical knowledge of the alphabet.

In the early period of life, children learn an incalculable number of facts and combinations during their hours of play; and should they be put under proper guidance; they should be encouraged the natural propensity to discover; and children, parents ought not, if possible, to refuse them the opportunity of examining such proper objects as they are able to contemplate, and should always endeavour to give a satisfactory or evasive answer to their continual questions, never leaving them by a fictitious explanation.

The natural endowment of children is, by this means, to be improved; intellectual improvement, than which there is no other way to learn—in short, the ideas of the mind should be developed and brought to light, rather than care, rather than supplanted or displaced.

Thus, infinitely more good may often be done by *passive* than by *active* instruction; as the former enables the young mind to exert its own powers of reflection upon subjects within reach of its comprehension and taste; whereas, by the latter, the feeble talents of children, instead of being assisted or unfolded, are liable to be strained and oppressed, and originality crushed.

It may be asked, whether such children as display a peculiar capacity for learning, and a propensity to reflect upon subjects of inquiry, ought not to be habituated to mental exertion at an earlier period than others, because they find no difficulty in their tasks? The answer must be in the negative, though it should be asserted that such a child may, in a short time, attain great literary acquirements. Nay, the very opposite plan ought to be pursued; for that early maturity of the mind certainly borders on disease; and it will be much more prudent to check such precocity with judgment, and to encourage the pupil (whether male or female) more to bodily exercise out of doors, than to mental tasks; for, as has often been adverted to before, by improving and fortifying the body, as the machinery by which the mind operates during life, we shall act best for the welfare of the child, both as regards his future health, and his future intellectual attainments.

It appears, on the most philosophical view of the brain, that it is a compound organ, or an aggregate of organs, the instruments of separate mental faculties—no one of them being able to perform any other function than its own: thus, the eye sees, but cannot hear; and the ear hears, but cannot taste or smell; and, in like manner, one cerebral organ takes cognizance of size, but cannot be excited by tune, &c.

The perfect education of the brain, then, consists in a competent exercise of every portion of it. If one or more organs be exercised too much, they will become exhausted or excited to a condition bordering on inflammation; while others being exercised too little, or not at all, will become weakened by such inaction.

This accounts for the advantage derived by children pursuing several studies or modes of mental exercise at one time. By changing from one study to another successively on the same day, those who are cultivating science and letters, not only learn much more than they could under confinement to a single study, but do so with less exhaustion and danger to the sensorium; because, by close study of one branch alone, in other words, by laboring all day with one cerebral organ, it becomes in a morbidly exhausted condition, and dull, as every industrious student must have felt. When, on the contrary, the pupil feeling himself becoming unfit for one study, passes to another, he engages in the latter with a fresh and active organ, and makes rapid progress in it, until beginning to be again fatigued and overpowered, he changes to a third, or returns to that previously relinquished, the organ corresponding to it having had its energy restored by rest.

In the training of infants, therefore, we ought to look not only to what is *desirable*, but what is *practicable*; and the attention of children ought to be claimed to those subjects only, for which the faculties developed at their age are adapted; and the little things ought not to be tormented with abstract studies which fall within the sphere of powers not unfolded till a later period of life. M. T.

PORT NATAL.

The following are documents recently received from Port Natal, relative to the interview between Mr. PIETER RETIEF, and the Zoola Chief DINGAAN.

Extract of a letter from Mr. P. Retief, dated Port Natal, Nov. 18, 1837.

"Dingaam received me with much kindness but has at the same time imposed a difficult task upon me, as you will see from the copy of his letter (marked No. 2.) He finally told me with a smile on his countenance—"you do not yet know me, nor I you and therefore we must become better acquainted." The King did not give me an audience, on the subject of my mission, till the third day after my arrival. He said I must not be hasty, and that as I had come from a great distance to see him I must have rest, and partake of some amusement. During two days his people were engaged in exhibiting their national dances, and in warlike manoeuvres. The first day upwards of two thousand of his youngest soldiers were assembled, and on the following day his elder warriors were exhibited to the number of four thousand. Their dances and manoeuvres were extremely imposing and interesting. Their sham fights are terrific exhibitions. They make a great noise with their shields and spears, uttering at the same time the most discordant yells and cries. In one dance the people were intermingled with 176 oxen, all without horns and of one colour. They have long strips of skin hanging pendant from the forehead cheeks, shoulders, and under the throat and which are cut from the hide when calves. These oxen are divided into two's and three's among the whole army, which then dances in companies, each with its attendant oxen. In this way they all in turn approach the King, the oxen turning off into a kraal, and the warriors moving in a line from the King. It is surprising that the oxen should be so well trained; for, notwithstanding all the shouting and yelling which accompanies this dance, yet they never move faster than a slow walking pace. Dingaam showed me also, as he said, his *smallest* herd of oxen, all alike, red with white backs. He allowed two of my people to count them, and the enumeration amounted to two thousand four hundred and twenty-four. I am informed that his herds of red and black oxen consist of three to four thousand each.

The King occupies a beautiful habitation. The form is spherical, and its diameter is 20 feet. It is supported in the interior by 22 pillars, which are entirely covered with beads. The floor is perfectly smooth, and shines like a mirror. His barracks consist of 1,700 huts, each capable of accommodating twenty warriors. But since its return from the expedition against Matselikatze, his army is at an outpost. The King behaved to me with great kindness during all the time I was with them.

"Of the missionaries here in general, I cannot speak too highly of their extreme kindness and attention. I visited Capt. Gardiner on my way to and from the King, and was kindly received by him.

"I must now return with my work unaccomplished, which will cause me a great deal of anxiety and fatigue. But what can I do otherwise than leave our case in the hands of the Almighty, and patiently await His will. He will I hope, strengthen me to acquit myself of my difficult task as becomes a christian; and altho' the duty which now devolves upon me through the misconduct of Sinkanyala is by me particularly regretted, yet my hope is in God, who will not forsake those who put their trust in him.

"I perceive with astonishment that there are yet persons in the colony, whose hostile feelings are still displayed towards us, and who continue to calumniate us, though so far removed. They seem to wish us evil, and to anticipate the difficulties we shall have to contend with. I can thank God that their wishes

and their expectations have not yet been answered. They would act much wiser were they first to wait and see the result of the case before they express their sentiments."

The following correspondence which has passed between Dingaam and Mr. Retief, will be perused with great interest. They shew that Dingaam is quite capable of comprehending a question of policy distinctly, and that he entertains sound notions upon equity—and what is still more to the purpose—is disposed to act upon its principles in his dealings with the Emigrant farmers:—

(No. 1.)

Unkunglove, Oct. 31, 1837.

SIR,—The king desires me to say, "that he took the sheep which the bearers of his letter have from Umselekaz, that they belong to the Dutch, and that he is anxious to return them to their own masters. That his army took many more sheep than those which you see; but hundreds of them died on the road,—that many more have died since they came here,—and that he sends you their skins. From all that he can learn from a woman who was brought from Umselekaz's country, there were but nine head of cattle belonging to the Dutch, which his army captured, and these have all died since they came here, or he would have sent them to you." Umthlela, the Indoono who headed the army, says, "that Umselekaz fled with a great many cattle, and he supposes that the greater part must have belonged to the Dutch." The king was displeased with Umselekaz for attacking the Dutch. He says, "that he does not expect that all the sheep which he sends will reach Port Natal, but that many of them will die on the road." He says, "that he approves very much of the letter which you sent him."

I am, Sir, &c
F. OWEN, Missionary from England.

The Chief's X mark.
PS. The number of sheep leaving this place to-day, is 110. The king will send the skins by his people as far as the Tugala; and says, "you can send a wagon further, if you please, to fetch them."

The next letter (marked No. 2) reiterates these friendly sentiments, and also refers to the inroad made into Dingaam's territories by a party of marauders, who appear to have passed themselves off as belonging to the emigrant farmers. We firmly believe Mr. Retief's disclaimer on this subject, not only because of that reliance which we have on his veracity, but because we heard at the time, from the mouth of the missionary who had seen the cattle brought in, that Sinkanyala (the Mantatee chief living at the sources of the Caledon) had made an inroad into Dingaam's territory, and returned home with much booty. We have great hopes that Retief will be enabled to settle this unpleasant business by negotiation, and without having recourse to actual hostilities. Retief possesses too much prudence and humanity to engage in war, if it can be possibly avoided.

No. 2.

Unkunglove, Nov. 8, 1837.

SIR.—This is an answer to your letter of the 24th Oct., and the conversation which has now taken place.

I am sorry to hear that you have had such great losses by Umselekaz. I took a great many of your sheep from Umselekaz, many of which died on the road, many have died here; the remainder, 110, I have already sent to you to the Tugala. I will send you the skins of the sheep which have died here, to the Tugala. So far as I can understand from the woman who was brought from Umselekaz's country, there were only nine head of cattle belonging to you, which I took, and these have all died, or I would have sent these too. I inform you that the cattle belonging to Umselekaz have also died in great numbers, as I have shewn you by the skins. I understand by the army, that Umselekaz has fled a great way off, that he has taken with him a great quantity of the Dutch cattle. Let me know the whole amount which you lost by Umselekaz.

To go on now with the request you have made for the land, I am quite willing to grant it; but I first wish to explain that a great many cattle have been stolen from me from the outskirts of my country, by people with clothing, horses, and guns. These people told the Zoolas that they were boers, and that one party was gone to Port Natal, and that they (the Zoolas) would see now what would come upon them. It is my wish now, that you should shew that you are not guilty of the charge which has been laid against you, as I now believe you to be. It is my request that you should retake my cattle, and bring them to me; and, if possible, send me the thief, and that will take all suspicion away from me, and I will cause you to know that I am your friend. I will then grant you your request. I will give you some men, enough to drive the cattle which you retake to me, which will remove the suspicion that the stolen cattle are in the hands of the Dutch; and I will also give you men whom you may send to make reports to me. If any cattle should be taken besides mine, I request that you will send them to me.

The mark X of the Chief DINGAAN.

Witness, F. Owen,
To Peter Retief, Esq. Governor
of the Dutch Emigrants.

The following is Mr. Retief's last communication to the Zoola King:—

No. 3.

To DINGAAN, King of the Zoolas.

Port Natal, Nov. 8, 1837.

With pleasure I acknowledge your friendliness and justice with regard to my cattle taken by you from Matselikatze. I thank you concerning the skins which you so cheerfully offered to return; but I wish you to retain them for your own use and benefit. That so few of my cattle, as you say, were taken by your commando from Matselikatze I believe; because I have seen many of your cattle at different villages, but have not found among them one of my own. Matselikatze, I have no doubt, has fled; for he cannot but think and feel that I shall punish his very bad conduct. Already am I much grieved that I have been compelled to kill so many of his people, who only executed his cruel and wicked orders. What has now happened to Matselikatze makes me believe that the Almighty and All-knowing God will not permit him much longer to live. From God's great Book we learn that kings who do such things as Matselikatze has done are severely punished, and not suffered long to live and reign; and if you wish to hear more fully how God treats such wicked kings, you can enquire of all the missionaries in your country. You can believe what these teachers tell you concerning God and his government over the world. In regard to these things I must advise you frequently to speak with those gentlemen who wish to teach you God's word; for they will inform you with what great power God has governed and still governs all earthly kings.

I assure you it is a good thing for you that you have allowed teachers to settle in your country. Also I assure you teachers have come to you because God hath put it into their hearts so to do; and they can show you out of the Bible, that what I now say is true. As a friend I must tell you this solemn truth, that all, whether white or black, who will not hear and believe God's Word, shall be unhappy. These gentlemen have not come to ask you for your country, or for your cattle, or to give

you trouble in any way; but merely to teach you and your people God's good Word.

I now heartily thank the King for his kind and favorable answer to my requests; and I hope the king will remember his word and promise till I return. You may rest satisfied that I will do the same. I think it probable that before my return you will be troubled on account of the request I have made of you, and the promise you have given me; and I also think it possible that more may be told the king about me and my people that can be shown to be true. Should such things be told you, my wish and request is, that when I return you will tell me who may have said such things. I am not afraid to meet in your presence any one who may speak evil of me or my people. My wish is, that you will not please, before my return, to hearken to any one who may trouble you about the land in which I wish to live.

In regard to the thieves who stole your cattle, what they said, viz.—that they were boers, was a cunning device, to make you think that I was the thief, in order that they might themselves escape unpunished.

I am confident that I shall prove to the king that I and my people are innocent of this crime. Knowing my innocence, I feel that you have imposed on me a severe task, which I must perform, in order to show that I am not guilty; for this which you require me to do, accompanied as it is with expence, trouble, and danger of life, I must answer to you, to the world, and to the all-knowing God. I now go, trusting in God, that I shall be able to execute this business in such a manner as that I shall have it in my power to give to all a satisfactory answer. This done, I shall then expect to be convinced that I have to do with a king who will keep his word.

I hope that a few of your people, and especially some from the kraals from which the cattle were stolen, will speedily follow me, according to agreement; and also that they will carefully obey all my orders.

I thank you for the kind reception you gave me, and will endeavour always to show you equal kindness in return.

Your's truly,
P. RETIEF.

PS.—I enclose, for the king's information, a statement of persons murdered, and cattle plundered from the Emigrant Farmers by Matselikatse, as follows:—

20 whites, and 26 persons of color murdered,—amongst whom were 9 women and 5 children.

Cattle plundered from 57 persons.

51 Saddle Horses,

45 Breeding do.

945 Draught Oxen,

3,726 Breeding Cattle,

50,745 Sheep and Goats,

9 Guns, and

4 Wagons.

Also,
P. RETIEF.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1837.

Present: His Excellency the Governor; the hon. Colonel Hare; the hon. Secretary to Government; the hon. Attorney-General; the hon. Treasurer-General; the hon. Auditor-General; the hon. Mr. Ross; the hon. Mr. Ebden; the hon. Mr. Cloete; the hon. Mr. Pillans.

The Attorney-General stated, that in the last Newspaper Report of the Proceedings of Council on the Estimates, he had been represented as having made a whole speech of which he had no knowledge, having indeed been absent from the Council Chamber during that part of the discussion. It commenced as follows:—The Attorney-General entirely concurred with the last speaker, as to the unwillingness he had expressed to give an opinion on this subject; but as it was possible that the Lieut.-Governor in this case, had acted upon the generally approved principle of setting a thief to catch a thief, &c. If any member had spoken these words he might recognize them.

Mr. Cloete said, these observations had been made by him. They had been taken down word for word as he delivered them, but, evidently by an oversight of the Reporter, they had been headed with the wrong name.

Mr. Ebden.—Following the example just set, I would, with your Excellency's permission, call the attention of the Council to a misrepresentation of its proceedings, which is a breach of privilege, affecting the character of this Council, cannot be too severely reprobated. I allude to the flippant and disingenuous remarks contained in a letter signed "John Marshall," published in last Saturday's Paper, * purporting to be a record, by an eye-witness to the Council's proceedings, of what I here said and did. Now, as I do not think proper to accept the polite and courteous invitation there held out, to enter the arena of newspaper controversy with any man who chooses to find fault with what I here say or do, or who may be affected with a fondness for seeing himself in print, I trust I may be allowed to offer such explanations as may appear due to my own character, and that of the Council. Not that I would deprive the President of the Government Bank of the pleasing recreation of attending this Council whenever he desires,—considering his occupation gone, I admit he could not be better employed,—but that I think the statements put forth by visitors should be restricted to truth, and not, by levity and misrepresentation, calculated to bring the Council into contempt. I will refer to one particular in the letter to which I have alluded, which is evidently a gross misrepresentation. I did not "rise in my place," as is there stated, and with laboured and affected eloquence "expatiate on the iniquity of the item of expenture for increasing the salaries of the Clerks in the Government Bank." I did no such thing; and not having got up I could hardly "appear to have broken down." The fact is, that without rising from my seat, I put a question to the hon'ble Secretary, who, with his usual courtesy, answered it; when a short conversation ensued, in which the other Members took a part; and I put it to you, Sir, whether there was anything invidious or improper in the observations I then made?

The Governor.—What does he say?

Mr. Ebden.—He says, there was in the course I took "something invidious, if not inconsistent;" and then follows a long rignarole statement of plots and conspiracies against the Government Bank; plots which never existed but in his own imagination. It is unnecessary for me to say that the conduct of the Directors of the New Bank had been all along straight-forward and open; there has been nothing clandestine or underhanded, nothing that could derogate from their character as Merchants, and as Gentlemen. He says the Officers of the Government Bank "were tampered with, by certain Directors of the New Bank, by the offer of much higher salaries than they were then in the receipt of from Government, provided they would instantly walk over to the enemies' quarters." And he adds, "Does the hon'ble Gentleman think that, under such circumstances, it was altogether decent for the Directors of the New Bank, of

which he is President, to make any such proposals, in the first instance, to the parties themselves, without the slightest previous communication with Government, or with the President and Directors of the Government Bank?" Now, the best answer to this, is to state what actually did occur, as far as I can charge my memory. About the time of the establishment of the Cape of Good Hope Bank, its Directors advertised for Officers, and I was shortly afterwards informed that Mr. Le Sueur, who holds an office in the Government Bank, had applied for the situation of Cashier. The first thing I did was to mention the circumstance to Mr. Marshall, the President of the Government Bank, and explain to him that Mr. Le Sueur was willing to accept the office of Cashier, at a salary of £200 a-year. Mr. Marshall expressed himself satisfied with the manner in which Mr. Le Sueur had conducted himself, and said, he could have no objection to his bettering his condition. I should state, that Mr. Le Sueur was at this time a candidate for the office of Cashier in the Savings' Bank, and that Mr. Marshall had shown himself anxious that he should be appointed to that office. Of course I considered Mr. Le Sueur had acted with his full sanction; and I still incline to believe that it was an afterthought of the President of the Government Bank to apply for an increase of salaries to the officers, in order to defeat the arrangements which were thus in progress. Mr. Le Sueur afterwards called and stated that he did not wish—

Attorney-General.—It appeared to me the hon. gentleman was near the end of his speech before, otherwise I would have risen to order sooner, merely for the sake of precedent. As Mr. Marshall is not the ordinary Reporter who gives our sentiments to the world, but merely a private visitor who gives his own opinions, it is better that such matters should be settled elsewhere. Whenever any private individual makes such observations, it is the public and not the Council who are concerned. The Council cannot allow defences and attacks to be made here.

Mr. Ebden.—If the attacks were not connected with a flagrant mis-statement of what took place here, the reply would certainly be out of the place; and I admit that it would not do for members to make a practice of answering here the observations of every scurrilous writer who may take upon himself to misrepresent the proceedings of the Council. But I beg to add, with reference to another observation put forth in that letter, that, having been called to this Council by an act of His Excellency, under the Royal Instructions, I do not see anything conflicting between the duties of the situation I hold here, and those of a Merchant and Bank Director. And with regard to the Cape of Good Hope Bank, I would merely say, that the insinuation of Mr. Marshall's to its being a "bubble," is more malignant than prudent. It is too firm to be shaken by anything he can say or do; although he may have to answer hereafter for the gratuitous libel.

ESTIMATES.

The Secretary to Government read several items of Expenditure which had been overlooked.

One was a sum of £75, granted for the establishment of a school or schools under the direction of the Christian Instruction Society, the members of which had represented that their school had a great number of children belonging to it, and that the Society had not sufficient funds.

The Attorney-General said, he had received a letter from a Clergyman of Cape Town, containing similar representations with regard to the Infant Schools. It stated, that, finding by the published report of the Council's proceedings, that the amount voted for schools was still below the sum authorized, the writer begged to call the attention of the Council to the circumstance, that the Infant School Committee have under their direction four schools, which, during the passed year have dispensed instruction to 570 children, of whom 360 have been regular attendants, and the remainder have come under occasional instruction. That these schools are very effectively conducted by qualified Teachers, under a visiting Superintendent. That there are a considerable number of Infant Schools in the country, to most of which the Committee have furnished assistance, by the supply of Books and Infant School Apparatus; and that there are several schools now about to be established, to which the Committee are very anxious to render such assistance. The Committee therefore hoped the Council would see fit to aid an Institution of such great public utility.

The Secretary to Government said, the Government had never received any representation on that subject, and he thought if the gentlemen connected with this institution wanted any assistance of this kind, they should come to the Executive Government at once.

The Governor said, the institution was one highly deserving of attention and support. These were perhaps the most valuable of all schools for the lower classes, but he did not remember that any application had been made on their behalf.

Colonel Hare recollected something of a circular having been sent to him last year by the committee, stating that application had been made to the Government for assistance to this institution, and requesting his support in common with the other Members of Council.

The Secretary to Government had no recollection of the kind.

Mr. Ross said, if they had any money to spare, it could not be better employed, than in supporting these schools.

Mr. Cloete did not think the letter now read went so far as stating that they are in want of funds. An application to Government for such a purpose should go a little more into detail. He conceived that the application might yet be made to the Executive Government.

Mr. Ross said, as the Council had placed £1,500 in the hands of the Executive Government to meet any unforeseen expenses that might arise, it would remain with the Committee, if necessary, to make application in that quarter.

The Secretary to Government thought the Council might dismiss the subject, with the understanding that if there is a necessity for supporting these schools, application may be made to Government.

Mr. Ross inquired whether the Protest entered last year by some of the Members against a part of the Pension List had gone home with the Estimates?

The Clerk of the Council replied that it had.

Mr. Ross asked, whether the Home Government had made observations on it?

The Governor said, they had not.

Mr. Ross then begged to renew that Protest.

Mr. Cloete considered himself pledged to unite with his hon'ble friend in that step.

The Protest was accordingly renewed.

The Estimates were passed, and ordered to be published in the form of an Ordinance.

The Governor presented a Bill, which was read a first time, "For extending the Provisions of the Proclamations regarding Retail Licences to certain places within the Colony."

Mr. Cloete took the liberty of asking, whether there was

any immediate necessity for passing this Bill? The Council had now been sitting for nine or ten months; and although he found nothing on the subject in the Instructions, it was natural to look forward, in these holiday times, to the Session closing about the end of the year.

The Attorney-General thought this Bill had better be proceeded with immediately, as there was a clause requiring parties to take out certain Licences by the 1st of March, a step which on their part will require time for consideration. He was also very desirous of having introduced a short Ordinance for requiring Bread to be sold by weight, a thing which he believed was very much wanted here, and he would take this opportunity of feeling the pulse of the Council with regard to the Market Ordinance, which he had postponed very much to the dissatisfaction of its proposers. As it had been committed to his care, he could not perhaps do better than move that it be read a first time. The Municipal Bill, if passed, would enable the Commissioners to supply something of the kind, but it was impossible to say, as that Bill gives to the proposed Commissioners all the Lands within a few hundred feet of the Castle and Fortifications, whether Her Majesty might feel disposed to give up those Lands to her good subjects of Cape Town; or at least, whether Her Majesty's advisers might not be three or four years before they gave such advice. He, however, merely wished to take the sense of the Council, as the Bill had been committed to his care.

Mr. Ebden, as an amendment, would move that the Market Bill be read this day six months. Such progress had been made with the Municipal Bill, which comprehends the establishment of Markets, as to render the other quite unnecessary. The Municipal Bill also contemplates empowering the Commissioners to make regulations for the Assize of Bread. If, as had been suggested, it was probable that any great delay would take place with regard to the sanction of the Bill, it might be desirable to have an immediate provision made for the effecting this object; he hoped, however, there was no such necessity, but that Council would proceed to pass the Bill in its present shape.

Mr. Cloete felt inclined to second the amendment, in the belief that there was nothing now to retard the passing of the Municipal Bill, except the unfortunate clashing with the inhabitants of Green Point.

Mr. Ross said, he looked upon the Municipal Bill as passed. The Green Point people had sent in an application to be separated from the Cape Town Corporation, to which he found no objection. There is no desire to force them to unite. The only thing to alter is the demarcation line. The Green Point inhabitants intend bringing in a Bill of their own, which if too late this Session they may bring forward next. They say they are entitled to a certain quantity of water. Let the two Municipalities settle that. The Bill may be regarded as past; it only awaits the third reading, and His Excellency's signature.

The Attorney-General said, the last thing the Council did on the subject was to agree, that the further consideration of the Bill should be postponed until the inhabitants of Green Point should inform the Council whether they would form themselves into a Municipality; and if so, they were requested to present a draft of a Bill for that purpose as soon as possible. Now, what new light have the Council obtained since coming to that determination?

Mr. Ross said, it was true, that the Council had agreed to defer the third reading on this account, but time enough has surely now been given. The parties for whose convenience the Bill was delayed have been totally silent, and kept the people of Cape Town all this time deprived of their rights. He would distinctly move that the Bill be read a third time before the Session closes.

The Attorney-General had rather not read the Bill now. Nothing could be more uncourteous, not to say unjust, than to take such a step without notice being given to the parties concerned.

The Governor suggested, that, as there were still a few days before the end of the year, a communication might yet be made to the Green-point gentlemen, and further proceedings taken at the next sitting of Council.

Council agreed to adopt this course.

Mr. Ebden's Amendment, "That the Market Bill be read this day six months,"—was carried.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Mr. Ebden said, as the Council had now passed the Estimates, he considered this the proper time to bring up the Report of this Committee in its amended form, with its several Schedules and Documents. In the hope that this Report would meet with the approbation of the Council, he would move that it, together with the "Reasons assigned for the Repeal of certain of the Taxes," be transmitted to the Home Government at the earliest opportunity, together with the promised recommendation of His Excellency in order to their being carried into effect.

The Report was unanimously approved, and ordered to be sent home with the Estimates Ordinance.

Council adjourned till Thursday.

CONSTANTINE.—(From the Times, Nov. 4.)—The Etna steamer, which arrived at Toulon late on the 28th, brought intelligence from Bona of the 25th. The extraordinary supplement, published in consequence on the 29th by the *Toulonnais*, adds, however, very little to our previous information respecting the operations of the siege of Constantine. On the 16th the General-in-Chief had issued orders to the Arabs and Jews remaining in the place to deliver up all their arms under penalty of death. It appears that during the action of the 13th the terror of the inhabitants had been so great, that the French found at the bottom of a deep ravine a number of women who had precipitated themselves from the rocks holding their children in their arms. Fifty-five officers are said to have fallen in the siege. The whole of the killed was estimated at between 600 and 700. The troops captured a rich booty in the place; the Bey had brought off his treasure, but his palace, as well as the principal houses, contained a large quantity of arms, jewels, carpets, clothes, and other objects. Achmet had not removed his harem, consisting of 150 women, who came and offered their treasury to the conquerors, "but," says the *Toulonnais*, "the latter refused them very politely, being only desirous to exercise their rights as lords and masters." The army found in Constantine provisions for a whole year. The communications with Bona and the town were completely free, and the country safely travelled under one escort of eight or ten horsemen only.

The rain had fallen in such torrents from the 7th to the 10th, and the ground had become so soft, that 50 horses were necessary to draw a single siege-piece. During those four days the artillery lost 25 or 30 horses per night, and as many each day. On the 10th the besieged collected all their force opposite Kouliat Aty, where the principal attack was to be made. Their fire was perfectly well directed, and it required all the bravery of the musketeers and artillerymen to establish

* Commercial Advertiser.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The first battery behind a mound of mud thrown up with much difficulty under the fire of the place. The soldiers had already suffered considerably, and it was every moment feared that the expedition would have the same fate as that of last year. The besiegers had to make head against the Arabs, and to defend themselves at the same time against the garrison, who, on the 10th, made a desperate sortie, but were almost immediately beaten back into the place. On the 11th the first battery of Koudiat Aty commenced firing, but not being found sufficiently close to open the breach speedily, the engineers and cannoniers, in a moment of enthusiasm and resolution, rushed forward and broke the ground, within musket-range of the ramparts, protected by the sharpshooters of the 3d Battalion of Africa, and at 12 o'clock the next day that battery had opened a wide breach. It was on this day that General Damremont was killed. "On that fatal day," observes a correspondent of *Le Commerce*, "chiefs and soldiers felt that they should at any price make themselves masters of the town on the 13th, or perish in detail by the fire of the enemy, by sickness and privations; a great resolution was taken, and the whole army was heard to cry—'We must die or conquer—carry the city or fall in the breach!'" After a heavy cannonade, which lasted the entire of the night, and was vigorously returned by the batteries of the place, the report of the artillery suddenly ceased about half-past 7 o'clock, when the troops ran up the breach, and maintained themselves in it, in spite of the efforts of the besieged to dislodge them. It was then that Colonel Lamoriciere, after losing one-half of his Zouaves, and seeing all his officers either killed or wounded, with the exception of four, was pierced with two balls: there also Colonel Combes received a mortal wound, and many other brave officers met their death. The Arabs continued to defend themselves in the houses; bags of powder, brought by a detachment of engineers to blow up the building in which the besieged had entrenched themselves, accidentally caught fire in the breach, and their explosion killed or wounded 200 men. A moment of hesitation followed this catastrophe; the Arabs were on the point of regaining the position they had lost, when new reinforcements arrived; the houses were then vigorously attacked, and after a most desperate resistance of four hours, the whole city was in the possession of the French. The pillaging lasted until night, and recommenced, it is said, on the following day.

RECEIVED, per late arrivals, Gents. superfine black Hats, Youths' and Boys' superfine cloth Caps, Gents. Lawrence and Blucher Boots, stout and dress Shoes, Ladies' Denmark Sattin, prunella and leather Shoes, Youths' and Boys' Blucher Boots and Shoes, superfine Furniture Prints, and twilled fancy Prints, Jaconet and Book Muslins, Lawns, Flannels, Trouserings, &c., which are for Sale at low prices. ROBT. C. LOGIE, 49, St. George's-street.

RECEIVED per late arrivals, and for Private Sale at the Stores of the Undersigned, staple Cordage, from Ratline to 6-inch Rope, white Manilla, and Coir Rope assorted; Dutch Hessian, and twilled Sacking, bleached and brown Sacking, No. 1 to 8 Russia Duck, 30-inch bleached Canvas, Sail and Seine Twine, Fish Seine, &c. &c., on reasonable terms. HUTCHONS & ROSS, George Bay, Sail-makers.

SOUTH AFRICAN CLUB.—There will be a General Meeting of the Members, on SATURDAY next, the 15th inst., to elect Directors for the year, agreeably to the Article of the Rules and Regulations of the Club. Club House, 8th Jan. 1838. F. HOPE, Hon. Secretary.

NOTICE.—A Meeting of the Members of the S.A. Turf Club will be held on Saturday, the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock p.m., at George's Hotel, for the purpose of electing Stewards for this year, and for other Business. Cape Town, 11 January, 1838.

MR. RICHARDS has one vacancy for a Day Scholar.—The School will be re-opened on MONDAY, the 12th inst.

WANTED.—An active House Servant, either male or female.—Apply, No. 1, Turn-plaun, or at the Office of the Undersigned.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Sale of my Immoveable Estate, as advertised in former Papers, which was to be on this Day, is unavoidably postponed. Widow M. SMUTS, born De Kock.

PUBLIC SALE.—Doctor H. A. MONTGOMERY, intending to leave this Village, will cause to be publicly sold on the 15th inst., all his Moveables, consisting of a Sofa, and dressing Tables, 2 Dozen of Chairs, 1 Chair, 1 Bedstead, with Bedding, Blanket, and Trunk complete, 1 Wardrobe, 1 clothes Press, 2 Lamps, 1 Sticks and Sconces, 1 Draft Board complete, a box of two Pistols, 1 excellent percussion Gun, glass and silverware, 1 Liqueur-stand with cut Glasses, Decanters, Kitchen Utensils, as Pots, Pans, Grid-irons, &c., 2 excellent saddle Horses, a remnant Chaff, and what further may be desired. J. D. HALPT, Auctioneer. Vendue Office, Paarl, 8 January, 1838.

PUBLIC SALE.—Mr. Jan Frederik Hasner will cause to be publicly sold, on TUESDAY, the 16th inst., at the Farm of Mr. Jacobus Daniel van der Spuy, situate at the Cape of Good Hope, 100 Mares, 20 Wagon-horses, 10 young Stallions, and a few Saddle-horses, all of an excellent breed. J. D. HALPT, Vendue Auctioneer. Office, Paarl, Jan. 6, 1837.

PRIVATE SALE.—Four excellent Milch Cows, of the best breed in the Colony; also to Let, a double-storied Shop, with a strong Store Door with Frame.—Apply to the Undersigned at this Paper.

PRIVATE SALE.—THIS DAY, Friday, Mr. ANONI will cause to be publicly sold at his residence on the Turn-plaun, a Household Furniture, glass, earthen, plated, and Silverware, Kitchen Utensils, &c.; also a covered and open Wagon, two good Coach Horses, and a set plated

500, or 20,000 Guilders, may be had on Interest from the Undersigned, at 5 per Cent. J. N. RUSSEAU, q.q.

WE the Undersigned, do hereby engage, to pay into the hands of the Treasurer, chosen by a Committee, to be appointed by us, at a General Meeting of the Subscribers,—to be holden upon the requisition of Ten or more of our number,—the Sums mentioned opposite to our respective names. To be employed, in aid of the expence of preparing and Publishing a brief Analysis—supported by a complete set of Official, or such other Authentic Documents as can be obtained, which shall place in its true light, the conduct of the successive Governments, and the people of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, towards the Native Tribes of South Africa, more especially towards the Caffers; with the view of thereby refuting the calumnious statements, which, whether from misinformation, or by design, have so long misled the European Governments of the Parent Countries, and the civilized world at large, as to the true character of the people of this Colony:—

Amount already subscribed for, £68: 15.	
A. J. Cloete	2 0
D. Moodie (net amount of Damages recovered in the case Moodie v. Fairbairn)	28 2 4
Forbes Still	2 0
Win. Cock	2 0
M. van Breda, Sr.	2 0
F. Scheuble	1 10

Lists are lying at the Office of *De Zuid-Afrikaan*, Commercial Room, and Cape of Good Hope Bank.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS for a SERVICE OF PLATE, to be presented to His Excellency Sir BENJAMIN D'URBAN, on his retiring from the Government of the Cape of Good Hope.—

Amount of Subscription already advertised £535: 0: 6.			
Charles Bell	£. s. d.	D. G. van Breda	£. s. d.
J. Gregory	2 2 0	J. van Breda	1 1 0
J. D. Overbeek	3 3 0	W. van Breda	1 1 0
J. Birch	2 2 0	A. van Breda	1 1 0
J. Séaright	2 2 0	H. van Breda	1 1 0
Deane & Johnson	2 2 0	D. G. van Breda	1 1 0
W. Lawson	5 0 0	J. Robertson	1 0 0
L. Williams	1 1 0	L. Liesching	1 1 0
W. Mostyn	2 0 0	W. Blunt	5 5 0
Robt. Cooper	1 1 0	J. Osmond	5 5 0
J. Redelinghuys	1 0 0	F. J. Freislich	1 1 0
H. Sandenbergh	3 0 0	W. Proctor	1 1 0
W. Billingsley	3 3 0	J. C. Scherling	1 1 0
R. Rogerson	3 15 0	Sir John Truter	2 0 0
R. H. Arderne	1 1 0	Capt. Hare	1 0 0
G. Da'Aguiar	3 0 0	W. Hollett	1 1 0
A. Trotter	1 1 0	J. A. Schikering	1 0 0
Wm. Smith	1 0 0	J. R. Corbit	1 1 0
Rev. G. Hough	3 3 0	J. F. Fredericksen	1 1 0
William Cock	2 2 0	S. P. Heyns	1 1 0
Charles Blair	10 0 0	C. M. de Wet	1 1 0
G. Rowan	2 10 0	J. A. de Wet	0 10 0
M. van Breda, Sr.	5 5 0		

N.B.—Lists are lying at the *Zuid Afrikaan* Office, Commercial Rooms, and Society-house.

AMERICAN GOODS.—On WEDNESDAY MORNING, the 17th inst. will be sold, Rooting Paper, Tabs, Pails, Brooms; a large assortment of Tin Wares, Farmers' Hats, Ladies' and Gents. Boots and Shoes, Shirtings, Sheetings, prepared Cocoa, Hams, Soap, Leaf Tobacco, &c. &c. Likewise in the Afternoon of the same day, at 3 o'clock precisely, will be sold, a very select assortment of Pine Timber, opposite the Commissariat Offices. BORRADAILES, THOMPSON, & PILLANS.

PUBLIC SALE Without Reserve.—THIS MORNING the Undersigned will dispose of their remaining Stock of Goods by Public Sale, without any Reservation. ROBT. WISE, HOLLIDAY, & Co.

PERFUMERY & TOYS.—THIS AFTERNOON a Public Sale will be held at the Stores of the Undersigned, of a consignment of Perfumery, and one case Toys, without Reserve. MOLTINO & Co. St. George's-street, Jan. 12, 1838.

HATS AND HARDWARE.—On Saturday Morning, the Undersigned will hold Public Sales of the above named articles. BORRADAILES, THOMPSON, & PILLANS.

RECEIVED per *Diadem*; superior Brazil Coffee; also a variety of British Manufactures, per late arrivals, at reduced prices. SIMPSON BROTHERS & Co.

CHEESE, &c.—To-morrow Morning will be sold at Mr. JONES', on the Parade, 100 Fresh Sweetmilk Cheeses, 150 Edam Cheeses, 10 Cases Tobacco Pipes, and 2 cases Lucifers and Night Lights—the whole without Reserve.

DUTCH BOOKS.—A Sale of the above will be held on Tuesday next, the 16th inst., at 3 o'clock p.m., in the Sale Room of Mr. C. W. ADAMS, where Catalogues may be had on Saturday.

TOMORROW Morning will be Sold, by Mr. JONES, on the Parade—12 cases Edam Cheese, 4 men's fine beaver Hats, 2 assorted Glassware, 3 Whale Lines, assorted Cordage, Butter, Tallow, &c. January 12, 1838.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS AND DEBTORS.—All Persons having any Claims, of whatever nature, against the joint Estate of the first Undersigned, Lambertus van Sittert, Sr., and deceased Wife Carolina Elizabeth Keene, of Cape Town, are requested to forward the same to Mr. Advocate and Notary J. H. Hofmeyr, L.L.D., at his Office, No. 1, Burg-street, Cape Town, within three months, reckoned from the 12th inst.; while those indebted to said Estate, are requested to pay the same within the above period, to said Mr. Hofmeyr, at his Office aforesaid. L. VAN SITTERT, Sr. } Testamentary A. BRINK, Cs. } Executors. Cape Town, 10 January, 1838.

1300 POUNDS WOOL FOR SALE. Apply to P. J. ROUX, Esq., No. 1, Wale-street.

REMOVAL.—J. FELL & SONS respectfully beg leave to acquaint their numerous Customers, and the Public in general, that they are now removing from No. 8, to No. 6, Burg-street, corner of Market-square, the Premises lately occupied by Mr. J. A. KIENER, where they hope to receive a continuance of the liberal support with which they have hitherto been honored, and beg to notify the return of J. FELL, Sen. and W. FELL, from England, with a variety of Articles,

Consisting of Cast-Iron and Brass Force Pumps, Block-tin Dish Covers, Jelly and Pudding Moulds assorted, Lead Pipe, and others too numerous to mention.

Also, Materials for the Trade, consisting of Tin Plates, Sheet Copper, Grain Tin, Brazier's Tow, Saucepan Handles, Kettle Ears, Rivets, &c. &c. and have arranged for having a regular supply from London always on hand.

J. F. & Sons having engaged two Workmen from London; will be enabled to execute all orders in the best manner, and on the shortest notice.

FOR SALE.—The House, No. 8, Burg-street, in substantial repair and well situated for any business, has a roomy Shop and large Show Window, and water laid on. Also, the Adjoining House, corner of Hout street, with a Store underneath.

MRS. S. DE KOCK offers, on account of the late Fire, for private Sale, her Farm at the Foot of the Devils' Peak, planted with Silver and Fir Trees.—The Conditions of Sale will be made very favorable to the Purchaser. Further particulars may be had from J. A. H. WICHT, Hottentot's-square.

MRS. S. DE KOCK returns her sincere thanks to those who so readily assisted on the occasion of the late fire at her House, and especially to the respective Officers and Men of H. M. Troops, and a few private Gentlemen, without whose help, every thing would probably have been destroyed. Gardens, 9 January, 1838.

BECK informs his Customers and the Public, that he has opened a Jewellers' Shop, at No 94, Loop-street, adjoining Mr. H. WICHT, and solicits a share of the Public favor. He will more particularly attend to the repairing of old Work, at the lowest prices.

A good price will be given for old Gold, Silver, and Jewels. Wanted, two Apprentices in the above Trade. To Let, a large Upper Room.

DR. MURRAY being about to leave the Colony, requests that all accounts against him, may be sent for payment, to his House in the Keizersgracht, which, in the mean time, is for PRIVATE SALE.

SUPPLIES FOR HER MAJESTY'S TROOPS AT ST. HELENA.—COMMISSARIAT.—NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at this Office, until 12 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 6th of February, from such Persons as may be willing to enter into a Contract for the Supply of the undermentioned Articles, to be delivered either on the Wharf, or into Her Majesty's Magazines, Cape Town in such portions as may be required during the present year the Sacks and Casks being supplied by the Commissariat. 243,000 lbs. English Weight, of *Wheaten Meal*, the genuine produce of Cape Wheat, one seventh part of the original weight being extracted as Bran.

45,000 lbs. of *Cape-cured Salt Beef*; the Meat must be free from sand or grit, and both with regard to the number and size of the pieces to be as nearly conformable to Irish Provisions as possible, and to be guaranteed as being cured without the employment of any Cape Salt, and to keep in good condition for at least 12 months from the date of its delivery. The Price to be stated in Sterling per 100 lbs. net English Weight, and the Tenders for the Meat to express the price of Casks, if required to be delivered therein. A Sample of the Meat to accompany the Tenders. Any further particulars may be known on application at this Office. Due Security must be given for the performance of the Contracts. CHARLES PALMER, Deputy Commissary General. Commissariat Office, Cape Town, Jan. 11, 1837.

COMMISSARIAT.—Cape Wine for St. Helena.—Notice is hereby given, that Tenders with Samples will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock on MONDAY, the 12th Feb. next, for the supply of 30,000 gallons (Imperial), or thereabout, of *good Cape Madeira Wine*, at least two years old, to be delivered on the Wharf (free of expence to Government), in such quantities as may be required. The Tenders to state the Price in Sterling per pipe of 92 Imperial Gallons, casks of the best description included; also the price per 92 gallons, should the casks be supplied by Government, in which latter case the Contractor must engage to receive the casks returned from St. Helena, and to prepare them for the reception of Wine, at a price per cask to be stated. The Conditions of Contract may be seen on application at this Office. CHARLES PALMER, Deputy Commissary General. Commissariat Office, Cape Town, Jan. 11, 1837.

NOTICE.—A Sale of the above will be held on Tuesday next, the 16th inst., at 3 o'clock p.m., in the Sale Room of Mr. C. W. ADAMS, where Catalogues may be had on Saturday.

TOMORROW Morning will be Sold, by Mr. JONES, on the Parade—12 cases Edam Cheese, 4 men's fine beaver Hats, 2 assorted Glassware, 3 Whale Lines, assorted Cordage, Butter, Tallow, &c. January 12, 1838.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS AND DEBTORS.—All Persons having any Claims, of whatever nature, against the joint Estate of the first Undersigned, Lambertus van Sittert, Sr., and deceased Wife Carolina Elizabeth Keene, of Cape Town, are requested to forward the same to Mr. Advocate and Notary J. H. Hofmeyr, L.L.D., at his Office, No. 1, Burg-street, Cape Town, within three months, reckoned from the 12th inst.; while those indebted to said Estate, are requested to pay the same within the above period, to said Mr. Hofmeyr, at his Office aforesaid. L. VAN SITTERT, Sr. } Testamentary A. BRINK, Cs. } Executors. Cape Town, 10 January, 1838.

1300 POUNDS WOOL FOR SALE. Apply to P. J. ROUX, Esq., No. 1, Wale-street.

WANTED, for a Country Family, an able Teacher of the English and Dutch Languages, or of the first alone. None but of unexceptionable character need apply.—Enquire at the Office of the Paper. Riebeeck's Kasteel. M. N. SMUTS.

MARRIED, at George, on the 27th December last, by the Rev. Mr. BALLOT, Mr. Jacob Johannes Sandenbergh, with Miss Olivia Maria Harker, youngest Daughter of Capt. Robert Charles Harker, Government Resident at Plettenbergs Bay.

For Freight or Charter.
THE fine brig *Matilda*, 160 tons, CHARLES COMIN, Commander. This Vessel being nearly discharged of her Cargo from London, will be ready for any voyage in a few days.—For particulars apply to Capt. Comin, or to JAS. SMITH, Castle-street.

DAMAGED GOODS.—For Sale at Mr. JONES' on the Parade, on SATURDAY MORNING, the following Goods, landed from the *Matilda*, more or less damaged by Salt Water:—

T. W. 48 Bales 50 Pieces fine SHIRTING, C.
 50 do. 50 do. do.
 In part of 41 do. 19 do. do.
 To be sold without Reserve, for the Benefit of whomsoever it may concern.
 THOMSON, WATSON, & Co.

READY-MADE CLOTHES.—At Mr. JONES', on the Parade, on SATURDAY MORNING, a small assortment Ready-made CLOTHES, consisting of Frock and Dress Coats, Great Coats, Dressing Gowns, Shawl patterns; Cassimeres, Valentia, and other Waistcoats; Cloth and Jean Trousers, Children's Suits, &c.
 THOMSON, WATSON, & Co.

AT Mr. JONES', on the Parade, on SATURDAY MORNING,
 4 Marble Top CIRCULAR TABLES,
 2 Marble CHIMNEY PIECES.
 THOMSON, WATSON, & Co.

THE Undersigned will hold a Public Sale on MONDAY MORNING next at their Stores in the Heergracht, of a general Assortment of GOODS, consisting of Gambroons; Black and blue Lastings; black and white Prints; dark coloured and fancy Prints; gold-end Shirting; unbleached Shirting; fancy Waistcoatings; Summer Cloths; ready-made Clothes; Molekins; Canton, and other Goods; also, 3 casks of Glassware: comprising quart and pint Decanters; 1/2 pint Tumblers, and Goblet, Wine, Claret, Champagne, and Liqueur Glasses, &c. &c. &c.
 THOMSON, WATSON, & Co.

TWO FARMERS, BAKERS, & OTHERS.—For Sale at the Stores of the Undersigned, chaff and mild Sacks, of different sorts of canvass, Field Tents, Horse Cribs, Seme Twine, Junk, &c. &c., on reasonable Terms.
 * * * Exporters of Grain supplied with grain and flour Bags on the lowest Terms.
 HUTCHONS & ROSS, Sail-makers.
 Rogge Bay.

COMMISSARIAT.—BREAD FOR THE USE OF HER MAJESTY'S TROOPS.—Notice is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at this Office, until 12 o'Clock on SATURDAY, the 20th inst., from such Persons as may be willing to contract to supply Bread, made from the best Cape Weaten Meal, from which 1-7th part of the original weight has been extracted as bran or pollard, to be delivered daily to the Troops in Cape Town, Rondebosch, Wynberg, and Simon's Town, commencing on the 1st of February next, and ending on the 31st of January, 1839.

Also, for the supply of White Bread, as may be required, for the use of the Regimental Hospitals in Cape Town.
 The tenders to express the price in Sterling, per 100 lbs., net English weight, and to be accompanied by samples of the Bread and Meal.

Any further particulars may be known on application at this Office.
 CHARLES PALMER, Dep. Com. Gen.
 Commissariat Office, Cape Town, 8 January, 1838.

COMMISSARIAT.—Milled Lead Wanted.—Tenders will be received at this Office until 12 o'Clock on MONDAY, the 15th inst., for the supply of
 Lead, Mill-d, 6lbs. per foot, 20 Cwt.,
 for the Service of the Royal Engineer Department.
 The Price is to be stated in Sterling.
 CHARLES PALMER,
 Deputy Commissary General.
 Commissariat Office, Cape Town, Jan. 8, 1838.

In the Estate of the late MARTHA MARIA HERHOLDT, Widow of the late JOHANNES BLADT.

ALL Persons having Claims upon the above Estate, are requested to forward the same with proper Vouchers, within three months from this date, to the Undersigned; while those indebted to the Estate, are also requested to pay their Debts within the above period.
 J. J. STEYTLER, Jr. } Executors
 A. P. HERHOLDT, } Dative.
 Cape Town, 11 January, 1838.

PUBLIC SALE.—On Monday, the 29th instant, at 10 o'Clock in the Morning, the Undersigned will cause to be publicly sold in Cape Town, corner of Longmarket- and Grave-streets, all the Effects of the deceased Martha Maria Herholdt, Widow of the late Johannes Bladt, consisting of a strong and substantially built House and Erf, situate as above, in Block R., part of No. 1, now marked No. 2.
 Likewise Furniture, viz. Chairs, Tables, Wardrobes, Silver and Earthenware, Kitchen Utensils, &c.; likewise the Indentures of 4 clever Apprentices.
 J. J. STEYTLER, Jr. } Executors
 A. P. HERHOLDT, } Dative.
 Cape Town, 11 January, 1838.
 N.B. Liberal Strykgeld will be given.

MR. JOHN GYEN LOMBAARD, intending to dispose of all his property, will cause a public Sale to be held in the month of March next, the day and date to be further notified.
 Those inclined to purchase his Farm by private contract, are requested to come to the Farm on the 15th of February next, at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon, when, should the Farm not be disposed of, it will be put up publicly on that day.
 Piebeka Kasteel, 20 December, 1837.

TO LET.—The House No. 62, Strand-street, corner of Burgstreet.
 The Undersigned intending to remove, offers to let his large and commodious Dwelling House in Strand-street. Possession will be given on the last of this month.
 N.B. The Undersigned begs further to inform his Friends and the Public, that he continues to sell all sorts of Wines, on moderate Terms, at his Stores in Strand-street, corner of Burgstreet.
 J. A. SMUTS, 62, Strand-street.
 Cape Town, 8th Jan. 1838.

SLAVE COMPENSATION CLAIMS.—The Undersigned will Purchase or Receive Powers to recover Compensation Claims.—Persons requiring Cash in advance may have the Amount they require at a moderate rate of Interest.
 HAMILTON ROSS & Co.

COMPENSATION CLAIMS Purchased by THOMSON, WATSON, & Co.

TO TOWN & COUNTRY DEALERS.—Received per *Severn*, and other late arrivals, and for Sale at the Stores of the Undersigned—

Printed Shawls & Hdks.	Counterpanes.
Blue Romal Hdks.	Black and blue Gambroons.
Verona & muslin do.	Black and blue Summer Cloth.
Malay Hdks.	Black and drab Merinos.
Printed & Verona Cravats	Black and drab Cassinets.
Voerchits Shawls & Hdks.	Fine black Cloth.
Imitation cambric Hdks.	Cassimeres, drab and black.
Summer Prints, twilled and plain	Striped Buckskins.
Printed Muslins	Brown and blue Petersham.
Printed muslin Dresses	Flannels and Swanskin.
Light-ground Prints	Black Bombazettes.
Black & white Prints	Black and colored Shalloons.
Regatta & Bengal Stripes	Serges for Linings.
Furniture Prints	Black and colored Gros de Naples.
Navy blue Prints	Black Silk Serge.
Voerchits Prints	Black Silk Handkerchiefs.
Voerchits, new patterns	Black Crape.
	Silk Vesting.

White & yellow China Nankeens	Merino and Thibet Shawls.
White brown & white Sheeting	Ditto Handkerchiefs.
Twilled Sheeting	Silk and Chale Shawls.
Black Velveteens	Worsted and Tartan Shawls.
Fine gold end Shirting	Printed twilled Shawls.
Striped Florentines	
Stout furniture Checks	Hosiery of all kinds.
Stout cotton Bed-tick	Thread and Tapes.
Chambrays, Nankinets	Fine Irish Linen.
Brown & white Punjums	Linen Drills.
Brown & white Baftas	Diaper and Towels.
Striped Cottons	
Fancy trousers Stuff	Raven Ducks.
White & printed Jeans	40-inch Hessens and Bagging.
Printed Cantons	Wool and Grain Hags.
Canton Cord: white & drab	Fine bleached Duck.
Molekin, black, blue, & drab	Brown Holland.
Do. fine, printed, & white	30-inch Canvas.
White & printed satteen Jean	
White & printed Quiltings	Broad brimmed Hats.
Colored Linings	Boers' Hats.
Hair-cord & furniture Dimities	Planters' Shoes.
Hair-cord Muslins	Regatta and striped Shirts.
Cambric & Jaconet Muslin	Camlet and Tartan Cloaks.
Imitation Cambric	
Bishop Lawn	Loaf Sugar.
Striped & fancy Gingham	Mauritius Sugar.
Colored hair-cord Muslin	Caper and Congo Tea.
Duffe, drab and blue,	Tamarinds.
Kersey.	Coffee.
White and green Baize,	Linsed Oil.
White Swanskin,	Saddles and Harness.
Flannels,	
Blankets,	Tennant's Pale Ale.
Merinos, black and colored,	Port and Sherry Wine.

Compensation Claims taken in payment.
 JAMIESON WINGATE, & Co.
 44, St. George's-street.

STELLENBOSCH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Annual General Meeting of this Society will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 17th January next, in the Court Room, at Ten o'Clock in the Morning, to receive the Report of the Committee, and to elect new Managers.
 Stellenbosch, Dec. 29, 1837. A. FAURE, Jr., Sec.

STELLENBOSCH SPIRIT ASSOCIATION.—The Annual General Meeting of this Association will be held here on Friday, the 26th January next, precisely at 9 o'Clock in the Morning.
 Stellenbosch, 25 Dec. 1837. A. FAURE, Jr., Sec.

THE PAARL POST-WAGON will, after the 1st of January, start twice a week, namely, TUESDAYS & FRIDAYS from the Undersigned's at the Paarl, and WEDNESDAYS & SATURDAYS from the house of Mr. A. M. HORAK, No. 43, Long-street, Cape Town,—during the Summer months, precisely at 5 o'Clock in the Morning.
 Paarl, Dec. 26, 1837.
 N.B.—All possible care will be taken to convey the Passengers with speed, convenience, and safety.
 W. M. DU TOIT, Owner.

PUBLIC SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.—The Undersigned, authorized thereto by Mr. E. HENNIC, will cause to be publicly sold, to the highest Bidder, on TUESDAY, the 16th January, 1838, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon (if not previously disposed of) his valuable House, adjoining Store and pleasant Garden, No. 9, Roeland street.
 The above Landed Property is in the mean time for Private Sale, and may be inspected daily, from Nine o'Clock, A.M., till Three o'Clock in the Afternoon—Apply to the Owner, or to
 J. T. JURGENS, q. q.
 Cape Town, Dec. 21, 1837.

A Large, well made, six years old dark brown Stallion, of superior English breed, bred in this Colony, admirably adapted for covering, is, on account of a slight defect at one of his fore legs, offered for sale, at a very moderate price—Apply to
 C. A. BECKER, Rondebosch.

£2000 CAN be had on Interest at 5 per Cent., upon adequate Security being given.—Apply to
 St. George's-street. ROBT. C. LOGIE.

PROPOSAL TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—The Advertiser intends, as soon as a sufficient number of Children be offered, to open an Establishment for the reception of Children of Persons residing in the Country Districts, and others, as Boarders, at moderate prices.—Strict attention will be paid to the morals and manners, and care be taken that the lessons received in School will be properly learned.
 For particulars apply to J. S., at the Office of this Paper, if by Letter, Post paid.

MARRIED, by Special Licence, in the St. Andrew's Church, by the Rev. Dr. ADAMSON, on the 29th December last, Mr. Edward Ferrius, to Miss Catharina Elizabetha...

Cape of Good Hope, 15th Dec. 1837.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given, that a General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Commercial Exchange, on MONDAY, the 15th January next, at 12 o'Clock precisely, for the purpose of receiving a Report and Statement of the Company's Affairs, made up to the 31st instant, also for considering and determining on the expediency of establishing a Branch Bank at Graham's Town, or in other districts of the Colony; and, further, for the election of three Directors for the ensuing year,—the Candidates duly nominated for such Office, being

THOS. SUTHERLAND, Esq.
 The Hon'ble C. S. PILLANS,
 HARRISON WATSON, Esq.
 By Order of the Directors,
 T. CHRISTIAN, Cashier.

PUBLIC SALE NEAR STELLENBOSCH.—On THURSDAY, the 18th January, 1838, the Undersigned, duly authorized by Mr. P. E. HAMMAN, who intends to remove to Cape Town, will sell (having already disposed of two of his Farms by private contract,) to the highest Bidder,

1. The Farm *Hammans Hand*, situate near the Village of Stellenbosch, in extent 15 morgen, and 309 square rods, planted with 25,000 Vines, various sorts of Fruit Trees and abundantly supplied with Water.

2. The Farm *Overvecht*, adjoining the above, in extent 6 morgen and 300 square rods, planted with 56,000 Vines and Fruit Trees.

3. A Farm situate at Rangehoek, in extent 272 morgen, supplied with two strong Streams of Water, and planted with numerous Orange and other Trees.
 Further.—30 leaguers Wine of the last Vintage, 72 draught Oxen, 34 head of breeding Cattle, 270 Sheep, 120 leaguers Fustage, 2 Brandy Stills, 2 Ox-wagons, a three-leaguer ditto, 2 Horse-wagons, 1 Cart, 8 Wagon-horses, 2 Saddle-horses, Cellar and Agricultural Implements, a Smith Forge, Household Furniture, a House-clock, a quantity of Oak and Poplar Wood, a Mill, and 30 muids of Salt.—Lastly, the Indentures of 18 male and female Apprentices.

Those purchasing for upwards of 25 Pounds Sterling may retain the Money at Interest for Three Years, at Four per Cent, provided a Notarial Bond, with Sureties, be passed. The Immoveables are in the mean while for Private Sale.

Particulars may be learnt from the Undersigned at their Office.
 FAURE & KORSTEN.
 Vendue Office, Stellenbosch, Dec. 12, 1837.

PUBLIC SALE.—On MONDAY, the 15th instant, the Undersigned will cause to be publicly sold, at the house of Mr. Pieter Casper de Villiers, in this Village, some Fustage, consisting of Tubs, Stuckvats, Leaguers, Buckets, Cellar Implements, and what further will be exposed on the day of Sale.
 Paarl, 2 January, 1838.
 Mr. P. F. R. DE VILLIERS, Vendu Adm.

PUBLIC SALE IN THE DISTRICT OF STELLENBOSCH.—On MONDAY, the 15th inst. will be disposed of by Public Auction, the whole Estate of the late Mr. LAMBERT JOHANNES VOS, and surviving Widow Mrs. M. J. ROUX; consisting of
 The well-known very fertile, and particularly pleasantly situated Farm, formerly known by the name of *Dwars in de Weg*; now called *Champagne*; situate in the District of Stellenbosch; as also, the one-fifth Share in certain piece of Land, named *Franschman's Kraal*, situate as above-mentioned at the foot of Bottelary's Mountains.
 Also, Brandy Stills, Stukvats, fermenting Tubs, other Casks and Wine-cellar Implements of all sorts.
 Wagons, Carts, Ploughs, Harrows, Harness, and other Farming Implements, saddle and draught Horses, breeding Cattle of an excellent breed and some Goats, excellent Household Furniture of every description too much to be enumerated.
 And further, the remaining Services of a number of capital Apprentices.

The Farm is planted with a large quantity of choice Vines and Fruit-trees of the best quality; has good and abundant water, arable Land and Pasturage.
 It contains an excellent and commodious Dwelling, a Wine-store, Distillery, Stable, Coach-house, and other Out-buildings.

The Conditions of Sale will be favourable, and may be known by applying at either of the Undersigned's, or at the Office of the Vendue Administrator, Mr. C. A. NEETHLING, at Stellenbosch.

J. P. ROUX, First River, } Assumed
 E. A. BUYSKES, Cape Town, } Executors.
 January 4, 1838.
 Mr. J. J. G. PIETERSEN, Auctioneer.

NO. 86, LONG-STREET.—The Undersigned hereby notifies to his Country Friends, that having purchased the House and Premises No. 86, Long street, next door to Doctor BAILEY, he has made arrangements to have a constant supply of the following Articles for Sale on the lowest possible terms, viz:—
 Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Pepper, Lead, Shot, boiled and raw Oil, Turpentine, all sorts of Paints, Molekins, Voerchits, Bedtick, white and brown Punjums, Baftas, Printed Cottons in great variety, Gambroons, Checks, Hosiery, striped Shirts, Muslins, Shawls, and Handkerchiefs, Kerseys, Duffe, Baize, Cloths and Cassimeres, Duck, Canvas, &c. &c. &c.
 JAMES HUTTON.

N.B. WANTED to purchase, 1000 muids of OAST, for which Cash will be paid on delivery.

1500 EXCELLENT FAT SHEEP.—On Tuesday, the 16th January next, the Undersigned will cause to be publicly sold at the Farm of Mr. JAN BEYERS, Stikland, the above number of excellent fat Sheep; they will certainly be present, and are worthy the attention of Butchers.
 Paarl, 28 Dec. 1837. J. S. MELLET.
 Mr. P. F. R. DE VILLIERS, Vend. Adm.

THE SWELLENAM RACES will take place on WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY, the 18th & 19th of April next.
 Swellendam, Jan. 2, 1838. ALEX. REID, Sec.

TO LET, the House No. 3, Buitenkant.—Apply to
 J. M. HANCKE, q. q., Constitution-hill.

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