

W. W. Bond

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De Zuid-Afrikaan.

Tros Tyrusque mihi nullo discrimini agetur.—VIRGIL.

DEEL VIII. VRYDAG DEN 19 JANUARY 1838. No. 416.

Meesters Bureau, 3 January 1838.
EDICT.—De naaste Bloedverwanten en Creditoren van *Alberta Susanna Johanna Oosthuysen*, overledene Huisvrouw van *Josephus Oosthuysen*, van Valschevliet, Distrikt Swellendam, worden verzocht kennis te nemen, dat de gez. *Alberta Susanna Johanna Oosthuysen*, zonder Testament is overleden, en dat eene Byeenkomst van de naaste Bloedverwanten en Creditoren, van de overledene en nagelaten man, en alle anderen dien zulks moge aangaan, zal worden gehouden ten overstaan van den Resident Magistraat, op deszelfs Bureau, te Swellendam, op Dingsdag, den 15 February aanstaande, des morgens ten 10 uren precies, en alle zoodanige Personen als voormeld, worden verzocht om dan en aldaar enig Persoon of Personen door zoodanigen Magistraat te zich verkiezen, ter approbatie van den Meester van het Hooge Gerechtshof, als geschikt en bekwaam om door gem. Meester te worden aangesteld tot dative Executeur of Executeuren voor den Boedel van zoodanigen overledenen Persoon als voorm. en tot Dative Voogd of Voogden van de minderjarige Erfgenamen van de overledene. CLERKE BURTON, Meester van het Hooge Gerechtshof.

Meester Bureau, Kaapstad, 9 Jan. 1838
EDICT.—De naaste Bloedverwanten en Creditoren van wylen *Carl Joseph Becker*, laatst van de Kaapstad; *Anna Maria Basson*, overledene Huisvrouw van *Mathys Michiel Laudescher*, van *Berggrivier*, Riebeck's Kasteel, in het Distrikt Stellenbosch; en *Anna Susanna Burgers*, overledene Huisvrouw van *Johannes Christiaan Curstens*, van *Piquetteberg*, in het Kaapsch District: worden verzocht kennis te nemen, dat de gezegde *Carl Joseph Becker*, *Anna Maria Basson*, en *Anna Susanna Burgers*, zonder Testament zijn overleden, en dat eene Byeenkomst van de naaste Bloedverwanten en Creditoren van de gezegde overledene Personen, en alle anderen die zulks moge aangaan, zal worden gehouden ten overstaan van den Meester van het Hooge Gerechtshof, in de Grootte Jury Kamer, Publieke Gebouwen, Kaapstad, op Dingsdag, den 20 February, ten 10 uren precies, des Morgens, en alle zoodanige Personen, als voormeld, worden verzocht om dan en aldaar Brieven van Administratie te zien verkiezen aan zoodanig Persoon of Personen, als dan door den gemelden Meester zullen worden aangesteld tot Dative Executeur of Executeuren van de Boedels van zoodanige overledene Personen als voormeld, en tot Dative Voogd of Voogden van de minderjarige Erfgenamen. CLERKE BURTON, Meester van het Hooge Gerechtshof.

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 zijn, hunne debita binnen gem. termijn, 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 Langemarkt- en Gravestraat, de geheele Nalatenschap van wylen **MARTHA MARIA HERHOLDT**, Weduwe wylen **JOHANNES BLATT**, bestaande in een hecht sterk gebouw Huis en Erf, gelegen als boven, in het Blok R., en aldaar 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 deugdame Apprenticien.
NB. Liberaal Strykgeld zal worden gegeven.
Kaapstad, den 11 January 1838.
J. J. STEYTLER, Jun. } Dative
A. P. HERHOLDT, } Executeuren.

UIT DE HAND TE KOOP.—Mejufvrouw S. DE KOCK, biedt, uit hoofde van den plaats gehad hebbenden brand, uit de hand te koop, de plaats gelegen aan den voet van den Duivelsberg, gepland met Witteboomen en Dennen. De Koopconditien zullen zeer gemakkelijk worden gemaakt voor den koper.—Voor verdere byzonderheden verwoege men zich by **J. A. H. WICHT**, Boereplein.
BECK, maakt aan zyne vorige Klanten, en het Publiek bekend, dat hy een Winkel geopend heeft in de Loopstraat, No. 94, annex de Hr. H. WICHT, van Goud-, Zilver- en Juweelwerken, verzoekende een gedeelte der gunst van het Publiek, ook zal hy zich byzonder bezig houden met repareeren van oude werken, tegens de laagste pryzen.
Eene goede prys voor oud Goud, Zilver en Juwelen worden, zal gegeven worden.
Benodigd twee Leerlingen in bovenstaande vakken. Te huur, een groote Bovenkamer.

RDS. 40 BELOONING.—Verloren, op li. Vrydag, in de Kaapstad, een £20 Noot op de Nieuwe Bank; die de reize vindt en terug brengt by den Eigenaar, den Heer **ANDRIES BESTER**, aan *Riet Valley*, of aan het *M. ditator* Kantoor, zal bovenstaande belooning ontvangen.
Riet Valley, 15 January 1838.

Brood voor het gebruik van Harer Majesteits Troepen.
COMMISSARIAAT.—Wordt by deze narigt gegeven, dat Tenders op dit Bureau zullen worden aangenomen tot op Zaturdag den 20 dezer, ten 12 uren, van zoodanige Personen, die genegen 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, *Rondeboschje*, *Wynberg*, en *Simonstad*, 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.

Levensmiddelen voor Harer Majesteits Troepen te St. Helena.
COMMISSARIAAT.—Narigt wordt by deze gegeven, dat Tenders op dit Bureau zullen worden aangenomen, tot 12 uren, op DINGSdag den 6 February aanstaande, van zoodanige personen als genegen mogten zyn, te kontrakteren voor de Leverantie van de onderstaande artikelen, te worden geleverd, hetzoo aan het Zeehoofd, of in Harer Majesteits Magazynen in de Kaapstad, in zoodanige hoeveelheden als gedurende dit jaar vereischt mogten worden, zullende de zakken en vaten door het Commissariaat worden geleverd.
243,000 lbs. Engelsch gewigt Tarwe-meel, uit opregte Kaapsche koren gemalen, en uit hetwelk 1-7 als Zemels gezift is.
45,000 lbs. Kaapsch gezouten Beestenvleesch, het Vleesch moet vry zyn van zand of gruis, en zoo wel ten aanzien van het getal als de grootte der stukken, zoo na mogelijk is, overeenkomen met Iersche Provision, en gewaarborgd worden, gezouten te zyn zonder eenig mengsel van Kaapsche Zout, en ten minste 12 maanden, van den datum der aflevering, goed te blyven.
De prys moet worden gemeld in Sterling Geld, per 100 lbs. netto Engelsch gewigt, en de Tenders voor het Vleesch moeten mede den prys der vaten melden, in geval de levering derzelve, vereischt mogte worden.
Een monster van het Vleesch moet de Tender vergezellen. Eenige verdere byzonderheden zyn te vernemen op aanvraag aan dit Bureau. Behoorlyke borgtocht zal gesteld moeten worden voor de juiste vervulling van het kontrakt.
Commissariaats Bureau, Kaapstad, 11 January 1838.
CHARLES PALMER, Adj. Com. Gen.

COMMISSARIAAT.—KAAPSCHE WYN VOOR ST. HELENA.—Narigt wordt gegeven, dat Tenders met proefjes, zullen worden ontvangen op dit Bureau tot 12 uren op Maandag 12 February, ter levering van 30 000 Gallons (Imperial), of daaromtrent, COEDE KAAPSCHE MADEIRA WYN, minstens twee jaren oud, te worden geleverd aan het Zeehoofd, (zonder kosten voor het Gouvernement), in zoodanige hoeveelheden, als zullen worden vereischt.
De Tenders moeten uitdrukken den prys in Sterling geld per pyp, van 92 Imperiale Gallons, het vat van de best-soort, er onder begrepen;—alsmede den prys per 92 Gallons by alijan het vat door het Gouvernement wordt verschaft, in welk laatstgemelde geval, de Kontrakt-ur zich moet verbinden de vaten van St. Helena, terug te ontvangen, en dezelve voor den ontrangst van Wyn in gereedheid brengen, tegen eenen prys te worden gemeld per vat.
De voorwaarden van het Kontrakt kunnen op aanvraag op dit Bureau worden vernomen.
Commissariaats Bureau, Kaapstad, 11 January 1838

SLAVEN COMPENSATIE VORDERINGEN.
DE Ondergeteekenden zyn genegen te koop en pro-natien 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.

LANGESTRAAT No. 86.—De Ondergeteekende geeft by dese kennis aan zyne Buitenvrienden, dat hy het Huis in de Langestraat No. 86, naast Dr. BALLEY, hebbende gekocht, bestendige de volgende Artikelen zal te koop hebben tegen zeer lage pryzen, te weten:
Thee, Koffy, Suiker, Ryst, Peper, Lood, Hagel, gekookt, en ongekookte Lynolie, Terpentyn, alle soorten van Verwene Moleskin, Voetchits, Beddetyk, witte en brune Panjams, Bafas, gedrokte Katoenen in groote verscheidenheid, Gambroons, Geruit, Kousenwaren, gestreepte Hemden, Muslins, Shawls en Doeken, Karaai, Duffel, Baai, Laken, Kasimiereu, Vlaamschlingen, Zeildoek, enz. enz. JAMES HUTTON.
NB. Benodigd te koop 1000 mudden Haver, waarvoor kontant geld zal betaald worden by de aflevering.

ONTVANGEN met late aankomsten, en te koop aan het Pakhuis van de Ondergeteekenden, alle soorten van Touw-werk, 40 dms. Hessen en gekeperde Zakkengoed, gebleekte en brune Zeildoek, Russia Duck, 30 duims gebleekte Zeildoek, Zegen- en Zeilgaren, Essenhouten-Riemen, enz. als tegen billyke pryzen.
HUTCHONS & ROSS, Zeilemakers, Roggebaai.

AAN BOEREN, BAKKERS EN ANDEREN.—Te koop aan het Pakhuis van de Ondergeteekenden Kaf en Mud-denzakken, van verschillende soorten van Zeildoek, Veld-tenten, Paarden-kribben, enz. alles tegen billyke pryzen.
Uitvoerders van Graan, worden van Graan- en Meel-zakken voorzien, tegen lage pryzen.
Zeilemakers, Roggebaai. HUTCHONS & ROSS.

PUBLIEKE VENDUTIE VAN MEUBELEN, ENZ.—Eene publieke Vendutie van het Eigendom van Mejufv. HUNT, zal worden gehouden aan Albion Place, op MAANDAG, den 22 dezer, van Meubelen enz., bevattende
40 Fraaye Paardenhagen Stoelen, 3 mahonyhouten Sofas, 2 Rustbanken, 2 mahonyhouten Loo en 2 dito Sofatafels, eene fraaye Piano Forts en Muzyk Stander, een paar mahonyhouten Speeltafels, 2 mahonyhouten Sideboards, mahonyhouten Secretaire en Boekenkast.
Kabinet zelf-spelende Harp, Pendules en Stolpen, Schoorsteen Spiegel, Venster Gordynen, 3 Brusselsche Tapyten, en 3 Haardkleedjes, 2 Schilderyen in Olieverf met Klokken en Muzyk, 2 gebroode Lampen, Schilderyen, Barometer, Thermometer.
Stel van 3 stinkhouten Etenstafels, Plated Olie en Asyn Standers, Atjar en Likeur Stander, een hoeveelheid Zilver en Platedwerk, 8 paren fraaye geslepen Karaffen, en diverse Glaswerk, 1 fraaye verguld porselein Onthyt Servies, Muzykdoos, prenten met vergulde Lysten, een porselein Tafel-servies.
Slipper Bad, Mangel, 4 styl Ledekant, en andere Ledekanten en Beddegoed, 2 mahonyhouten Kleederkasten, mahonyhouten Waschtafels, Kleedtafels, Spiegel, Slaapkamer Stoelen, Tapyt, enz.
2 Percussie Geweeron, Hageltassen, enz.
Aarden- en Blikwerk, en Keukengereedschap
Een Ploeg, een Eg, eene Weegmachine, en wat verder zal worden aangeboden.
* Het bovenstaande is te zien op den 19 en 20 dezer, voor den dag der Verkoopung.

Verder zullen worden verkocht:—
5 Fraaye Paauwen,
1 Paar fraaye Rydtuigpaarden,
12 Wagenpaarden en Tuigen,
1 Phaeton, Paard en Tuig,
1 Plaisier Wagen op Veeren,
3 Wagens en 2 Karren.
EEN SPRINGHENGST.—"Jack Ketch"
2 Engelsche Melkkoeyen, en
2,000 lb. Hooi.
Alsmede de onverstreken diensttyd van verscheiden Apprenticien, waaronder twee Koks, 2 Koetiers en Werkjongens, en eene grote hoeveelheid Hout in Koopjes.
11 Jan. 1838. ISAAC MANUEL, q.q.
NB. Ververschingen zullen worden gegeven.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING van drie Bouwerven.—Eene publieke Vendutie van bovenstaande drie Bouwerven, gelegen in het Kaapsche Distrikt, aan de Rondeboschweg, behoorende aan Mejufv. de Weduwe HUNT, zal worden gehouden op Maandag den 22 dezer, ten 10 uren des Voormiddags precies.
Bovenstaande Eigendom geeft eene fraaye gelegenheid voor het bouwen van Zomerverblyven, zynde omtrent zes mylen van de Kaapstad, en een deel van de plaats genaamd 'Albion Place.'
Een Plan van het Eigendom is te zien, en de byzonderheden zyn te vernemen aan het Kantoor van den Hr. BLOEK, Afslager.
11 January 1838. ISAAC MANUEL, q.q.

DE GAZETTE en HANDELS-LYST.—Deze publicatie is nu zoo algemeen in de publieke aching gevestigd, dat eenige verdere aanbeveling aangaande deszelfs waarde als het VERKIESLYKSE ADVERTENTIE BLAD in deze Kolonie, onnoodig is.
Deszelfs goedkoop en nuttigheid hebben deszelfs circulatie tot elk deel der Kolonie uitgebreid. Allen die lezen kunnen, doorzoeken deszelfs kolommen. Men vindt in dezelve de WRITTEN, welke benevens alle OFFICIELE kennisgevingen, door middel der GAZETTE, op gezag worden gepubliceerd; terwyl de HANDELS LYST Advertentien bevat van elken Koopman, Handelaar en private persoon, die dezelve onder de oogen des Publieks, verlangen te brengen.
Deszelfs circulatie (drie jaren geleden, onder de 400 exemplaren) gaat thans 800 exemplaren te boven,—zonder te spreken van dezulken, die lezen sonder inteteekenen.
JAARLYSCHE INTEKENING slechts Negen Rds., (vooruit te worden betaald.)
DRUKKEN, volgens de eerste smaak, tegen zeer vsminderde pryzen.
No. 1, Gravestraat, Keizersgracht.

CHINASCHEN ZYDEN, enz.—Ontrangen per 'Perfect', een assortement syden Goederen.
JAMIESON, WINGATE & Co. 44, St. George's-straat.

VERSCHEN SOYA EN KANDYSUIKER.—Op MORGEN, zullen ter Commissie Verkoop van de Gebroeders ELLIOTT, worden verkocht, 5-kasten Soya, in kannen van een gallon en een half gallon, en eene hoeveelheid Kandysuiker.
JAMIESON, WINGATE, & Co.
44, St. George's-straat.

BRITSCHE MANUFACTUREN.—De Ondergeteekende heeft nu gelaan uit de *Clorinda*, en andere late aankomsten, Voerchits, Baftas, Punjams, Hembdenlinnen, grys gekeperd Bedlinden, Damast, Druivelssterk, Selistas, Saai, Lasting, Gryn, ongebleekte katoenen Onderbroeken, Broekengoed, Flannel, syden Onderbaatjagood, Duffel, Baai, en verscheidene andere Goederen.
G. GREIG.

KENNISGEVING van Vertrek.—De Hr. FRANCIS COLLISON, voornemens zynde de Kolonie in February aanst. te verlaten, verzoekt dat alle Vorderingen tegen hem, voor dien tyd ter vereffening mogen worden ingezonden aan De Heeren FRANCIS COLLISON & Co. Breestraat.

DE Hr. FRANCIS COLLISON, verzoekt dat alle Vorderingen tegen de Ondergeteekenden, aan het Kantoor in Breestraat ter betaling mogen worden ingezonden, voor zyn vertrek uit de Kolonie in February aanst.
JOSEPH STARKEY & Co.

HUIS te Huur.—Te Huur het Huis, thans geoccupeerd door den Hr. FRANCIS COLLISON, aan Somerset's Weg, met of zonder Meubelen.
F. COLLISON & Co.

AAN WYNBOEREN.—Benodigd 200 Leggers goede Wyn.
JOSEPH STARKEY & Co.

1,000 KOORN-ZAKKEN.—Morgen Ochstead, zullen door den Hr. JONES, op de Parade, worden verkocht, 1,000 zeildoekscake twee Mud-zakken.

OP Zaterdag, den 20 dezer, zullen op de Vendutie by den Hr. JONES, op de Parade worden verkocht, een extra Dames en Kinder Pony, 3 jaren oud, en zeer mak, en een jonge Melkkoei, in volle Melk.

OP Zaterdag Morgen den 20 dezer, zullen op de Commissie Verkoop van de Heeren ELLIOTT BROTHERS, worden opgeveild, de onverstreken diensttyd der volgende Apprentices.

Steyntje, van deze Kolonie, Huismeid, omtrent 20 jaren oud, met haar zuigend Kind.
Jan, van dito, een goeden Metzelaar, 21 jaren oud.

HOLLANDSCHE Boeken en Bybels.—De Ondergeteekende heeft nu ontvangen en te koop nieuwe Foliant Bybels, met Platen en Kaarten, Kerkbybels, Evangelische Gezang- en Psalmbouken, en een fraai assortement Godge leerde en andere Werken; alsmede geslepen glazen Konfytroepjes, met meer andere goederen.
S. BRINK, Jz.
Breestraat, No. 26.

DE Hr. JONES.—Heeft het genoegen te berigten, dat hy orders heeft, om by publieke Vendutie te verkoopen, verscheidene kosbare,

BOUW-ERVEN, zynde een deel van het Eigendom van den Hr. THOMAS TENNANT, gelegen achter het Kasteel, aan den groote Weg.

De verkoop zal plaats hebben in de maand February aanst. zulende den dag nader worden bepaald.

De nabijheid van dese Erven aan de Stadsmarkt en het Zeehoofd, de groote passage en ligging in eene volkryke en toenemende buurt, maken deselve hoogst geschikt om te bouwen.

De termen van betaling zullen seer gemakkelijk worden gemaakt, ten einde vlytige en oppasselyke Ambachtslieden instaat te stellen Landeigenaars in dese toenemende Kolonie te worden.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING.—De Ondergeteekende zich naar buiten ter woon bevegende, zal op DINGSDAG, den 6 February aanstaande, publiek aan den Meestbiedenden laten verkoopen, deszelfs Woonhuis, Watermolen, en annex gelegen twee Pakhuizen, onder drie verdiepingen, geschikt tot berging van 2,500 mudden graan. Gemelde Vastgoed, is zeer aangenaam gelegen in de Tuinen, en heeft het gezigt over de geheele stad en reede; de Molen is reeds circa 2 jaren verhuurd, voor de renten van f 72,000 per jaar,—ruim Strykgeld zal gegeven worden,—intusschen is deselve uit de hand te koop;—voorts twee opregte Hollandsche Koebeesten, aangebragt door Kapt. SYLSTRA, eene Koornharp, Schepens, Koornschoppen, en hetgeen verder te koop zal worden aangeboden.
P. C. GROENEWALD.
Kaapstad, 18 Jan. 1838.

JEAN BAPTISTE COURLOIS, maakt aan het geëerd Publiek bekend, dat hy eene Vendu-Licentie heeft uitgenomen, onder administratie van den Heer RYNO JOHANNES GODLIEB DE KORTE, en verzoekt de gunst zyner Vrienden en het Publiek, zulende door activiteit en vlyt trachten te voldoen, die geneen die hem employeeren.
Vendu-Kantoor, Stellenbosch, Dorpsstraat, No. 44.

DE Ondergeteekende biedt op zeer voordeelige voorwaarden uit de hand te koop, of te huur aan, zyne Duinenplaats gen. de "Uitsigt".
W. A. KRIGE, Stellenbosche Kloof.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING.—Op Dingsdag en Woensdag den 30 en 31 January aanstaande, zal de Heer SCHALK WILLEM BURGER, Wz., by den op- en afslag publiek doen verkoopen, de twee altoosdurende Erfpachtplaatsen, genaamd *De Afgang van Kardoun*, aan Oliphantsrivier, en *De Herculesfontein*, gelegen in de Piketbergsvlakte, zynde beide die Plaatsen groot gemeten, en de laatstgemelde vooral byzonder geschikt voor het houden van Spaansche Schapen en ander Vee, alsook om te bezaaijen; alsmede een aantal Vee, bestaande in Ossen, Paarden, Aanteelschapen, dito Bokken en Beesten, benevens een extra Springhengst, en een gedeelte vette Hamels, eerst onlangs opgebragt. Voorts allerlei soorten van Bouw-, Kelder-, Smids- en Keukengereedschappen, een gedeelte Koorn, Garst en Haver, Huismeubelen, Wagen en Karren, en al hetgeen verder op de dagen der Verkoop zal opgeveild worden, te veel om te melden, en de Veilcondities zullen voor de Koopers zeer voordeelig zyn.

De Vendutie zal gehouden worden ter Plaatsse genaamd *De Afgang van Kardoun*, aan Oliphantsrivier.
Tulbagh, den 11 Dec. 1837. W. N. VOS, Vendu-Adm.

DE Heer JOHNS GERH. LOMBAARD, van mening zynde zich van zyne geheele affaire te ontdoen, zal eene publieke Verkoop doen houden in de maand Maart 1838, dag en datum zullen nader worden bekend gesteld.

Die begeerig zyn, zyne Woonplaats uit de hand te willen koopen, worden verzocht zich op den 15 February aanst., ten zyner Woonplaats om 10 uren in den Voormiddag te vervoegen, niet uit de hand verkocht zynde, zal deselve mede op den dag der Verkoop, publiek worden opgeveild.
Ribeeks Kasteel, den 20 Dec. 1837.

ZUID AFRIKAANSCHEN ATHENEUM.—Matriculatie van Studenten.—Narigt wordt gegeven, dat de Senaat van het Z. A. Atheneum, Zitting zal houden op Maandag, Woensdag en Vrydag, (den 22, 24 en 26 dezer,) van 10 tot 12 uren, ter matriculering van Studenten voor de aanstaande Sessie, en dat de Klassen op Maandag, den 29 dezer, ten 8 uren, A.M., zullen worden geopend.
J. R. INNES.

1200 SCHAPEN.—Op Maandag den 29 dezer, zal de Ondergeteekende ter zyner Plaatsse, publiek doen verkoopen, bovengemeld getal extra vette Schapen.
A. A. DE VILLIERS,
Eerstervier naby Stellenbosch, den 18 January 1838.
De Heer M. C. A. NEETHLING, Vendu Adm.

100 EXTRA vette SLAGT- en TREK-OSSEN.—Op DONDERDAG den 1 February aanstaande, zal bovengemeld getal Vee publiek worden verkocht, ter plaatsse van den Heer CORNELIS GRUNDLING, voormaals van den Heer JAN MINNAAR, Sr. gelegen naby Klampus-Rivier en den Heer PIET WESSELS.
J. G. STEYTLER, Gz. Agent.
De Heer P. F. R. DE VILLIERS, Vendu-Adm.

OPROEPING VAN CREDITEUREN EN DEBITEUREN.—ALLEN die enige Vordering of Vorderingen, van welken aard ook vermenen te hebben, tegen den Boedel van wylen den Heer JOH. BRINK, Senr. woonachtig geweest aan de Groenepunt, worden verzocht daarvan aan den Notaris E. A. BUYSKES, woonachtig op de Buitengracht, No. 21, Kaapstad, opgaaf te doen, binnen den tyd van drie maanden, gerekend van den 18 dezer maand, en diegene die aan voormelden Boedel iets verschuldigd zyn, worden alsmede verzocht hunne schulden binnen gemelden tyd van drie maanden, by den tweeden Ondergeteekenden, Breestraat, No. 32, te komen voldoen.
DL. BRINK, } Executen-
Kaapstad, 18 Jan. 1838. ABM. BRINK, } ren.

PUBLIEKE Verkoop in den Boedel van wylen den Heer JOH. BRINK, Senr., onder Administratie van de Heeren FAURE & KORSTEN.

De Ondergeteekenden, Testamentaire Executeurs in gemelden Boedel zullen op MAANDAG en DINGSDAG, den 5 en 6 February aanstaande, aan den Meestbiedenden, op voordeelige voorwaarden, blykens Koopconditie laten verkoopen, den geheelen Inboedel, bestaande:

1. In een Erf met de daarop staande ruim Woonhuis, voorzien van Kamers, Pakhuis, Koetshuis, Stalling voor 20 paarden, en andere Buitengebouwen, zeer aangenaam gelegen aan de Oost zyde van den Leeuwenbil, langs den weg naar de Groenepunt, het gezigt hebbende over de geheele Tafel Baai.
2. Een Erf met het daarop staande Pakhuis, gelegen als boven, en verder in zoodanige gedeelten als het plan zal komen aan te toonen, welk plan eenige dagen voor de Verkoop by den tweeden Ondergeteekenden in de Breestraat, No. 32, te zien zal zyn.
Alsmede de overige diensttyd, van de volgende deugdame Apprentices, te weten:

- | | | |
|--|--------------|--|
| Jacob, van de Kaap, 42 jaren oud Molenaar. | | |
| Rasmus, do. 34 do. | Koetsier. | |
| Titus, do. 38 do. | Werksjongen. | |
| Christiaan, do. 38 do. | do. | |
| Lodewyk, do. 16 do. | do. | |
| Jefta, do. 16 do. | do. | |
| Delvina, do. 47 do. | | |
| Fransina, do. 30 do. | Huismeid. | |
| Petronella, do. 30 do. | do. | |
| Eva, kind van Petronella, 12 do. | do. | |
| Leentje, do. 34 do. | do. | |
| Martha, do. 32 do. | do. | |
| Leentje, do. 13 do. | | |
| Christiaan, do. 11 do. | | |

1 open Ossenwagen, 1 dito Kar, 4 Paarden, 5 Ossen, 1 Koe;—Voorts den geheelen Inboedel, bestaande, in Huismeubelen, Zilver-, Koper- en Yzerwerk, Ledekanten, Beddens, Tafels, Stoelen, Vatwerk, Keukengereedschappen, en hetgeen verder ter verkoop zal worden aangeboden.
DL. BRINK, } Executen-
Kaapstad, 18 Jan. 1838. ABM. BRINK, } ren.

BINNEN VERKOOPING, op aanstaande MAANDAG, DINGSDAG en WOENSDAG MORGEN, aan de Commissie Vendukamers van C. W. ADAMS, Marktplein, van eene verscheidenheid goederen, aangebragt per *Clorinda*, bestaande in Engelsche en Fransche Keurslyven, zwarte kanten Sluyers, Italiaansche Musline, Bishops Lawn, gebloemde Musline, zwarte en gekleurde Challi, en groene satyenen Kleeden, gekleurde en zwarte Gros de Naples, effen en gebloemde 4-4 6-4 en 8-4 Net van eene uitmuntende kwaliteit, zwarte Blond, Garen Belegsels en 'Insertions', Blond Belegel, Whiska Blondes, zyden Normans dito, Kinder- en Damesmutsen, echte kanten Krugjes en Mutsen, ryk gewerkte muslineen dito, gebloemde gazen Doeken, Blond Kant, zyden en satyenen Parasols, zyden Sambrelen, Ginghamse dito, Challi Doeken en Shawls, zyden Doeken en Cravats, groene gazen Sluyers, gekleurde en zwartte kabretten Mans-handschoenen, effen en gewerkte kabrette Dames ditto, zwarte en gekleurde Majonet Stropdassen, zwarte zyden en satyenen mode, en napier gebloemde satyenen ditto, gomelastieke Kruisbanden,—alsmede eene verscheidenheid Goederen, alhier niet bekend gesteld.—*Alles zonder Reserve*.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING.—Op Dingsdag en Woensdag den 13 en 14 February aanst., zal Meijuf. de Wed. PHILIPPUS ALBERTUS MEYBURGH, te Hottentots Holland, by publieke Veiling, aan de meestbiedenden doen verkoopen.

1. Haar aangename en byzonder vruchtbare Eigendomsplaats, genaamd *Welgelegen aan Hottentots Holland*, groot in haren grond 72 morgen, 502 kwadraat roeden en 5 do. voeten; beplamt met 100,000 Wynstokken, en eene groote verscheidenheid van Linoen en andere Vruuchtboomen in soorten, en goed voorzien van water.

2. Een stuk altoosdurend Erfpachtland, annex gemelde Plaats, ter grootte van 213 morgen en 457 $\frac{1}{2}$ kwadraat roeden, algemeen bekend voor goed Zaailand en goede weide voor Paarden, Ossen en Schapen.

De bovengemelde Eigendoms-plaats, en het daaraan gelegen Erfpachtland, (als niet van elkander kunnende worden gescheiden), zullen in een Perceel, by Op- en Afslag worden verkocht.

Na de verkoop van het bovenstaande, zal worden opgeveild, en verkocht, eenige leggers, zoo oude als jonge Wynen, een Brandewysketel, met deszelfs toebehooren, Wynperskuipen, Stukvaten, ledige Leggers, Kelder- en Landgereedschappen in soorten; benevens Paarden- en Ossenwagens, Trek- en Aanteelpaarden, Ossen en Koeien, Huiskraad en Meubelen; zoo mede de onverstreken diensttyden, van een aanzienlyke getal, zoo mans als vrouwen Apprentices, te veel om te melden, enz.

De kondities van verkoop der Eigendoms-goederen, zyn intusschen te vernemen, ten Kantore van de Heeren FAURE & KORSTEN, Vendu-Afslagers te Stellenbosch, door wien de Verkoop te Hottentots Holland, ten dagen voorschreven, zal gehouden worden.
G. E. OVERBEEK, q. q.

AAN BUITENLIEDEN EN ANDEREN.—Daar een zeker persoon, (op het Boerenplein woonachtig), heeft kunnen goedvinden aan verscheidene Buitenlieden te verspreiden, dat de Winkel van den Heer A. T. STADLER, niet meer bestaat, (het Publiek oordeele met welk oogmerk zulks is geschied) neemt de Ondergeteekende de vryheid by deze bekend te maken, dat de bewuste Winkel gelyk voorheen, wordt gedreven, en men in denzelven met alle soorten van Negotie-goederen enz. tegen matige pryzen kan worden voorzien.
No. 62, Breestraat, Kaapstad. C. M. DE WET.

OPROEPING VAN CREDITEUREN EN DEBITEUREN.—ALLEN die geneen, die enige Vordering of Vorderingen, van welken aard ook, vermenen te hebben, tegen den gemeenschappelyken Boedel van den eersten Ondergeteekenden, LAMBERTUS VAN SITTERT, Senior, en overledene Echtgenoot CAROLINA ELIZABETH KEEVE, beide aan de Kaapstad woonachtig,—worden verzocht, daarvan aan den Advokaat en Notaris, Mr. J. H. HOFMEYR, ten zyner Kantoor, No. 1, Burgstraat, Kaapstad, opgaaf te doen, binnen den tyd van drie maanden, gerekend van den 12den dezer maand;—en al die geneen, die aan voormelden Boedel iets verschuldigd zyn, worden alsmede verzocht, hunne schulden, binnen gemelde tyd van drie maanden, by gem. Heer en Mr. HOFMEYR, ten zyner Kantoor voornoemd, te komen voldoen.
Kaapstad, den 10 January 1838.
L. VAN SITTERT, Senior, } Exec.
ANDS. BRINK, Cz. } Testamentair.

BENOODIGD.—Drie Schoenmakers.—Adres by JASPER VAN SCHALKWYK, Langemarkstraat No. 23.

TE HUUR—Het aangename Woonhuis in de Tuis "Zorg en Lust" gelegen, voormaals het eigendom van den Heer H. P. MOLLER, zynde gem. Huis voorzien van alle ruime gemakken.—Op aanvrag by den Ondergeteekenden dan wel by den Hr. C. A. VAN DER BURCH, Keeromstraat, No. 51.
J. H. BAM.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING VAN YZERWERK.—De kostbare voorraad Yzerwerk, bestaande meest in Hollandsche Gereedschappen voor alle ambachten geschikt, zal op Donderdag den 25 dezer, te 3 uren, des namiddags, ten Huisse van Meijufvrouw de Weduwe G. F. STEGMANN, voortgezet worden.

SPAARBANK.—De Jaarlyksche Byeekomsst voor het ontvangen van het verslag van het Committee, en voor de verkiezing van Directeuren voor het aanstaande jaar, zal plaats hebben in de Beurs, op WOENSDAG, den 31 January, ten 1 uren.
Op last van het Committee.
Kaapstad, 12 Jan. 1838. J. T. JURGENS, Sec.

ZUID AFRIKAANSCHEN BRAND EN LEVENS ASSURANTIE MAATSCHAPPY.—OPGERIGT IN MAART 1831.
KAPITAAL £ 30,000.

- De Hr. ANTONIO CHIAPPINI, President.
De Hr. G. E. OVERBEEK, Vice President.
DIRECTEUREN
De Hr. DANL. CLOETE.
De Hr. JOSEPH SIMPSON.
De Hr. JOHAN COENRAAD GIE.
De Hr. SAMUEL OLIVER.
De Hr. R. A. ZEDERBERG.
De Hr. W. J. MACKRILL.
De Hr. HERCULES ALEX. SANDENBERGH.
De Hr. JAMES SMITH.
De Hr. J. T. JURGENS.
De Hr. D. W. HERTZOG.
AUDITEURS:
De Hr. F. G. WATERMEYER.
De Hr. A. H. HOFMEYR.
GENEESKUNDIGE INSPECTEUR:
Doctor SAMUEL BAILEY.

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Eerste Klasse, - - - 2s. 6d. per £ 100
Tweede dito, - - - 4s. 6d. per 100
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Speciale Assurantien volgens den aard der Risico's.
No. 10, St. Georgestraat,
F. S. WATERMEYER, Secretaris.

AAN Nabestaanden en Vrienden wordt bekend gemaakt, dat onze geliefde Moeder Meijufvrouw MAGDALENA CATHARINA DELPORT, Weduwe wylen den Heer JAN CHRISTOFFEL KOSTER, op den 13 dezer, is komen te overlyden, in den ouderdom van 88 jaren, 4 maanden en 13 dagen, gevende wy van dit smartelyk verlies kennis, met verzoek van rouwbeklagt verschoond te blyven.
Kaapstad den 16 January 1838.
P. J. KOSTER,
A. C. LANGLEY, } Geboren
Wed. M. C. GREYBE, } Koster.

OVERLEDEN.—Op den 10 dezer overleed myn teder geliefde Echtgenoot PIETER CASPARUS DE VILLIERS, in den ouderdom van 29 jaren en 9 maanden, my nalatende met twee hulpeloze Kinderen; van welk voor my zoo smartelyk verlies, aan Nabestaanden en Vrienden wordt kennis gegeven.
Paarl, 18 Jan. 1838. E. C. DE VILLIERS, geb. Minnaar.

OP den 13 dezer overleed myn teder geliefde Echtgenoot ANNA JOHANNA VAN NIEKERK, in den ouderdom van 21 jaren en 9 maanden, my nalatende met een kindje van slechts 8 dagen oud. Van dit voor my zoo smartelyk verlies, geve ik by deze kennis aan Nabestaanden en Vrienden.
Houhoek, 18 Jan. 1838. H. J. BRAND.

AAN Nabestaanden en Vrienden wordt bekend gemaakt, dat het den Heere behaagd heeft, op den 4 dezer, myn geliefde Echtgenoot STEPHANUS ABRAHAM CLOETE, in den ouderdom van 53 jaren, 5 maanden en 14 dagen, na verlyden tot sich te nemen.
JANNETTE MARIA CLOETE, g-b. Wolfaart.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

KAAPSTAD DEN 19 JANUARY 1838.

WEG DOOR DE KAAPSCHE DUINEN EN VLAKTE.—Op het voorstel, gedaan door het Genootschap van Landbouw, en de Deelhebberen in den voorgestelden Weg door de Kaapsche Vlakte en Duinen, is het volgende officiele antwoord ontvongen.—
Kolonial Bureau, Kaapstad, 23 December 1837.
MYNE HEEREN!—Ik ben gelast te berigten, dat Zyne Excellentie de Gouverneur het voorstel heeft overwogen, hem voorgelegd door UED. als uitmakende eene deputatie van het Kaapsche Genootschap van Landbouw, zoowel als

behoefte van dat Genootschap, als van de Deelhebbers in den voorgestelden Harder Weg door de Kaapsche Duinen en Vlakke.

De Deelhebbers verzoeken, dat de Gouvernements-Landeryn in de Kaapsche Duinen mogen worden gereserveerd ter verkoop, in gevalle de subscriptien onvoldoende mogten worden bevonden voor het voltooien van den Weg, en dat de opbrengst daarvan moege gebruikt worden voor het voltooien van den Weg, en, (naar het schynt), om de betaling van 6 pCt. aan de Deelhebbers te verzekeren.

Het Genootschap van Landbouwe geeft te kennen, dat in gevalle het Gouvernement het niet raadzaam oordeelt, te volgeaan aan dit verzoek, maar liever den Weg wil maken en in doen aan dit verzoek, maar liever den Weg wil maken en in orde houden onder deszelfs eigen bestuur, het Genootschap zich verbindt, ten allen tyde, daartoe geroepen zynde, een som tot dat einde byeen te brengen van £30,000 tot £50,000 onder securiteit van Gouvernements schuldvrieven, renten doende tegen zes pCt. per jaar.

Zyne Excellentie is van gevoelen, dat het hem niet vry staat, eenig deel van de Kroonlanderyn aantewenden, als zekerheid voor het voltooien van een zeer kostbaar werk, voorgesteld, te worden volbragt by eenne private Compagnie, noch minder als een waarborg tot eenige uitgestrektheid, voor de voordeelen door de Inschryvers op hunne aandelen verwacht; maar minst van allen kan hy het voorstel aannemen, om het voorgestelde werk te voltooien, als een Gouvernements maatregel, door middel van eenne beleening tegen zeer hoogten interest.

Zyne Excellentie zal echter met groot genoegen aan Harer Majesteits Gouvernement ieder voorstel voorleggen, vergezeld van de noodige gedetailleerde narijten, welke de Deelhebbers of het Genootschap kunnen goedvinden, hem tot dat einde, ter hand te stellen.

Ik heb de eer te zyn,
Myne Heeren,
UED. dienstwillige Dienaar,
(Get). JOHN BELL.

De Ed. Heer A. OLIPHANT,
De Ed. Heer H. ROSS.

OPROEPING VAN SIR BENJAMIN D'URBAN.

Op eene der talrykste en aanzienlykste Byeenkomsten, immer te Port Elizabeth gehouden, en welke plaats vond, op Dingsdag, den 2 dezer maand January, zyn de volgende besluiten genomen:—

De Wel-Ed. Heer W. SMITH, Voorzitter.
1. Besloten.—Dat de Byeenkomst met het opregte leedwezen heeft vernomen, dat de Kolonie staat te worden beroofd van de onwaardeerbare diensten van onze hoog geachtten Gouverneur, Sir BENJAMIN D'URBAN, en dat de Byeenkomst haar onbewimpelde gevoel over dit droevige voorval wil te kennen geven.

2. Besloten.—Dat de Byeenkomst met diep leedwezen de staatkunde beschouwt, onlangs jegens de Kolonie opgevolgd, en ten vollen overtuigd is dat, byaldien die staatkunde niet spoedig worde veranderd, de Kaap de Goede Hoop, binnen kort moet ophouden te zyn eenne kostbare resorte der Britsche Kroon.

3. Besloten.—Dat de Byeenkomst hare overtuiging verhangt uitedrukken dat, byaldien de ryperlyk overdachte en menschliedende maatregelen Zynere Excellentie in werking gebragt, overeenkomstig den geest des Traktaats van 17 September 1835, waren opgevolgd geworden, en de algeheele goedkeuring en ondersteuning des Gouvernements in Engeland hadden ontvangen, terget, de gelukkigste gevolgen hadden kunnen worden verwacht, zoo wel ten aanzien van de welvaart der Kolonie als van de beschaving des Kaffer volks.

4. Besloten.—Dat de Byeenkomst niet aarselt, te verklaren, dat Zyne Excellentie Sir BENJAMIN D'URBAN, niet niet diep regtvaardigheid is behandeld geworden, waartoe zyne yverige werkzaamheden ter bevordering van de beste belangen der Kolonie, en de beschaving der Kaffer-stammen, hem zulk een uitnemend groot regt geven.

5. Besloten.—Dat een Adres, ontworpen overeenkomstig de bovengemelde Besluiten, door een Committee van drie personen worde opgemaakt en dat de onderstaande Heeren tot dat einde worden benoemd.

De Wel-Ed. Heer W. M. HARRIS,
" " J. C. CHASE,
" " J. C. WELSFORD.

De Voorzitter afgetreden en de Hr. WELSFORD, den stoel van waard hebbende, stelde den Eerw. Hr. J. McCLELLAND voor en wierd besloten.

De dank dezer Byeenkomst te betuigen aan den Wel-Ed. Hr. W. SMITH, wegens zyne by deze gelegenheid als Voorzitter aan de dag geleide bekwaam en onpartijdig gedrag.

Eene intekenings Lyst ter aanbieding van een stuk Zilverwerk, aan Sir BENJAMIN D'URBAN, ligt ter teekening gereed.

Origineele Correspondentie.

Aan den Redakteur van den "Zuid-Afrikaan."

ZAAK VAN JAN MANS, VAN NIEUWVELD, DISTRIKT BEAUFORT.

MYNHEER!—Vergun my door middel van uw nuttig weekblad, aan het publiek de zaak van Jan Mans, eenen Boer van Nieuwveld, Distrikt Beaufort, voor te leggen, die op susse gepreghendeerd is geworden, doch thans wederom ontvallen.

Mans, verliet zyne plaats op den 13 Oct. 1837, met eenen wagen, met produkten geladen, om stadwaarts te komen.—Alles ging redelyk wel tot dat hy aan de Heksrivier, naby Worcester kwam, en daar ontstond er eene hevige twist tuschen Jan Boosman en Nero, twee van de Hottentotten, die op den wagen van Mans waren, doch Mans bevredigde hen en alles ging toen wel tot dat hy op Worcester kwam. Daar, alles regt hebende, dat hy te doen had, vertrok hy van daar, tegen den namiddag en reed omtrent drie uren voort.—Intusshentyd werd het donker, en toen bemerkte Mans, dat hy op eenen verkeerden weg was, en hy gelaste zyn volk, om sadelyk uittepannen, daar het te donker was om den regten weg te vinden.

Den volgenden morgen, met het aanbrenken van den dag, reep Mans naar Jan Boosman, en ordonneerde hem, intespannen, doch kreeg geen antwoord; vervolgens keek hy uit zynen wagen, en zag Jan Boosman op den grond liggen in zynen kombinees gerold, en Nero naast hem staande, met de kateros sambok in zyne hand; toen zeide Mans aan Nero, reep Jan een paar rapsen en laat hy opstaan; Nero deed zulks, en toen zeide Jan Boosman, dat hy met Mans geen trede reder zoude gaan, maar dat hy naar Worcester zoude terug eeren, om Nero te gaan verklagen, want, dat Nero, hem in den voorleiden nacht, te danig had geslagen.

Mans liet toen door het andere volk, de ossen aanbrengen en spannen, en gaf op zyn verzoek, aan Jan Boosman, een beskaafte, en vertrok met zynen wagen Kaapwaarts.

Vervolgens, arriveerde Mans in de Stad, verkocht zyne produkten, en was bezig om alles wat by benoedigd had voor zyne familie, die hy op zyne plaats had gelaten, in te koop, —toen hy plotselings op de publieke straten in de Kaapstad, door den Schout en Dienders gepakt, en naar het Gevangen-huis werd gebragt, om dat de Hottentot Nero, 10 of 12 dagen, na dat hy te Worcester was aangekomen, was komen te overlyden;—zyn wagen, ossen, en een kind van omtrent 15 jaren, wierden toen zoo maar ten prooi gelaten.

Mans, werd toen naar Worcester, met Schout en Dienders, crimineel verzonden, en aldaar werd zyne zaak onderzocht, en hy provisioneel ontslagen, onder belofte, dat hy present zoude zyn, om voor het Rondgaande Geragthof, terget te worden gesteld. Mans, kwam toen naar de Stad, om zyne zaken in orde te brengen, en aldaar zynde, werd hy geïnformeerd, dat de Procureur Generaal gene prosecutie tegen hem wilde beginnen, om dat er gene gronden van actie tegen hem bestonden, daar het hem toescheen, dat de Hottentot aan eenne kwaal, in geen verband staande met slagen, die hy zoude gekregen hebben, was komen te overlyden.

Zie daar, hoe met dien armen Boer is gehandeld geworden,—zonder schuldig te zyn, werd hy gepakt, naar het Gevangen-huis gebragt, van zyn kind afgescheurd, zyne goederen voor weer en wind gelaten, en hy bykans ander half maand onschuldig in bochten gehouden,—zyne eer geschon-den, hem alle hoon en smaad aangedaan, als een boosdoener vervoerd,—en op enorme onkosten gedreven. Een ieder oordeele dus zelfs over deze zaak.

EEN INTEKENAAR.

(Uit The Graham's Town Journal, van 11 Jan. 1838.)
(Van eenen Correspondent).

Tweede verhuizing van Boeren uit het Veldkornetschap van Onder Boschjesmansrivier, Ophantshoek, in het Distrikt Uitenhage, sedert de maand September 1837, met het klaarblykelyk doel, om zich naar Port Natal te begeven. Vele anderen maken zich mede ter vertrek gereed, eenne lyst van welker namen, ik U. na hun vertrek, zal toezenden:—

1. Carel Pieter Landman, Diaken, met zyne familie.
2. J. A. Landman, C. Pz.
3. Isaak Landman, C. Pz.
4. J. M. Scheepers, met zyne familie,
5. J. A. Scheepers, dito
6. C. F. Scheepers, C. Fz.
7. J. G. Vermaak, Sz.
8. Dirk van Rooyen, Isaakz.
9. C. Vermaak,
10. Johannes Potgieter, Jz.
11. Dirk Booysse,
12. Jan Booysse,
13. Isaak van Rooyen,
14. Piet Nel,
15. Piet Nel, Pz.
16. C. J. Vermaak,
17. C. J. Vermaak, C. Jz.
18. Jacobus Vermaak, C. Jz.
19. Isaak Vermaak, C. Jz.
20. A. M. Las,
21. A. M. Las, A. Mz.
22. C. M. Las, A. Mz.
23. H. Stouvers,
24. J. H. Scheepers, Fz. met zyne familie,
25. C. Cobus Vermaak, dito,
26. Jan van Niekerk, Sz.
27. Isaak van Niekerk, Jz.
28. Theodorus van Niekerk, Jz.
29. Johannes van Niekerk, Jz.
30. Johannes van Tonder, met zyne familie,
31. A. van Tonder, Jz.
32. Jacobus van Tonder, Jz.
33. J. B. Roedeloff, met zyne familie,
34. Pieter Roedeloff,
35. Theunis Oosthuisen, Gertz. met zyne familie,
36. Cornelis van Niekerk, dito,
37. Johannes Odendaal, dito,
38. Jacobus Odendaal, Johz.
39. A. C. Las, Az.

Het getal wagens, vrouwen, kinderen en bedienden, kon ik niet naauwkeurig te weten komen.
23 December 1837.

TOESTAND DES LANDS.

Extract uit eenen brief van eenen officier op de grenzen, aan zynen vriend in de stad.

"Ik heb eene aangename reis gehad, en Cradock, Graaff-Reinet en Somerset bezocht. De meesten der Boeren, die ik gesproken heb, zyn voornemens de Kolonie te verlaten, en velen, die het denkbeeld van over de grenzen te trekken, niet koesteren, willen hunne plaatsen verkoopen, om in de dorpen te gaan wonen, beducht zynde, wegens de schaaarscheit van inwoners, in dat gedeelte des lands. Zy schynen van gevoelen te zyn, dat wanneer eens andere vredebreuk plaats vinde, zy niet eens in staat zullen zyn, het leven te redden. Ik heb 12 of 14 wagens ontuoet, die met groote kudden vee en schapen, aan het trekken waren, en vernam, dat er 28 wagens voor myn aankomst gepasseerd waren. Het is inderdaad beklagenswaardig den toestand des lands, en van deszelfs inwoners, in die richting, te aanschouwen. Voeder kan men naauwlyks tegen eenigen prys bekomen. Ik denk, dat er groote schaaarscheit aan vee zyn zal, uithoofde, dat er velen over de grenzen trekken."

Extract uit eenen brief van Boschjesmansrivier, gedateerd 2 January 1838.

"Ik kan het waarlyk niet langer uithouden, op die wyze, op welke de zaken alhier bestierd worden. * * * Ik kan u slechts berigten, dat er naauwlyks eene week voorbygaat, of er worden door den Veldkornet aan het Gouvernement rapporten gezonden, omtrent Kaffer-strooperyen. Ik ben daarom, ofschoon ik een slechte schryver ben, tot het besluit gekomen, u van tyd tot tyd, opgaven toeteezenden van strooperyen, door de Kaffers gepleegd. * * * Te Zuurberg, woont een Schoonbroeder van Macomo, en de meeste strooperyen, worden tuschen hem en Macomo gepleegd. * * * Het is onmogelyk, de leugens van Fairbairn, langer te verdragen."

Extract uit eenen brief van eenen inwooner in het Onderdeel van het Distrikt Uitenhage, gedagteekend, 2 January.

"De Fingoes, dolen in het land, naar welgevallen om, en verblyven waar en zoo lang zy zulks verkiezen. Ik verwonder my over de onverschilligheid der inwoners, doordien zy in gebreken blyven, hinnen wezenlyken toestand, aan het Gouvernement in Engeland, voortteleggen. Zy behoorden in de sterkste bewoordingen te protesteeren tegen de maatregelen, onlangs ten opzichte van dat volk, en de Kaffers genomen. De Opperhoofden hebben verlof bekomen, om, wanneer hen zulks goeddundt, in de Kolonie te komen, en wy verwachten hen hier zeker, om naar het vee der Fingoes te zien. Dat volk heeft een groot aantal fraai vaderlandsche vee, velen derzelve met koloniale brandmerken."

[Door eenen Heer, onlangs uit Amerika alhier aangekomen, zyn wy begaustigd geworden met eenige Nieuwbladen, en hebben het volgende extract getrokken, uit de Backwood-man, van den 6 October 1837.—]

VOLKS-BEROERINGEN.

Slechts eenige weinige jaren geleden, stond de volks-beroering, welke te Baltimore plaats vond, gedurende den eersten tyd des jongsten oorlogs,—een tydelijk, waarin party-goest met weergalooze woede heerschte. "Eenig en alleen" op de bladeren onzer geschiedenis. Wanneer, gedurende eenen geruimen tyd, de Editeurs in andere steden, Baltimore den schandelykten bynaam wilden geven, waren zy gewoon, haar "de oproerige stad" te noemen. De tyden zyn echter veranderd? Waar is de stad, in de ganache leagte en breedte der Vereenigde Staten, aan welke dien bynaam thans niet met evenveel regt kan worden gegeven? Wy zouden bykans kunnen vragen, waar is zelfs het dorp, waarin sedert de laatste twee jaren, deze beroerings-geest zich niet heeft ten toon gespreid. Er gaat naauwlyks eene week voorby, waarin wy gene tyding ontvangen van de eene of andere gewelddaryn des gemeens, waarin de wetten geschon-den, en de regten, plegtiglyk aan elke burger gewaarborgd, volkomen strafeloos, met de voeten zyn verreden geworden. Wy zyn eindelyk aan beroeringen zoo gewoon geworden, dat wy de opgaven derzelve met even min verbazing lezen, als de gewone voorvallen van den dag. Het is eene verontrustende daadzak, dat deze tooneelen van toomlooze gewelddaryn, welke de verontwaardiging van elken voorstander van onze republiekynsche instellingen, behoorde optewekken, uithoofde van derzelve gemeenzaamheid, bykans zyn opgehooren tot eenige uitdrukking van afkeuring, aanleiding te geven.

De geest van gewelddaryn en minachting voor de wetten, nemen in ons land met rassche schreden toe.—Wettig bedwang verlies dagelyk deszelfs invloed op de samenleving. In sommige gedeelten der Vereenigde Staten, zou men bykans kunnen zeggen, dat Geragthoven slechts noodeloze overtoeligheden zyn. Is een burger gehaat en onvolkgesind geworden, wordt hy—insteede hem voor de constitutionele regthaken des lands te brengen, en hem eene billyke en onpartijdige tergetstelling door gezworen te verlenen—een regt, hetwelk de snoodste schurk die den grootschen naam van Amerikaan draagt, als zyn geboorte-regt vordert—in de holte van den nacht gedaagt voor eene oproerige menigte, welke gene andere wet erkent, dat de stem harer eigene wraakzuchtige en verwoede driftten. Zyne dierbaarste regten worden verwoest—zyn bezittingen geplunderd of baldadiglyk verwoest,—en hy zelve dikwyls blootgesteld aan vernederingen, erger dan de dood. Honderden, staan misschien toetekykten, terwyl de daad gepleegd wordt, zonder dat iemand ter zynere verdediging te voorschyn treedt, of de minste afkeuring te kennen geeft. Den volgenden dag, wanneer het nieuws zich verspreidt, verbloemen of berispen velen, die beroeringen niet voorbedachtelyk aanmoedigen of deel in dezelve zouden willen nemen, de daad in zulke slaauwe bewoordingen, dat de daders aangeemoedig worden om hunne onwettige bedryven te herhalen, by de eerste gelegenheid, dat een slagtoffer, onvolkgesind genoeg, daartoe eene verschooning aanbiede. Gewoonlyk ontspannen zy zelfs de formaliteit eener acte van beschuldiging; en het gebeurt maar al te dikwyls, dat de drukpers het niet waagt, hen de eenige straf, waarvoor zy vatbaar zyn, toetediene.

De meeste menschen keuren volksberoeringen af, echter zullen niet weinigen hunne goedkeuring aan dezelve hechten, wanneer dezelve worden bewerkstelligd om mannen of maatregelen, ten onder te brengen, tegen welke zy zich erg kanten. Maar, laat niemand zich met de gedachte strelen dat hy een vriend in van onze republiekynsche regerings-vorm, die zich tegen gene beroeringen verzet, door wien ook aangevuurd, en welk wenschelyk doel, dezelve ook mogen beoogen. Er is gene regerings-vorm op aarde, waarop het geweld des volks, met minder nadeeligen invloed werken kan, dan de onze. Wy nemen de hagchelyke proef, of het volk zichzelf regeren kan. De magt van ons Gouvernement, instede van in eenen Monarch vereenigd te zyn, die door een leger wordt gerugsteund, gereed om zyne bevelen uittevoeren, en alle klagten met de bayonnetten tot stilzwygen te brengen, is—neen, het Gouvernement zelve, in de handen des volks.—Hetzelve maakt de wetten: en, vandeszelfs gehoorzaamheid aan deszelfs eigene verordeningen, hangt de duurzaamheid onzer instellingen af. Byaldien het volk gene gehoorzaamheid wil betoonen, is er gene magt om het daartoe te noodzaken. Laat de grondregel slechts algemeen worden, dat er gevallen kunnen bestaan, waarin het gemeen geregtvaardigd is de wetten te schenden, en de grondslag van ons Gouvernement, zal den bodem zyn ingeslagen.

Leven en bezittingen moeten beschermd worden; en, byaldien de burgers der Vereenigde Staten, immer dien dag zien aanbrenken, waarop een Gouvernement, door het volk bestierd, feilt dit doel te bereiken, moeten en zullen zy veiligheid zoeken, by een dispotieker. Nimmer heeft er een Gouvernement bestaan, dat voor een oogenblik met het onze kan worden vergeleken. Onder hetzelve, hebben wy wy meer regten, en grooter voorregten genoten, dan eenig volk der wereld; maar, byaldien hetzelve ophoude, ons tegen het willekeurige gezag van een principeloos gemeen te beschermen, zal men nieuwe waarborgen voor leven en vryheid moeten zoeken.

Hoe ontzettend deze bewering aan sommigen ook moge toeschynen, zouden de volksberoeringen die ons land oneer aangedaan, en onzen naam in vreemde gewesten hebben verlaagd, niet hebben bestaan, indien dezelve niet aangemoedigd waren geworden door het zedelyke, aanzienlyke en goudstienstige gedeelte onzer samenleving. Hadden deze klassen aan dezelve zonder uitzondering, hunne afkeuring gehecht, zouden dezelve reeds lang hebben opgehooren, en onzen naam niet bezoedeld zyn geworden. In dit land, kan gene kwade gewoonte den verzengenden invloed van publieke berisping, lang weerstaan.

WETGEVENDE RAAD.
WOENSDAG, 27 DECEMBER 1837.

BEGROOTINGEN.

De Secretaris des Gouvernements las verscheidene items van uitgaven welke waren over het hoofd gezien.

De eene was eene som van £75 verleend voor het oprigten van eenne school of scholen onder toezicht van het Genootschap van Christelyk Onderwys, waarvan de leden hadden verklaard dat hunne school een groot aantal kinderen bevatte, en dat er geen genoegzaam fonds was.

De Procureur Generaal zeide, dat hy eenen brief had ontvangen van eenen Predikant in de Kaapstad, berattende een gelyk voorstel ten aanzien van de kinderscholten. Dezelve voegde er by, dat vindende uit de gepubliceerde opgaven van de handelingen van den Raad, dat het bedrag genoteerd voor de scholen nog beneden de geauthoriseerde som was, de schryver de aandacht van den Raad verlangde te vestigen op de omstandigheid dat het Kinderschool Committee vier scholen onder deszelfs toezicht heeft, in welke gedurende het afgeloopen jaar onderwys is gegeven aan 570 kinderen, waarvan 380 dezelve geregeld hebben bygewoond, en den overigen van tyd tot tyd onderwys hebben genoten. Dat deze

THE
ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

CAPE TOWN, JANUARY 19, 1838.

ROAD ACROSS THE CAPE FLATS AND DOWNS.

We have been requested to insert the following Reply from Government, to the Proposal of the Agricultural Society, and the Shareholders, in the projected High Road across the Cape Flats and Downs:—
(Copy.)

Colonial Office, Cape Town, Dec. 23, 1837.

Gentlemen.—I am directed to acquaint you, that His Excellency the Governor has had under consideration the proposals submitted to him by you, as forming a Deputation from the Cape Agricultural Society, as well on behalf of that Society as of the Shareholders in the projected High Road across the Cape Flats and Downs.

The Shareholders request that the Government Lands in the Cape Downs may be reserved for Sale in case the Subscriptions should not prove sufficient for completing the Road, the proceeds to be applied for that purpose, and (apparently) for making good the payment of six per Cent. to the Shareholders.

The Committee of the Agricultural Society intimate, that in case Government should not deem it expedient to comply with that request, but prefer making the Road, and keeping the same under its own management, the Society pledges itself to find for such purpose any sum from £30,000 to £50,000 when called for, on the security of Government debentures, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

His Excellency conceives, that he would not be justified in appropriating any portion of the Crown Lands as a security for the completion of a very expensive work, proposed to be undertaken by a private Company, still less as a guarantee to any extent, of the Shareholders' expected return for the money subscribed for their Shares; but least of all, can he entertain the project of undertaking the proposed work as a Government measure, to be executed by means of a Government Loan, bearing high interest.

His Excellency will, however, have much pleasure in submitting to Her Majesty's Government any proposal, accompanied by the necessary detailed information, which the Shareholders or the Society may be pleased to put in his hands for that purpose.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) JOHN BELL.

The Hon. A. OLIPHANT, Esq.
The Hon. H. ROSS, Esq.

SIR BENJAMIN D'URBAN'S RECALL.

At one of the most numerous and respectable Public Meetings ever held in Port Elizabeth, and which took place on Tuesday, the 2d inst., the following Resolutions were adopted:

W. SMITH, Esq., in the Chair.

1.—Resolved, That this Meeting have learned, with the most sincere regret, that this Colony is about to be deprived of the invaluable services of our highly respected Governor, His Excellency Sir Benjamin D'Urban, and that this Meeting is anxious to record their undisguised sentiments on this lamented occasion.

2.—Resolved, That this Meeting view with extreme regret the policy which has lately been pursued towards this Colony, and that they are fully of opinion, that if that policy be not speedily altered, the Cape of Good Hope must soon cease to be a valuable dependency of the British Crown.

3.—Resolved, That this Meeting desire to record their conviction, that had the well-matured and benevolent measures of His Excellency, which were carried into effect in the spirit of the Treaty of 17th Sept., 1835, been followed up, and received the full sanction and support of the Home Government, the most happy results might have been justly anticipated, both as regards the prosperity of the Colony, and the advancement of the Caffre people.

4.—Resolved, That this Meeting do not hesitate to declare, that His Excellency Sir Benjamin D'Urban has not been treated with that justice which his active exertions for the best interests of the Colony, and for the civilization of the Caffre tribes so eminently entitle him.

5.—Resolved, That an Address framed on the above Resolutions be prepared by a Committee of three persons, and that the following gentlemen be appointed for that purpose.

W. M. HARRIES, Esq.
J. C. CHASE, Esq.
J. C. WELSFORD, Esq.

The Chair having been vacated, and Mr. Welsford being called thereto, it was proposed by the Rev. F. McClelland, and seconded by Mr. Lovemore, and

Resolved—That the thanks of this Meeting are due, and hereby given, to W. Smith, Esq., for his able and impartial conduct in the Chair on the present occasion.

A Subscription List for the purpose of presenting a Piece of Plate to SIR BENJAMIN D'URBAN, is in the progress of Signature.

We have been kindly favored, by a Gentleman but recently from America, with a few American Newspapers, and have extracted the following from the *Backwoodsman* of October 6, 1837:—

Mobs.—But a few years ago, the mob that took place at Baltimore, in the early part of the last war, at a period when party spirit raged with unexampled fury, stood "solitary and alone," upon the pages of our history. For a long time, when editors in other cities wished to bestow upon Baltimore an epithet of the deepest disgrace, they were in the habit of calling it "mob town." Times have changed. Where is the city in the whole length and breadth of the U. States, to which that epithet might not now with equal justice be applied? We might almost ask—where is there even a village, in which mobocracy has not reared its head, within the last two years? Hardly a week passes without bringing us intelligence of some new outrage of the populace, in which the laws have been trampled upon, and the rights, solemnly guaranteed to every citizen, trodden into the dust with perfect impunity. We have at length become so accustomed to mobs, that we read the details of them with as little surprise as we do the most ordinary occurrence of the day. It is an alarming fact that these scenes of lawless violence, which should arouse the indignation of every friend of our republican institutions, have almost ceased from their frequency, to call forth even an expression of disapprobation.

This spirit of violence and disregard of the laws, is fast

pervading our country. Legal restraint is every day losing its hold upon the community. In some parts of the United States, it would almost seem that courts of justice were a mere useless superfluity. Has any citizen become obnoxious and unpopular,—instead of bringing him before the constituted tribunals of the country, and awarding to him a fair and impartial trial by jury—a right which the most atrocious felon that bears the proud name of American holds as his birth-right,—instead of this, he is summoned, in the dead hour of the night, before a mob that acknowledges no law but the impulse of their own vindictive and infuriated passions. His dearest rights are cloven down—his property pillaged, or wantonly destroyed,—and himself subjected, not unfrequently, to indignities worse than death. Hundreds, perhaps, stand by and look coolly on while the deed is perpetrated, without raising in his defence a single arm, or even a note of remonstrance. The next day, when the news spreads abroad, multitudes who would neither wittingly encourage, or engage in a mob, will either palliate or reprehend the act in such faint terms, that the perpetrators are encouraged to renew their unlawful acts on the first occasion that a victim, sufficiently unpopular, may offer an excuse. They usually escape even the formality of an indictment; and it happens, but too often, that the press dares not inflict the only punishment that could reach them.

Most people "disapprove" of mobs, yet not a few will give them their sanction when gotten up to put down men or measures to which they are violently opposed. But let no man lay the flattering unction to his heart that he is a friend to our republican form of government, who does not set his face against mobs, by whomsoever excited, and however desirable may be the object which they are designing to effect. There is not on earth a government upon which popular violence might not act with less baneful influence than ours. We are trying the momentous experiment whether the people can govern themselves. The power of our government, instead of being concentrated in a monarch, who is backed by an army ready to do his bidding and silence all complaint with the bayonet, the power of our government—nay, the government itself, is in the hands of the people. They themselves make the laws; and upon their submission to their own enactments, depends the permanency of our institutions. If the people will not yield obedience, there is no power to compel them. Let the maxim but become general, that occasions may exist when the populace are justified in violating the laws, and the very foundation of our government is torn away. It is no less than declaring that sovereignty of the people may be set aside, whenever, in the opinion of a mob, a justifiable occasion shall offer. And such occasions, in their minds, would offer with more and more frequency, till the very name of our inalienable rights become a bitter mockery.

Life and property must be protected; and should the citizens of the United States ever see the day arrive when a government, administered by the people, fails to secure this object, they must, and will, seek safety from one more despotic. No government ever existed that can, for a moment, be compared with ours. Under it, we have more rights, and have enjoyed higher privileges, than any other nation on the globe; but, should it cease to protect us from the despotism of an unprincipled rabble, new safe-guards for life and liberty would be sought.

Startling as the assertion may appear to some, the mobs that have disgraced our land and degraded our name abroad, would not have existed, but for the encouragement they have received from the moral, respectable, and religious portion of community. Had this class bestowed upon all mobs, without distinction and without exception, their indignant frowns, they would long since have ceased, and a most foul blot spared our name. In this country, no evil practice can long withstand the scorching influence of public reprobation.

To give an example of the effects of public opinion upon mobs, we will cite the one in the vicinity of Boston, by which the Ursuline convent was laid in ruins. It was one of the earliest, if not the very first of these "thousand and one" outbreaks of popular violence; and the approbation with which respectable men greeted this outrage, was the prolific origin of numerous others. No mob was ever marked with ranker cowardice, or deeper atrocity. The victims belonged to that sex whose very helplessness ought to be their protection. These females had committed no crime but that of worshipping God according to the dictates of their own consciences. The money and other light articles of most value were plundered. The remainder was piled up in the centre of a chamber of the convent and fired. Upon the top of this bonfire was laid, in mockery, a large bible.

Who can have forgotten that the authors of this deed, atrocious as it was, not only escaped punishment, but, in those times of excitement, received the approbation of thousands of good but mistaken men? Buxtel, the ring-leader, instead of having the mark of Cain burnt on his forehead, as he ought to have had, was regarded as a hero. Immediately after his acquittal, he visited many of the towns of Mass, and lectured upon the subject of the mob to crowded audiences.—From a brickmaker, he became a merchant, and was enabled to open a store in one of the most fashionable streets of Boston. Even among the religious papers of that section of the country, few censured the mob, and those in the faintest terms. The consequence of such a course might easily have been predicted—that mobs thus encouraged would become neither few nor far between.

We disapprove, most strongly disapprove, of convents. Not a man who was engaged in that riot regards such institutions with more disapprobation than we do; yet, much as we dislike convents, we are still more opposed to suppressing them by force.

Well do we remember with what exultation and joy a nameless editor spoke of the convent riot. It was gotten up to remove an evil which nothing, in his opinion, could effect but a mob, and this deed was therefore justifiable. Mark the change. Since that time, he himself has published doctrines that were unpopular, and experienced the tender mercies of a mob. Will it afford him any consolation to reflect that his own maxim, promulgated in his own columns, that "mobs are justifiable in extreme cases," may have taught the people a lesson which they have practised upon him? If we wish our children to inherit the glorious institution of our country, when our heads are laid low, let us never, for an instant, countenance a mob.

When we wish to remove any evil, either of opinion or practice, let us appeal to the laws and then abide their decision. If laws to effect the desired object are not found in our statute book, we are the law-makers and can supply the defect. If errors of doctrine are the evils we dread—if false sentiments and opinions are promulgated—let us oppose them with the resistless power of truth. In every contest with error, truth will ultimately prevail. In such a country as ours, where a blaze of light streams from the press, and finds its way to the remotest frontier cabin, little have we to apprehend from heresy, either in politics or religion.

Vain is every attempt to put down opinion on any subject by physical force. The errorist is only converted into a martyr,

and numbers join him merely from sympathy for the injured and oppressed, a feeling inherent in every generous bosom.

It is often and justly said that the rich and popular can protect themselves; but though a man should be the poorest of the poor, and his creed branded with infamy, the laws of our country ought to throw around his humblest rights a shield of adamant.—*Backwoodsman*.

Original Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF "DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN."

ON INFANTILE EDUCATION.

[In paragraph 2d of No. 8, for 'diddled,' read 'distressed.']

No. 9.

Although the system of a forced and precocious exercise of the intellect is to be deprecated, there cannot be a doubt of the infinite importance of an early moral culture of the mind; and parents, particularly mothers, whose responsibility to God and society for the conduct of their children is unapeakably weighty, have it in their power to do more for the good of a country, than all other teachers.

In examining mankind at large, we shall find that general happiness is founded more on morality than intellect; and it is, therefore, to be regretted, that the cultivation of the intellectual powers too often constitutes the principal object of education. Morality is the growth of power—it is there, from early impressions, virtuous example, and practical lessons, that the foundation of feelings, manners, and habits is commenced; and these will be either good or bad in after life, according to the ground-work laid in infancy and childhood.

Order is truly said to be "heaven's first law," and so it should be the first injunction on childhood. The brightest talents are often rendered useless by the want of order and system in our amusements and studies while young; and the best temper, or the purest intention, will not compensate for the want of it. It may be instilled into children long before they are capable of perceiving the utility of the discipline.

Thus, in infancy and youth, meals, sleep, exercise, play—every thing in short that is done, should be at regular and stated periods; and good habits then established, become a second nature, and prove a real blessing through life. There is not a single office, profession, or avocation, from the high duties of a monarch down to the drudgery of a dustman, that does not owe half its honors, respectability, and success, to order and punctuality.

A due sense of religion ought to be the great foundation of all education; but care and judgment are required in imparting it to young children, for distressing examples are numerous, particularly in America, of the melancholy state of mind and body, consequent on enthusiastic and intemperate efforts to produce miracles of early piety. Such irrational efforts seem as destructive to mind and body, as attempts to produce paragons of early mental accomplishment. The formation of proper religious habits, however, should be well established in early life, even though the heart be not altogether engaged in them, as they make a powerful impression, and become channels through which spiritual instruction may be afterwards efficaciously conveyed.

The influence of any principle, religious or moral, depends in a great measure on the ideas and images which are associated with it; and it has been remarked, that those who have been most rigidly compelled to get their catechism by rote in very early life, have not turned out the most pious men. This compulsion is as bad in principle, as compelling children to learn verses, and to write versions by way of punishment.

Thought is free. Here is a boundless field over which the most strictly guarded possesses unlimited dominion. Here the most watchful friend cannot penetrate. At the very moment that a child is gratifying a parent's feelings, his thoughts may be so employed as would incur his severest displeasure. There is but ONE whose eye discerns "the thoughts and intents of the heart;" and it is our highest duty towards the young, to impress their minds with a lively sense of His being ever present to behold and record all that passes within.

It is desirable, as far as possible, to manifest confidence in the honor and veracity of children, and to make deceit and falsehood be considered among them as offences of which we would not even suppose them capable; they should be accustomed to a strict attention to truth in the most minute particulars; and it is believed to be more from carelessness in regard to this point, than from intentional lying, that there is so much misrepresentation and falsehood in the world.

All who are engaged in bringing up children, must necessarily possess a certain degree of authority or power over them; yet it is very much to the injudicious use which is made of this, that many prevalent moral defects in children are to be ascribed. On the one hand we may observe self-indulgence, insubordination, and disobedience; on the other a broken and depressed spirit—one of the most serious and least curable evils which ill-management on the part of those who govern, can occasion; the former arising from a weak, indecisive, and irregular exercise of authority; the latter from coldness and severity.

Although the use of the rod be now almost abolished, still, with some few children a parent may find it necessary to employ corporal punishment, in order to establish the habit of obedience, or any other glaring breach of moral principle. Under such circumstances it may be necessary and very efficacious; but to render it so, or rather to prevent its becoming a dangerous evil, it must be resorted to, only as a last resource, and only on very urgent occasions. It will be chiefly useful in the early stages of childhood, or about the end of the first epoch of infancy; after which, every approaching year, as it should add to a child's generosity of feeling and sense of honor, increases the serious disadvantages attending this mode of correction,—namely, the chance of its exciting smothered resentment, hatred, and fear; and of its awakening and nourishing a propensity to revenge, concealment, and artifice.

When a child has been punished he should be restored as soon as possible to favor; and when he has received forgiveness, treated as if nothing had happened. He may be affectionately reminded of his fault in private, as a warning for the future; but after peace has been made, to upbraid him with it publicly, is almost a breach of honor, and certainly a great unkindness.

Idleness being the inlet of most evils, it is highly important to train up children to habits of regular employment of time,—it is by industry alone that the powers of the body and mind are turned to good account. Habits of idleness, delay, and negligence, if not timely checked, increase with imperceptible force; and children should not be allowed to suppose, that it depends upon the particular bent of their genius, or cast of their disposition, whether or not they are

to rise above the common level of moral and intellectual excellence, or upon the exertion of their teachers; but should be strongly impressed with the idea that it depends on their own exertions. Children may be as idle while at play, as over their books, and care should be taken that the time devoted to relaxation be properly and happily occupied, as well as that appointed to lesson-hours.

The faculty of memory is sometimes spoken of, as if it were admirable in itself, and many cultivate it in their children as much, and as early as possible, without any relation to the other powers of the mind; but if it be cultivated by permitting them to explain and talk freely of what they hear or read, such exercise is more likely to improve this faculty for all useful purposes, than by exacting verbatim the formal repetition of passages from books, which does not connect it with reason and reflection.

The reflective faculty deserves particular care, and it is a mistake to think, that reasoning is to be improved principally by the study of mathematics: the fact is, that studying any branch accurately, applying judgement to it, and reflecting on the relations of cause and effect which it exhibits, will improve the reasoning and reflective powers with equal success.

As soon as a child has acquired a sufficient stock of words and ideas, he should from time to time be exercised in description, and encouraged to give an exact account of his feelings in his own words, in order to develop his originality of thought—copying, or merely imitating others, is the death of originality, and one of the greatest checks to the advancement of arts and sciences. M. T.

HANKEY.

THE LONDON SOCIETY'S MISSIONARY INSTITUTION.

SIR,—The Editor of the *South African Commercial Advertiser*, whenever it answers his own purpose or that of his party, is clamorous for publicity; but he takes good and especial care to conceal or suppress whatever would tell against the cause of the mock-philanthropy he has so rabidly espoused. Amongst other things, like his precious father-in-law, he does not choose to communicate ought that "might discourage the friends of Missions"—that is to say, anything that would open the eyes of the well-meaning people of England, as to the real situation of the London Society's Stations, which are (taking them as a whole), in this Colony, the veriest deceptions ever palmed upon a credulous and confiding religious public.

Acting in this spirit, the Editor in question has very carefully kept out of public view the distressing differences which have so long agitated the Institution of Hankey, on the Chamtoos River, where, it is understood, the greatest confusion prevails, as almost to threaten the very existence of that establishment. The people there, who have become weary and sick of the eternal pupillage of the Society, demand their separate grants or transfers of the lands they occupy at that place, conceiving, as the Rev. Dr. Philip asserts in his "Researches" (vol. i. p. 319), "that, as between 5 and 6,000 Rds. were subscribed by the Hottentots to assist in paying the purchase money," and that it was bought by him (Dr. P.) for them, "on their account," they have full right to a permanent inheritance in their respective shares in the soil. This right is disputed on the part of the Society, which holds the title deeds of the property, made very wisely in its own name, without reference to the claims of the subscribers; and the two parties are now at warlike issue on the point, and a most dreadful state of insubordination is the result of these contending claims in this lately be-praised "Asylum for oppressed Natives,"—no longer the "mild, melancholy, and sedate" Hottentot of the poet Thos. Pringle, but the clamorous Freeman of the 50th Ordinance, who is refused a title in "the lands his father's once," and which, he says, he himself purchased with the sweat of his brow, and this by the very persons who trumpet forth themselves as the sole Benefactors, the Librators, the Civilizers of the colored classes. Verily! the ostentatious Pharisee, with his phylacteries, was a mirror of modesty compared to such men, if the Hankey people be correct; at all events, the quarrels at this place rest upon one or other horn of the dilemma—the Missionaries unlawfully keep the poor people out of their property, or have failed in teaching them, after all their pious and benevolent labors, the virtue of *gratitude*. "They have no gratitude," sneers Pringle, in the expression he puts into the mouth of his boer, does the London Missionary also repeat the sentiment at last?

It will, no doubt, be remembered, that not very long ago a great impression was attempted to be made of the industry exhibited at this Institution, the people having, it was said, with incredible labor formed a water channel in the face of the most gigantic difficulties. Its length, and depth, and breadth, and all the wonders of this "eighth wonder of the world," are to be found in one of John Fairbairn's veracious journals; but will it be believed?—and it is too true to be doubted!—that this work was not effected by the industry and abilities of the Hottentots of Hankey, but by a Dutch Farmer employed by the Institution—that the work was soon allowed to go to wreck, in consequence of the ceaseless quarrels of the Missionary Flock at this mansion of peace, and that at this moment overtures are again making to another Dutch Farmer (one of these vile boers), to restore the ruined work!!!

I almost forgot to mention, that the deranged condition of this station is stated to be so great, that the new Missionary, after trying to compose the existing differences, is seriously thinking of abandoning the spot.—I am, &c.

CRITO.

GREEK CLASS AT THE KAT RIVER.

Somerset, Dec. 27, 1837.

SIR,—The Greek Class at this place, which it will be remembered by your readers was stated to have made such progress as to have been enabled to read the New Testament in that tongue with fluency, and to have excited a most indignant Memorial on the part of the young ladies of the Hottentot nation studying at the same "temple of the muses," has really had, we are assured, "a local habitation and a name." The Devil, says some one, never hatches a lie but he impregnates it with a spice of veracity, and this precaution appears to have been taken by the Reverend Gentleman who brought this monstrous falsehood into the world. The facts are these: young Read (a pupil of the South African College) made the attempt, in the latter half of 1834, —he was the PROFESSOR—his pupils amounted to from 12 to 14 in number, and pursued their studies in this (of course to such precocious youths) easy language for less than six months,—they had never acquired Latin, for, in fact, Latin has never yet been taught in the classic shades of the Kat. The war closed the class, and its learned members, who are reported to have been able to

"speak Greek
As naturally as pigs squeak,"

got abroad as well as their schoolmaster, and this much extolled Institution in proof of the talents and attainments of the Hottentot young gentlemen! has never been revived. Oh! shame! Dr. Philip—oh! shame! Mr. Reid—and oh! greater shame ye members of the London Missionary Society!

E. N.

(From a Correspondent.)

The Somerset Races commenced on Tuesday, the 12th of December, the Course was well attended by visitors from Graham's Town, Graaff-Reinet, and Cradock. The Races were run in the following order:—

1st Day, Tuesday, 12th December, 1837.
Untried plate: Rds. 100, 1 1/2 mile heats. Weight for age.
Mr. De Klerck's b. c. Beaufort, 3 years. 1—1
— Butters' b. h. Springer, 4 years,—distanced by rider dismounting before ordered.
— Howard's h. Monarch, 5 years. 2—2
— Smith's b. h. Nelson, 3 years. 3—3
— Perkins' b. h. Hurricane, aged 4—4
— Robson's b. c. Bobtail, 3 years. 5—5
— McMaster's b. m. Lassie, 3 years. 6—6

Same Day.
A Ram, value £10, presented by C. Griffith, Esq, with £5 from the Club; 1 1/2 mile heats. Weight for age.
Mr. Dry's c. h. Lisbon, 4 years. 1—1
— Howard's c. h. Sweetlips, aged 3—2
— Joseph's b. h. Robin Hood, 5 years. 4—4
— Smith's b. h. Deceiver, 3 years. 2—3
— Erasmus' b. h. Bobtail, aged 5—5

Second Day, 13th December.
Turf Club Purse, Rds. 160; entrance 10 Shillings, to go to the winner, 2 mile heats. Weight for age.
Mr. O'Reilly's b. h. Tempest, aged 1—1
— Robson's c. h. Eclipse, aged 3—3
— De Klerck's b. m. Victoria, 3 years. 2—2
— Howard's h. Monarch, 5 years. 4—4
Won easy by Tempest, and ran in 4 min. 1 sec.

Same Day.
Sweepstakes of £1 each, with £5 from the Club, 1 1/2 mile heats. Weight for age.
Mr. Howard's c. h. Sweetlips, aged 1—1
— Joseph's c. h. Robin Hood, 5 years. 2—2
— De Klerck's b. h. Eclipse, 4 years. 3—3
Run in 3 min. 10 sec.

Third Day, Thursday, 14th December.
Cap, value £20, with £5 from the Club. Entrance £1, to go to the winner; 1 1/2 mile heats, to carry 10 stone each.
Mr. O'Reilly's b. h. Tempest, aged 1—1
— Robson's c. h. Eclipse, aged 2—2
Won easy; ran in 3 min. 3 sec.

Same Day.
Handicap, Rds. 80; 1 1/2 mile heats.
Mr. Butters' b. h. Springer, 4 years. 1—1
— Joseph's b. h. Robin Hood, 5 years. 2—3
— Erasmus' b. h. Bobtail, aged 3—2

Same Day.
Hack Race, Rds. 60; 1 1/2 mile heats.—Catch weights.—Winner to be sold.
Mr. Howard's b. h. Alert, 1—1
— Erasmus' c. h. Surprise, 2—2
— De Klerck's b. h. Bob, 3—3

The Races went off exceedingly well. The Stewards deserve credit for the order that the Course was in, as well as the order that was kept on it. The whole has given very general satisfaction.

A dinner was given at Whybrews Hotel, on the 13th Dec. which certainly could not be surpassed by any Hotel on the Frontier.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 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. Cloete; the hon. Mr. Pillans.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

Mr. Ross begged, before the order of the day was proceeded with, to explain an observation which fell from him at a former meeting of Council. An idea had gone abroad, that he had wished to represent the whole of the officers in Her Majesty's Custom House, as receiving higher salaries than other public officers filling situations equally laborious. On the occasion referred to, he had considered it his duty to allude to the salary of the first clerk in that department, as compared with that, as he then thought, of the first clerk in the Treasurer General's Office, but as he now found, of the Sub-registrar of Deeds. He had then also alluded, though in a very different manner, to the gentleman at the head of the Custom's department, than whom there is not, perhaps, a more valuable public servant in the colony. The Collector of Customs is a gentleman who understands his business thoroughly and attends to it constantly. All who have any transactions with his department, must know, and appreciate his uniform attention and readiness to afford every necessary information; and reference need only be made to the Revenue Estimates now on the table, to see how much that branch of the public income has improved under his management. So far from considering him too highly paid, he (Mr. Ross) felt rather desirous to see an addition made to his salary; and the more so, as from some disappointment in his expectations, there is reason to believe that he is not likely to remain long in the service of this Colony.

The Governor said, he considered Mr. Field to be ill paid. Mr. Pillans wished to bear testimony to the great convenience which the mercantile body experience from the regularity with which the business of the Custom-house is now conducted. In his opinion, the Collector of Customs is far from being too highly remunerated; indeed, he considered that several of the civil servants of the colony are very much underpaid.

Mr. Ross did not mean to find fault with the Report of what he had said on the occasion to which he had alluded; but as he found an impression was abroad, that he had represented this most deserving officer as being too highly paid, he took this opportunity of stating that his feelings were directly the reverse, and that nothing would afford him greater satisfaction than to see the present Collector of Customs receive the same salary as his predecessor.

GREEN POINT MUNICIPALITY.

The Secretary to Government presented the Draft of an Ordinance for the creation of a Municipal Board for the Districts of Green-point and Sea-point.

Read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on the 29th of January.

LORD'S DAY BILL.

Mr. Ross begged leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Sunday Ordinance. It had been forwarded to his Excellency

for presentation, and he now moved that it be read a first time.

Mr. Cloete had hoped, on his hon. friend getting up to propose an amendment on a Bill which had just passed the Council, that he would have prefaced it with some observations, pointing out the necessity that existed for the Council thus to stultify its own acts.

Mr. Ross thought it would be taking up the time of the Council unnecessarily to enter, before the Bill was read, into a discussion of the grievances which it was intended to remove.

The Bill was then read, as follows:—

Whereas it is expedient to amend the Ordinance passed on the 23d August, 1837, and entitled "An Ordinance for the better observance of the Lord's Day."

Be it enacted by the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, with the advice of the Legislative Council thereof, that from and after the passing of this Ordinance, it shall be lawful for any Butcher or Baker respectively, to vend meat and bread, and to keep open any shop, store, or other place, for the purpose of vending the same on Sundays, at any time before eight o'clock in the morning, during the months of September, October, November, December, January, and February, and at any time before nine o'clock in the morning, during the remaining months of the year, anything in the said Ordinance passed on the 23d August last, to the contrary, notwithstanding.

And be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for any Dairyman or vender of milk, and for any Fishmonger or Fisherman respectively, to vend milk and fish, and to keep open any shop, store or other place, for the purpose of vending the same on Sundays, at any time before nine o'clock in the morning, and after four o'clock in the afternoon.

And be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for any person to open any shop, store, warehouse, or other place, for the purpose of vending, and to vend and deliver on Sundays, marine stores, live stock, provisions, and other articles actually required for the use of any ship or vessel, in any of the ports or bays of this Colony.

And be it enacted, that so much of the said Ordinance as prohibits voluntary field labour during the seasons of ploughing, sowing, and reaping, on Sundays, shall be and is hereby repealed.

And be further enacted, that so much of the said Ordinance as subjects persons offending against its provisions to the punishment of flogging, shall be and is hereby repealed.

Mr. Ross said—As my learned friend wishes to know what reasons can be assigned for bringing forward this Bill, I beg to say, that it has been drawn up in consequence of an application made by a number of the inhabitants setting forth the great inconvenience to individuals, and injury to the public, which have resulted from the Ordinance on this subject lately passed by the Council. I am aware that counter-petitions and addresses have been got up and presented to your Excellency, but I beg to direct your Excellency's attention to the circumstance, that all these petitions have been signed by one set of individuals, and, therefore, do by no means represent the sentiments and feelings of the community, and I cannot allow it to be requisite, that an Ordinance uncongenial to the feelings of the public, should be passed to the detriment of the whole Settlement. I do not go the whole length with the petitioners against the present Law but I can assure the Council that it has already been productive of the most serious injury to the shipping interest of this place, and that among the community it has excited a feeling directly opposite to that which it was intended. It is said, that its object is to prevent sin; but there never was a law passed with more sin in it. In some few instances it may meet with a compulsory obedience, but the quantity of field and other labor now performed on Sundays, is much greater than it ever was before. What is wanted is the original Bill as it was first introduced and published. To that Bill there was no general objection; but when passed into a law the public were astonished to find that its chief features were altogether changed. The first draft allowed Bakers and Butchers to keep open their shops till 8 o'clock in the summer, and 9 in winter, a provision evidently required in this warm climate; but when passed, the law was found to have shut up those shops all Sunday, which at once put the whole Colony to the greatest inconvenience. An exemption has been made in favour of the army and navy, on the representation of the Commandant of the Garrison, that the army have no place in which to keep their provision. But the army are far from being so ill off in this respect as many of the free blacks in this place, who have hardly accommodation for themselves. As an instance of the inconvenience to which this law gives rise, I may mention, I have several Malay servants, who, on account of their religion, eat nothing at certain seasons from sun-rise till sun-set,—and I have again and again found that the meat which I had brought from town for them on Saturday, was, by Sunday evening, only fit to be thrown to the dogs, so that these poor people were obliged to remain in a state of starvation till Monday's meat arrived. The Bill I now bring forward has been placed in my hands by a number of individuals, who complain of the hardships imposed on them, and on the public generally, by the present Law, and who have expressed their determination, if some change be not made, to carry their application further.

The Attorney General said, the Butchers and Bakers had themselves applied for an enactment to enable them to shut their shops on Sunday.

Mr. Ross believed the Butchers were now very sorry for it. The Attorney General—My hon. friend has said, that the petitions which had been sent in here, in favour of the present law are all signed by one set of individuals—what he means by one set of individuals I do not know. There are petitions from several religious communities.

Mr. Ross—I mean that there are petitions purporting to be sent in by different bodies, but most of them signed by the same people. One petition has been all signed by one man. Another petition has the same names in different places.

The Attorney General said, these names were probably copied from another sheet. One of the papers on the table, he perceived was an Address to His Excellency from the Wesleyan congregation and others—[The learned Gentleman read the Address.]

The Governor—Several such Addresses were sent in after the passing of the present Law, by various religious communities.

(To be continued in our next.)

HORRIBLE MURDER.

(From the *Drogheda Journal*.)

It is our painful and melancholy duty to place upon record one of the most diabolical murders ever perpetrated in a Christian or civilized country. About 10 o'clock on last Thursday night, Mr. William Hatch of Duleek (a village four miles hence), youngest brother of Mr. Nicholas Hatch, of same place, the sub-agent to the most noble the Marquis of Thomond, went to the post office, which is not quite a quarter of a mile outside the village, for the purpose of

meeting a friend whom he expected from Dublin. After the mail had passed, he remained a short time behind. He then left, on his way home to the house of his brother Nicholas, with whom he resided. It had been, however, arranged that into that house he should never again enter. He was way-laid, and barbarously murdered, on his return from the post-office, and found next morning in the ditch immediately at the end of the bridge (which is close to the post-office) in such a frightfully mangled state, that his own relatives did not at first know him. There were two large wounds on the back of his head, evidently inflicted by some sharp instrument; the right temple was completely dashed in, and, horrible to relate, the blood-thirsty miscreants, not satisfied with the deadly wounds they had already inflicted, had, by some unknown means, burned him almost to a cinder from the waist downwards. The body of the unfortunate man presented an awfully appalling spectacle. A flat bar of iron, about three feet long, and the one-eighth of an inch thick, was found within eight or ten yards of the body, besmeared with blood, the end, too, that corresponded to the wounds in the head. Upwards of 16 ounces of coagulated blood were found under his head, and various portions of his dress were discovered in a half-burned state. The deceased, who was the youngest of three brothers, and unmarried, was a most amiable man in every relation of life. Four persons, two men and two women, have been arrested on suspicion.—Times.

TORTURE OF A FEMALE IMP IN INDIA.—The following story, which we have received from an authentic source, will show what are the consequences sometimes of the credulity and superstitious feelings of the natives. In the village of Nizur, in the Pergannah of Naidoorbar, there lived a Chamberlain, named Rajee, wife of Govinda Chamberlain. She was reported to have been Dankeen (female imp) and the killer of two sons of the Patil Kaunjee of that place. One had died four or five years since, and the other, who had been ill four months ago, was represented to have been eaten by the Dankeen. She was in consequence suspended by the Patil's desire to a pimpl tree, to make her confess the fault she was charged with. This having proved ineffectual, they contrived a severer mode of torture to force her to admit the crime which she did not commit; they, in the first place, scalded her with burning fuel; next they tortured her by covering her eyes with balls of pounded red pepper, so that the victim of such unspeakable cruelties expired after ten days. The Manildar of the Talooka of Naidoorbar arrested the perpetrator of this atrocious guilt, together with his accomplices, and sent them to the magistrate, who referred the case to the decision of the Session Judge. On the 6th instant the judges decided it, decreeing the person (the Patil) by whose orders the tortures were inflicted, to be hanged, and the three individuals who committed the cruelties, to be imprisoned with hard labour 14 years; and though the hero who gave out her being Dankeen was entitled to a more severe punishment, blindness pleaded in his favor, and he is punished with five years' imprisonment with hard labour. Thus the people in power torment poor innocent persons for nothing. We therefore ought to appeal to our Liberal Government to put an end to such nauseous and inhuman practices.—India Paper.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE BANK.—At a General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Cape of Good Hope Bank, held at the Commercial Exchange on Monday, the 15th January, 1838.

The Hon. J. B. EBDEN, in the Chair.
The Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts, showing the Net Profits of the Company to the 31st December, 1837, being read.—
It was UNANIMOUSLY RESOLVED,
1st. That the Report and Statement of Accounts now read, be received and approved.
2d. That it is expedient to establish a Branch Bank at Graham's Town, and that the Directors be accordingly authorised to adopt the requisite measures for the accomplishment of such object,—subject to such regulations and restrictions as may appear to them necessary.
3d. That the following Gentlemen having been duly nominated, be now appointed Directors of the Company's Affairs,
THOS. SUTHERLAND, Esq.
The Hon. C. S. PILLANS.
HARRISON WATSON, Esq.
4th. That the Thanks of the Proprietors be given to the Chairman and Directors for their zealous and gratuitous Services, and able management of the Company's Affairs.
5th. That the Report of the Directors and Resolutions of this Meeting, be published.
J. B. EBDEN, Chairman.
The Chairman having left the Chair.
It was RESOLVED,
That the Thanks of this Meeting be given to the Chairman,
HAMILTON ROSS.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS & DEBTORS.—All Persons having Claims, of whatsoever a nature, upon the Estate of the late Mr. Joh. Brink, Sen., of Green Point, are requested to forward the same to the Notary, Mr. E. A. Buyskes, No. 21, Buitengracht, Cape Town, within Three Months, reckoned from the 18th of this Month; while those indebted to the above Estate, are also requested to Pay their Debts within the above-mentioned Three Months, to the Second Undersigned, at No. 32, Bree-street.
D. BRINK, } Test.
A. BRINK, } Executors.
Cape Town, Jan. 18, 1838.

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, Moleskins, Voerchitz, Bedtins, white and brown Punjums, Baftas, Printed Cottons in great variety, Gambroons, Check, Hosiery, striped Shirts, Muslins, Shawls, and Handkerchiefs, Kerseys, Duffel, Baize, Cloths and Cassimeres, Duck, Canvas, &c. &c. &c.
JAMES HUTTON.
N.B. WANTED to purchase, 1000 maids of OAST, for which Cash will be paid on delivery.

TO FARMERS, BAKERS, & OTHERS.—For Sale at the Stores of the Undersigned, chaff and muid Sacks, of different sorts of canvass, Field Tents, Horse Cribbs, Seine 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.

BRITISH MANUFACTURES.—The Undersigned has now landed from the 'Clorinda,' and other late arrivals, Voerchitz, Rafias, Punjums, Shirts, grey twilled Sheetings, Damask Chambrays, Silsesias, Shalloons, Lastings, Bombazetts, brown cotton Pantaloons, silk Waistcoating, Trouserings, Flannels, Duffels, Baize, and various other Goods.
GEORGE GREIG.

TIMBER WITHOUT RESERVE.—On SATURDAY AFTERNOON at Three o'Clock, will be Sold, on the Beach opposite the Commissariat Offices, the remainder of the 'Chasse's' Cargo of Timber, consisting of Pine Boards, Planks, & Beams.
BORRADAILES, THOMPSON, & PILLANS.

**AT the Commission Sale of ELLIOTT BROTHERS, on SATURDAY Morning, 20th inst., will be Sold, the Indentures of the remaining Term of Apprenticeship of Steynje, of this Colony, Housemaid, about 20 years old with her Infant.
Jan. of this Colony, a good Mason, 21 years old.**

ON SATURDAY, the 20th instant, will be Sold, by Mr. JONES, on the Parade, an excellent tame Ladies' Pony, 3 years old, and a young milch Cow.

Public Sale in the Estate of the late Mr. JOH. BRINK, Sen. under Administration of Messrs. FAURE & KORSTEN.

THE Undersigned, Testamentary Executors to the above Estate, will cause to be publicly sold, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 5th and 6th February next, to the highest Bidder, on favorable conditions, the Effects belonging to the Estate, consisting of
1. An Erf, with a spacious House erected thereon, provided with Rooms, Store, Coach-house, stabling for 20 horses, and other Out-buildings, very pleasantly situate at the East side of the Lion's Rump, along the road to Green Point, fronting Table Bay.
2. An Erf, with a Store thereon, situate as above, in such Lots as marked on the Plan, which will lay for inspection a few days previous to the Sale, at the Second Undersigned, No. 32, Bree-street.

- Also will be sold, the Indentures of the following Apprentices:—
- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| Jacob, of this Colony, 42 years, | Miller |
| Rasmus, " 34 " " | Coachman |
| Petrus, " 38 " " | Laborer |
| Christiaan, " 38 " " | ditto |
| Lodewyk, " 16 " " | ditto |
| Jephta, " 16 " " | ditto |
| Delphina, " 47 " " | " |
| Francina, " 30 " " | Housemaid |
| Petronella, " 30 " " | ditto |
| Eva (Child of Petronella) 12 " " | ditto |
| Leentje, of this Colony, 34 " " | ditto |
| Martha, " 32 " " | ditto |
| Leentje, " 13 " " | " |
| Christina, " 11 " " | " |

Likewise 1 open Ox-wagon, 1 ditto Cart, 4 Horses, 5 Oxen, 1 Cow, Household Furniture, Silver, Copper, and Ironware, Bedsteads, Bedding, Fustage, Kitchen Utensils, and what further will be exposed.
D. BRINK, } Executors.
A. BRINK, }
Cape Town, Jan. 15, 1838.

100 EXCELLENT fat Slaughter and Draught OXEN.—On THURSDAY, the 1st February next, the above number of excellent fat Cattle will be Sold, at the Farm of Mr. Cornelis Grondeling, formerly of Mr. Jan Minnaar, Sr., situate near Clapmuts River, and Mr. Piet Weesels.
J. G. STEYTLER, Gs., Agent.
Mr. P. F. R. DE VILLIERS, Vend. Adm.

SOUTH AFRICAN COLLEGE.—MATRICULATION OF STUDENTS.—Notice is hereby given, that the Senate of the South African College will sit on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY (the 22d, 24th, and 26th instant), from 10 till 12 o'Clock, for the purpose of Matriculating Students for the ensuing Session; and that the Classes will be opened on MONDAY, the 29th, at Eight o'Clock, A.M.
J. R. INNES.

SOUTH AFRICAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED MARCH 1831.
Capital £30,000.
ANTONIO CHIAPPINI, Esq., Chairman.
G. E. OVERBEEK, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.
DANIEL JACOB CLOETE, Esq.
JOSEPH SIMPSON, Esq.
JOHAN COENRAAD GIE, Esq.
SAMUEL OLIVER, Esq.
R. A. ZEEDERBERG, Esq.
W. J. MACKRILL, Esq.
HERCULES ALEX. SANDENBERG, Esq.
JAMES SMITH, Esq.
J. T. JURGENS, Esq.
D. W. HERTZOG, Esq.
AUDITORS:
F. G. WATERMEYER, Esq.
A. H. HOFMEYER, Esq.
PHYSICIAN,
Doctor SAMUEL BAILEY.
Present Rate of Fire Premiums:
First Class, 2s. 6d. per £100
Second Class, 4s. 6d. per 100
Third Class, 6s. 8d. per 100
Fourth Class, 17s. 6d. per 100
Special Assurances according to the nature of the risks.
F. S. WATERMEYER, Secretary.
No. 10, St. George's-street.

TO LET.—The pleasantly situated Dwelling-house in Garden Zorge en Lust, formerly the Property of Mr. H. P. MOLLER, and provided with all commodities.—Apply to the Undersigned, or to Mr. C. A. VAN DER BURGH, No. 51, Keeromstreet.
J. H. BAM.

DIED, after much suffering, on the 4th inst., my beloved Husband, *Stephanus Abraham Cloete*, at the age of 53 years, 5 months, and 14 days, of which Notice is hereby given to Relatives and Friends.
J. M. CLOETE, born WOLFAART.
Graaff-Reinet, Jan. 11, 1838.

CHINA SILKS, &c.—Received per 'Perfect,' an assortment of China Goods.
JAMESON, WINGATE, & Co.
14, St. George-street.

FRESH SOY & SUGAR CANDY.—At the Commission Sale of Messrs. ELLIOTT BROTHERS, TO-MORROW Morning, will be sold, 5 cases of Soy, in 1 gallon and half gallon jars, and some Sugar Candy.
JAMESON, WINGATE, & Co.
44, St. George-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; 40-inch Hessian, and twilled Sacking, bleached and brown Sail-cloth, No. 1 to 8 Russia Duck, 30-inch bleached Canvas, Sail and Seine Twine, Fish Seine, &c. &c., on reasonable terms.
HUTCHONS & ROSS, Sail-makers.
Rogge Bay.

PUBLIC SALE.—On TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY, the 13th & 14th of February next, Mrs. the Widow *Philippus Albertus Myburgh* will cause to be publicly Sold, at Hottentots Holland—
1st. A pleasantly situated and fertile freehold Estate, named *Welgelegen*, at Hottentots Holland, in extent 72 morgen, 502 square rods, and 5 do. feet, planted with 100,000 Vines and Fruit Trees, and well supplied with Water.
2d. A piece of perpetual Quit-rent Land, adjoining the above Estate, in extent 213 morgen, and 457 square rods, well known as good sowing land and pasturage for horses, oxen, and sheep. The above Estate and piece of Freehold Land, which cannot be separated, will be Sold in one Lot by the Rise and Fall.
After the Sale of the above, will be put up and Sold a few leaguers old and young Wipe, a brandy Still complete, pressing Machines, Stuckvats, Leaguers, cellar and agricultural Implements, Horses and Oxen, Wagons, Cows, household Furniture, also, the Indentures of several male and female Apprentices.
The Conditions of Sale of the Landed Property can be seen at the Office of Messrs. *Faure & Korsten*, Vendue Administrators at Stellenbosch, by whom the Sale will be held.
G. E. OVERBEEK, q-q.
Cape Town, Jan. 19, 1838.

INSIDE SALE, on the Mornings of MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY next, at the Commission Sale Room of C. W. ADAMS, Market-square,
Of a variety of new Goods received per 'Clorinda,' &c., consisting of English and French Stays, black lace Veils, Italian Muslin, Bishops Lawn, figured Muslin, black and colored Challi, and Queen satin Dresses, colored and black Gros de Naples, plain and figured 4-4, 6-4, and 8-4 Net, superior quality, black Blond, Thread Edging, and Insertions, blond Edging, Whiska Blonds, silk Normans ditto, sprigged Nets, infants' and women's Caps, real lace Collars and Capes, rich worked muslin do., figured gauze Handkerchiefs, rich blond Lace, silk and satin Parasols, silk Umbrellas, gingham do., challi Handkerchiefs and Shawls, silk Handkerchiefs and Cravats, green gauze Veils, men's colored and black kid Gloves, Woodstock, Buck and Wash Leather do., women's plain and fancy kid do., black and colored magonet Stocks, black Silk and Satin, Mode and Napier figured Satin do., India-rubber Braces, together with a variety of Goods, not enumerated in the above List.
The whole Without Reserve.

NOTICE OF DEPARTURE.—Mr. FRANCIS COLLISON, intending to leave the Colony in February, requests that all accounts may be sent in before that time for settlement, to Messrs. FRANCIS COLLISON & Co. Bree-street.

MR. FRANCIS COLLISON requests that all accounts with the Undersigned, may be sent in for payment prior to his leaving the Colony in February, to the Counting-house.
Messrs. JOSEPH STARKEY & Co. Bree-street.

HOUSE TO LET.—The House at present occupied by Mr. FRANCIS COLLISON, in Somers Road, either with or without Furniture.
FRANCIS COLLISON & Co.

TO THE WINE FARMERS.—Wanted, 200 Leaguers of good Wine.
JOSEPH STARKEY & Co.

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.—An individual (residing at Boerenplein) has thought proper to circulate among Farmers that the Shop of Mr. A. T. STADLER exists no longer (the Public can judge of his motives), the Undersigned takes the liberty to Notify, that the above Shop is carried on as heretofore, and that all sorts of Merchandize may be had there at moderate Prices.
C. M. DE WET.
No. 62, Bree-street, Cape Town.

THE Undersigned offers for Private Sale, or to let, on favorable terms, his Farm situate in the Downs, named Uitvlugt.
W. A. KRIGE.
Stellenbosch Kloof.

WANTED.—Three Shoemakers.—Apply to JASPER VAN SCHALKWYK.
No. 25, Longmarket-street.

40 RDS. REWARD.—Lost, on FRIDAY last, in Cape Town, a £20 Note on the New Bank.—Whoever has found the same, and returns it to the Owner, Mr. Andries Bester, at Riet Valley, or to the Office of this Paper, will receive the above Reward.
Riet Valley, Jan. 15, 1838.

1,200 SHEEP.—On MONDAY the 29th instant, the Undersigned will publicly Sell, at his Farm, the above number of excellent fat Sheep.
A. A. DE VILLIERS.
Eerste River, near Stellenbosch, Jan. 18, 1838.
M. C. A. NEKTHLING, Vend. Adm.

NOTICE is hereby given to Relatives and Friends, that our beloved Mother, *Magdalena Catharina Delport*, Widow of *Jan Christoffel Koster*, died on the 13th instant, at the age of 88 years, 4 months, and 13 days, with request to be excused the visits of Condolence.
P. J. KOSTER.
A. C. LANGLEY, }
Widow M. C. GREYBE, } Born KOSTER.
Cape Town, 16 January, 1838.

THE "GAZETTE & TRADE LIST."—This Publication is now so fully established in estimation, that no further recommendation of its merits as one of the *Most desirable Advertising Papers* in the Colony, is necessary. Its *Cheapsness and Utility* have carried it into every part of the Colony. All who can read, scan its pages. It is a record of the LAWS, which, with every OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION, are promulgated through the "GAZETTE," by Authority;—while the "TRADE LIST" department contains Advertisements from every Merchant, Trader, and private Person who requires to appear before the Public. Its circulation (three years ago under 400) now exceeds *Eight Hundred Copies*,—not to speak of those who read without subscribing for it. *Yearly Subscription, Rds. NINE only* (in advance). **PRINTING** in the first style, on very **REDUCED TERMS.** No. 1, Grave-street, Keizergracht.

PUBLIC SALE OF THREE BUILDING LOTS.—A Public Sale of the above Three Building Lots, situate in the Cape District, on the Rondebosch road, the Property of Mrs. the Widow HUNT, will be held on **MONDAY**, the 22d inst., at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon precisely. The above Property presents an eligible opportunity for a Country Residence, being about Six Miles from Cape Town, and part of the Estate known by the name of *Albion Place*. A plan of the Property may be seen, and Conditions of Sale ascertained, at the Office of Mr. BLOOM, Auctioneer, where all further particulars may be known. Jan. 11, 1838. ISAAC MANUEL, q.q.

PUBLIC SALE OF FURNITURE, &c.—A Public Sale of the Property of Mrs. HUNT will be held at *Albion Place*, on **MONDAY**, the 22d inst., of Household Furniture, &c. (to follow the Sale of the three Building Lots); comprising, 40 handsome hair-seated mahogany Chairs, 3 mahogany Sofas, 2 Couches, 2 mahogany Loo Tables, and 2 mahogany Sofa Tables, an excellent Pianoforte and Music-stool, 1 pair mahogany Card Tables, 2 mahogany Sideboards, mahogany Secrétaire and Book-case. Cabinet self performing Harp, table Clocks and Shades, Chimney-glasses, Window-curtains, 3 Brussels Carpets, and 3 Hearth Rugs, 2 oil Paintings, with Musical-boxes and Clocks, 2 bronzed Lamps, oil Paintings, Barometer, Thermometer. Set of three stinkwood dining Tables, table Lamps, Fenders and Fire-irons, Books, plated cruet, pickle, and Liquor-stands, a quantity of Plate and Plated-ware, 8 pair beautifully cut Decanters, and sundry Glass-ware, 1 breakfast Set of China, richly gilt, Musical Box, Prints in gilt and plain frames, 1 dinner Service of stone China. Slipper Bath, Mangle, 1 four-post mahogany Bedstead, and several other Bedsteads and Bedding, 2 mahogany Wardrobes, mahogany Wash-stands, dressing Tables, Looking-glasses, bed-room Chairs, Carpets, &c. &c. 2 Percussion Guns. Shot-belts, &c. &c. Earthenware, Tinware, kitchen, table, and culinary Utensils. 1 Plough, 1 Harrow, 1 Weighing Machine, sundry Garden Utensils, and whatever else may be offered at the time of Sale. * * * The above may be viewed prior to the Sale on the 19th and 20th inst. Also will be Sold, 5 beautiful Peacocks, 1 pair handsome carriage Horses and Harness, 12 wagon Horses and Harness, 2 English Milch Cows, 1 Phaeton, Horse, and Harness, 1 Pleasure Wagon on Springs, 3 Wagons and 2 Carts, 2000 lbs. of Hay. A COVERING STALLION,—“Jack Ketch.” Also, the unexpired Term of several Apprentices, amongst whom there are 2 Cooks, 2 Coachmen, and Laborers. And a large quantity of Wood in Lots. Jan. 11, 1838. ISAAC MANUEL, q.q. N.B.—Refreshments will be provided.

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.

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 Blatt*, 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.

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 Wheat 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.

EDICT.—The Next of Kin and Creditors of *Alberta Susanna Johanna Oosthuizen*, deceased Wife of *Josephus Oosthuizen*, of Faloch River, in the District of Swellendam, are required to take Notice, that the said *Alberta Susanna Johanna Oosthuizen*, deceased Wife of *Josephus Oosthuizen*, died intestate, and that a Meeting of the Next of Kin and Creditors of the deceased, and surviving Husband, and all others whom these Presents may concern, will be held before the Resident Magistrate, at his Office, Swellendam, on Thursday, the 15th of February next, at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon precisely; and all such Persons as aforesaid are hereby required to attend at the place and time aforesaid; then and there to see some Person or Persons selected by such Magistrate, for approval by the Master of the Supreme Court, as fit and proper to be by the said Master appointed Executor or Executors Dative to the Estate of such deceased Person as aforesaid, and Tutor or Tutors Dative of the minor Heirs of the Decedent. CLERKE BURTON, Master of the Supreme Court.

EDICT.—The Next of Kin and Creditors of *Carol Joseph Becker*, late of Cape Town; *Anna Maria Basson*, deceased Wife of *Matthys Michiel Laubacher*, of Berg River, Riebeeck Kasteel, in the District of Stellenbosch; and of *Anna Susanna Burgers*, deceased Wife of *Johannes Christianus Carstens*, of Piquetberg, in the Cape District, are required to take Notice, that the said *Carol Joseph Becker*, *Anna Maria Basson*, and *Anna Susanna Burgers*, died intestate, and that a Meeting of the Next of Kin and Creditors of the aforesaid deceased Persons, and all others whom these Presents may concern, will be held before the Master of the Supreme Court, in the Grand Jury Room, at the Public Buildings, Cape Town, on Tuesday, the 20th February next, at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon precisely; and all such Persons as aforesaid are hereby required to attend at the place and time aforesaid; then and there to see Letters of Administration granted to such Persons, as shall then be appointed by the said Master to be Executors Dative to the Estates of such deceased Persons as aforesaid, and Tutors Dative of the minor Heirs. CLERKE BURTON, Master of the Supreme Court.

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 instant; 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.

MR. JOH. GERH. 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 the day of Sale. Riebeeck Kasteel, 20 December, 1837.

LEBECK 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.

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 expense 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.

1,000 GRAIN BAGS.—To Morrow Morning will be Sold, at Mr. JONES, on the Parade, 1,000 Jute Canvas 2 Muid Bags.

SLAVE COMPENSATION CLAIMS.—The Undersigned will Purchase or Receive Powers to recover Compensation Claims.—Persons repaying 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.

SAVINGS' BANK.—The Annual Meeting for receiving the report of the Committee of Management, and for the election of Officers for the ensuing year, will take place in the Commercial Exchange, on Wednesday, the 31st January 1838, at One o'clock. By Order of the Committee, J. T. JURGENS, Sec. Cape Town, 12th January 1838.

JEAN BAPTISTE COURLOIS respectfully informs the Public, that he has taken out a Vendue Licence under Administration of Mr. Ryno Johannes Godlieb de Korte, and requests the favor of his Friends and the Public, as he will endeavour, by punctuality and despatch, to satisfy his Employers. Vendue Office, No. 44, Dorp-street. Stellenbosch.

MR. JONES has the pleasure to announce, that he is instructed to Sell by Public Auction, several valuable Building Allotments, being part of the Property of THOMAS TENNANT, situate behind the castle, on the main Road; the Sale to take place during the month of February next, the Day to be notified in future Advertisements. The proximity of this Property to the Town Market and Jetty, its great thoroughfare, and being seated in a populous and increasing neighbourhood, render it the most desirable in Cape Town for Building purposes. The Terms of Payment will be made more than usually easy, in order to enable the industrious and thriving Mechanic and Tradesman to become Proprietors of Landed Property, in this rising Colony.

PUBLIC SALE.—The Undersigned, intending to remove to the Country, will cause to be publicly sold, on TUESDAY, the 6th of February, his Dwelling-house, water Mill, and adjoining two three-storied Stores, capable of containing 2500 muids of grain.—The said Property is pleasantly situate in the Gardens, and commands a fine View of Cape Town and Table Bay.—The Mill has already been hired out for two years, and yields an annual rent on 72,000 Guilders. Liberal Strykgeld will be given, and the Property is in the meanwhile for Private Sale. Also will be sold, two thoroughbred Dutch Cows, imported by Captain SYLVEIRA, a wheat Harp, Bushels, wheat Shovels, and what further will be exposed. Cape Town, Jan. 18, 1838. P. C. GROENEWALD.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals in Table Bay.
Jan. 6. Chase, Am. brig, J. Green, from Boston Nov. 2 to this port. Cargo sundries. Passengers, Messrs. Chase and Henry.
7. London, bark, M. Tait, from Downs Nov. 5, to this Port. Passenger, Mr. Rickman. Brings a mail.
8. Diadem, brig, J. Walker, from Rio Dec. 14, to this port. Cargo, sugar and Coffee.
10. Cambrian, American ship, W. C. Carey, from New Bedford June, 1836, to whaling, Cargo 2,600 barrels of oil.—Put in for refreshments.
11. Herald, bark, W. Wat, from Manila Nov. 11, to London. Cargo sugar.—Put in for refreshments.
11. Emerald, Am. bark, E. Dexter, from Salem July, 1836, to whaling. Cargo 1,700 barrels of oil.—Put in for refreshments.
11. Electra, Am. ship, J. Lax, from New London June, 1836, to whaling. Cargo oil.—Put in for water.
11. John, bark, J. Whyte, from Madras No. 16, to London. Cargo sundries.—Brings a mail.
11. Perfect, ship, W. Snell, from Calcutta Nov. 12, to London. Cargo sundries.—Brings a mail.
13. Protector, ship, J. Buttenshaw, from Mauritius bound to London. Cargo sugar.—Brings a few letters.
14. Conch, schooner, W. Bell from Algoa Bay 12th inst. to this port. Cargo colonial produce.
14. Emily, bark, C. Dunbar, from Calcutta Oct. 25, to Liverpool. Cargo sugar, &c. Put in for refreshments, having sprung her bowsprit and received other damage during a gale on the 6th, 7th, and 8th.
14. Wm. Baker, Am. ship, J. S. Sanford, from Warren, June, 1836, to whaling. Cargo oil.

Sailed out of Table Bay.
Jan. 2. Eleanor, to Ceylon.
6. Meteor, to whaling.
6. Liverpool, to do.
6. Ajax, to London.
7. Martha, to Mauritius.
7. Emma, to London.
7. Fortitude, to Greenock.
8. Robarts, to Madras.
10. Liverpool, to whaling.
10. Pegasus, to London.
10. Indian Chief, to N. London, U.S.
15. Severn, to Bombay.
15. John, to London.

Vessels in Table Bay.
Ships—William Wilson, Red Rover, Cambria, Electra, Perfect, Protector, and William Baker.
Barks—Henry, Patriot, Catherine, Ann Gales, Emerald, Nocton, Herald, Emily, London, and Clorinda.
Brigs—Resource, Comet, Skerne, Black Joke, Matilda, Chase, and Diadem.
Schooners—Frederick Huth, Richard Mount, Mary, Transit, St. Helena, and Conch.
Cutter—Friends' Goodwill.

Arrived in Simon's Bay.
Jan. 7.—Orator, ship, J. Terry, from London Oct. 21, to Simon's Bay and Mauritius. Cargo govt. stores.—Passengers, Messrs. Lardner, and Wilson.

Vessels in Simon's Bay.
H. M. S. Thalia.
Ship—Orator.

CAPE TOWN,
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