

Z. A. ATHENEUM.

ADVERTENTIE. Verkoop van kostbaar vastgoed in de GRAVESTRAAT. HEDEN MORGEN.

DE Raad van Directeuren van het Z. A. Atheneum, als hiertoe bevoegd geautoriseerd, zal op HEDEN MORGEN den 15 Febr. 1893...

LIBERAAL STRYKGELD zal gegeven worden en de condition van Verkoop, benevens een Plan van de drie verdere Erven, kunnen worden ingezien en gelaten...

SOUTH AFRICAN BANK. Directeuren: De Wel-Ed. Hr. F. S. WATERMEYER, Voorzitter. J. H. WICHT, P. M. BRINK, R. C. HOETS, ISAAC CHASE, J. A. BAM, W. J. HERMAN, W. G. ANDERSON.

DE volgende zijn de grondregels, van dit Etablissement. Geen Bank van "Issue" zynde, (ook als thans reconstrueerd) en gelyktyds geen papiergeld uit te geven...

AAANGENAAM EN KOSTBAAR VASTGOED TE KOOP. DE Ondergeteekende zal op MAANDAG den 25 dezer, des morgens precies te half 11 uren, per publieke Vendutie, in afzonderlyke Perceelen op verdere voorwaarden, de volgende Koningdom laten verkopen...

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Desse Couvrant wordt elke Vrydag Oukend uitgegeven aan het Publiciteits-Kantoor, No. 62, Walestraat, en de Vrydags met de Post naar alle de Buiten-Distrikten verzonden.



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

De Zuid-Afrikaan.

Tros Tyriusque mihi nullo discrimini agetur.—VIRGIL.

DEEL IX. VRYDAG DEN 15 FEBRUARY 1893. No. 473.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING. HEDEN MORGEN.

OP HEDEN, den 15 dezer, precies ten half 11 uur, zal de Ondergeteekende, voor rekening van den Heer J. A. N. SMYTH, aan den hoogsten Bieder doen verkopen, deszelfs Huis, gelegen op het Groenepunt, voormaals het eigendom van wylen den Hr. LUCAS VYSTER, en thans betoond door den Heer HANSEN, zyne in dit Huis de Negocië-Handel, voor een zeer geruimen tyd met goed succes gedreven. Daar de situatie aan het Publiek zoowel bekend is, behoeft dezelve geen verdere reccommandatie.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING.

ZAL gehouden worden van de aangehaalde en welgelegen Plaats van den Wel-Erwr. Heer J. H. BUCK, gelegen aan de Groenepunt, op DINGSDAG den 26 Febr. 1893, precies ten 10 uur.

COMMISSARIAAT.

TENDERS zullen worden ontvangen op dit Bureau tot 12 uren, op Woensdag den 20 dezer, ter levering van 50,000 lbs. HAVER, en 50,000 lbs. GARST.

COMMISSARIAAT.

Kaapsche Wyn voor St. Helena. NARIET wordt gegeven, dat Tenders met 12 uren, op Woensdag den 27 Febr. 1893, ter levering van 17,000 Gallons (Imperial) goede KAAPSCHE WYNS, minstens 2 jaren oud, te worden geleverd aan het Zeehoofd, (zonder kosten) voor het Gouvernement, in zoodanige hoeveelheden, als zullen worden vereischt.

KOSTBARE KOREN-EN VEEPLAATS, IN DE NABYHEID DER STAD.

DE Hr. BENINGFIELD, neemt de vryheid het publiek te berigten, dat hy last heeft ontvangen uit de hand te koop te bieden.

ADVERTENTIE.

CECOMMITEERDEN des Kerkenraads te D'Urban, zullen op den 15 MAART aanstaande vaceren, in de Consistoriekamer der Kerk, van 9 tot 11 uren des morgens, tot het ontvragen van Tenders, voor het repareren en witten met goede steenkalk, van het Kerkgebouw en den Ringmuur van binnen en buiten, van de Kerkgebouw en den Ringmuur er onder begrepen; op welken datum de Tenders zullen geopend, en het werk toegevoerd worden aan diegenen, die het meest aannemelyk bod zal hebben gedaan.

COMMISSARIAAT.

LEVERANTIE VOOR ST. HELENA. TENDERS zullen worden ontvangen op dit Bureau, tot 12 uren, op Woensdag, den 27 dezer, ter levering van 85,000 ponden Kaapsche gezuuten RUND VEEZSCH, te worden geleverd in Harer Majesteits Magazynen, in de Kaapstad, of aan het Zeehoofd, ter keuze van het Commissariaat, in zoodanige hoeveelheden als vereischt zullen worden, gedurende de eerstkomende twaalf maanden.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING VAN MERCKEL'S HALFWEG HUIS.

DE Heer BENINGFIELD, NEEMT de vryheid te berigten, dat hy last heeft in den loop dezer maand publiek te verkopen, den borenvermelde vooredele Eigendom; voor lieden in bezigheid, is deze Plaats dubbel waardig, zynde het Halfweg Huis, tusschen de Kaapstad en de Simon's-tyd. En ingeval van oorlog tusschen Engeland en andere Mogendheden (dat ver van onwaarschyntlyk is) moet dit Huis een bron zyn van spoedigen rykdom.

1000 Extra Vette SCHAPEN.

EENE publieke verkoop zal op WOENSDAG den 20 dezer, ter Plaats van den Hr. ALBERTUS PRINSLOO, in de Dorp worden gehouden van bovengem. getal extra vette Schapen, welke stellig present zullen y; ook zullen mede worden opgeveid, 10 extra goede Trekosses, allen in eenen uitmuntenden staat.

COMMISSARIAAT.

SLAVERN COMPENSATIE VORDERINGEN. DE Ondergeteekende zyn geneegen te koop of procuratie in te vercoopen, om COMPENSATIE VORDERINGEN in te vercoopen.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING VAN MERCKEL'S HALFWEG HUIS.

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PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING.

DE Ondergeteekende zal op MAANDAG den 15 dezer, ter zynere Vondplaats gelegen in het Dorp de Paarl, per publieke Vendutie laten verkopen, 1 Paar denwaggen met beschoten Louren, Buikplank en Kalf; 1 onderstel van een Ossewaggen, 2 Rol-Machines, 1 Handmolen, populieren Balken, Kapstijlen, Sparen, groot-veiling geschikt tot Mofens van Kam Rat, 1 Yermolen, 2 stukken Gynhoof geschikt tot een lange Landier, 1 Karwyk, oul Yzer en oud Avleien, een vrentje, Waggenreghout, een groot Smids-aarbeld met zyn Blok, een Blaasbly van de beste soort, met de voet daar het in hangt, wat Timmermansgereedschappen, Treksagen, Handzagen en Bylen, Boterwaagen, Karren, Bamboezen geschikt tot Teer-bogen en Zweepstokken; en althoogen verder ten dage der Paarl, 4 Febr. 1893.

WYNBERG VASTE GOEDEREN.

LUIT. Kolonel ROGERS, voornemens zynde de Kolonie binnen zeer kort te verlaten, wenscht zyn Landgoed aan Wynberg, uit de hand te verkoopen, hetzyl in deszelfs geheel of per ceelen.

KLINKERS.

DE Heer BENINGFIELD, ZAL na de Vendutie van de Plaats van MERCKEL, aan de Steenvorm-ry van den Hr. ADAMS, naby Halfweg laten verkopen.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING.

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PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING.

DE Ondergeteekende zal op MAANDAG den 22 dezer, is de Ondergeteekende van mening publiek te laten verkopen, allerlei Houtspijlen, bestaande in Kabinetten, Klerderkasten, Stoelen, Tafels, Spiegels, Piano-Forte, Secretaire-Bureaus, porcelaine, Tafelservicen, enz. Voorts deszelfs Woonhuis, voorzien van alle gemakken, met ruime Stal, Koetshuis, Voorzolder, rijm logie voor dienstboden, en een private Waterleiding, gelegen op het Kerkplein en doorelopende tot in de Plaats van Wynberg, aan den Harburg, gelegen achter het gezegde Woonhuis in de Plaats van Wynberg, en goede haer doende, en zulke op zeer aannemelyke voorwaarden.

BAKSTEENEN.

DE Heer BENINGFIELD, ZAL na de Vendutie van de Plaats van MERCKEL, aan de Steenvorm-ry van den Hr. ADAMS, naby Halfweg laten verkopen.

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HUIS, PAKHUIS EN STAL, In de BOOMSTRAAT.

DE Heer BENINGFIELD, ZAL op MAANDAG den 25den Feb. ten 11 uren, laten verkopen, het HUIS, PAKHUIS en STAL, in de Boomstraat No. 23, nu geoccupeerd door eenen Karwyk. Dren Eigendom naby het Zeehoofd zynde, is zeer geschikt voor een PAKHUIS of eenen STAL.

DE OEFENINGEN.

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UIT DE HAND TE KOOP.

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AAN KAPITALISTEN EN ANDEREN.

EENE publieke verkoop van Doctor S. BAILEY'S Huurhuizen, zal plaats vinden op DINGSDAG den 26 Febr. 1893, aanstaande, gelegen aan het einde van de Langestraat en Waterkant; namelijk vier Huurhuizen in Waterkant en vier in de Langestraat, eene jaarlyksche huur opbrengende van £ 172 10. De Koopconditien zullen voordeelig gemaakt, en liberaal STRYKGELD, worden aangeboden. — Verdere byzonderheden zyn te vernemen by Dr. BAILEY, in de Langestraat, of by den Heer JONKS, ten zynen Kantore op de Parade.

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Aan Smeden, Wagenmakers en anderen.

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BERIGT.

DE Ondergeteekende eigenaar geworden zynde, van de Plaatsen Cochara, Veigervall en Eilandvallen, gelegen naby Groenekloof, geeft by deze kennis aan Waggenryers en anderen, dat geene uitpansing zal worden getoond op horengemelde plaatsen, en dat Vee op het land komende naar de Schutkraal zal worden gezonden.

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Aan Baas-Metselaars en Schilders.

DE Ondergeteekende wenshende zyn Huis No. 51, Langestraat, by aanbesteding te doen repareren en witten, als ook Schilders; zoo wordt aan degenen die geneegen moegen zyn het een en ander aan te nemen, bekend gemaakt, dat afzonderlyke offertes zullen worden aangenomen tot op Woensdag den 20 dezer, te 12 uren, door de Ondergeteekende in de Tuin waar by thans woonachtig is, alwaar de verdere byzonderheden te vernemen zyn.

Verkoop van de Nalatenschap van Wylen den Heer ANTONIE LEHMANN.

OP ZATURDAG den 23 dezer maand Febr. 1893, op de Vendutie van de Heeren ELLIOTT & BROTHERS.

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MEJUFVROUW de Weduwe F. ROOS.

MEJUFVROUW de Weduwe F. ROOS, S'ner, leest haar Plaats te koop aan, met de daarop behorende goederen, op Woensdag den 20 dezer, te 12 uren, door de Ondergeteekende in de Tuin waar by thans woonachtig is, alwaar de verdere byzonderheden te vernemen zyn.

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VERSCHE GOEDEREN.

NU geland wordende uit de "PACKET" en MARY IMRIE. — Eens groote vercheidheid Stapel en Fancy Goederen voor het Seizoen geschikt, te weten: — Dames muslinen Kleeden, Linten en Lyfbaanden, Bloeds, Sjerpen en Sluijers, Gazen en zyden Doeken, Schotse, Norwich en Merino Shawls en Doeken, Victoria Handschoenen en Kousen, Muslinen Kraagjes, Tapes en Toppis, Kant en Nett, Florentynsche Shawls en Doeken, Zwaarte en gekleurde Naazyde Gazen in Bolletjes en Rolletjes, Stikgaren, Gros de Napels en Satyven, Gekoperde Print Kleeden, Boek Muslin, Jaconet en Keemrick, Extra fyn Heubdenlinten, Finesse lakenche Kinderpetten, Katoenschonen, Mans en Vrouwen schoenen, Gemakke Onderbaatsjes.

Zoetmelksche Kassa, Spierkassas, Suiker, Koffy, Sperryen, Graven, Sikkels, Geweren en Pistolen, Verwen, Olie, enz.

Alles te koop, tegen zeer lage pryzen. Looptstraat, 6 Febr. 1893.

VERPLAATST.

De Handels Voorraad van GEORGE GREIG, Naar de Pakhuizen, in de St. GEORGE'S-STRAAT, Over die van de Heeren HEIDEMANN HODGSKIN, & Co. EN NAAM HET Zuid-Afrikaansch Brand en Levens Assurantie Kantoor.

VERHUISD.

R. CLARENCE, van No. 5, Heerengracht, naar No. 4, KEIZERSGRACHT, voornamelyk de Sociëteit Huis, alwaar Kooplieden en Scheeps Kapiteins voorzien kunnen worden met alle soorten van Provisien van de beste kwaliteit, en tegen billyke pryzen.

DE Ondergeteekende neemt de vryheid Buiten-Familien te berigten, dat hy altyd voorhanden heeft, een uitmuntende voorraad Provianen, en daar de Omnibus en Postkar zyn deurgedie passerende, kunnen zy staat maken dat er op kunne orders, acht zal worden gegeven.

ONTVANGEN per Eleonor en Woolington.

BY's gebottelde Ale en Porter, Yorksche Hammen, gebottelde Vruchten, Jam, Jellies, gezuuten Salm, Haring, Broodkruiker, Hoedjes Zout, Azyn, enz. R. CLARENCE, Algemeen Pakhuys.

WILKINSON'S GEWEREN.

ONTVANGEN, eenige weynige van WILKINSON'S Iraak-berkente en dubbele loop Geweren, in sterke Kasten met koperen banden, en toestel compleet; alsmede Iraak-berkente en dubbele loop lange Roers voor Byren, met Voorstons-slots, enz. R. CLARENCE, Algemeen Pakhuys No. 4, Keizersgracht.

NB. De Heeren WILKINSON & ZONEN, zamen de vryheid Buiten-Familien te berigten, dat alle Geweren waarop hunne naam gegasterd staat gemaarborde getrokken looppen zyn, dat dezelve sterk beproefde zyn, en fraai leereerde teken hebben, en dat elk gedeelte van deszelve behoorlyk geaanmeerd is, alvorens deszelve uit hunne fabriek zyn gezonden.

DE Heeren W & Z hebben hunne Geweren uitgevoerd aan den Heer R. CLARENCE, aan de Knaap de Gode Hoop, gedurende vercheidene jaren, en zy kunnen dezelve met vertrouwen aanbevelen aan de schrombtachtige Jagers; daar het nimmer ter honer kennis gekomen is, dat een loop gesprongen is.

YZER EN HOUT MAGAZYN.

Gravestraat, No. 3. GEORGE FINDLAY.

HET HUIS in de Gravestraat, No. 3, hebende gekocht, voornamelyk het Eigendom van wylen den Hr. EDWARD DURHAM, waarmede de Yzer en Houthandel gedurende de laatste 22 jaren gedreven is, zal de Affaire van de liberaliteits principes op donderdag soet voortzetten, en heeft mede een groote voorraad van de meest gezochte artikelen van de oude Affaire gekocht, en per "Sara" Kirkman Findlay, van "Helen Jane" ontvange een algemeen assortment Yzerwaren, Gereedschappen, Koperwerk, Staaf en Bladlood, Hagel, Zink, Bioktin, Deelen, enz. en landt nu ex "Woolington".

Kuipers en Timmermans Bylen, Disses en Hamers, Picken, Aanbeeld- en Smidsbankschroeven, Smidslaarlen, Timmermans Krammen, Kruiwagen Wielen, Mofens, — Koren Koffy en Kruideniers, met wullen, Voorhauden en Vanysers, Darners Schuursteennantelen, Zeissen en Steelen, BY Sikkels, Schapen en Toin Scharen, Schoffels en Harken, Sloren, — Koperen, yzeren, Trek, Instoek, Kiet, Lale, Kaat, SCHROEFEN, — Koperen, gegoten en geslagen yzeren, Schroeven van alle soorten en maat, Raam en Luikknippen, Messenwaren in soorten, GEREEDSCHAPPEN, — Timmermans, Metaalere, Looyers, Smids, Scheenmakers, enz. in soorten.

Olie, geschoote en ongekookte, Terpentyn, Verwen, Ombor, Oker, Berlysch Blauw, Konings Groel, Mineral Groen, Koperrood, Harst, en vele andere Goederen, te tafelyk om te meden



TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our Correspondent of Worcester is entitled to our best acknowledgments, and to that of the Public, for the very interesting Communications which we received from him; they will certainly appear in our next.

THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

CAPE TOWN, FEBRUARY 15, 1839.

On Wednesday last, the Cape of Good Hope Agricultural Society held its Annual Meeting; and a particular report of its proceedings we hope to give in our next.

We only briefly notice, that the Prize Wool Cup for the Western Division, was awarded to the firm of REITZ, BREDA, JOUBERT, & Co., who also carried away the palm of victory in 1837; and that of the Eastern Division, to Mr. W. J. SMITH.

A subject of great importance was also brought before them, viz., the importation of free laborers.—It was proposed, to constitute a fund by subscription, of £5 per share, for the purpose of enabling the Committee to make the necessary advances. This was unanimously adopted, and subscriptions having been opened, the following amounts were instantly subscribed for:—

- J. C. Gie, Ms., two shares, £ 10
Wm. Proctor, ditto ditto, 10
M. van Breda, Sr., four ditto, 20
Baron C. von Ludwig, two do, 10
P. V. van der Byl, ditto ditto, 10
J. A. van Breda, ditto ditto, 10
S. V. van Renen, ditto ditto, 10
D. G. van Breda, one ditto, 5
C. L. Herman, ditto ditto, 5
J. Letterstedt, two ditto, 10
H. J. Hofmeyr, one ditto, 5
J. G. Fischer, ditto ditto, 5
D. G. F. Kesteen, ditto ditto, 5
C. J. Brand, ditto ditto, 5
C. Mostert, Sr., four ditto, 20
A. J. Louw, ditto ditto, 20
P. L. Cloete, twenty ditto, 100
Richard Fryer, ten ditto, 50
F. W. Reitz, two ditto, 10
J. H. Hofmeyr, Jr., one ditto, 5
J. C. Wessels, one ditto, 5

The Committee of the Society, was requested to draw out a plan thereof, and submit the same to a Public Meeting, to be called by them.

The adoption of this measure will at once remove the difficulty which has been stated, in respect of the making of a hard road through the Cape Flats.

There is no fear now that the hands required for that road will be a loss upon the Farmer, because by the importation, which may probably be expected within three months, the Farmer will very soon be provided with sufficient hands.

The subject of the hard Road was consequently also approved of by the General Meeting; and the Attorney General, who presided at it, communicated, that according as the Public came forward, they might expect from Government a support to about £5000.

We had intended to submit to the Public our observations upon the newly proposed Magistrate's Bill, but having been informed that it is intended to be withdrawn, we, for the present, will reserve them.

The Municipal Corporation Ordinance for Cape Town, and one also for Green Point, have been at last published in the 'Government Gazette' of Wednesday last.—We expect that the Cape Town Magistrate will not be long in calling together the Meeting of Resident Householdors, as directed by the 4th Section of that Ordinance, for the purpose of electing a Committee to frame the necessary regulations.

As the Inhabitants will now have the opportunity of electing their Representatives for the administration of the Town affairs, we advise them to be cautious and prudent in the exercise of that right, to elect independent, active, and liberal men, and not to give their votes to those who, canvassing for their election, have to other object in view but their own interest and aggrandisement.—Unless we do that, the blame of mal-administration will rest with us.

We have just been informed, that at Georgetown, about 2,000 of the late apprentices, have taken up their abode; and that at Worcester, the Civil Commissioner has been giving seven to them, in the village, to the extent of 15 rows, where 15 black families are already living.—It is said, that these seven belong to Government, and that they have been kept unsold, for the purpose of being given, as they have now been, to those late apprentices.

We naturally ask, Is that information correct?—Does the Governor know it?—We can hardly think he does; because it is in the very teeth of Sir GEORGE NAPIER's declaration in Council in respect of black villages.—But how comes it that these seven are not publicly sold, if they are to be given away at all? We give this as we received it,—in the mean time we expect to be enabled, by our Correspondent to that place, to give the true state of the case.—All we can say, at this moment, is, that if the report be true, we need not ask how the hands and laborers are

withdrawn from the Farmers! The case is of a serious nature, and deserves not only an inquiry, but a recurrence ought to be prevented.

PORT NATAL.

GRAAF-REINET, JAN. 31, 1839.—Though I have no doubt of your having received through other channels, accounts of the result of the expedition of the Emigrant Farmers against Dingaan, I will, however, give you the communication of credible persons, who accompanied the expedition.

The expedition started, as you know, in the month of December last, composed of 450 men, and a few Zoolas of Port Natal. They encamped on the 15th, within their enclosure of wagons, not far from Dingaan's residence, and the following morning, at the dawn of day, the Zoolas, to the number of 8 or 10,000 men, attempted to surprise them, by making a ferocious attack on their small camp; it however appears, that they were on their guard, by gallantly repulsing the enemy; and as the Zoolas fired on them with guns, they did not hesitate also to attack them, with such an irresistible violence, that the Zoolas took to flight, leaving upwards of 3,000 on the field of battle; while the Farmers had only 3 wounded, among which was their Chief Commandant, Andries Pretorius, who left this District a few months since.

The next day they entered Dingaan's chief residence, which they found quite deserted;—goods were, however, recovered, worth more than 6,000 Rds., together with gun-horses, and money; also the Treaty entered into between the late Retief and Dingaan, signed by both, and some of Dingaan's Captains, and the Burgheers who were with Retief.

Learning that Dingaan had concealed himself in a kloof or cave, they pursued him, with 280 men, leaving their wagons behind under a strong guard, to his haunting place, where they were surrounded by about 4000 Zoolas, against whom they fought, while retreating, in order to enslave them into the open field, in which they almost succeeded; but the Zoolas, being no pusillanimous or inexperienced warriors, took occasion while the farmers were in the act of wading through a deep and difficult ford of a river, and where the nature of the ground rendered it favorable, to make a desperate assault; both parties fought as lions, but as the rush of the attackers could not be resisted, and as they soon mingled with the emigrants, among whom were a few Zoolas from Natal, who had also joined the expedition, it was difficult to distinguish friend from foe; in consequence whereof, on the part of the Emigrants, five men fell, viz.—Captain Biggar, Gerrit van Stade, Barend Bester, Marthinus Gous, and Jan Oosthuisen; the wounded are not mentioned. The Zoolas were, however, repulsed with 1000 killed, their total loss on that day is, however, stated to have been more or less as much as on the first day. The cattle captured amounts to 4600. Why the Emigrants did not follow up the blow we do not yet know; they were perhaps tired of fighting and following the enemy, or would not shed any more blood, or their horses were perhaps knocked up; all this we must yet learn. They now consider the force of the Zoolas as broke, and do not fear Dingaan more.—It is also said that the other native tribes are exceedingly glad at the defeat of the Zoolas; that they will do anything for the Emigrants, and urgently request them to come and settle among them, whereby they themselves trust to be safe, and, by trafficking with the boers, also to become again possessed of cattle.—Other letters state that the fields beyond the frontier are luxurious, and the cattle very fat.—The Emigrants get wheat from the Bastards at Nieuwland, for 15 or 18 Rds. per load, and barter from the Caffers Indian corn, a full wagon load, for a heifer or cow. Many poor people harter their sheep skins for bread. Game is abundant. They do not speak of returning to the Colony.

From our Correspondent B.

GRAAF-REINET.

From Graaf-Reinet the following most atrocious attempt at murder is given:—

"The eldest son of our Civil Commissioner, Mr. W. Van Ryneveld, was very near being killed by 'schelms' on Saturday last. He had road out shooting, and by chance saw in a bushy place an armed naked fellow carrying some mutton. Mr. Ryneveld called to the man to come to him, and he was apparently obeying, but in passing through some bushes he took, unperceived, an aim at Mr. R. with his gun, and the bullet passed through the upper part of his hat, close to the hair of his head. Mr. R. fired in his turn, and snatches he wounded the rascal; but whilst pursuing him a second fellow fired quite unexpectedly, and presently another shot from another unperceived scoundrel killed Mr. Ryneveld's horse dead on the spot. When the horse fell, Mr. Ryneveld had some difficulty in getting one of his legs from under the dying or dead animal, and we know not how it was the robbers did not then dispatch him. Perhaps they supposed him dead and made off."—Graham's Town Journal, Feb. 7, 1839.

PAARL MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The Annual General Meeting of the Paarl Auxiliary Missionary Society, was held there on Thursday, the 17th January last, the Rev. Mr. P. Faure, Minister of Wynberg, took the Chair, and opened the Meeting with an appropriate speech; after which the Rev. Mr. van der Lingen ascended the pulpit, and delivered an excellent sermon from the words "In your seed shall all the generations of the earth be blessed." and finished his sermon with an impressive exhortation to further the spread of the Gospel, urging the vitality thereof, with a serious admonition to watch against the existing and daily increasing foes of true Christianity and genuine Protestantism.

It was gratifying to learn, from the report of the proceedings, read by Mr. J. H. BAARD, that since the last two months, the attendance of Heathen to hear the preaching of the Gospel had considerably increased.—From a Correspondent.

With the Post, which arrived yesterday at a very late hour, and when our Paper was nearly made up, we received from a friend at Graaf Reinet, copies of the letters of the Commandant PRÆTORIUS, and of the Treaty of DINGAAN with the late P. RETIEF.—We are sorry that they cannot appear in this Number, but as we are anxious to put the Public in possession of them, we shall publish gratis to-morrow (Saturday), at Twelve o'Clock, A SHEET containing those copies.

STOLEN from my House behind the Castle, between eleven and twelve o'clock, two young Spaniels, listening to the names of Margit, and Hütz. Any person returning them to me, or pointing out where they are, will be liberally rewarded, and those in whose possession they are found, prosecuted.

G. HASSERLÉ, Shop-keeper and Baker. Cape Town, Feb. 14, 1839.

A Shop to let, at No. 25 Church-street, near the Boeren-plein.

To Town and Country Dealers.

THE Undersigned has landed from the Mary Ann, a large variety of Staple and Fancy Goods suitable for the season, viz:— Ladies' Bustin Dresses, Ribbons and Waistbands, Blouses, caps, and Veils, Gauze and Silk Handkerchiefs, Starch, Horwich, and Merino Slawls and Handkerchiefs, Silk Goggles and Hosiery, Muslin Collars, Tapes, and Tippets, Lace and Net, Florentine Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Black and Coloured Sewing Silk, Cottons and Ball Cotton, Sticking Thread, Gross de Naples and Satins, Twilled Print Dresses, Twill'd Print Dresses, Jacquenet and Cambrics, Extra fine Shirtings, Boy's fancy Cloak Caps, Children's and Infant's Shoes, Men's and Women's Shoes, Ready-made Waistcoats, ALSO— Sweetbark Cheese, Spens Candles, Sugar, Coffee, Spices, Spades, Pickles, Guns and Pistols, Paints, Oil, &c. &c. &c. The whole for Sale at very low Prices. Loop street, Feb. 6, 1839.

FOR SALE, THIRTY-INCH Canvas, Raven-Ducks, forty-inch twilled Bagging, grain Bags, and brown Canvas, also, Capar Tea in small boxes, Loaf Sugar, Mauritius Sugar, Coffee, Pepper, Sugarcanes, Lined Oil, at the Stores of JAMIESON, WINGATE, & Co., 44, St. George's-street.

DAMAGED GOODS. ON Wednesday Morning, 20th instant, the following Goods will be sold at the Stores of the Undersigned, without Reserve, being more or less damaged by Salt Water:—

- 9 Bales stout brown Panjams, 2 " Rugs, 5 " Cotton Bed Tick, 5 " Voechtis, 2 " Sheerting, 1 " black and blue Moleskin, 1 Case fancy Trousers, 1 " Lastings, 1 " fine Jacquenet Muslin, 1 " Cambric, 2 " fine Bafas, 1 " black Bomblaset, 2 " Dimity. At the same time will be sold Coffee, Sugar, Hams, Cheese, Stock-fish, &c. &c. &c. HAMILTON ROSS & Co.

Damaged Coffee. THIS Afternoon, at 3 o'clock, will be sold at the Stores of H.M. Customs, a quantity of Java Coffee, more or less damaged by Sea Water. SIMPSON BROTHERS, & Co.

Dutch Locks, &c. TO-MORROW Morning, will be sold at Mr. BELLINGSLEY'S Sale, a variety of brass and iron Dutch Locks, Ironmongery, Tea Trays, Waiters, &c. &c. Feb. 15, 1839.

SALE Under the Insolvent Estate of WARD, THOMPSON, & HAMILTON, TO-MORROW, Saturday, at the Commission Sale of ELLIOTT BROTHERS, 30 Dozen Claret, 32 Gunny Bags, 10 Filters—1 Rider cask, 19 pieces Jeans. F. GODEF. WATERMEYER, } Joint J. G. STEYTLER, } Trustees.

FREEHOLD PROPERTY at RONDE BOSCH, 4 Miles from Cape Town.

MR. JONES will sell by public Auction, on Monday, the 4th day of March next, ON THE PREMISES, Mr. DICKSON'S Freehold Estate, comprising a modern built House, erected by Major MICHELL about six years ago, suitable for the accommodation of a large Family, with every requisite Out-office, Stabling, Coach-house, Servants' Apartments, Fowl-house, &c. with its well known Garden of 5 Acres, planted with choice Fruit Trees, and in high cultivation. The House is under a thatched Roof, with a Teak Wood Verandah, and a Kitchen under a flat Roof, fitted up in the most approved style with Hot pipes, English Range & Oven. At the same time the whole of the Furniture comprising Ebony, Rosewood, and Mahogany Chairs, Tables, Bedsteads, &c. Plate and Fluted Ware, a new Piano by Broadwood, Dinner and Breakfast Services, Kitchen Utensils, a new Landauet by Houldich, a Stanhope Spring Cart, and two Scotch Carts, also three Horses, two of which go well either in double or single harness.—The Carpets, window Curtains, &c., are all of the newest pattern and recently imported from England.

NOTICE. COL. STEWART, being about to leave the Colony, requests all Claims or Demands against him may be immediately sent for adjustment to DICKSON, BURNIES, & Co.

Public Sale in the Luncheon Estate of MARTINUS CORNELIS BRINK, Dd. ON Friday, the 22d February, 1839, at 10 o'clock in the Morning, will be put up for account of the above Estate, in front of the Venue Office of Mr. J. WEGG,

- 2 Feather Beds complete, A Wagon-tenant, Two Chests, 2 iron Pots, 1 Kettle, Saddles and Bridles, 2 Guns and 2 Saddle horses. J. VAN BLOMMESTEIN, Trustee. Stellenbosch, Feb. 12, 1839.

J. A. KOCH, FROM Hamburg, recommends himself to the Patronage of the Publics SURGEON DENTIST, at his Residence, No. 7, Burg street. Cape Town, Feb. 8, 1839.

COTTAGE with Garden Ground to Let, pleasantly situated at Rondebosch.—Apply at CLOETE'S Brewery.

FOR PRIVATE SALE A Few Building Lots, situate in the most pleasant part of Rondebosch, being part of the Land belonging to the Farm 'Klein Westervoord'.—Apply to R. CLOETE.

FOR PRIVATE SALE, A complete Hores-mill, in which 16 Minds of Wheat may be daily Ground.—Apply at the Office of this Paper.

TANNED SHEEP SKINS. FOR SALE at Kirstenbosch, 1,000 tanned Sheep Skins. D. G. EKSTEEN.

FOR SALE. AT the Undersigned's Farm Blaauwblommeyes Kloof, at Koehagen, a few thousand bundles of Thatching Straw, 25 Pigs, and a few fat Lambs. F. H. SCHENDORFF.

25 RIX-DOLLARS REWARD. STOLEN, or otherwise destroyed, two thoroughbred HOUNDS, marked by a split in the lips; the cost-price of said Dogs amounts to Three hundred Rix-dollars. Whoever will give such information to the Undersigned as shall lead to the detection and prosecution of the perpetrator, will receive a reward of Twenty five Rix-dollars. T. F. DREYER, Sen.

THE Undersigned respectfully begs to inform the Public, that he intends to establish a Post-wagon, which will start weekly from Malmesbury (Zwartland) to Cape Town, and back.—The conditions on which it will be conducted, will be further notified. B. H. EYBERG. Cape Town, 14th February, 1839.

New Goods.

NOW landing from the Packet, and Mary Ann, a large variety of Staple and Fancy Goods suitable for the season, viz:— Ladies' Bustin Dresses, Ribbons and Waistbands, Blouses, caps, and Veils, Gauze and Silk Handkerchiefs, Starch, Horwich, and Merino Slawls and Handkerchiefs, Silk Goggles and Hosiery, Muslin Collars, Tapes, and Tippets, Lace and Net, Florentine Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Black and Coloured Sewing Silk, Cottons and Ball Cotton, Sticking Thread, Gross de Naples and Satins, Twilled Print Dresses, Twill'd Print Dresses, Jacquenet and Cambrics, Extra fine Shirtings, Boy's fancy Cloak Caps, Children's and Infant's Shoes, Men's and Women's Shoes, Ready-made Waistcoats, ALSO— Sweetbark Cheese, Spens Candles, Sugar, Coffee, Spices, Spades, Pickles, Guns and Pistols, Paints, Oil, &c. &c. &c. The whole for Sale at very low Prices. Loop street, Feb. 6, 1839.

HAMILTON ROSS, & Co. Ironmongery and Timber Stores, No. 3, GRAVE-STREET.

GEORGE FINDLAY HAVING purchased the House No. 3 Grave-street, lately the property of the deceased Mr. EDWARD DURHAM, in which the business of Ironmongery, General Furnishing, and Timber Trade has, for the last 22 Years, been carried on, will continue the Business upon the most liberal principles in the same line, and has also purchased a large portion of the most saleable Stock of the old establishment, and received ex "Sarah," "Kirman Findlay," and "Helen Jane," a general assortment of Ironmongery, Tools, Brassware, bar and sheet Lead, Shot, Zinc, Block Tin, Deals, &c. And now landing from the "Wool-stington,"

- Coppers and Carpenters' Axes, Hammers and Adzes, Pickaxes, Anvils, and Smiths' Vices, Forge Backs, Carpenters' Cramps, Bagrow and Truck Wheels, Mill-Corn, Grocer, and Coffee, with Fly Wheels, Saws, Fenders and Fire Irons, Cast-iron Manne Pieces, Scythes and Handles, B.V. Pickles, Sheps and Garden Shears, Hoop, Grubbing and Garden, Locks, Brass Case, Iron Rim, Drawback Lortice, Chest, Till, and Cmpboard, in every variety, and size. High Brass, cast and wrought Iron, assorted, Hubs, also, in every variety of Brass and Iron, Scissors, in all sorts and sizes, Sash and Sautter Fasteners, Tools, Carpenters', Carriers', Smiths', Shoemakers', &c., of all sorts, Cutlery, well assorted, Oil, Bogel and Raw, and Turpentine, Paints, Umber, Ochre, Prussian Blue, King's Yellow, Mineral Green, Copperas, Rosin, and a further assortment too numerous to particularize.

Sale of Wood, at the Brewery, behind Newlands. ON Friday, the 22d February, at 11 o'Clock, will be disposed, by Public Auction, the whole of the Timber and Bush as it stands on Mr. DEVLIN'S Property at the Brewery, on the side of the Road behind Newlands, consisting chiefly of Oak, Poplar, and Fir of all ages, together with Wild Bush. The Lots will be small, to suit Purchasers.—By the Conditions of Sale the Wood must be cut and cleared off within 8 months of the Sale. ELLIOTT BROTHERS, Auctioneers.

A PUBLIC SALE WILL be held of the pleasantly situated Residence of the Rev. Mr. BECK, at Green Point, on THURSDAY, the 20th February. The House contains two Wagon Rooms, Dining Room, Parlour, and Breakfast Room, &c. 4 Bed-rooms, doable Pantry, Kitchen, double storied Store, an Out-building used as a School, Wagon-house, Fowl-house, Dairy, a large Forge Store, Stable for horses and cows, Servants' Rooms, and Pigsty. The whole in good condition. The Plan may be viewed on Saturday and Monday, before the Sale, from 10 to 12 o'clock. This Property will be sold in two Lots, and liberal STRAYCOLD will be given. After the Sale of the Property, will be sold a Wagon on Springs, a do. Cart, a Market Cart, all nearly new; and two excellent strong Horses, Milch Cows, and Forge & Garden Implements, and Household Furniture. R. C. BOETS, P. S. HERNING.

Public Sale. MRS. the Widow AURNHAMMER, wishing to disencumber herself, in consequence of advanced age, of her Affairs, will cause a Public Sale to be held of the whole of her Estate, on Monday, the 25th inst., at her Residence in Dorp street. A. J. WOLHUTER, q. q. At the Substantive will likewise be sold, a quantity of Juniper Berries and other articles. Cape Town, Feb. 13, 1839.

Sale of the Effects of the late Mr. ANTONIE LEHMANN, ON SATURDAY, the 23d February next, at the Sale of Messrs ELLIOTT BROTHERS, G. H. MAASDORP, q. q.

Public Sale of Houses at Malmesbury. THE Undersigned qualified by the Churchwardens of this place, will cause to be put up and sold on Monday, the 4th of March next, at 10 o'Clock in the Morning, by the Rise (opposite), three Houses and an Ere belonging to the Church, at present occupied by Messrs. J. P. Coetzer, E. E. Branning, and M. van Eyssen, likewise an Ere with Building nearly erected thereon, situated annex the dwelling of Messrs. Carlehuus. Conditions of Sale will be made favorable, and may be known at the Office of J. W. MOORREES, Venue-Adm. Malmesbury, Feb. 11, 1839.

Notice to Creditors and Debtors. ALL Persons having any Claims or Demands against the Estate of the late Mr. RYNO JOHANNES DOUBLEDAY, are requested to send in the same to the Undersigned within six weeks, and those indebted to the same, to work off their debts within the said period. Stellenbosch, Feb. 12, 1839. D. O'FLINN, M.D., } Executors A. P. CARSTENS, } Deputes.

ADVERTISEMENTS. THE Committee of the Churchwardens of D'Urban, will attend on the 5th March next, in the Vestry-room of said Church, from 9 to 11 o'Clock, A. M., for the purpose of receiving Tenders for repairing and whitewashing, with and alone lining, the in and outside of the Church Buildings and surrounding Wall, including the Pinnacle and Clerk's Dwelling.—on which day the Tenders will be opened, and the work awarded to whomsoever shall have made the most acceptable offer. A. J. LOUW, Elder. D'Urban, Feb. 13, 1839.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned offers for Private Sale, her well known House, situate No. 47, Castle-street, with large Stables, and back Apartments. The Widow J. B. DISANDT.

THE ADVERTISER is willing to engage himself in an Office, or Store, or in any other Establishment in the Town or Country. Further particulars may be learnt at the Office of this Paper, or by letter addressed to A.M.Z. at the said Office.

TRANSLATOR WANTED. ANY Person having competent abilities, and inclined to engage himself as Translator to a Printing-Office in this Town, is requested to apply by letter, to N. N., at the Office of this Paper.

NOTICE. THE Undersigned, having become the Proprietor of Coehara, Veige Vlei, and Eeland's Vlei, situate near Groenekloof, hereby gives notice to Wagoners and others, that no outspanning will be permitted on any of the above Farms, and that any Cattle so found trespassing will be sent to the Pound. Any Persons found shooting Game, or destroying Ot-triches, or their nests, will be prosecuted. DANIEL J. CLOETE.

WANTED. AN Iron Trellis.—Apply to A. CARSTENS, Schmitzsburg.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADMINISTRATION AND SETTLEMENT OF ESTATES. DIRECTORS D. DENYSSEN, Esq., L.L.D., President. C. L. HERMAN, Esq. J. T. JURGENS, Esq. J. A. SMUTS, Esq. J. F. SERRURIER, Esq. W. HAWKINS, Esq., Auditor. J. DE WEEF, Esq., L.L.D., Secretary J. W. J. HERMAN, Esq., Cashier J. P. E. FAURE, Esq., Bookkeeper.

The Association calculates for their Labor, In Estates of Deceased Persons. 5 per Cent. on the Proceeds of Moveables, Book Debts found in the Estate, and on the Receipt of Interest, House Hire, and other Revenues. 24 per Cent. on Capitals bearing Interest. 24 per Cent. on the Proceeds of the Legated Value of Sold or Legated Immovables. 14 per Cent. on the Appraised Amount of Moveables and Immovables.

In Estates of Living Persons, or where the Association acts in capacity of Agent. 24 per Cent. on the Receipt of Monies not being House Rent or Book Debts. 5 per Cent. for the Receipt of House Rent or Book Debts. No Charge is made in the latter mentioned Estates for Disbursements. 1 per Cent. from the Amount of Capitals of all Notarial Deeds or Bonds placed under the Administration of the Association, should the same be taken back within one year after the commencement of the Administration, and not otherwise.

The Association charges for holding a general Power of Attorney, 25 Rds per annum, according to Colonial custom.

'Board of Executors.' ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Undersigned, have the honor hereby to notify to the Public, that, under the Provisions of a Deed of Partnership, executed on the 22d of August last, they have been duly nominated and appointed, as Directors of the Society, established by Fifty Shareholders, under the name and title of "BOARD OF EXECUTORS," for administering and Settling Estates and also for administering foreign legacies.

The Principles and Regulations of the said Board are shortly the following:— 1. The "Board of Executors" consists of Fifty Shareholders, all persons accredited and possessed of landed property in this Colony. 2. The "Board of Executors" has established a Fund of Ten Thousand Pounds Sterling, consisting of amply secured Mortgage-Bonds, placed in the hands of the Directors, as a Guarantee for their Administration; which Fund shall be increased, according to the increase of the business. 3. No Shareholder shall hold more than one Share. 4. Agents shall be appointed in the Country Districts, to assist the Directors in any Estate, in which such assistance may be required, and according to circumstances. 5. The "Board of Executors" shall charge for their Administration, the ordinary and lawful Salary or Commission, to all Executors and Guardians are entitled. 6. The affairs of the Board shall be directed and administered by Five Directors, to be chosen yearly from among the Shareholders; and with the assistance of the necessary officers and servants, and all their acts and doings are placed under control of the Shareholders, who, for that purpose, shall meet four times yearly, in a General Meeting. 7. No two Persons, carrying on Business as Partners in any Firm, and no two Persons related within the third degree of consanguinity, shall be allowed, to sit in the same direction, and no Director shall have any Vote or Sitting in any case involving the Estate or Interest of any Partner, or Relative, within the aforesaid third degree of consanguinity, but another Shareholder shall be chosen to act in every such case. 8. The Directors shall meet once in each week, if convenient, if necessary. 9. The "Board of Executors" remains responsible and liable to the Public, for their acts, in the same manner and to the same extent as other Executors, Administrators, or Guardians. 10. The business of the "Board of Executors" shall consist in administering Estates, to which they may, by last Wills, be appointed as Executors, Administrators, Guardians, or Curators; as also in administering Foreign Legacies, or affairs of Persons leaving, or being absent from the Colony; which appointment, by expressing the names of the Directors, for the time being, or the Secretary,—as near as possible in the form hereinafter mentioned,—will be of full force and effect. 11. The Directors are charged, as soon as possible, to apply to the Legislative Council, to have the provisions contained in the said Deed of Partnership, converted into an Ordinance. The Directors are ready to commence business, which will be carried on provisionally at No. 1, Burg-street, the House of Mr. Advocate ROEMER, who acts as Secretary to the Board. FRED. GODFRIED WATERMEYER, Esq. will act as Book-keeper, and also provisionally as Cashier.

DIRECTORS. H. H. CLOETE, Esq., Chairman G. H. MAASDORP, Esq. WM. GADNEY, Esq. AND. BRUNS, Esq. J. A. H. WICHT, Esq. J. H. HOFMEYER, Esq., Secretary.

Office of the Board of Executors, 1, Burg-street, Cape Town, Sept. 4, 1838.

Persons desirous to appoint the "Board of Executors" as their Executors, Administrators, Guardians, &c. will be pleased to follow as near as possible, the following form:— "I [insert the name of the person making the appointment] do hereby nominate and appoint Messrs. [insert the names of the Directors] Directors of the "Board of Executors," established in this Colony, on the 22d August, 1838, or the Directors of the said Board for the time being, as the Executors of my last Will, &c. or otherwise."

"I do hereby nominate and appoint Mr. [insert the name of the Secretary, and add to his name] Secretary to the "Board of Executors," established in this Colony, on the 22d August, 1838, or the Secretary to the said Board for the time being, as Executor of my last Will, &c."

**SALE OF HOUSES**  
In Buttenkant.

ON MONDAY the 18th of February, at 11 o'clock, will be sold by Public Auction, WITHOUT RESERVE.

**TWO DWELLING HOUSES**

AND PREMISES THEREUNTO APPERTAINING. Situate at the corner of Buttenkant and Roeland-street, the property of Mr. OLIPHANT. (About to leave the Colony.)

**The Property will be sold in the following Lots:—**

- Lot 1. The Dwelling House, No. 5, Buttenkant, suitable for a large genteel family, containing 3 Public Rooms, ceiling and with fire-places; 5 Bed-rooms, two of them with fire-places; 3 Servants' Rooms, Kitchen, provided with Oven and Hot-plate, Butler's Pantry, excellent Wine Cellar under the house, and a large garden, which is laid on the Premises, and the whole has lately undergone a thorough repair.

**Sale of HOUSES in Harrington-street, and HIRE-HOUSES in Canterbury-row.**

On Wednesday the 20th of February, at 11 o'clock, will be sold by Public Auction, without Reserve, Mr. OLIPHANT'S Property in Harrington-street, and Canterbury Row, in the following Lots:—

- Lot 1. All those valuable and extensive Premises in Harrington-street, expressly built by the Proprietor for his own occupation, and under his own inspection, and which cost upwards of £5,500.
- The Dwelling House has a front of hewn Granite, and the best materials, by Mr. SMALL and Mr. BUTLER.
- The Ground Floor contains an Entrance Hall, spacious Dining-room, 2 Bed-rooms, 2 Dressing-rooms, Kitchen, Scullery, Butler's Pantry, Servants' Hall, and Store-room.
- The Upper Store consists of an Anti Drawing Room, 2 Drawing Rooms, 6 Bed Rooms and Water Closet.—All the rooms are ceiled, and the Carpenter's work finished in the most perfect manner.—The Entrance Hall, Dining Room, front Bed Room, and Spiral Staircase, are floored with best German Oak. The Entrance Door, Veranda, and Venetian Blinds, are of Teak, and the Stoop and Passages below lead with Portland Stone, Granite, and blue Tiles.—Water is led to several rooms throughout the House.
- The Offices consist of double Coach-house, six stabled Stable and Harness-room, over which is an excellent Dwelling house for a Coachman, and a large Loft above with the best American red Pine, and fitted up with Corn-bins, &c.
- A Cow-house, Fowl-house, and Wood-house, over which are 2 servants' Rooms.—The Yard are a Dairy, Wine Cellar, and 3 Privies; and there is a Garden enclosed with a high wall and planted with Fruit Trees.
- The whole forming as desirable a Residence as any in Cape Town.

As these Premises were erected at a time when labor was much cheaper than it is now, or is likely to be for a long time, it is probable that an opportunity for obtaining a similar Mansion, at a moderate price, will not again occur.

**TO BLACKSMITHS, WHEELWRIGHTS, AND OTHERS.**

MR. BENNINGFIELD will sell by Auction, on Monday Morning, 18th February, at 10 o'clock, on the Premises, a very valuable and desirable

**WYNBERG. LANDED PROPERTY.**

MR. BENNINGFIELD has received instructions to leave the Colony very shortly, and wishes to dispose of his Property at Wynberg by Private Contract, either the whole together, or in divisions.

**RECEIVED per 'Eleanor,' and 'Woolington,'**

YORK HAMS, bottled Fruits, Jams, Jellies, salted Salmon, Herrings, Lobster, Basket Salt, Vinegar, &c. &c.

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**Valuable Corn and Grazing Farm, near Cape Town.**

MR. BENNINGFIELD begs to notify he has received instructions to offer by Private Sale, 'Rose Boom,' from the Proprietor, Mr. N. THURMANN, who, from his advanced age, is desirous of relinquishing his Establishment, situated in the immediate vicinity of Cape Town, and which, from its proximity thereto, can always realize upon an advanced Market.—The Estate is known as 'Rose Boom,' within an easy distance of the Cape and its Church, the high road to Worcester, Tulbagh, &c. passing through the Property.—This Farm can easily, from its magnitude (being 2500 acres) be converted into two very valuable and desirable Farms, having abundance of water for the grazing and washing of at least 6000 Merino Sheep.—The arable portion of the Estate is of the first-rate order; the house and domestic offices are replete with every comfort and convenience; the agricultural building and accommodations are substantial, numerous, and complete. A very choice and rare gift of Nature is likewise attached—a prolific and extensive Garden, planted with choice Fruit Trees. The purchaser will have the option of taking all or any part of the Live and Dead Stock, Produce, Furniture, &c. &c. and can avail himself of any number of Laborers.

**REMOVAL. THE STORES OF GEORGE GREGG, To St. GEORGE'S STREET.**

Opposite to Messrs. HEDDERLEY, HODGKIN, & Co., and adjoining the "SOUTH AFRICAN FIRE OFFICE."

**S. A. COLLEGE. ADVERTISEMENT. SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN GRAVE-STREET. THIS MORNING.**

THE Council of Directors of the South African College, being duly authorized thereto, will cause to be sold by Public Auction, THIS MORNING, 15th February, 1839, at Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, for the benefit of the Latin School Fund, now under the Administration of the Council of Directors aforesaid,—the large and elegantly situated House and extensive Premises in Grave-street, Cape Town, now occupied as an Infant School.

**PLEASANT & VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY FOR SALE.**

THE Undersigned will cause to be put up by Public Auction, on Monday, the 25th instant, precisely at Half past Ten in the Morning, in separate Lots, on favorable Terms, agreeably to the Conditions of Sale, his

**SALE BY AUCTION. Merckel's Half-way House.**

MR. BENNINGFIELD begs to announce, he has received instructions to offer, by PUBLIC COMPETITION, IN THE COURSE OF THIS MONTH,

**BRICKS AND TILES**

MR. BENNINGFIELD will sell by Auction, immediately after the Sale at MERCKEL'S, on the Premises,

**HOUSE, STORES, AND STABLING, 'BOOM-STREET.'**

MR. BENNINGFIELD has received instructions to sell by Auction, without Reserve, on MONDAY, the 25th Feb. at 11 o'clock, on the Premises, the House, Stores, and Stabling, No. 25, Boom-street; it is at present occupied by a Carter. This property being in the vicinity of the Wharf, is extremely applicable for Stores or Stabling—the whole property having undergone a thorough repair.

**TO MASTER MASONS & PAINTERS.**

THE Undersigned intending to have his House No. 51, Long-street, repaired and white washed, as also painted, by contract: those who may feel inclined to undertake these works, are informed, that separate Tenders for the same will be received by the Undersigned until Wednesday, the 28th instant, at 12 o'clock, at his Garden, where further particulars may be ascertained.

**FOR PRIVATE SALE.**

THE Undersigned's freehold Farm called Hartbeest Valley, situated behind Witzberg, well adapted for all sorts of Cattle, and also for carrying out Trade;—the Purchaser may likewise, if required, obtain for sale, all the Cattle on the Farm, consisting mostly of bastard Fetherland Oxen and breeding Cattle. The Money may remain at Interest.

**1000 EXCELLENT FAT SHEEP.**

A PUBLIC SALE will be held on Wednesday, the 20th inst. at the Farm of Mr. Albertus Philippus Herber, situated in this Village, of the above number of excellent Fat Sheep, which will certainly be present; likewise will be put up, 100 excellent draught Oxen, all in good condition.

**2,300 EXCELLENT FAT SHEEP, AND KAPATER GOATS.**

THE Undersigned will cause to be Sold by Public Auction, in the month of March next (day and place to be notified hereafter), the above number of excellent Fat Sheep and Kapater Goats.

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**COMMISSARIAT. SUPPLIES FOR ST. HELENA.**

TENDERS will be received at this Office, until 12 o'clock on Wednesday, the 27th instant, for the supply of

**85,000 lbs. of Cape-cured SALT BEEF,**

to be delivered into Her Majesty's Magazines, Cape Town, or on the Wharf, at the option of the Commissariat, in such quantities as may be required during the ensuing 12 months.

**COMMISSARIAT. CAPE WINE FOR ST. HELENA.**

TENDERS with Samples will be received at this Office, until 12 o'clock on Wednesday, the 27th instant, for the supply of

**17,000 Gallons (Imperial) of good Cape Madeira Wine,**

at least two years old, to be delivered at the Wharf, free of expense to Government, in such quantities as may be required.

**COMMISSARIAT. TENDERS, with Samples, will be received at this Office, until 12 o'clock on Wednesday, the 20th inst., for the supply of**

**50,000 lbs. of Oats, and 50,000 lbs. of Barley,**

To be delivered into Her Majesty's Magazines in Cape Town,—the Price to be stated in Sterling per 100 lbs. net English Weight.

**South African Bank.**

Directors: F. S. WATERMEYER, Esq., Chairman. J. H. WATERMAN, Esq. J. H. WRIGHT, Esq. P. M. BRINK, Esq. R. C. HOETS, Esq. ISAAC CHASE, Esq. J. A. BAM, Esq. W. J. HERMAN, Esq. W. G. ANDERSON, Esq.

**TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS. A PUBLIC SALE**

OF DR. S. BAILEY'S Hire-houses will take place on Tuesday, the 26th Feb., situate at the end of Long-street and Waterkant, consisting of four Houses in Waterkant, and four do. in Long-street, producing the annual rent of £172 10.—Conditions of Sale will be made favorable, and Liberal Strykmond offered.—Plan of the Property may be seen, and further particulars given, on applying to Dr. BAILEY, at his Residence, Long-street, or at Mr. JONES' office, on the Parade.

**FOR PRIVATE SALE.**

THE Undersigned offers for private sale, certain two Erven, adjoining each other, with the Buildings thereon, situate in the Town of Worcester.

**PUBLIC SALE.**

ON Friday, the 22d instant, the Undersigned intends to sell by Public Auction, on very favorable terms, all sorts of Household Furniture, consisting in Cabinets, Wardrobes, Chairs, Tables, Mirrors, Piano Forte, Secretary, Bureau, China Table Services, &c. &c. Likewise his Dwelling-house, replete with every convenience, large Stable, Coach-house, Forge Loft, roomy Apartments for Servants, and a private Watering-place, situate in Church-square, and extending to Plein-street. Also, a Hire-house, situate at the back of said Dwelling-house, in Plein-street, and yielding a good Rent.

**PUBLIC SALE AT THE FARM OF THE UNDERSIGNED.**

ON WEDNESDAY the 20th instant, at 10 o'clock in the Morning, of:— 80 draught Oxen, all of bastard Fetherland breed, 22 trained Stallions 3 and 4 years old, of English breed, 10 Wagon-horses, all Geldings, 1 Jackass, 4 Mules, 2 strong Ox-wagons, with Yokes, Ropes, and some thousand bundles of Thatching Straw.

**PUBLIC SALE.**

MESSRS. NICOLAAS D. LOMBARD, and J. S. RAUENHEIMER, intend to put up by Public Auction, on the 16th April next, at the Farm of Mr. the Widow M. MILLER, at Krombeker River, the following effects, viz:— 400 breeding Sheep and Goats, 1500 Oxen and breeding Cattle, 1000 mules and breeding Horses, 1 Wagonmaker's Shop, 2 Smiths forges complete, 4 new Ox wagons, 1 second-hand ditto.

**MRS. the Widow F. ROOS, Senior, offers for private Sale her Farm, with the Buildings thereon, situate at Moddergat, in extent 15 morgen Freehold, and 80 ditto Vineyard, well adapted for the cultivation of a Vineyard, and sowing of all sorts of grain.—Purchasers are requested to attend on Wednesday, the 20th inst., at Mr. T. J. ROOS, q.d. Moddergat.**

**CAPE TOWN.**

Edited by P. A. BRAND, No. 63, Bree-street.—Printed and Published by the Proprietor, P. A. BRAND, No. 62, Water-street.

**J. Fell & Sons**

ARE now receiving per Packet and Eleonora, a cast iron well Pumps, and brass Force do., with brass boxes and valves, cast iron Saucepans, oval Pots, tea and fat Kettles, tea Boilers, with brass cocks, box coffee Mills, small Italian Irons, Pestles and Mortars, cabin Stoves, water Closets, malleable sheet iron, of various sizes, &c. Corner of Market-square and Burg-street. N.B.—Wanted Two Apprentices.

**SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.**

Arrived in Table Bay. Feb. 7. Charles Wollaston, Am. ship, P. Jewell, from Salem, Va. to whaling. Cargo 1000 barrels of oil. Put in for refreshments.

8. Ninus, Am. ship, L. Ludlow, from New York July, to whaling. Cargo 2000 barrels of oil. Put in for refreshments.

9. Neptunus, Am. ship, J. E. Slate, from Sag Harbour 1837, to whaling. Cargo 2200 barrels of oil. Put in for water.

10. North America, Am. ship, G. Grinnel, from U. S. Aug. 1837 to whaling. Cargo 800 barrels of R. oil, and 500 barrels of sperm oil. Put in for water.

11. Hope, steamer, T. H. Cox, from Alagoa Bay 2 P.M. 5th and Mossil Bay, at 10 o'clock A.M. on the 5th, to this port. Cargo sundries. Passengers, Dr. and Mrs. Philip, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard; Mrs. Adair, Mrs. Murray, Messrs. Cox, Wright, Fleischer, Townley, Brehm, and Bingham; 2 fore cabin and 2 steerage passengers.

12. North America, Am. ship, G. Grinnel, from U. S. Aug. 1837 to whaling. Cargo 800 barrels of R. oil, and 500 barrels of sperm oil. Put in for water.

13. Seringatam, ship, G. Denny, from Calcutta Dec. 24, to London. Cargo sundries. Passengers, Messrs. Mercer, Carnay, Hay, Cooper, and Spry; Colonel Barton; Capt. Burney, Young; Lt. Daniel, and Goodyer, Rev. Dr. S. Leger and Mrs. St. Leger; Messrs. Mortlock, Walker, Cowie, and Lyne; Miss Barber; 10 children, and 6 servants. Bring a mail.

14. Nautilus, brig, D. Williams, from Bahia Jan. 11, to this port. Cargo Coffee.

Sailed out of Table Bay. Jan. 26. Conch, to Krynau. Feb. 5. Watkins, to Liverpool.

6. Malaya, to whaling. 7. Pioneer, to New Bedford. 8. George Canning, to London.

9. Roberts, to Madras, &c. 10. Caroline, to London. 11. Wild Irish Girl, to London.

12. Plantagenet, to London. 13. Goshawk, to London. 14. Antiqua, to Sydney.

15. Antiqua Packet, to Mauritius. 16. Salus, to London. 17. N.M.S. Panther, to Batavia.

18. Ligonier, to Breede River. 19. Vibilia, to Rio. 20. Delhi, to London.

21. Hero of Malown, to Sydney. Vessels in Table Bay. Ships—Margaret, Charles Wollaston, Ninus, Joseph Maxwell, Neptunus, Malabar, North America, and Seringatam.

Barks—Addingham, Morrayshire, Airey, Jane Blain, Europa, Woolington, Alexander Johnson, Eleonora, Mary Imrie, Espequico, Jeanne Edward, and Enmore. Brigs—Louis, Spencer, Packet, Mary Hay, and Nautilus. Schooners—Dream, Macky, Cheerful, Otter, Urchin, and Hope (steamer).

Arrived in Simon's Bay. Feb. 1. Maria, Am. ship, S. Raymond, from New Bedford May 17, 1838, to whaling. Cargo oil.

Sailed out of Simon's Bay. Jan. 30. Sarah, to Batavia. 31. H.M.S. Leteret, to Port Natal. Feb. 2. H.M.S. Victor, to England.

Vessels in Simon's Bay. H.M.S. Columbine. Ship—Maria. Brig—Formidable.

**MARKT PRYZEN.**

Tot den 13 February 1839.

Aloe per pond	Almonds per pond	6 - 7 St.
Amandelen per 1,000	Apples, per lb.	12 - 18 Rd.
Abrikosen, per ditto	Apples, ditto	12 - 18 Rd.
Aardappelen, per mud	Apricots, ditto	64 - 10 Rd.
Azay, per legger	Vinegar, per leag.	48 - 50
Balken, per stuk	Beams, each	0 - 0
Boonen per mud	Beans, per mud	20 - 30
Boeder, ditto	Butter, per lb.	36 - 40 St.
Brandewyn, per legger	Brandy, p leag.	160 - 180 Rd.
Broekvelven	Back Skins	3 - 4
Droegte Oansen	Dry Ox Hides	3 - 4
Endons on Makoude	Docks & Musde	1 - 1 1/2
Erard, per mud	Pears, per mud	25 - 28
Garst, ditto	Barley, per mud	8 - 8 1/2
Gansen, ditto	Geese, ditto	1 1/2 - 2
Hoenders per stuk	Hens, each	1 - 1 1/2
Hoer, per mud	Oats, per mud	7 1/2 - 8
Hay, per 100 ponden	Hay, per 100 lbs.	4 1/2 - 5 1/2
Honing, ditto	Onions, per lb.	0 - 0
Houtskoolen, per mud	Charcoal, p. sack	3 - 4 Rd.
Kalkoelen ditto	Turkeys, p. ditto	3 - 4
Kaf, per 16 akken	Chaff, 16 sacks	60 - 77
Kaesen, Kaap, per lb.	Cheese, Cape, p. lb.	0 - 0 St.
Kalk, schulpje, p. gaam	Lime, Shell, p. gaam	24 - 28 Rd.
Koorn, 10 Mudden	Wheat, 10 mudden	265 - 300 Rd.
Koorn, per mud	Lentil, per mud	26 - 30 Rd.
Mool, ijs, per 100 lb.	Floor, ijs, p. 100 lb.	0 - 0
Molles, per mud	Maas, per mud	9 1/2 - 10
Olyphantanden pr pond	Elephants Teeth, lb.	0 - 2
Okkroonen per 100	Walnuts, per 100	0 - 0 St.
Plancken, per voet	Planks per foot,	0 - 0 St.
Peron, per pond	Pears, per lb.	4 - 12
Periken, ditto	Cheese, ditto	6 - 14
Rogge, per mud	Rye, per mud	10 - 12 Rd.
Rouwen, per pond	Raisins, per lb.	6 - 7 1/2
Stroo, per 16 sak.	Straw, p. 16 sacks	0 - 60
Tahak, per pond	Tobacco, per lb.	0 - 24 St.
Fyger, Leeuwen & Straal	Lion, Tiger, & Oatrich Skins	2 1/2 - 9
Oyen per mud	Onions per mud	6 - 7 Rd.
Varkens gemeste	Pigs, fat, mudd. ea.	21 - 25 Rd.
Wol, per mud	Wool, per lb.	7 - 15
Wol, spers, per mud	Wool, spers, per mud	3 - 4
Voeders, Straal, pr. stuk	Feathers, Oct. ea.	12 - 15
Wol, per lb.	Wool, per lb.	14 - 15
Wet, of talk, per pond	Soet or Talinw, p. lb.	16 - 17
Vet, per pond	Figs, per lb.	12 - 16 St.
Wyn, ordinaire, per ieg.	Wines, ordinary p.	53 - 57 Rd.
Wyn, uitmuntend	Wines, ordinary p.	107 - 108
Wol, Schape, per lb.	Wool, per lb.	18 - 42 St.
Zwavelmooien per 100	Oranges, per 100	0 - 0
Zuurlemoep per jaum	Lemon Juice jaum	0 - 30 Rd.
Zoot pr mud	Salt, per mud	3 - 4
Zoolleer pr heid	Sole Leather, p. heid	4 - 5
Zeeper, per pond	Soap, per lb.	13 - 18 St.

Edited by P. A. BRAND, No. 63, Bree-street.—Printed and Published by the Proprietor, P. A. BRAND, No. 62, Water-street.

Originele Correspondentie.

January 18, 1839.

MYNHEER—Gy zult met leedzwezen vernemen, dat onze

stranden wederom het tooneel eener Schrikzaak zyn gewor-

den. In den nacht van Dinsdag den 10 dezer, is de

Fransche Brik "Protea," te Muizenberg op strand geslo-

Falsch, 's avonds binnen gekomen zynde, zijde zy voort-

verreende dat de ankerplaats van Simonsbaai aan de andere

zyde van Muizenberg-punt getoogen, en kwam gelykelyk

op strand. Dit is het tweede vaartuig binnen de laatste twee

jaren, onder juist dezelfde omstandigheden gestrand.

Ware er in Falschbaai een Lichthuis geweest, zoude geen

dezer onreukeliken plaats gevonden hebben, maar zonder zulk

eenig punt in Simonsbaai, ten einde zulkte bevrugte gebrui-

gemakelyk misleid door het voortkomen des lands. De

sliechte naam die de Kolonie gekregen heeft door de talryke

schipbreuken, verminderd natuurlyk den handel en voor-

spoed van die personen welke zich met handels bejagingen

onleidelig houden, en benadeeld dus de Kolonie in het algeme-

ene. Het bezaat onze Wetgevers derhalve, derzeiver

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ene. Het bezaat onze Wetgevers derhalve, derzeiver

WETGEVENDE RAAD, KERKEN, SCHOLEN.

Swellendam, 4 February 1839.

MYNHEER!—In het verslag der handelingen van den eedelen

Wetgevenden Raad, voorkomende in uw Blad van den 1 dezer,

beraamt ik, dat de edele Heer VAN BREDAA, my voorgesteld

heeft, als van geveleze te zyn, "dat Rivierdale niet zou noed-

igelyk eenen Leeraar vereischte als Piquetberg; zijnde eerste-

gemelde niet op zulk eene groote afstand van Swellendam,

als laatgemelde van Malmesbury." Indien dit verzo-

ek, nauwkeurig zy, gevoel ik my onder de noodzakelykheid,

door dezen, den Heer VAN BREDAA te berigten, dat by onder

eene misvatting moet verkeeren. Ik heb, wel is waar, de

aanpraak van Piquetberg voorgestaan, maar het is my onbet-

wust immer eenige vergelyking te hebben gemaakt tusschen

die plaats en Rivierdale; omdat de kwestie van een afzonder-

lyk etablissement op laatgemelde plaats nimmer te voren

behandeld is geworden; en anderzels vermoede, dat het God-

vernemst zich kante tegen het vermeenden der onkosten

van het Kerkelyke Etablissement, kon Rivierdale niet verwo-

nen, meer beoordeeld te worden dan andere plaatsen, welke

vroeger aanspraak hadden.—In de Ringersvergadering en elders,

heb ik evenwel my gevoelen uitgedrukt, dat niet alleen Piquet-

berg en Rivierdale maar ook andere plaatsen, een Leeraar

moeden hebben dan Bredaspoort, als veel volkeren

en om die reden afstand van de Parochie van Kerk en Glegen

Knaap, en slechts woonbaar in het seizoen als de winden

en vloeden komen; 's vierde brengt zyne ledige uren door

met een Kasteel in de lucht te bouwen; van harte wensch ik

hem multus auludas da munita parie" daarin; en ryfde

benoemde zyn Kasteel, op deszelfs principe zou als wy on-

derstellen dat Ovidius de afkomst van het woord lucus

waarschijnlijk, "quasi lucus a non lucendo" als de naam van

Alladin, of de naam van die Arabische Tooveraar, zelve

om heeft. De Tooveraar het vernuft van den slaaf die zyn

Kasteel door de lucht vervoerd niet eerst berekend, door

hem te gelasten een "Artesiaan-he-pu" te graven. Een

zevensde, zyn ik opechtlyk hoop, heeft het zyne gebouwd

naar het model van Noah's ark, daar by, op eenen gerechtig-

den dag des winters, in de noodzakelykheid zal raken om

zyn beste plegt-anker in de Tafelbaai, te werpen.

Met zoodanig eene Maatschappelyke Compagnie van "Bouw-

kundige Kennis," kunnen onze Regereers in Wetgevers

zich in gene verlegenheid bevinden, om een goedkoop doch

heerlyk Lichthuis, in de Falschbaai op te richten; en dit be-

werkstellig zyde, zal het hen zeker veel genoegen verschaffen,

dat zy het middel gevezen zyn, om zoo veel leven als eigen

dom te redden, en naar onze gastrye oevers vele schepen

te brengen, die ons anders zouden hebben vermyd, even

als de oude, Scylla en Charibdis deden.

Behoefde dus niet, Mynheer, de Wetgevenden Raad, ten

algemeenem nutte, uit het ruime surplus van Inkomsten, ter

handen beschikking staande, en dat, tegen eene middelbare

begrooting, ten minste £25,000 moet zyn, als naar alle

maatschappelykheid zal worden aangenomen, in dien het

Extract voor 1838 wordt gepubliceerd; want in 1837 was

het surplus £21,221 4/11. Behoefde niet, ik herhaal het,

de Raad eenige bezwaarde toetsing te verstaarlingen

van een zoo belangryk ontwerp als het scheeps belang derer

Kolonie, en waaraan het gelyk haren behoudenis, en de

zwaarte van het ziele van de Kolonie, en de zwaarte van

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WETGEVENDE RAAD.

MAANDAG, DEN 4 FEBRUARY 1839.

Present.—Zyne Excellentie de Gouverneur en al de Leden.

BEGROTINGS.

GENESKUNDIG COMITEE.

De Secretaris des Gouvernements ziede, dat hy, de Sche-

dule van Uitgaven examinerende, als door den Raad in de

laaste Zitting voorgestaan, nog eenige items uitgesloten had

gevoonden; by wylde vooreerst melding maken van een

toelaag, door den Heer Ebdlen voorgesteld, doch welke

weder uit het oog verloren was,

Original Correspondence.

January 15, 1859.

Sir,—You will learn with regret that our shores have again been the scene of shipwreck. On the night of Thursday, the 10th inst., the French brig "Protea" was lost on Muizenberg beach. Having entered False Bay in the evening, she ran on, under the impression that the anchorage of Simon's Bay was round Muizenberg Point, and went on shore in consequence. This is the second vessel lost within two years, under precisely similar circumstances.

Had there been a Light-house in False Bay, neither of these accidents would have occurred;—but without such a guide, in a dark night, a stranger is easily deceived by the appearance of the land. The evil reputation which the Colony has acquired from the frequent shipwrecks, naturally diminishes the trade and prosperity of those persons engaged in mercantile pursuits, and thus injures the Colony at large. It therefore behoves our Rulers and Legislators to turn their attention to the building of a Light-house on some point in Simon's Bay, that may prevent such melancholy occurrences for the future. Heaven knows, they appear to have the building of "Mania" strong upon them, if we may judge from their own castles.

One gentleman amuses himself in endlessly embellishing his castle of "Hope," another repeats in, but no, there is no castle of Indolence at the Cape; a third displays his judgment by building his castle on the sand of the sea shore, which in the Summer months is afflicted with one of the greatest nuisances at the Cape, and is only habitable at that season, when the "winds and floods come"; a fourth solaces his leisure hours by building a "chateau en Espagne"; heartily do I wish him "mieux saudades da minha parte" therein; a fifth has named his castle, upon the same principle we imagine on which Ovid established the derivation of the word lusus—"quasi lusus a non ludo"; the sixth, who is neither Alladin, or his uncle, the African magician, himself, has, through the potent agency of the "wonderful lamp," transported through the air his castle, from its original out of the way situation, and gently let it down in the prettiest spot perhaps in the Colony.—Like the unfinished window in Alladin's palace, there is also in his castle one thing left to be wished for;—there is not a precious drop of water near it. Why does not the magician tax the ingenuity of the slave who transported his castle, by ordering him to make an "Artesian well."—A Seventh, I sincerely hope, for his own sake, has built his, on the principle of Noah's Ark, as he may have occasion some wintery rainy day to drop his best bower anchor in Table Bay; cum multis aliis.

With such a Joint Stock Company of Building Intelligence, our Rulers and Legislators can be at no loss in getting a cheap but efficient Light-house established in False Bay, and when that is done, it will assuredly be a source of gratification to them to know, that they have been the means of saving both life and property, and drawing to our hospitable shore many vessels, which would otherwise have avoided us, as the ancients did Scylla and Charybdis.

Ought not, Sir, for a national benefit, the Legislative Council, out of the large surplus of Revenue which must be at their disposal, and which, taking a very low average, must be at least £25,000, as will in all probability, be shown when the abstract for 1858 is published; for in 1837 the surplus was £21,221 4 1/2!—ought not, I say, the Council to vote a trifle towards the completing an object of such vital importance to the shipping interests of this Colony, and in which its main support lies?—unless this large surplus is appropriated to some other public use, not saying a word about the Jetty near Amstelveen, or the Batteries, or the docks, or the increasing surplus; I trust our Legislators will take the hint.—I have the honor, &c.

It may be necessary to explain to the uninitiated, that there is no possible kind of happiness, which is not included in that most expressive word, "Saudades."

Cape Town, January 20, 1859.

Sir,—When, some time ago, some inhabitants acquainted with the disposition of our black population, anticipating that the 1st of December would cause a general want of laborers, and in order to prevent that evil made a proposal to import free laborers either from India or England, the Editor of the "Mediator" made the following observation:—"In the name of Heaven, what will you do, with the 40,000 who are out of the emancipated, must they perish for want?" Two months have already elapsed and the conduct of the free Burghers has fully confirmed the just fears of the Colonists; confusion prevails nearly in every house in Cape Town; several families are without servants, while those who, compelled by necessity, have hired the first that have offered, are treated most shamefully by their employers, and the greatest dereliction, and if one kindly returns to expostulate with them, on that score, they immediately return insolent answers and depart. Tradesmen do not believe better. Do the Country Districts fare better? Oh no. Have not the produce of the Agriculturists, from being unable to get hands to bring them to market, risen to an exorbitant price? Is it not a notorious fact that many fine crops have withered on the land from want of hands? The query is whether the 40,000 laborers gone to? Should Government not wittingly what its eyes, the riddle will soon be solved. The Colonists have since long prayed for a Vagrant Law, but in vain, the remedy will therefore come too late. None need therefore be surprised at the emigration of the farmers, a class so useful to the Colony, and endeavor to palliate the cause by specious arguments. Pray let our Proprietors, listen to our just complaints, and nobody will be foolish enough to abandon his land and chattels, to go and roam in the wilderness.—I am, A FATHER OF A FAMILY.

Paarl, January 23, 1859.

Sir,—As you have been so kind to insert the libel of Stutter in your last paper, I expect, from your candor, that you will also place the following in your next Number:— "Stutter, your countryman, with which you wish to vilify an individual well known to me, is not believed by any one, either in or round this Village, and those that credit it, may be your equals, or such as have not sufficient judgment to penetrate your craftiness; in order therefore to guide the latter the following is stated:—

"Stutter, you imagine the individual whom you vilify to be the Correspondent Knicker; and because Knicker has written by way of opposition facts which might be applied to one of your relations or friends, you endeavor to represent, with the faintest calumny, his writings as untrue, and originating from envy."

"I think to be able positively to assert, that I and many with me, know the man you allude to, whom you endeavor to traduce by libellous statements; that by his unwearied exertions he has a small fortune every one here knows; but that he has got the same by every and defrauding widows and orphans I never heard, and I am assured, that you would not dare to tell him so. That he regularly attends Church on Sundays I also know, but whether he does it to make a show of piety, in order to cheat people, or whether religion has her seat in the proper place of his heart, you and myself are unable to judge; but this I certainly do believe, that he ought not to stun the Church for fear of hearing the Minister denounce the awful wrath of God, nor do I believe, that he, on returning home from Church, heartily laughs at those who looked upon him as pious? If you are the man whom I address upon good grounds as Stutter, are you not ashamed to add calumny to ingratitude? Has not this shamefully traduced individual answered you with favors? Has he not received you from a break of destruction through his money, which you state he has obtained by usury and fraud? and do you not owe him, next to God, your present prosperity?"

Finally, is not this excessive ingratitude the cause that you dare not, since four years, visit his house?—how can you then substantiate your late assertion?—Should, therefore, a discerning public judge you according to your deserts, you will be shamed by them as a pest of society.—I am, &c.

No WEATHERCOCK.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS.

Swellendam, Feb. 4, 1859. Sir,—In the Report of the Proceedings of the honorable the Legislative Council, as given in your paper of the 1st inst, I observe that I am represented by the honorable Mr. Breda, as being of opinion that "River's Dale does not so necessarily require a Minister as Piquetberg; the first not being at that great distance from Swellendam, than the latter is from Malmesbury." If this report is correct, I feel myself under the necessity of thus publicly submitting to Mr. Breda, that he must labor under a mistake. I have often, it is true, advocated the claims of Piquetberg, but I am not aware of having ever drawn a comparison between it and River's Dale; because the question of a separate establishment at the latter place has never before been discussed; it being presumed that Government having objected to increase the expenditure

"The prophetic words of our esteemed countryman, Mr. Low,—"then the baker will have no bread, and the butcher no meat,"—seem to become realized

of the Ecclesiastical Establishment, River's Dale could not expect to more highly favored than other places, which had prior claims. In the Presbytery, however, and elsewhere, I have expressed my opinion, that not only Piquetberg and River's Dale, but other places, stood more in want of Ministers than Breda's Dorp, as being much more populous and farther situated from the Parish Churches; and because the Parish of Caledon, to which Breda's Dorp belongs, is already one of the smallest in the Country Districts. The Field-Coronet of Zoutendijk Valley, Kars River, Uitenhage, and Potteberg contain, as stated by Mr. Breda, a population of about 2,000 souls, white and colored; and I rejoice, that, in considering the want of Churches, the colored population are thus publicly taken into consideration, and hope that their claims to this consideration will, henceforth, in all Churches be admitted, and a consequent provision be made for their accommodation. It cannot, however, be supposed by any one, acquainted with the localities of the two latter Field-Coronet, that they will be entirely attached to the Church at Breda's Dorp, but would bring the proposed Parish close to Caledon and Swellendam. Allowing, therefore, a considerable portion of Uitenhage to remain attached to Caledon, and of Potteberg to Swellendam, there would still remain a population of—say upwards of 1,300 persons—for Breda's Dorp; and I rejoice that the persevering exertions of Mr. Breda, have succeeded in obtaining from the Council for this community, the allowances usually granted to a separate congregation.

The population, however, which I believe will be attached to River's Dale, amounts by the last returns to 4,400; and that community has not only, as in the case of Breda's Dorp, purchased a farm, and sold even, but gone to an expense of about £600, in converting the original dwelling-house into a handsome church, provided with pews, an appropriate pulpit, and every other accommodation, and capable of containing between 500 and 600 persons. The present site, moreover, being a small house, originally intended for my accommodation, on occasion of my quarterly visits, but which, when a new congregation is formed, will serve as a dwelling for a Sexton; and I have no hesitation in saying that the inhabitants only require to have the purposes of the Hon'ble Council explained to them, to commence without delay a comfortable parsonage, and in the mean time to hire a convenient house for a Minister. River's Dale, moreover, is on the high road to the interior, in the midst of a very populous neighbourhood, and possesses, on all these accounts, every possible claim to a Minister.

I regret exceedingly, however, that, on this occasion, no Member of Council was put in possession of sufficient information, to enable him to urge, in a more efficient manner, the claims of Piquetberg, which, in my humble opinion, are by no means undeserving of the most serious consideration. About six years ago, I was the medium of obtaining for the congregation a separate establishment; the representations of the inhabitants, supported by the unanimous recommendation of the Cape Town Presbytery, induced the Government to form it into a new congregation. I acted for some time as its Minister, and took the necessary steps for erecting a commodious church, which was completed after my leaving that part of the Colony. In the absence of official documents, I am unable to state the exact population; still the circumstance that I have frequently, when performing service at Farm-houses, had congregations, which were estimated at nearly 500 persons, shows that it must be great. The distance of Piquetberg from Malmesbury is about 60 miles; and there are places in the congregation situated at a distance of at least 90 miles from the church of Malmesbury.—I beg respectfully to differ from the honorable Mr. Cloete, in thinking that, because there is not yet a dense population, the site of the church, this should be considered as an objection to their obtaining a minister. The inhabitants had no encouragement to commence forming a village, their applications for a stated minister, on former occasions, not having been conceded.

It is well known, however, that a church has in many cases been the nucleus of a village. Mr. Cloete observes, "they feel extremely anxious to establish a minister, and they readily applied to sell public ground in error;" let the community then have the ordinances of religion regularly administered, and the population around the church will soon increase. It is a striking fact, and well worthy the attention of our Rulers and Legislators, that from Cape Town to the Frontier, on the west side, there are but two churches, that of Malmesbury and Clanwilliam. Piquetberg remains hitherto unprovided with a minister; the whole of the Namaqualand, Onder Roggeveld, Onder Bokkeveld, Camiesberg, Namaqualand, and Hartveld, have no other means of religious instruction than what are to be derived from the minister of Clanwilliam, who, at such a distance, can but very seldom respectably do his duty. In the absence of a minister, still the great number of persons, who visit the church, except on particular occasions, can scarcely be expected to be improved, and the means of their moral and religious improvement, and lead to the supplying of those distant and destitute regions with the means of moral and religious instruction. A subject intimately connected with Churches is that of Schools, and I rejoice to observe that this matter has also engaged the attention of the Honorable Council. Still the provision made in this department is almost exclusively confined to the Towns and Villages, whereas the wants of the inhabitants of the country remain unprovided for. Every one who has to travel much among the farmers knows the anxiety to have their children educated, and the difficulties they have to contend with in procuring Teachers. It is also well known that the Teachers are generally very inferior in the necessary qualifications for their office, and too often in moral character; nor is it to be wondered at when it is borne in mind, that from 15 shillings to £1 10s. per month, in addition to board and lodgings, is their usual allowance. Suppose, however, that the sum of £200 or £250 per annum were allowed to a District for the establishment of Schools among the farmers. Say that the sum of £25 per annum were allowed to Teachers capable of giving instruction in the English, as well as the Dutch language, in addition to the sum allowed from scholars coming from other farms; this would be the means of procuring a superior class of men; and, for the same amount, eight or ten Teachers would be employed in extending education over the whole District. These Teachers would, of course, have to confine their labours to certain Field-Coronet under the superintendence of the local School Commission, to whom they would be guided in choosing their residence, and in determining the period of their stay.

I submit these remarks with diffidence, but on every four I make through the country, I feel more and more convinced of the necessity of some measures being taken to the advantage of a better education to the farmers; and I fondly hope that those who have influential stations worthy them to contribute so much towards the moral and religious welfare of their fellow Colonists.—I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. ROBERTSON.

Legislative Council.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1859.

Present His Excellency the Governor, and all the Members of the Council.

ESTIMATES.

MEDICAL COMMITTEE.

The Secretary to Government said, that on examining the Schedules of Expenditure, as allowed by the Council in the first reference to an allowance, which he had omitted; he would inform the honorable Mr. Edden, but was not able to give the remuneration proposed to be allowed to the President of the Medical Board; he would therefore propose that on the Expenditure list of unfringed contingencies, under "Miscellaneous," be allowed a sum of £52 10s. to the President of the Medical Board.—Allowed.

PUBLIC DEBT—BALANCE, 1858.

Mr. Ross said, that in 1837 a sum of £196 13 had been allowed as interest upon a capital due by Government; he wished to know, as he saw no similar vote proposed for this year, whether the capital has been paid off.

Secretary to Government.—The capital for which Government was accountable, being £33,000, has been paid off.

Mr. Ross—I perceive a charge in 1837, "for advances for the public service," (£2,574 5 6), was that sum paid out of the loan?

Secretary to Government.—Certainly; I stated, at the time when the loan was made, (Dec. 1836), that Government was obliged to get this loan, to meet the exigency of the Military Chest; of that sum £15,950 is all that came to the Colonial Treasury in 1835.

Mr. Cloete—I find in 1835 a sum of £16,553 11 11 paid for advances for public service.

Mr. Ross—Did you employ the Revenue of 1835, in payment of those debts?

Secretary to Government.—The whole of the debt was paid off in January 1838, namely that part of the debt, for which the Colonial Government was accountable; the other part, for which the Military Chest was accountable, was paid off a few months afterwards.

Mr. Ross—In 1835 I also find £11,500, 18 1/2, Advances for Public Service.

Secretary to Government.—In that year we received in "aid of revenue" from the Bank £11,550, being part of the money borrowed on account of the Colonial Government, and for which Government was answerable, and this was repaid in January, 1838.

Mr. Edden—This did not appear before.

Mr. Ross—I have another object; I wish to ascertain what will be the probable surplus in 1859.

Mr. Edden.—To cut short the matter, I wish to know what is the general statement of expenditure; we have not the statement of revenue and expenditure of 1838 before us; but I apprehend there must be a surplus of revenue of 1838 in the Treasury. I have here before me the estimate of probable revenue of 1839, but no notice is taken of what surplus there is in hand of 1838. I should like therefore the honorable Secretary to Government to explain what balance at the end of 1838 he has in hand to carry over to the account of 1839, so that we may know how to deal with the estimates.

Secretary to Government.—It is competent for you to know what is the state of the Treasury, but it is not possible to ascertain this from any paper representing to be the state of finances; there are no papers before you from which you can judge; but you may call for the accounts.

Mr. Edden—Of course then I mean to call for the accounts, but not now; only wish to know what is the clear balance in hand for ways and means.

Secretary to Government.—It is in amount £45,000, a much larger sum than I have ever found to have been in the Treasury of the Colony; but on the other hand there are debts of old standing. In 1835 a debt of £25,000 was contracted.

Mr. Edden—Was that part of the debt of the Coffer war?

Secretary to Government.—Yes, the debt of Government incurred in the Coffer war, which Government received; in fact, the money of the Bank, which Government employed it to pay the public expenditure. This has commenced in 1829, since that time we were unable to bear up the expenses, so that our debt to the Bank has accumulated; but we pay no interest for it.

Mr. Cloete—What is the amount?

Secretary to Government.—I will state.—The loans were made in the following manner:—

Table with 2 columns: Year, Amount. 1829 £3,000 0, 1830 5,112 7 10.

Making a total of £8,112 7 10

This sum forms the balance of the Rds. 500,000 fund;—the other sum arise from monies called the Long Loan Fund.

The whole debt at present due to the Bank amounts to about £37,000.

Mr. Edden—Then the debt of £37,000 arose from loans partly out of the Long Loan Fund, and partly out of the Rds. 500,000 Fund?

Secretary to Government.—The Long Loan Fund has been increased, and increased in 1806, to about Rds. 13 or 14,000,000; the whole capital of the Lombard Bank amounted to Rds. 2,000,000, which was partly repaid, and the debt of Government arose from the repayments of those capitals.

Mr. Edden—This debt then arose from the monies advanced to the Treasury, out of the Long Loan Fund.

Secretary to Government.—There was more money lent through the Bank, but repayments have been made to the Bank.—The present debt is due to the Bank.

Mr. Edden—Has there not been instructions from the home Government, what to do with the Long Loan Fund, when repaid?

Secretary to Government.—The monies were to be repaid, and this has been effected to a large amount;—we were instructed to call in the money, and destroy the Rds. 500,000, which has been destroyed?

Mr. Edden—What became of the amount of £9,000, which has been destroyed?

Secretary to Government.—It was difficult to destroy that;—a small sum of Rds. 15,000 has been destroyed in 1814; but since that time, no further destruction of the money took place.

Mr. Ross—Then Government issued the money again?

Secretary to Government.—We received instructions from the Secretary of State, that all monies repaid should be destroyed.

Mr. Edden—Is there any difficulty to comply with those instructions?

Secretary to Government.—If it be pressed it must be done.

Mr. Edden—But why should they not be destroyed?

Secretary to Government.—They have been advanced to Government for Revenue; the whole amount in the Bank in 1835, has been taken out; it has now become a Government debt.

Mr. Ross—By the Treasury Minute in 1826, the Government at home made itself responsible for it. The paper money is a debt of England.

Secretary to Government.—Recollect, Government went no farther than to maintain the value of the Rix-dollar. The need to the Treasury of Government was so far from reducing the paper so far, and to keep the amount up at £6,641, and if it falls, Government guarantees them to come up to £6,641.

Mr. Ross—I recollect perfectly well the letters from the Treasury, in which they say we have done the Colony a benefit to maintain their currency.

Secretary to Government.—They did not intend to go the length you state.

Mr. Edden—We are wandering from the question in regard to the long loan fund; the honorable Secretary to Government has informed us that the debt due by Government to the home Government to destroy that money as it comes in; the reason alleged why it has not been so destroyed, is, that it is not convenient at present to withdraw that amount from circulation; I presume the order is still in existence, and the public may rely upon its destruction then in the course of the year.

Secretary to Government.—I cannot say, there may be reasons why the home Government may still instruct not to destroy it, but leave it a debt to the Bank.

Mr. Edden—There must be an order then to destroy it; Government must destroy it; they have no reason.

Mr. Ross here rose, and interrupting the honorable gentleman, said "for the order of the day."

Secretary to Government.—You will keep in view, that the favorable state of the finances is not independent of the debt due by Government.

CAPE TOWN MAGISTRATE'S AND POLICE OFFICE.

Secretary to Government, proceeding with the estimates, observed, that it would be necessary to provide the Resident Magistrate, and Judge of Police, with proper Court rooms and offices, should the Town House, at present occupied by them, be given up to the Municipality; he therefore proposed to allow for that purpose a sum of £500.

Mr. Cloete—I hope we will have a more convenient place.

Mr. Ross—Near the Town Prison is the best.

Allowed £500 to furnish a new Court room and offices for Resident Magistrate and Superintendent of Police.

FIELD CORNET JOUBERT'S MISSION TO PORT NATAL.

Secretary to Government, referring to the sum of £450, which had been allowed in the estimates for contingencies, Eastern Division, for expenses attending Field-Coronet Joubert's mission, said, that the amount would not be enough to pay the actual expenses for the mission to the Emigrant Farmers at Natal, which had been undertaken by the direction of His Excellency; he therefore proposed to increase the amount to £500.—Allowed.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, LANGEKLOOF.

Secretary to Government said, that he would also propose an allowance of £100 for a Justice of the Peace in the Lange Kloof; Mr. Jacobus Rademeyer had been appointed, some time ago, as Justice of the Peace, and the whole of his time he had employed, he would propose a salary to be given for his labors and trouble.

Mr. Cloete—I feel much pleasure in concurring in the proposal; Mr. Rademeyer is known to me, both personally, and from his services rendered in the late Coffer war, and is well deserving the allowance.

Secretary to Government.—It is not so much on account of his former services that I make the proposal, but he has a great deal of business to perform as a Justice of the Peace, and I know he is unable to perform it without a salary.

Mr. Cloete—It is very necessary to have some judicial superintendence at that place.

Secretary to Government.—And other places too. Governor—I have been at his house, and I have seen, that we cannot expect him to do all the business required, without a salary.—Allowed.

ALLOWANCES TO DISTRICTS—ASSESSED TAXES.

Secretary to Government proposed, at the end of the allowances for the Western Division, to add an allowance of a sum of £1,700, for the maintaining and repairing of the roads; which he proposed to find out of the assessed taxes.—The sum of £1,700, to be distributed amongst the several Districts, in the following manner, viz., to

Table with 2 columns: District, Amount. Cape District £400, Stellenbosch do. 300, Swellendam do. 250, Worcester do. 250, Clanwilliam do. 150, Beaufort do. 150, George do. 200. Total £1,700.

These monies he would propose to be allowed to those Districts to be employed for such purposes, for which no separate allowance has been made in the Expenditure; for instance, the repairing of roads, conveying letters to Field-Coronet, &c., for which purpose he thought the different sums would be sufficient.

Mr. Ross—Do you mean to take the sum from the assessed taxes, or do you intend to do away with those taxes?

Secretary to Government.—I do intend to do away with it for this year.

Mr. Ross—I think the whole of those assessed taxes should be done away with.

The Secretary to Government would propose to reserve this question; he would only concur not to levy those taxes for this year, but the arrears should be collected.

Mr. Ross—There appears on the estimate assets enough to meet the whole expenditure, without requiring the amount of the assessed taxes; he was sorry that no answer had been received from the home Government, upon the proposed alteration in the taxes of the Colony. If the whole of the taxes on stock and carriages were done away with, it would be a great relief to the farmers. There is also a great deal of inconvenience and annoyance, arising from the mode of collecting those taxes.

The Attorney General would also do away with them.

Mr. Ross—But it is proposed to give them to the Districts.

Secretary to Government.—I do away with them, but not with the arrears.

Mr. Ross—Then where is the £1,700 to come out?

Secretary to Government.—From the arrears, which will produce sufficient for that purpose. We can only resolve not to levy the tax for this year, but we cannot repeal the tax.

Mr. Ross—I thought we might repeal taxes if a substitute could be found.

Secretary to Government.—No, we cannot, unless by the appropriation from home. But there is a debt also which we owe, and we must not, at all events, do away with the tax too prematurely.

Mr. Ross—You have £45,000 credit in the Treasury, against a debt of £37,000. I think it should not be destroyed, but let the home Government withdraw the paper notes, by giving Treasury Bills for them. If the notes were now destroyed, and then withdrawn from circulation, it would be of great injury to the Colony.

Mr. Edden—I call the hon. Gentleman "to order!"

Mr. Ross—I am in order, I think; I want to state my views in the employment of the £45,000. I think the Custom house revenue will be equal this year to the last one; it may probably decrease in 1840. I cannot see therefore, why we should not do away with the assessed taxes, and adopt the system which the committee proposed, which will relieve your revenue the moment you do away with those taxes. The farmers, for instance, having less to pay, will be able to spend and lay out more for coffee, and other similar articles, which will increase the consumption of goods imported.

Mr. Edden—The motion now before the Council is, that a certain sum be put upon the Estimates of Expenditure, to be applied to particular Districts. I understand also, that the taxes on stock and produce are intended not to be collected for the present year. I am of opinion that we have no power to repeal taxes; and therefore, in so far as those taxes are not to be collected for 1839, and the £1,700 are to come out of the arrears, I most heartily concur in the proposal.

Secretary to Government.—I spoke of the taxes on servants and income, and stock, which I proposed should not be collected for 1839; but there is another tax on horses and carriages, which is estimated in the revenue at £4,300.—I propose the collection of that tax, in regard to such wagons only as are called pleasure wagons, and on springs, and to lower the rate on those which are pleasure wagons or not; and I would wish to propose, that the horses drawing them, shall be taxed as ploughing horses. This will do away with the complaint of the farmers, and perhaps justly, that they are obliged to pay a tax for a wagon as a pleasure wagon, because it is not exclusively used for agriculture.

Mr. Edden—Carriages on springs are much better for the roads than other common wagons. This opinion, founded on a report of a Committee of the House of Commons at home, led to a reduction of taxes on spring carriages, in preference to other wagons.

Attorney General—I think it is impossible to draw a conclusion of what may be done or said in England or here. We cannot suppose that a boer in this Colony will do away with his wagon, and take one on springs, or that any one will take a boer wagon and do away with a spring carriage, to avoid a tax. A farmer in this Colony pays heavy taxes now, and more than any other.

Mr. Edden—I have no objection to do away with as many of those taxes as we possibly can.

Mr. Breda—I beg to move then to do away with all the taxes on wagons; the farmer cannot pay it any longer, but let those who can afford to have carriages on springs, pay for them.

Mr. Ross—That is just what has been proposed by the honorable Secretary to Government.

Secretary to Government.—You will find in the Revenue for 1839, the Estimate

Table with 2 columns: Category, Amount. For carriages and horses to be £4,300, Tax on servants and income 400, On income 2,600, On stock and produce 2,800.

Making the sum of £10,100

The arrears will produce from £7,700 to £9,700. I should recommend those arrears to be collected, which will give us about £3,000; that sum will go to pay the extra expenditure; and if they pay the arrears, it goes to pay their own local expenditure.

Mr. Edden—Then you are going on to collect?

Secretary to Government.—You must collect, otherwise they will not come to pay up arrears.

Mr. Cloete—Before consenting to any further expenditure, I beg to know, whether we have sufficient revenue to meet the actual expenditure already voted?

Secretary to Government.—I will show that directly.—He then proceeded to say, that the vote of £1,700 for the different Districts were allowed, certain sums given to the Districts for Roads and Ferries, upon the Estimate, amounting in all £244, would have to be cancelled, and taken out of the allowed Estimate. He further proposed, that out of the expected arrears of assessed taxes, the following sums should also be allowed to the following Districts in the Eastern Division, for local purposes, viz.:

Table with 2 columns: District, Amount. To Graaff-Reinet £200, Albany 300, Somerset 250, Caledon 150, Uitenhage 250.

Making a total of £1,150

After this he observed that it is estimated that for 1839 the fixed Revenue will amount to £140,800

(Gratis.)

KANTOOR VAN DEN ZUID-AFRIKAAN, 16 Feb. 1839.

PORT NATAL.

De volgende belangrijke berichten van de UITGEWEKENE BOEREN, deelen wy het Publiek met genoegen mede:—

Hoofdstad van Koning DINGAAN, genaamd Unkundinglove, (of Sterke Olifant), den 23 December 1838.

WAARDE HEER!—Mits dezen is het myn voornemen, UEd. eenige informatie te geven, aangaande onze Kommando tegen onzen bloed-ryvandyng DINGAAN. Het bestier dezer expeditie, is door algemeene keuze op my gevallen, daarom, hoewel ik my daartoe niet genoozzaam bekwaam bevond, kon ik het niet van de hand wezen. De onderneming was groot, en onze magt gering, derhalve konden wy geen andere verhouding koesteren, dan op de regvaardigheid van onze zaak, en op den God onzer Vaders; en de uitslag dusverre heeft ook reeds getoond, dat,

Die op den goeden God vertrouwt, Heeft zeker op geen'zand gebouwd."

Wy vertrokken van het groote leger, op den 2 dezer, ons voornamelijk doeleinde, om het geroofde vee der vermoorde blanken te heremen; onze magt werd in vyf divisies verdeeld, onder de vyf onderhoorige Kommandanten. Nadat wy eenige dagen voortgetrokken hadden, maakten wy eenige Zoolas gevangen, aan wien ik een teeken gaf, zynde een witte vlag, en hun naar den Koning zond, om hem te boodschappen, dat indien hy ons, de door hem genomene paarden en geweren wilde teruggeven, wy genegen waren in termen te treden, waardoor vrede tuschen ons kon worden vastgesteld. Daarna ontdekten onze patrouilles, die gestadiglyk in alle directien uit waren, op Zaterdag den 15, de Zoola-Kommando, op een zeer lelyken berg, zoo geplaatst, als wilden zy ons in de enge laagte dringen. Ik begaf my aanstonds, met 200 man derwaarts, daar er velen op de patrouilles uit waren, doch de ongelegenheid der plaats ziende, en daar het ook reeds laat in den dag was, vond ik het niet raadzaam, met myne kleine magt iets te ondernemen, en keerde naar onze legerplaats terug. Het was ons voornemen, om den volgende dag, zynde den H. Sabbath, daar stil te overblijven en uiteren, doch toen wy met het aanbreeken van den dag eenigzins zien konden, werden wy spoedig gewaard, dat wy, (zoo als wy dachten) door de geheele magt der Zoolas omringd waren, het gerecht begon dadelyk, door geweldich schieten van beide zyden, en de ryvandyng poogde herhaaldelyk, om door storm loopen, in onze legerplaats te komen, en terug geslagen wordende, retireerden zy slechts voor korte distancies, om huns aanvallen te hervatten;—toen het gevecht aldus eenigen tyd aan den gang was geweest, kwamen er nog vyf divisies Zoolas over oes rug, en voegden zich by de anderen. Nu knipt gy zelf begrypen, welk gezigt dit opleverde, en dat het er op aan kwam, om een overschroten gelaat te toonen. Ik zag, klaar, dat wy nu doen vasten wat wy konden, ik moedigde myne manschappen overal aan, hun verzeerende, dat hoe groot de magt der Zoolas ook schynen mocht, zy tegen ons niet konden bestaan.—Ik liet ook dadelyk eenige poorten des legers openen, en zond mannen te paard uit, om den aanval op de Zoolas te doen. Zy stonden echter vast, en het was niet dan nadat zy zelf, ook door het grof geschut, dat intusschen geweldig op hun gelost werd, hun getal merkelyk zagen verminderen, dat zy de vlugt namen, nadat het gevecht twee uren lang geduurd had. Nu begonnen zy zich in het vlugten, wyd en zyd te verspreiden, wordende door onze mannen zoo veel als er uit de legerplaats konden gemist worden, vervolgd.—De noodige orders in het leger gegeven hebbende, begaf ik my ook tot het najaigen, en daar ik hen zeer na op de hielen volgde, kwam ik er een by omtrent 15 schreden. Ik wenkte hem, en riep, willede hem andermaal met een boodschap naar DINGAAN zenden: doch hy sprong om en dreigde my met zyn wapen, waarom ik verpligt was op hem te vuren; doch my schietpaard uitgeleend hebbende, zat ik op een zeer onstuimig paard dat zoo geweldig weg sprong, dat ik byna op den grond viel, en genoodzaakt was af te springen. Ik had den Zoola niet geraakt, en daar hy my nu zeer na op het lyf was, wilde ik hem met de tweede loop van myn geweer neer schieten, doch de stopper was vastgeschoven, zoo dat ik de haan niet spannen kon. De Zoola myne verwarring ziende, sprong met leeuwne woede, naar my toe, en stak met zyn assegai naar my; tot twee reizen keerde ik het met myn geweer af, doch de derde maal, daar hy my op de borst meende te steken, sloeg ik zyn wapen met myne linkerhand weg, en werd te gelyk met hetzelfde gewond; hy stak my in de hand van boven tuschen de twee middelvingers, en door het dikke vleesch naar achteren uit; voor dat hy zyn wapen weder konde intrekken, greep ik hem om het lyf, en wierp hem tegen den grond. Myne hand daar de assegai niet in stak, lag onder hem, en eer dat ik het de andere hand, myn degen kon trekken, kwam my een man te hulp, trok de assegai uit myne hand, en doorstak den Zoola onder my; hy weerde zich dapper en toen wy my niet steken kon, poogde hy my te verwuren;—daar hy beide handen vry had, en ik my met slechts niet konde verweeren, kunt gy wel denken, dat ik ook te worstelen had. De wond aldus bekomen, bloedde zeer, en ik was genoodzaakt naar de legerplaats terug te keeren. Wy wachtten daar rapport van den verderen uitslag af, en maakten onze rekening op eenige dooden van onzen kant. Het behaagde echter den Almagtigen, die onze vyanden in onze handen gegeven heeft, om ons deze overwinning te schenken, zonder verlies van leven. Buiten my waren er nog twee anderen gewond, namelijk Gert Raath, en Philip Fourie, die ook al weer redelyk hersteld zyn.

Na het gevecht, heb ik het getal der gesneuvelden nauwkeurig opgenomen, en vond het drie duizend en eenige honderden te zyn; doch wy bepaalden het slechts op 3,000. Zy Afdelen daags trokken wy verder voort, met oogmerk om het geroofde vee te bekomen, en arriveerden heiden in deze verwoeste stad;—want gisteren toen wy aan het naderen waren, stak DINGAAN het vuur aan, en zyn Paleis is ook verbrand. Van een paar Zoolas-vrouwen die wy vingen, vernamen wy, dat er nog een Kapitein

met zyn volk achtergebleven was, die niet in het gevecht op den Ieden tegenwoordig was, en dat die het heeft willen hervatten, doch daar de anderen het allen afloegen, zeggende, wy hebben geen volk meer overgehouden, vlieden zy verder terug.

Gy zult zeker verwonderd zyn te vernemen, dat wy aan dezen Moordkuil of Golgotha, nog de beenderen van den waardigen RETIEF en zyne volgelingen, hebben mogen verzamelen, nadat zy zoo lang ten prooi van alles, en tot smaad voor smaders, op het open veld gelegen hadden. Wy hebben dezelve naar onze beste vermoogens, ter aarde besteld. Zy moeten op een allergruwelyke wyze zyn ongebracht geworden, daar het gezigt, dat de omstandigheden op de plaats zelve, nu nog opleveren, zoo zeer de blyken van geeft, dat zelfs het aller onvoeligst hart, daarby niet onbewogen kan zyn; de tranen stonden ons allen in de oogen, by het beschouwen daarvan. Volgens het verhaal van eenige Zoolas, die wy gevangen genomen hebben, zyn zy in de stad gegrepen geworden, doch zy hebben zich zoo dapper verweerd, dat de twee eerste divisies der Zoolas, die op hun aanvielen, hun niet overmeesteren konden, voordat de derde divisie hun tot hulp toeschoot. De gevangenen getuigen mede, dat de menschen geene geweeren by zich hadden, doch dat zy hun verweerden met hunne messen, en met de stokken die zy de Zoolas uit de handen rukten; zoo dat er twintig Zoolas dood bleven liggen, en velen gekwetst, waarvan er nog onder hen zyn, die de merken daarvan nog dragen; doch dat zy eindelyk overmeesterd geworden zynde, met stokken geslagen, en naar buiten de stad geslept zyn, met rauwe riemen aan handen en voeten gebonden, naar de martelplaats waar wy huns beenderen vonden, eenigen kon aan elkanderen gebonden, en de riemen daaraan gedroogd. Onder eenen menigte van handspaken en stokken, die wy van de stad tot aan die plaats, nog vonden liggen, zyn er eenigen van 8 tot 9 voeten lang, en een arm dik; geen hoofd wordt er gevonden, dat niet aan stuk geslagen is; en de beenderen waren nog verscheidene lappen kleederen vast gedroogd,—messen, snuifdozen, vuurgood, en alles dat zy by zich hadden, waren zoo gelaten, en niets van genomen, als alleen hunne wapens en rydpaarden; en hetgeen my zeer wonderlyk voorkomt, is dat van de papieren en documenten, die de overledene Heer RETIEF by zich had, en die wy ook daar vonden in zyn vallies, slechts de buitste beschadigd zyn geworden, de binnenste, zoo ook het geschrift door DINGAAN ondertekend, zyn nog zoo goed als of ze heden geschreven waren. Ik sluit u daarvan een copy in;—het laatste blad van dezen brief heb ik nog geschreven op schoon papier, dat by de andere gevonden werd, om u te doen zien hoe goed dat het nog gebleven is.

Ik ben voornemens met ons leger alhier een hoogte plaats te betrekken, en dan met 300 man uittegaan, om de Zoolas verder te achtervolven, en het geroofde vee te zien magtig te worden, benevens de andere goddieren, die aan de weduwen en wezen der arme vermoorden toekomen, daar wy nu nog niets hebben gevonden, dan alleen eenige goederen, die in de schuilen verstoppen waren. Eenigen heeft DINGAAN by zyne stad ook vernagend.

Waaraan ik UEd. ook ter kennis te brengen, dat wy alhier onder elkanderen besloten hebben, om den dag onzer overwinning, zynde Zondag, den 16 dezer maand December, onder ons gansche geslacht te doen bekend worden, en dat wy het aan den Heer wilen toewyden, en vieren met Dankzeggingen, zoo als wy, voor dat wy tegen den ryvandyng streden, in het openbaar gebed beloofd hebben, zoo ook, dat zoo wy de onoverwinning verkrygen mogen, wy den Heere tot zyns naams gedachten, een huis stichten zullen, alwaar Hy ons zulks aanwyzen zal; welke geloften wy nu ook hopen te betalen, met de hulp des Heeren, nu hy ons gezegend, en onze gebeden verhoord heeft.

Vertrouwende dat deze, enz.

A. W. J. PRETORIUS, Hoofd-Kommandant.

P.S. Ik heb thans in myn tent vele rariteiten; eenigen van waarde, die ik nimmer gedacht heb te zullen sien, zelfs de staats-kleedingen van DINGAAN en zyne vrouwen. Er worden nog gedurig aan, meer aangebragt. A. W. J. P.

[TRANSLAAT.]

Copy van het geschrift door DINGAAN aan wylen RETIEF verleend.

Unkundinglove, 4 Feb. 1838.

ZY HET BY DEZEN AAN ALLEN KENNELYK, Dat nademaal PIETRE RETIEF, Gouverneur der Hollandische Uitgewekene Boeren, myn vee hernomen heeft dat SINKONYELLA gestolen had, welk vee gemelde RETIEF thans aan my geleverd heeft.—Ik DINGAAN, Koning der Zoolas, by dezen certificeer en verklaar, dat ik geodevonden heb, aan hem RETIEF en zyne landlieden af te staan de plaats genaamd Port Natal, met al het daar aan grenzende land, dat is te zeggen, van de Togala tot aan de Omoosoo-Rivier, Westwaarts, en van de Zee tot het Noorden, zoo ver als het land bruikbaar zy, en in myn bezit.

Hetgeen ik doe by dezen, en aan hen geef tot hun eeuwigdurend eigendom.

Merk van DINGAAN.

Gehuigen,

M. OOSTHUIZEN, MOARO, X Groot Heemr. A. C. GREYLING, JULIUSIUS, X do. B. C. LIEBENBERG, MANONDO, X do.

Wy de Ondergeteekenden A. W. J. PRETORIUS en CAREL PIETRE LANDMAN, certificeeren en verklaren mits dezen, dat het vorestaande een letterlyk afschrift is van het origineele gevonden op den 21sten December II, by de stad van DINGAAN, in een lederen zakje, tuschen andere papieren, by de beenderen van wylen RETIEF geleid hebbende,—wy mede Ondergeteekenden HERCULES PRETORIUS en P. DU PREEZ, certificeeren en verklaren mede, dat wy het geschrift hierboven gemeld gevonden hebben, by de beenderen van nu wylen den Hr. RETIEF, welke aan ons kenbaar waren door stukken zynen kleederen, en welk geschrift was tuschen andere papieren, in een lederen jagerzak; en door ons aan den Hoofd-Kommandant overgeleverd, en door EVERT POTGIETER, die ook toen wy het vonden by ons was,—en wy zyn bereid, het gecertificeerde des vermitsch wordende met eeden te staven.

Den 9 January 1839. (Get.) A. W. J. PRETORIUS, Hoofd-Kommandant. C. P. LANDMAN, Kommandant. H. PRETORIUS, P. D. DU PREEZ, E. F. POTGIETER.

Togala Rivier den 9 January 1839.

WAARDE HEER EN VRIEND!

Ik heb het genoegen UEd. het vervolg van myn verslag, omtrent onze jongste Kommando van hier te schrijven, daar ik by het groote leger, terug gekeerd ben, myn eerste brief, gedateerd 22 December, vind ik ook nog hier, zoo dat UEd. dezelve, met dezek tegelyk, bekomen zal,—wy zyn allen met blydschap en dankbaarheid aan God vervuld, en ik twyfel niet, of veler uwer zullen daarin deel nemen.

Mijn verhaal voortgaande, moet ik UEd. melden, dat wy ons legerplaats verplaatste, van de stad van DINGAAN, een eindweegs naar den zee-kant; doch voordat wy daar vertrokken, vingen wy eenen Zoola, die ons tooschene, een van DINGAANS groote kapiteins te zyn; hy verhaalde ons, dat DINGAAN zyne stad verbrand had, en gevlugt was, omdat zyn volk, dat uit de slag tegen ons ontkenen was, uit malkander gevlucht was,—dat hy dus nu geen weerstand meer bieden kon, en zyn eenigste vooruitzigt slechts was om zich ter zyde te houden, en al het vee in voorhand te laten, op dat wy op hem afkomende, het vee nemen zouden, en zyn leven sparen, of anders zou hy zich overgeven, enz. Doch ik bemerkte spoedig, dat hy ons met verraad, maar zoet, in gevaar leiden wou. Wy verplaatsten derhalven ons leger, zoo als wy dachten, op een veilige plaats, doch niet verre van een uitgezochte spelonk, waarin de Zoola armees, zonder dat wy het wisten, geen kwartier uur van ons verstoken lag; en in welke spelonk wy hun de anderen dag bespeunden. Ons leger daaruitend, trok ik met omtrent 300 man, die spelonk in, doch megen de omgesteldheid van het weer, en de dat menne byzake, was moest ik naar het leger terug keeren, alwaar ik nauweyls was aangekomen, toen het gevecht in de bergen en kloven eenen aanvang nam. Onze mannen bevonden zich aldaar spoedig door den ryvandyng omringd; zy moesten huf uiterste best doen, om een weg door te slaan, ter wy de ryvandyng gedurig van alle kanten bestormde, en daar zy, tuschen groote klippen en rotsen, te klauteren hadden, bleven zy wel vryf uren lang aan den gang, voor dat zy er weer uitwaars,—eindelylek een kranachtige stylte afstortten hebbende, om eenen weg door de rivier naar het open veld te vinden, raakten zy daar met den ryvandyng vermengd, het gevecht was heviger, en tot ons leedwezen, sneuvelde de Heer BIGGAR, van Port Natal, met nog vyf man aan onze zyde.

Zoodra zy uit die spelonk waren, verliet hun de ryvandyng, en keerde in dezelve terug; en daar hun amnuitie nu zeer vermindert was, en huns paar den meest allen slaauw,—moesten zy, zonder iets meer te kunnen doen, naar de legerplaats terug keeren. Het was moeijelyk te bepalen, hoeveel er in dit gevecht, aan den kant des ryvandyngs sneuvelde de gissingen verschillen zeer, daarom heb ik my slechts bepaald, by dat getal dat men zeker wist gesneuveld te zyn, en dat ruim een duizend. Wy bleef op deze plaats drie dagen over, en poogden, door onze patrouilles, verscheidene malen, den ryvandyng huns schuilplaatsen te lokken, doch te vergeefs;—wy raadpleegden toen, om hun weder daarin op te sporen, doch vindende, dat onze beste paarden, voor verdere effectieve dienst onbekwaam waren, moesten wy daarvan afzien, en begonnen onze terugtocht, heel langzaam in de hoop, dat de ryvandyng de gelegenheid raken mochten, hun andermaal het hoofd te bieden, en misschien een einde aan dezen oorlog maken. Doch hun niet bespeneende, bleven wy weder enige dagen stil, en zonden patrouilles uit, die omtrent 5,000 stuks vee vonden, by welke gelegenheid zy weder, met bykans 100 Zoolas, in gevecht raakten, de meesten waarvan gesneuveld zyn. Wy dachten verder goed, daar wy een andere kommando zynen mochten doen, om het land te zuiveren, thans geene verdere moeite aan te wenden, tot hernemen van vee, die wy dan wel hopen, zoo het God belieft, te zullen vinden. Eergisteren zyn wy alhier aangekomen, en hebben het vee, onder de behoefing verdeeld. De menschen in de legers, zyn thans zoo eensgezind, als men het wenschen kan. Ik sta nu naar myne familie en bezittingen, aan de Zand of Modderrivier terug te keeren, en van daar, zoo spoedig als ik kan, onzen optoeg naar DINGAAN te beginnen,—de wond aan myne hand, is bykans genezen,—de wond aan myne hand, is bykans genezen.—

Ik sluit deze korte schets, van onze verrigtingen in, met de verzekering, enz.

(Get.) A. W. J. PRETORIUS, Hoofd-Kommandant.

P.S.—Majoor CHARTERS, is aan Port Natal, met een detachement Gouvernements troepen, ly heeft voor eenen tyd van de Baai bezit genomen, met oogmerk, om vrede tuschen ons en de Zoolas te bewerken, dat ons aangenaam zyn zal, zoo zulks geschieden kan, met veiligheid voor ons, en terug-krigtyng van het nog niet hernomen vee.—Wy hebben copien van eenige Documenten, aan hem toezeggen, omz betreffende het land.—Wat zyn intentyon zyn, weten wy niet. Ik hoop alleen, dat, tot welke maatregelen het Gouvernment ook besluiten mocht, dezelve niet strekken zullen, om ons verder landwaards in te doen veygen. Van terugkeeren naar de Kolonie, spreekt men te vervees.

De goederen, welke wy omtrent DINGAAN'S Stad gevonden hebben, is per publieke Vendutie verkocht geworden voor over de zes duizend Riksdalers. Sommige gebed nood, byden menschen, zullen voor eenen tyd den Berg over terug gaan, om onder het wild te komen, daar de buit, die wy gemaakt hebben, niet toereikend was, om hun allen van leeftoeg te voorzien.—Doch de andeyen zullen aan het ploegen en bouwen gaan.

PORT NATAL.

We lay with pleasure before the Public the following interesting communications from the Emigrant Farmers:—

Residence of King DINGAAN, named "Unkundinglove" (Strong Elephant), Dec. 22, 1838.

Sir,—By these I intend to give you some information respecting our deadly enemy, DINGAAN.—The command of this expedition has been unanimously given to me; and although I did not consider myself sufficiently qualified for it, yet I could not refuse to accept it.—The undertaking was of great importance, and our force small, as it consisted of only 400 men; we therefore could have no better confidence than in the justness of our cause, and in the God of our fathers; and the result has also thus far shown, that—

"Whoever doth on God depend, Will ne'er have reason to repent."

We left the great camp on the 2d inst., our principal object being to recover the cattle which had been robbed of our murdered compatriots.—Our force was divided in five divisions among the five subordinate Commandants.—After a few days' march we caught some Zoolas, to whom I made a signal with a white flag, and sent them to the King, with a message, that we were willing he should restore to us the horses and guns taken by him, to arrange matters, and make peace with him.

Our patroles, who scoured the country in all directions, afterwards discovered the Zoola Kommando on the 15th, on a very steep mountain, in such a position as if they would force us into the narrow defiles.—I immediately marched thither with 200 men, as many

were out on patrol, but having reconnoitred the difficulty of the place, and it being also late, I did not consider it advisable to undertake any thing with my small force, and returned to our camp. The following day, being Sabbath day, we intended to have halted and rested there, but at the dawn of the day we soon discovered that (as we had expected) the whole Zoola force had surrounded us; fighting immediately commenced by heavy firing on both sides, and the enemy repeatedly attempted to rush into our camp; when repulsed they merely retired at a short distance to resume their attacks.—This having lasted for some time, 5 more divisions were seen descending a hill, joining the others; you can therefore easily imagine what a sight this was, and it required a manly and undaunted countenance. I instantly saw that we would be obliged to fight our way through; I encouraged the men loudly, assuring them that how great the force of the Zoolas might seem, they were unable to cope with us. I immediately ordered some of the entrances of our encampment to be opened, and sent men on horseback to commence the attack upon the Zoolas; they however, stood their ground, and it was only after seeing their ranks thinned by the havoc the cannon made amongst them, that they took flight, after the battle had lasted two hours. They now, in retreating, began to disperse, pursued by so many of our men as could be spared from the camp. Having given the necessary orders in the camp, I also joined the pursuing party, and closely followed them; I overtook one at a distance of about 15 paces; I beckoned and called out to him, intending to send him with a second message to DINGAAN, but he turned round and threatened me with his weapon, which obliged me to fire at him; but having lent my shooting horse to another, I sat upon a very furious horse, which bolted so violently, that I nearly fell down, and was obliged to dismount; I had not hit the Zoola, and as he was very close to me, I wished to shoot him with the second barrel of my gun, but something being the matter with the lock, I could not pull the trigger; the Zoola seeing the dilemma I was in, made a violent leap at me, and stabbed at me with his assegai, twice did I ward it off with my gun, but the third time when he was attempting to stab me in the breast, I paraded it off with my left hand, while it wounded me at the same time. He pierced me through the hand, above the middle finger, through the palm of the hand; and before he could again draw out his weapon, I laid hold of him round the waist, and threw him down. My hand, in which the assegai was still sticking, laid under him, and before I could with the other hand draw my sword, a man came to my assistance, drew the assegai out of my hand, and stabbed the Zoola while under me; he defended himself gallantly, and not being able to stab me, he yet attempted to strangle me;—as he had the use of both hands, and I could only employ one hand to defend myself with, you may easily conceive that I had a hard struggling. The wound I received bled copiously, and I was obliged to return to the camp. We there awaited the report of the further result, and expected to have some killed on our side. The Almighty, however, who had given us the victory, was pleased to grant it without the loss of lives. Excepting myself, two others were wounded, Gert Raath, and Philip Fourie, who are both doing well.

After the battle I carefully counted the number of the killed, and found it to be three thousands, and a few hundreds, but we fixed it at 3000.—The next day we marched forwards, with a view to recover the robbed cattle, and arrived this day in this deserted residence; for yesterday, when we were approaching, DINGAAN put fire to it, and his place is likewise burnt. Having caught two Zoola women, they informed us that another Captain and his men had remained behind, and not taken a share in the affair, who wanted to renew the fight, but on the others refusing, and stating that they had no more men left, had also retreated.

You will no doubt be surprised that we have been able to collect at this murderous den, or Golgotha, the bones of the worthy Retief and his followers, after having been so long exposed in the open field, a prey to all, and the sneer of mockers. We interred them as well as we could, they must have been horribly butchered, as the view which the localities of the spot furnish proofs, that even the most flinty heart could not remain untouched; on viewing these scenes tears overflowed our eyes. Agreeably to the account of some Zoola prisoners, they were seized in the residence, but defended themselves so gallantly, that the two first divisions of the Zoolas, by whom they were attacked, could not master them before the third division came to their assistance. The prisoners likewise declare, that the farmers had no guns with them, but that they defended themselves with their knives, and with the sticks which they wrenched from the Zoolas; so that twenty of the latter were killed, and many wounded, and that there are still many among them who bear the scars on their body, but that being at last overpowered, beaten with sticks, and their hands and feet bound with raw riems, they were dragged outside the residence to the place of martyrdom, where we found their bones with the parched riems sticking thereon. Among a number of handspeikes and sticks, which we still found laying from the residence to that place, were some from 8 to 9 feet long, and of the thickness of an arm; no head was found unbroken; on the bones were still found parched rags of clothes,—knives, snuff-boxes, tinder boxes, and all they had on them, were left untouched; and what surprised me the most, is, that of the papers and documents which the late Mr. Retief had with him, and

which we found in his port manteau, the outside were only damaged, the inside papers, as also the Document signed by DINGAAN, is still as good as were it written to-day. I enclose you a copy of that Document. The last page of this letter I wrote on blank paper, which were found with the others, to let you see how good it still is.

I intend to encamp on a higher place, and afterwards to proceed with 300 men to pursue the Zoolas, in order to recover the stolen cattle, together with the other goods, belonging to the widows and orphans of the poor butchered farmers, as we have as yet found nothing, excepting a few goods hid in caves. DINGAAN also caused a wagon to be burnt near his residence. I also wish to inform you that we have here unanimously resolved to commemorate the day of our victory, Sunday, the 18th of December, among the whole of our posterity, by dedicating that day to the Lord, and to celebrate it by thanksgivings, as we, before we marched against the enemy, promised in our public prayers, as also that we would build the Lord a House, where he shall point out to us, to glorify his name, which vovs we also hope to comply with,—the Lord having blessed us and heard our prayers.

Trusting that this, &c.

A. W. J. PRETORIUS, Chief Commandant. P.S. I have now in my tent many curiosities, which I never thought of becoming possessed of, viz. the Court dress of DINGAAN and his wives, and many others which are continually brought in. A. W. J. P.

COPY OF THE DOCUMENT GRANTED BY DINGAAN TO THE LATE RETIEF.

[ORIGINAL.] "Unkundinglove, 4th February, 1838.

"KNOW ALL MEN BY THIS, That whereas PIETRE RETIEF, Governor of the Dutch Emigrant Farmers, has released my Cattle which SINKONYELLA had stolen from me, which Cattle he has said RETIEF now delivered unto me, I, DINGAAN, King of the Zoolas, do hereby certify and declare, that I thought fit to resign unto him, RETIEF, and his Countrymen, the place called PORT NATAL, together with ALL the Land annexed thereto, that is to say, from the Togala to the Omoosoo Rivers, Westward, and from the Sea to the North, as far as the Land may be useful and in my possession.

Which I did by this, and give unto them for their everlasting property. Mark of King DINGAAN.

Witnesses, M. OOSTHUIZEN, MOARO X Groot Counselor: A. C. GREYLING, JULIUSIUS X do. B. J. LIEBENBERG, MANONDO X do.

We, the Undersigned, A. W. Pretorius and Carl Pieter Landman, hereby certify and declare, that the foregoing is a literal Copy from the Original, found, among other papers, on the 21st December last at the residence of DINGAAN, in a leather bag, laying by the bones of the late Retief. We, the joint Subscribers, HERCULES PRETORIUS and P. DU PREEZ, do likewise certify and declare, that we found the Document abovesubscribed by the bones of the late Retief, and which we knew by pieces of his clothes, the Document being among other papers in a leather shooting bag, and which we delivered to the chief Commandant, Evert Potgieter being also present when we found it. We are ready to verify this our Certificate if required on oath.

The 9th January, 1839. (Signed) A. W. J. PRETORIUS, Chief Commandant, P. D. DU PREEZ, C. P. LANDMAN, Commandant, E. F. POTGIETER.

Togala Rivier, Jan. 9, 1839. Dear Sir,—I have the pleasure to communicate to you the continuation of my account touching our late Kommando, having now returned to the great camp. My first letter, dated 22d December last, I still find here, so that you will receive it at the same time with this.—We all rejoice and feel grateful to God, and I have no doubt but many of you will participate therein.

Continuing my report, I must state that we removed our little camp from the residence of DINGAAN, somewhat nearer to the sea shore, but before leaving it, we caught a Zoola, who appeared to us to be one of DINGAAN'S great Captains; he stated that DINGAAN had burnt his residence, because his people, who had escaped out of the battle, had dispersed; and that he could therefore offer no further resistance, and that he had no other alternative but to keep aloof, and to leave all the cattle between him and us, so that we, when pursuing him, might take the cattle and spare his life. I, however, soon perceived that he had no other view but to lead us treacherously into danger. We therefore removed our camp, as we thought, to a secure spot, not far from which the Zoolas, without our knowing it, had concealed themselves in an inaccessible stronghold, scarcely a mile distant from our camp, but where we discovered them the next day. Leaving our camp, I marched with about 300 men to that spot, but was obliged, from the roughness of the weather, and as my hand was very painful, to return to the camp, where I had scarcely returned, when fighting commenced in the mountains and kloofs. Our men were there soon surrounded by the enemy; they did every thing to force their way, while the enemy rushed upon them from all sides; and as they had to climb over large stones and rocks, the fighting lasted 5 hours before they were able to extricate themselves, and being ultimately obliged to descend a steep crag, in order to reach an outlet, through the river to the field, they got intermingled with the enemy. The fighting was severe, and we are sorry to say, that Mr. A. Biggar, from Port Natal, with five of our men, were killed on that occasion.

As soon as they left the place, the enemy returned to their hold.—As our ammunition was much diminished, and our horses mostly knocked up, our men were obliged, without doing anything more, to return to the camp. It being difficult to state, how many of the enemy were killed in this rencontre; many are the conjectures. I have, therefore only confined myself to the best ascertained number of killed, being upwards of 1,000.

We remained three days on that spot, and attempted several times by sending out patroles, to sweep the enemy from their strongholds, but in vain. We then deliberated to renew our attack upon them there; but finding that our best horses were unfit for further active service, we departed, and retreated very slowly in hopes that the enemy would have the courage to pursue us, and afford us an opportunity again to fight them, and to finish this war. But not perceiving them, we remained a few days on the spot, sending out patroles, who found about 5,000 head of cattle; on which occasion they had again to fight 100 Zoolas, most of whom were killed. We further thought proper to take no further pains in the recovery of cattle, as we will be obliged to send another kommando to scour the country, when we trust, should it please God, to find them. We arrived here yesterday, and divided the cattle among those most in want of them.

The people in the camp are now so united, as can be wished. I intend to return to my family and property at the Zand of Modder Rivers, and to commence our march thence as soon as possible to this place; the wound of my hand is nearly cured.

I enclose this short outline of our proceedings, and assure you that I am, &c. A. W. J. PRETORIUS, Chief Comd.

P.S. Major CHARTERS is at Port Natal, with a detachment of Troops, he has taken TEMPORARY possession of the Bay, with a view to make peace between us and the Zoolas, which we will gladly do, if it can be effected with security to ourselves, and by getting back the cattle not yet recovered. We have sent him copies of some Documents relating to the land, we are not acquainted with his instructions, but whatever measures Government may find necessary to adopt, we hope they may not tend to compel us to penetrate further into the interior. To ask us to return to the Colony, will be useless. The goods which we found near DINGAAN'S residence, have been publicly sold for upwards of 6,000 Rds. Some of our very poor people will, for a time, re-cross the mountain, to order and get game, as the booty captured by us, was not enough to provide them with sufficient food; but the others will commence ploughing and gardening. A. P.

CAPE TOWN. Printed in the Zuid-Afrikaan Office, at P. A. Brand's.