

VERKOOPING VAN MATERIALEN.

OP WOENSDAG den 22 JULY 1840, omstreeks 11 ure, sal by de Nederduitsche Herenkerk, publiek worden verkocht, Een party Sparren en Planken, Kruiswagens, Beste Engelsche Eikenhouten Balken, Zink en Spykers, Plaster Paris, Een yzeren Wind-Aas.

G. H. MAASDORP, Oud. Kerken.

WELLINGTON.

OP ZONDAG den 26 dezer, sal de Wel-Bew. Heer P. FAURE, worden voorgesteld als Leemar admars en sal tenrens de bevestiging geschieden van den nieuw aangestellten Kerkenraad.

ZUID-AFRIKAANSCHE BANK.

KAPITAAL, £100.000.

De Wel-Ed. Hr. Frederik Stephanus Watermeyer, Voorzitter

DIRECTEUREN:

John Heyning Vanzenon.
Petrus Michiel Brink.
John Andries Bam.
Rynier Christian Hoets.
Isaac Claes.
Paul Johannes Ronz, Proos.
Johan Andries Heesee Wicht.
Johannes Tromp.

DE Bank geeft Renten op Gelden, gedeponeerd voor bepaalde tydes, in sommen van £25 en daarboven, tegen de volgende koersen:

Voor 12 maanden en daarboven, 4 pCt. per annum.

" 8 " en onder 12 maanden 3½ pCt.

" 4 " en onder 8 " 3 " "

In gevallen van onvoorzien behoeft, kan terug betaling van den bepaalde deposito erlangd worden, na een voorafgemaakte kennisgeving van 30, 21, en 14 dagen respectievelijk, mit verbeerde de helft van de opegeklopte Renten.

Op last van de Directie.

G. RAWSTORNE, Kassier.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE BANK.

Afbetrek Kapitaal £70.000.

DIRECTEUREN:

De Ed. Hr. J. B. EBDEN, Voorzitter,
De Ed. Mr. HAMILTON ROSS.
De Hr. J. T. JURGENS.
De Hr. HARRISON WATSON,
De Ed. Hr. C. S. PILLANS.
De Hr. THOMAS TENNANT,
De S. B. VRNING,
De Hr. ANTONIO CHIAPPINI.
De Hr. DANIEL J. CLOETE.

De Bank betaald interest op sommen, gedponeerd voor vaste tyden, in sommen van £10 en daarboven, naar de volgendekfers:

Voor 3 maanden en beneden 5 £4 0 0 per Cent per jaar

" 6 " 12 4 0 0 "

" 12 " 5 0 0 "

Op last van Directie.

THOS. CHRISTIAN, Kassier.

Meters Bureau, Kaapstad, 9 July 1840.

E DICT.—De Nabestaanden en Crediteuren van James ELLIOTT, voormalis van Port Elizabeth overleden, den verz. chi kennis te nemen, dat dese Byewoonst van de zaaste Boedelaren en Crediteuren van den overleden-wen alle andere die sulks moge-aanstaan, sal worden gehouden en oversaaan van den fungende Resident Magistrat, op den Bureau te Port Elizabeth, op Dingdag, den 18-en tot Augustus, annan, ten 10 ure, den Vormid'age en alle daadzaaende personen als voor, worden vertocht om den tyd pleas noemt, tegemoet te zyn, om den en aldaar enig Person of Personnes te sien verkeide en doelsoen Magistrat, ter vergadering van den Meester van het Hoog Geregtshof, als gevolg hi-kwaad, om dient ghegr. Meester te worden aangesteld tot Dative Executie van Exe. cutedore van den Boedelaren en daadzaaende personen als voor, in plaats van George Tupper, de Testamenteire Executie, overleden.

CLERKE BURTON Meester van het Hoog Geregtshof.

Stellenbosche Landbouwkundig Genootschap.

JARLYKSCHE Algemeene Vergadering van bovengem. Genootschap, op Woensdag den 23 dezer, des morgens ten 11 ure.

J. VAN BLOMMESTEIN, Sec.

Stellenbosch, 13 July 1840.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING.

DE Ondergeteekende syn Huis verhuurd hebbende, sal op DINGSDAG den 21

deur, publice laten verkopen, al syn resterende goederen, t.w. een Rosehouten Kabinet Piano Forte, 1 Glazenkam., 1 grote Pendule, 14 dagen lopende, Tafels, Stoelen en Komuisgeredeschap, ook gouden en silveren Horlogien, en nog Kaapstad, 9 July 1840.

KENNISGEVING.

Eene verdere vermindering in pryzen van Goederen van alle soorten aan de

KAAPSCH BARAAR 30 HEERENGRAAF.

VERSCHE FAKTURRN JUST ONTVAANGER VAN STAPEL EN FANCY NIJWUMODISCHE ARTIKELLEN VOOR AANMERKELIKE LAGE PRTYEN:

ZOMERSCHE Kinder Chinashese Pongee Zakdoeken, Hoeden 2a.6d, en hooger, Karmosyn-rood, Oranje, groen, schaarlaaken-rood en wit.

BEKENDEMAKING.

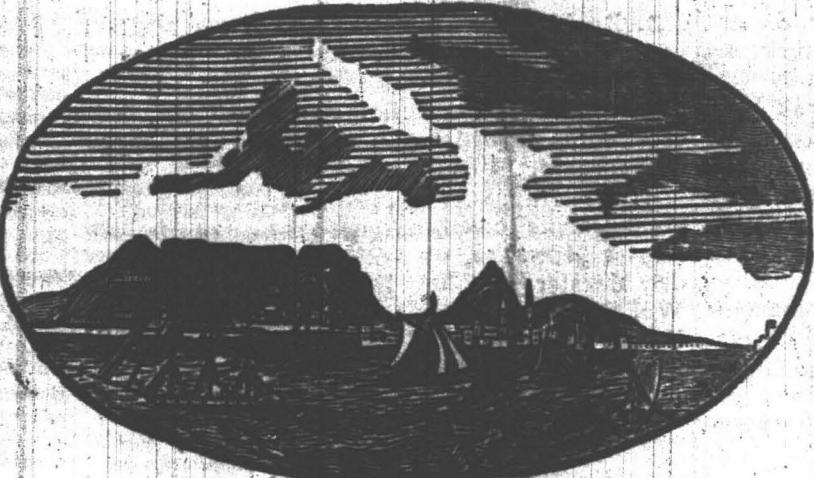
DE Vendu-administratie te Stellenbosch, voorheen bestaan hebbende onder der firma van FAURE & KONZER, onthouende synde, geft de Ondergeteekende by degre kennis, dat hy sich heeft gescreueerd met den Wel-Ed. Heer

F. A. FAURE, Jr., en onder der firma van FAURE & CO, als Vendu-Adfager sal continuieren, waarioe hy syn Kantoor heeft geopen den synne huize Birdstads Nro. 4.

Dan de Ondergeteekende reeds acht jaren in gemelde betrekking heeft gedragd, zooy als hy vertrouwt, algemeen voldoening gegeven, verzoekt om de voortdurende gunst van het publiek, met aansluit om des vrech, voldoende zekerheid gegeven voor zoodanige verkoopingen als hem zullen worden opgedragen.

Dit Courant wordt elken Frydag Ochtend uitgegeven te No. 62, Wallerstraat, en met de Post op dezelfden dag naar de Buiten-Districten versenda.

Termen → In de Stadt per Jar, 16 Rds.; per kwartaal, 4 Rds.—In de Buiten-Districten, (wegen en Postgeld ingekost,) per jar, 18 Rds.; per kwartaal, 4 Rds. 6 Schd.—Voor een enkele Courant 7 Pence.—Interactions en advertentien moeten vooruit betaald worden.



Published at No. 62, Wallerstraat, Cape Town, every Friday Morning, and despatched to the Country Districts by the Post on the same Day.

Terms in Town, Rds. 16 per Annum; per Quarter, 4 Rds. In the Country, (including Stamps and Postage,) Rds. 10 per Annum.—Per Quarter, 4 Rds. 6 Schd.—For a single Paper, 1d.

All Subscriptions and advertisements to be paid in Advance.

De Zuid=Afrikaan.

Tros Tyriusque mihi nullo discrimini agetur.—VIRGIL.

DEEL XI.

VRYDAG DEN 17 JULY 1840.

No. 547.

R. CRELLIN, van de Koninklyke Marine, sal gedurende syn verblyf in deze stad, in sye Professie praktiseeren.

Rab's Hotel.

Alexander Miller.

HEeft ingevoerd per "Mauritan," direct van de Fabriekant, een prachtig Assortiment extra West Engelandse Lakenen, blauw, zwart en gekleurd Satter, ex-Kassimior, Bookskins, Doekins en Tweeds, prachtige gewerkte Fluweelen, Satyn en warm Winter Onderbontje, goed Stocks, Kruishanden ens.

Prichards newmodische Kastorra Hooden, en dageleyka wordt meer verwacht.

N.B. Een Leerling benodigd.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING.

OP MAANDAG den 20 dezer maand, zullen de Ondergeteekenden den Boedels van wylen den

Heer PHILIPPS BERNHARDUS WOLFAARD, Senior, per publike Vendutie laten verkopen aan deszelfs woning te Klein Drakenstein, al de losse Goederen tot opgegeven Boedel behorende, bestaande in Huismad, Morelein, Glas- en Aardewerk, Keukengereedschappen, en hetgeen verder ten dage der verkooping zal worden daargesteld.

Venda-Kantoor, Paarl, 6 July 1840.

De Heeren FORD & HAUPT, Venda-Adm.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING.

OP MAANDAG den 20 dezer maand, zullen de Ondergeteekenden den Boedels van wylen den

Heer H. C. VAN NIEKERK, (Joostenberg), per publike Vendutie laten verkopen aan syn Pakhuis in de Loewestraat, annex het Huis van den Heer ADAM CAJERS, te 10 urens in den morgen, al de Goederen en effecten van gemelde krankasnigen, bestaande in een verschidenheid, Wagenaakers, Smal- en Timmermansgereedschappen, Graven, Roskammen, Britisch metalen Lepels, Scheermessen, 14 valen Jenever in Kruiken, Sekerwater, Kas de Cologne, Olie en Azijnstanders, Schrijfstaanders, Dame Workboeja, gemaakte Kleedoren, Punjuns, Chitzen, Moleskins, grys Mantels, een grote hoeveelheid fancy Pypes, koperen Kanalen, Geweren, Sabels, ens. ens. ens.

Tot afferder tyd en op dezelfde pleats, zullen verkocht worden, enige nuttige huisbehelen, bestaande uit mahogany-houten, Ledekanten en Beddegoed; geschilderde en andere Kielas, Tafla, La-Tafela, Glas en Porc-ien-wars, Keukengereedschap, en een verzameling van Booken, tweu zilversen Horologien, ens. onz. onz.

De Heeren FORD & HAUPT, Venda Adm.

80 EXTRA VETTE SLAGT- EN TREK- OSSEN EN KOEIEN.

DE Ondergeteekende zal op DINGSDAG den 21 dezer, ter Plaats van den Heer H. C. VAN NIEKERK, (Joostenberg), per publike Vendutie laten verkopen, bovengem. getal extra vette Slag- en Trekkosen en Koeijen, die aan Heeren Slagers en wel voornamelyk aan Landbowers, gerecomendeerd kunnen worden, dan onder deseën verschillende spannen geleerde bastaard Trekkosen zyn.

Paarl, den 1 July 1840.

M. A. GOETZ.

De Heeren FORD & HAUPT, Venda Adm.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING.

OP ZATURDAG den 23 dezer, zal de Ondergeteekende, ter plaatse van den Heer H. C. VAN NIEKERK, (Joostenberg), per publike Vendutie laten verkopen, bovengem. getal extra vette Slag- en Trekkosen en Koeijen, die aan Heeren Slagers en wel voornamelyk aan Landbowers, gerecomendeerd kunnen worden, dan onder deseën verschillende spannen geleerde bastaard Trekkosen zyn.

Paarl, den 13 July 1840.

S. W. VAN DER MERWE.

Beaufort, 1 July 1840.

De Heeren FORD & HAUPT, Venda Adm.

1,000 EXTRA VETTE HAMELS.

OP VRYDAG den 31ste dezer, zullen de Ondergeteekenden, ter plaatse van den Heer H. C. VAN NIEKERK, (Joostenberg), per publike Vendutie laten verkopen, bovengem. getal extra vette Hameles, A. B. zoon, in dij Dörp, per publike Vendutie worden verkocht, bovengem. getal extra vette Hameles, die seker present zullen zijn.

Paarl, den 13 July 1840.

FORD & HAUPT, Venda Adm.

2,700 EXTRA VETTE SCHAPEN.

OP VRYDAG den 31ste dezer, zullen de Ondergeteekenden, ter plaatse van den Heer H. C. VAN NIEKERK, (Joostenberg), per publike Vendutie laten verkopen, bovengem. getal extra vette Schapen, Zoo als voor langen tyd niet zyn opgebragt geworden, en welke stellig present zullen zyn.

Paarl, den 14 July 1840.

J. J. HAUPT & Co.

De Heeren FORD & HAUPT, Venda Adm.

2000 Extra vette Hamels, en 200 Kapater Bokken.

OP MAANDAG den 20 dezer, zal de Ondergeteekende, ter plaatse van den Heer H. C. VAN NIEKERK, (Joostenberg), per publike Vendutie laten verkopen, bovengem. getal extra vette Hamels, en Kapater Bokken, welke stellig present zullen zyn.

Paarl, den 10 July 1840.

J. A. LOUW.

De Heer P. F. R. de VILLIERS, Venda Adm.

OPROEPING.

OP MAANDAG den 20 dezer, zal de Ondergeteekende, ter plaatse van den Heer H. C. VAN NIEKERK, (Joostenberg), per publike Vendutie laten verkopen, bovengem. getal extra vette Hamels, en Kapater Bokken, welke stellig present zullen zyn.

Paarl, den 10 July 1840.

J. A. LOUW.

De Heer P. F. R. de VILLIERS, Venda Adm.

OPROEPING VAN PEETKINDEREN.

DOOR wylen den Heer PHILIP LEES en JOHNSON GUTHRIE, per Testamentaire dispesi ie aan elk Peetkind waaroer sy zooy gesamentlyk als elk in het byonder zich als Peet-getrouw hebben gesteld, zeker legaat zyde broeken.

Zoo roopt de Ondergeteekende in kwaliteit als Executive Testamentair van beide allen zoodanige Peetkinderen op, om binagen den tyd van drie maanden opgaan te doen van de noodge bewijzen, daartoe dienen.

PHILIP D. MORGENROOD, Test. Exec.

Kaapstad, den 15 July 1840.

J. G. FAURE.

P. KORSTEN.

Stellenbosch, 30 Juny 1840.

PROOEPING.

DE Ondergeteekende is kwaliteit als Executive Testamentair in kwaliteit als Executie van de Boedel van wylen den Heer PHILIP LEES, roopt by deze ek en een legelyk op, die vermenen mogen enige actie ofte pretente tegen gemelde Boedel te hebben, hetzij uithoede of Schuldbrieven, Boekschulden, Prikogen, Voogdyschappen, Administratie of andersint, om binagen den tyd van drie maanden daarvan opgaan te doen, van de noodge bewijzen, daartoe di

BLADWÖSTER FONTEYN.

JONGE HENGSTEN.

De Heeren BEITZ, BREDA, JOUBERT & Co.

Zullen publiek doen Verkoopen,

Op DINGSDAG den 1 Sept. aanstaat.

OP HUNNE PLAATS

Rhinoster Fontein, District Swellendam.

EEN AANTAL JONGE HENGSTEN.

EN

20 MERRIES MET VEULENS.

VAN den ingevoerden hard-draver Hengst, "KAPITEN," uit Bloemfontein afkomstig van de Hengsten RODERICK DURBEE.

Op een liberaal crediet sal worden gegeven om Koopers op het geven van een genoegzaam auncilie aan de Afslagers de Heeren BARRY, & Co.

TEVENS,

Zal op denselde dag en plaats door den Ondergeteekende opegeveld worden,

EEN JONGE OPREUTE HENGST,

die in September drie jaren wordt, van Grootstaats moer by JASPER, die twens de moer van DANOT en SELIM is.

ALSMEDA,

ENIGE JONGE HENGSTEN & RIJNS EN 17 MUILEZELS.

D. C. ODENDAL.

Bureau van den Baljuw.

Kapstad, 16 July 1840.

IN Executie van het Gewyse van het Hooge Oregentshof, in de ondergemeide Zaken, zullen da volgende verkoopingen worden gehouden:

STELLENBOSCH.

FORD & HAUTU

CATHARINA JACOBA FRANCINA JURGENS, geb. Mostert, g'houw buiten gehuuschap van goederen met FRANCISCA XAVIERUS JURGENS.

Op Dingsdag, den 28 July 1840, ten 10 ure's voornimelijks, op de woonplaats van de Gedagte, gelegen Achter de Paar, en Huishouding van verscheidene soorten, Glas- en Aardewerk, Kruikgroedschap, 1 Kar, 1 Wagen, 4 Ploegen, 22 Ossen, 1 Koe, 6 Paarden, enz.

UITENHAGE.

THOMSON WATSON & Co. versus JAMES SMITH, Op Donderdag den 6 Augustus aanstaande, in front van de publieke Markt te Port Elizabeth, (dadelijk na aloop van de gewone Markt,) een Ossenwagen kompleet, 24 Ossen en 18 Koeien.

CRADOCK.

ANDRIES GODLIEB SCHOONBE

versus

ADRIAAN PAULUS FOURIE.

Op DINGSDAG den 11 Augustus 1840, ter plaatse Keys Park, in het Veldkorpschap van Tarka, in de Afdeling van Cradock, van Huisaenhuizen, Glas en Aardewerk, Keukengroedschap, 1 Wagen, 9 Ossen, 1 Koe en Kalf.

J. STEUART, Baljuw.

22 Laatste Kwartier, 8u. 0m. 's Morgens,
28 Nieuwe Maan, 10u. 42m. 's Namiddags,

By deze KOURANT behoort een BYVOEGSEL.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

KAAPSTAD, DEN 17 JULY 1840.

Wij hebben dikwyls gelegenheid gehad, het Publiek voor oogen te houden, dat het Gouvernement thuis, in vele gevallen, meer bedacht was, om onze gebreken te voorzien, en geneigd, om in onze behoefté te gemoet te komen, dan onze Regeerders in de Kolonie. Wy klagten over het algemeen, dat ons Gouvernement niets doet, om in de Godsdienstige behoefté in de Buitendistrikken te voorzien, en het is waarlijk te verwonderen als men nagaat, hoe weinig door ons Kolonial Gouvernement, in dat opzigt, is gedaan geworden.

Er is reeds gedurende de laatste weken een gerucht in de Stad gaande, dat het Gouvernement de Leeraars over zulke Gemeenten, als waar reeds Kerken gebouwd. Wy waren daarom geregtigd te verwachten, dat het Gouvernement genoegzaam bekend zou met den toestand en plantlyke omstandigheden van de Kolonie, en een' aanvang zou hebben gemaakt, zulke lofsvlyke oogmerken in werking te brengen; of ten minsten geweten hebben, waar zulke Kerken opgerigt zyn, ten einde met het dadelyk aanstellen van Leeraars uit de Predikanten, die nog zunder aanstelling zyn, eenen aanvang te maken.

Er schijnt echter geene beweging hoegenaamd plaats te vinden, noch ook zyn de Gemeenten, waar wy op doelen, bekend gemaakt met de weldadige oognarken van het Gouvernement te huis, ten eind hen instant te stellen, behoorlyk aanzoeken te doen, tot het aantreffen van gepaste Leeraars. Te gelyker tyd, is het gerucht met zyne honderd tongen, tot ons gekomen, dat men druk bezig is te Napier Ville, met het bouwen van een Kerk, om die Gemeente in staat te stellen, om eenen Leeraar voor die Kerk aanzoek te doen, en te verkrygen,—en onze Lezers zullen uit ons laatste Nommer ontwaard hebben, dat de Hoeksteen van die Kerk reeds gelegd is.

Wy zouden uitwiden over het onbehoorlyke gedrag des Gouvernement, indien er op zoodanig aanzoek een Leeraar voor die Kerk zou worden aangesteld, niet omdat het kerkelyk gezag, zynde de Ring, nog niet het afscheiden daarvan, van de Kerk te Caledon heeft befrachtingt,—maar omdat er andere deelen van de Kolonie zyn waar Leeraars dringender en noodzakelijker vereisch worden,—en waarin voorzien moet worden, voordat het verzoek van de inwoners te Napier Ville, wordt ingewilligd.

Napier-ville voormalaas Klippegrift, is gelezen in het Distrik Caledon, op eenen afstand van 4 ure van de Kerk te Caledon, of omstreng 2 van die te Breda's Dorp, onlangs opgerigt, en met toestemming van Kerkelyk Gozag daarvan afgescheiden, voor welke plaats, de Wel-Eerw. Heer BRINK, aangesteld is.

Wy zouden in waarheid er niets tegen hebben, dat Napier-ville, eenen afzonderlike Leeraar verkreeg, maar laat ons zien, hoe het met de andere gemeenten in de Kolonie, gelegen is.

Het eerst daa, vinden wy, dat de inwoeners van de Grobbelaars- en Oliphantsrivieren, in de nabijheid van de Cango, en het fraaije Schoemans Dorp, in het Distrik van George, een afstand van 15 ure, van de naaste Kerk, te

George, gelegen, en afgescheiden door da onverkomeleyke Cradock's Kloof, een Kerk, by het zamenvloesjen van de Grobbelaars en Oliphantsrivieren hebben opgerigt, en ook, een woonhuis voor den Lehrer, die hunne Gemeente mogt verkrygen. Hier dan is eene Gemeente, die derzelver verre afstand, haaf getal ledematen, en derzelver onbeschermde staat in aanmerking nemende, zekerlyk de voorkeur boven Klippegrift, verdient.

Dan kommen wy aan eene Kerk, die gezamenlyk met een geschikte woonhuis, voor den Lehrer, nabij Kabbeljaauw Rivier, in het Distrik van Uitenhage in gebouwd, aan den grooten weg van de Kaapstad naar Uitenhage, en gelegen nabij de plaats van den Heer Kritzinger. Deze plaats is ook 15 ure, van de naaste Kerk te Uitenhage gelegen, en daarvan door de Chamboorivier, en de gevarelyke hoogteens by van Stadenrivier afgescheiden, en door verscheidene vruchtbare en volkryke plaatsen omgeven.

Beide Kerken zyn op kosten van de bewoners opgerigt, en hun gebrek moet zekerlyk groot geweest zyn, indienzy instaat waren van hun karig inkomen, gebouwen van dies aard opgericht. Echter, is hunne toestand zoodanig, dat zy slechts eens in de zes maanden door eenen Lehrer kunnen bezocht worden, en zoo zeer zyn bygegeen naar godsdienstige gemeenschap, dat zy in groote getale zich naar die Kerken van de omliggende plaatsen begeven, zoo dikwyls enig Christen Lehrer, van welke soort ook, onder hen het Evangelie komt verkondigen.

Wanneer het Gouvernement daarom met het aanstellen van Leeraars begint, hopen wy dat hetzelfde, deze twee plaatsen, alwaar kerkelyke instigingen zoo dringend vereisch worden, niet uit het oog zal verliesen. Er zyn ook andere deelen van de Kolonie, waar nog geen Kerken opgerigt zyn, maar voor welki het Gouvernement trachten moet, voorziening te maken, indien hetzelfde eenigzins geneigd is, zoo als het behoert te zyn, om het geluk van het volk te bevorderen. Wy doelen op de inwoners van Lange Kloof en de Hantam.

Aan de Lange Kloof, schijnt er eene algemeene begeerte te bestaan om eene Kerk en eenen Lehrer te hebben, in het middenpunt, op of nabij de plaats van den Veld-Kommandant Rademeyer, welke van de naaste Kerk, te George, omtrent 26 ure af is.

Hantam, aan de noordelyke grenzen van de Kolonie gelegen, is de naaste Kerk, te Clanwilliam, omtrent 25 ure verwijderd.

De volgende resolution werden toen voorgesteld en aangenomen:

1. Voorgesteld door den Ed. M. van Breda, gescreondeerd door Kapt. Vanzenen.

Dat het grote en smartelyke verlies van leven en de vernieling van elandom, door schipbreuk, op onze kust nabij Kaap L'Agulhas, huid roopt om eisigen maatregel om te dienen ter beveiliging van scheepen in derzelver nabijheid passeerende. De Byeenkomst was talryk, en de Procureur Generaal, de edele heer W. PORTER, den stiel aanvaard hebende, deed een voortreffelyke aanspraak, en drong op eenen indruk makende wyze op de aanwezigten aan, hante hulp te verlenen tot eene onderneming, waarom menschlievendheid zoo luidkeels moet worden veranderd, dat deze Kerk, te Agulhas, als eenne beveiliging voor scheepen, hader nabijheid passeerende. De Byeenkomst was talryk, en de Procureur Generaal, de edele heer W. 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THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

CAPETOWN, JULY 17, 1840.

We had occasion frequently to point out to the Public, that the Government at Home was often more alive to our wants, and inclined to provide for our exigencies, than our Rulers in the Colony.—We complain, in general, that our Government does nothing to provide for the religious wants of the people in the country, and it is really astonishing to see how little has been done by our Colonial Government in that respect.

A report has been current in Town during the last weeks, that the Home Government had directed the appointment of Ministers to such Congregations were Churches shall already have been built. We were therefore entitled to expect that the Government would have been sufficiently aware of the circumstances and localities of the Colony, and have proceeded forthwith to carry out such laudable designs; or at least have known where such churches have been erected, for the purpose of proceeding to an immediate appointment of Ministers from amongst the Clergymen still unemployed.

No movement whatever seems, however, to take place, nor are those Congregations we alude to informed of those benign intentions of the Government at Home, so as to enable them to make proper applications for the appointment of competent Ministers.—At the same time rumour, with its hundred tongues, have reached our ears, that preparations are fast making at Napierville in erecting a Church building for the purpose of enabling that Congregation to apply for and obtain a Minister for that Church; and our Readers will have perceived, from our last Number, that the foundation for that Church had already been laid.

We would reflect upon the impropriety of conduct on the part of Government, if on such application a Minister should be appointed for that Church, *not because* the Church authority, being the Presbytery, have not yet sanctioned such a separation from the Caledon Church, *but because* there are other parts of the Colony where Ministers are more necessarily and more urgently required, and for which provisions should first be made before the wishes of the inhabitants of Napierville can be complied with.

Napierville, formerly Klippedrift, is situated in the district of Caledon, at a distance of about four hours from the Caledon Church, and about two hours from the Church at Bredasdorp, lately established, and separated with the concurrence of the Church Court, and for which Congregation the Rev. Mr. Brinsford has been appointed. We would, in truth, have no objection to Napierville's obtaining a separate Minister, but let us see what is the situation of the other Congregations in the Colony.

Foremost, then, we find that the inhabitants residing at the Grobbelaar and Oliphant Rivers, in the neighbourhood of the Cango, and the beautiful "Schoemans Dorp," in the District of George, a distance of about 15 hours, and separated by the impassable Cradock's Kloof, have erected a Church, at the junction of the Grobbelaar and Oliphant's River, and also built a dwelling for the pastor to be. Here, then, is a congregation, which, looking at its remote situation, the number of members, and its unprotected state, certainly requires a precedence to Klippedrift.

We next come to the Church, which, together with a proper dwelling for a Minister, has been erected at or near Kabeljauw River, in the District of Uitenhage, situate along the main road from Cape Town towards Uitenhage, close to the place of Mr. KRITZINGER. This place, also, is distant from the nearest Church at Uitenhage about 15 hours, separated therefrom by the Chamtoos River, and the dangerous passes at Van Staden's River, and surrounded by many fertile places, well populated.

Both those Churches were erected at the expense of the inhabitants, and surely their wants must have been great, if they could afford, from their paltry earnings, to construct buildings of this kind. Yet, such is their situation, that they can only be visited by their minister once every six months; and such is their eagerness for devotional intercourse, that they flock from the surrounding places to these churches, whenever any Christian minister, of whatever denomination, were to come and preach amongst them.

If, therefore, Government proceed to the appointment of ministers, we hope it will not lose sight of those two places, where church establishments are so imperatively required. There are other parts of the Colony also, where no churches have yet been erected, but for which Government must endeavour to provide, if it is in any way inclined, as it ought to be, to promote the happiness of the people. We allude to the inhabitants on the Langkloof, and at Hantam.

In the Langkloof there seems to prevail a general wish to have a church and a minister in the centre, at or near the place of Field-Commandant RADEMEYER, which is separate from the nearest church, at George, about 26 hours.

Hantam, situate on the very northern frontier of the Colony, is distant from the nearest church, being at Clanwilliam, about 25 hours. We have not yet heard that at these places churches have already been erected, but we feel convinced, that if Government will appoint ministers, the members will very soon contribute their mite towards it. Look at the isolated situation of these congregations, their moral and religious wants,—and you will soon see the propriety and necessity of placing

within their reach the means of christian advancement.

At this moment the Rev. Messrs. ROUX, BORCHARDT, and DU TOIT, are still unemployed; and we advise the members of those congregations, to which we have alluded, not to lose one moment in making their wants known to Government, and applying for the appointment of a minister. But it will be necessary at the same time, that the inhabitants of Langkloof and Hantam, if no churches have yet been erected, should agree upon and obtain a proper place for that purpose. And Government, we hope, will first provide for those congregations, which are at the greatest distance of 15 and 20 hours, before making an allowance for one, which can only show a distance of 2 or 3 hours.

The Board of Wardmasters have concluded the first reading of the Municipal Regulations on Monday last, and adjourned till Monday next, the 20th, at 10 o'clock precisely, for the purpose of reading over the Regulations as they have severally been amended; when it is expected that the Regulations will be approved, and returned to the Commissioners.—At the same time notice was given, that the two subjects, to which we have alluded in our last, would again be brought under the consideration of the Board; it will therefore be necessary for the Wardmasters to attend in their places, and manifest the same interest in the proceedings as they have so laudably done during the two last weeks.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

On Wednesday last the quarterly Sessions commenced, at which the Hon. Judge, W. KERKWIJCH, Esq. was to preside, but, owing to his indisposition, His Honor the Chief Justice, Sir JOHN WYLDE, attended in his place.—The Calendar consisted of 7 cases; 1 for murder, 1 for perjury, 1 for fraudulent insolventy, and 4 for housebreaking and theft; to all of which the Grand Jury returned true bills, except the murder case, in which they returned a true bill for culpable homicide.

An interesting representation of the Grand Jury to the Court took place, in respect of the defects in the present Bankrupt Law, and the Court, as well as the Attorney General, promised to attend to those representations. The following cases were tried:

1. *Regina v. Willem*, for stealing a jacket, a gun, a belt, a powder horn, &c. Verdict, Guilty. Sentence, 50 lashes, and 2 years hard labor.

2. *Regina v. Francois* (a laborer), for stabbing with a knife one Arie, alias Harry, on the 25th of May, 1840, at Ganskraal, and mortally wounding him, of which wound Harry died two days after. Verdict, guilty, with recommendation to mercy.—The Chief Justice expressed his regret that on account of the atrocity of the deed he could not attend to the recommendation; he would, however, forward the recommendation to his Excellency the Governor.

Sentence 2 years hard labor at Robben Islands.

3. *Regina v. William Martin*, a butcher, for fraudulent insolventy, in removing and concealing, on the 1st of May last, part of his estate to the value of £10, and upwards, with intent to defraud his creditors. Verdict, guilty.

4. The same, for perjury, committed in two several examinations before the hon. Judge Menzies, on the 1st of May, 1840, and before the Master of the Supreme Court, Clerk Burton, Esq., on the 9th of June, 1840. Verdict, guilty.

The following cases are still to be tried:

5. *Regina v. William Stephens*.

6. *Do. v. Simon*.

7. *Do. v. Sepha*.

All for theft and housebreaking.

SEVERE WEATHER IN TABLE BAY.

Yesterday, during a gale of wind in Table Bay, the bark 'Howard' got on shore, about 12 o'clock, between the old Jetty and Papendorp. A whale boat was also upset, but we are happy to say all lives saved.

PUBLIC MEETING.—CAPE L'AGULHAS.

A Public Meeting was held in the Commercial Exchange on Saturday last, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of erecting a Light-house at Cape L'Agulhas, as a safeguard to vessels passing in its neighbourhood. The Meeting was fully attended, and the Attorney General, the hon. W. Porter, Esq., having taken the Chair, made an eloquent speech; and in a most pathetic address called upon the Meeting to render their aid in an undertaking, which humanity so loudly called for.—He thought this Colony alone could not effect so beneficial an object, not possessing sufficient resources of itself, but that if once set on foot, it was to be expected that the People in England, in the East, and other Countries, would tender their mite by voluntary subscription, for the execution of an object so advantageous to all.

The address of the Chairman was much applauded, and listened to with great delight.—The following Resolutions were then proposed and unanimously adopted:

1st.—Moved by the Hon. M. van Breda, seconded by Capt. Van Renen.

That the great and painful loss of life and destruction of property, by shipwreck, upon our coast, near Cape L'Agulhas, forcibly calls attention to the adoption of some measure which may operate as a safeguard to vessels passing in its neighbourhood, and render less frequent such melancholy disasters, as the loss of the *Arlington*, *Douglas*, *Northumberland*, *Venerable*, and *Luise*.

2d.—Moved by T. Ansell, Esq., seconded by the Baron von Ludwig.

That in the opinion of this Meeting, and from the evidence of many nautical men, the erection of a Light House at Cape L'Agulhas, would be highly beneficial, greatly contributing to the safety of the voyage round the Cape, no less with respect to pointing out the Coast with greater certainty, than in obviating the present necessity of keeping far from the land, and thus becoming subject to the intense severity in the winter months of the North West gales.

3d.—Moved by Henry Sherman, Esq., seconded by W. G. Anderson, Esq.—

That in order to create a Fund for the erection of a Light House, and to defray the annual expenses, a general subscription be entered into in this Colony, and in the neighbouring Islands of Mauritius and Bourbon, as well as in England, India, France, United States, Holland, the Hanse Towns, and all Maritime places trading to the Eastward, and as the object is one of equal interest to the shipping of all nations, that the several Consuls resident among us, and other Gentlemen connected with those places, be solicited to co-operate in furtherance of this desirable object.

4th.—Moved by Baron von Ludwig, seconded by T. Ansell, Esq.—

That a Committee be now appointed for the purpose of assisting to carry into operation the design of the present Meeting, in obtaining subscribers, corresponding with influential persons connected with the shipping interest, drawing up regulations, and arranging the nature of the Trust, and for general purposes, and that the hon. W. Porter and M. van Breda, Esq., Major Michell, the Port and Deputy Port

Captains, Messrs. Ansdell, Silberbauer, Stein, Venn, Pillans, and Fairbairn, be now appointed to the present Committee.

5th.—Moved by S. Merrington, Esq., seconded by J. Borndale, Esq.—

That the Consuls resident amongst us shall become associated ex officio with the Committee.

6th.—Moved by Capt. Van Renen, seconded by G. W. Silberbauer, Esq.—

That the Regulations to be drawn up by the Committee, as soon as completed, shall be submitted for adoption at a General Meeting of the Subscribers, of which Meeting the Committee shall give due notice.

Thanks were voted to the Chairman by G. W. Silberbauer, Esq., seconded by J. Stein, Esq.

In accordance with the foregoing Resolutions, we, the Undersigned, do hereby agree and bind ourselves to subscribe towards the erection and support of a LIGHTHOUSE on CAPE AGULHAS, the amounts placed opposite to our respective names.

Subscribers.

Hamilton Ross & Co.	£20 0 0
Messrs. Brothers & Co.	20 0 0
M. van Breda, sen.	20 0 0
J. Smith,	20 0 0
Vanning, Busk, & Co.	20 0 0
Phillips & King,	20 0 0
James Seagritt & Co.	20 0 0
House, Edgar, & Co.	10 0 0
Dickson, Burnie, & Co.	20 0 0
Bornstaedt, Thompson, & Pillans,	20 0 0
W. Porter,	20 0 0
Thos. Ansell,	10 0 0
Baron C. von Ludwig,	10 0 0
Sir A. Stockenstrom,	20 0 0

The following Circular will be transmitted by this day's Post to the various Civil Commissioners and other authorities throughout the Colony:

Cape Town, 17th July, 1840.

SIR.—The many disasters to shipping, which have taken place in the neighbourhood of Cape Agulhas, and which of late have so much increased in number, value, and loss of life, have called the serious attention of the Mercantile interest, as well as of the community in general, to the adopting of some measure which may tend to prevent the recurrence of such melancholy accidents; and the opinion of nautical men having been consulted, it has been considered that a Lighthouse, erected, at Cape Agulhas, of such a height as would admit of TWO Lights, one above the other, the one to be visible 30 to 40 miles at sea, and the second 10 to 15 miles, would be a sufficient warning to vessels, and answer the object in view.

In the opinion of Major Michell, whose abilities are so well known in this colony, and who is perfectly acquainted with the localities of the spot where it is intended to erect the said Lighthouse, and who has given much attention to the subject, the cost of building the Lighthouse, and forming a fund for the support of the same, would not exceed £10,000.

It was thought that the amount might easily be raised by a Tonnage Duty on Shipping, but that this would object to the apprehension that it might deter vessels from visiting the different Ports of the Colony, and it was deemed most advisable to raise the amount by voluntary subscription.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your very obedient Servant,

EDWARD NOXON, Hon. Sec.

STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY.

We are glad to find that the Commissioners of the Stellenbosch Municipality have already commenced administering their local affairs and interests with some seriousness.—They

have fixed their ordinary Meetings, to be held every Monday; and the following case, tried before the Magistrate, clearly shows that they intend to abate all local nuisances:

On the 9th July, Mr. O. M. Berg, one of the Commissioners, appeared before the Magistrate, on the part of the Commissioners of the Municipality, to complain against one Evan Davis, for negligently, carelessly, or furiously riding in the streets, so as to have endangered the person of Saartjie, a free person of color, on the 1st of July.

Mr. O. M. Berg prayed that the indictment might be altered, in as much as it erroneously stated therein, the 1st instead of the 3d of July. Mr. Adv. Faure, who appeared for the defendant, objected; but the objection was overruled, and the plaintiff allowed to amend the indictment.

Adv. Faure said; that he had the following objections against the summons.—1st that the defendant's name was not Evan Davis, but Davies; 2d, that the place was not properly stated, by the words "in the streets," instead of mentioning what street; 3d, that instead of inserting the words negligently, carelessly, or furiously, with the disjunctive or, he should have stated either the one or the other, or coupled them with the copulative and.

Mr. Berg replied, that he would not take the defendant's word as to his name, but that the registry of baptism should be produced; and that the other objections were inadmissible, because a person may be indicted for murder, or for receiving stolen goods, in one and the same indictment; and that he was not obliged to particularize the street; and those nice points of law were not to be admitted in a court of summary jurisdiction.

The Magistrate took the oath of the defendant, who swore that his name was Davies, and that he had stated this to the person who served the summons.

During this investigation, it appeared that the person who had actually served the summons had not signed the return, but his father, and the case was dismissed.

On the 13th the case was again brought forward as against Evan Davies, when the following witnesses were heard:

Saartjie.—On Friday, the 3d inst, I was coming from Abdol Baxier's house, and I saw the defendant turning round the corner of the street on horseback, riding in full gallop (yin).—I ran to one side of the street, and the horse coming towards me, I ran to the other side; the person then immediately stopped his horse; I was about two yards from the horse; I went to Abdol Baxier's; he asked why I was so pale; I said I was frightened by the horse; I did not see him spur or strike the horse.

Cross-examined—I was not in danger of my life; I took nothing for the fright except a little water; he did not ride as all other persons do; Dr. O'Flann told me to lodge a complaint at Mr. Berg's; he asked me whether I was frightened; I said yes; he did not feel my pulse; he gave no medicine.

Dr. O'Flann—I was standing near the hospital; I saw a person riding a horse in a canter; I did not know who it was; I saw a girl frightened; she was nearly on the ground; I did not think her hurt; I told her to complain; the impression on my mind was, that he was riding carelessly.

The Magistrate considered the case clearly proved, and fined the defendant 10 shillings, or, in default of payment, to 6 days imprisonment.—(Correspondent)

Original Correspondence.

WANT OF LABORERS.

District Swellendam, June 22, 1840.

SIR.—Yesterday evening I received the Newspaper, from which I perceived that the Inhabitants of Cape Town will hold a Public Meeting for importation of Immigration, which becomes highly necessary, and which cannot be delayed longer, as the Colony is in a most deplorable situation on account of the want of hands.

We have had the most favorable rains in our district this year for ploughing, and what is the case?—We see a clever young farmer herd his sheep, whilst he cannot plough for the want of assistance; or another farm one plough only is seen working, while the cattle are wandering about, and the farmer is obliged to leave his plough in the afternoon, for the purpose of gathering his herding cattle, which have either got amongst those of his neighbours, or have been driven away by wild beasts.—Some farmers who reside near to the Institutions do sometimes succeed in getting people, but in what capacity?—They will not hire themselves as cattle or sheep herds, but only as laborers by the day, and not by the month or year, and at high wages: and how do they behave,

and how can they be depended on? When the farmer has most to do, whether in ploughing or reaping, or washing or shearing of sheep, &c. and one of their acquaintances comes to your place

QUESTIONS, &c.

Continued from our paper of June 26.)

53. If not, would you introduce those to which they have been accustomed at the Cape? or those of England?

54. Would you suggest that Dutch and English communities settled in the same country should be left at liberty to adopt their own system of internal government?

55. If so, should they have any and what control, in the administration of their affairs?

56. Which of these measures would be most favourable to the security of Natal and the interior districts, as British dependencies?

57. Supposing the Emigrants to resist the interference of government, until satisfied as to the course it meant to pursue, or under the apprehension, well or ill founded, that government did not intend to redress the grievances that caused the emigration, would you recommend coercion being resorted to?

58. After government had given every reasonable assurance on the subject of their former grievances, what course would you suggest?

59. Do you think the Emigrants should have titles to the lands they occupy, and by what principle would you recommend government to be guided as to the extent to be granted to individuals?

60. All existing claims being satisfied equitably, would you recommend that all the unoccupied lands should be declared to be the property of the Crown?

61. With regard to the remaining government lands, would you apply the principle adopted in the South Australian scheme of selling them at a fixed price, or not?

62. Would you apply it to the whole at once, or only at first to those in the immediate neighbourhood of Natal?

63. Supposing a conciliatory plan adopted, what force would it be necessary to maintain at Natal?

64. From the position of Natal in the rear of the Caffers, might that number of troops be safely or advantageously withdrawn from the force usually maintained on the Caffer frontier?

65. Would a moderate tax on imports, levied at Natal, be sufficient for the support of a proper establishment there, or would some part of the land fund be requisite?

66. What other measures would you suggest, either within the Colony or at Natal, tending to satisfy both the Colonists and the Emigrants with the disposition of government towards them? Do you consider that there are any that may be adopted without injustice to the native tribes, and with advantage to her Majesty's subjects of every class on Southern Africa, and to British interests generally?

67. Are you aware of the nature of the laws of succession in force at the Cape, both as natives and British born are concerned, and would extending to all any advantage enjoyed by one class be expedient?

68. Do you know whether the Legislative Council of the Colony have recommended the substitution of a small additional tax on imports for the present assessed taxes and how far do you think the same principle might with advantage be applied to the diminution of the transfer duties?

69. In how far would emigration from the mother country to South Africa be promoted by the sale of unoccupied government lands, between the boundary and Natal?

70. Might a sum be borrowed, or means be advanced by government, with advantage, on the credit of the land fund, for the transport of emigrants to South Africa?

71. Does the Order in Council relating to hill coolies deprive the free European labourer of the means of emigrating to the Cape, by engaging to serve those who defray the expense of his passage, and should not this obstacle to emigration and all local enactments founded on it be removed?

72. Would the appointment of a guardian for minors brought into the colony to be apprenticed, promote immigration, by the assurance it would give to parents of the good treatment of their children, and to the overseers of the poor, if apprenticing to the colonies children chargeable to parishes was terminated?

73. Does a fund now exist, arising from the Rent or the commutation of rents of lands, available for the purposes of emigration? and what does it produce?

74. In how far would the erection of a jetty and works for the security of Table Bay, as an anchorage and for the convenience of trade, encourage emigration, by offering immediate employment to labourers on their arrival, and tend to the prosperity of the Colony, and the advantage of British ship owners, and merchants?

75. Would the anchorage and wharfage duties in Table Bay afford sufficient security for the advance of a sum for this purpose by government, or are the objects of such importance that the direct re-payment should not be looked for?

76. Would Aigoa Bay benefit the trader with the eastern districts?

77. Is the Cape of Good Hope advantageously situated as a naval station in reference to India and Australasia, Egypt, China, and North Africa?

78. Has it the means of refreshing ships with provisions, vegetables, &c., at a moderate price?

79. Is the beef and pork of the Country fit for salting and good for navy stores? Will it keep? Is any now exported? Is salt the produce of the Country or imported?

80. Is the climate injurious to Europeans either through intensity of heat or severity of cold by sudden changes of temperature? Are there any diseases peculiar to the colony? Is it in any way desirable as introductory to the climate of India for British troops, and for a temporary locale or station for troops in an eastern emergency?

81. Have you any idea of the extent of the colony in its eastern and western divisions? Cultivated and uncultivated?

82. Can you state what portion is devoted to tillage vineyards, sheep-farming and grazing?

83. Do you believe that more land might easily and advantageously be brought to these different uses if labour were abundant?

84. Are you acquainted with the value of land, arable, pasture, and vineyards, and the usual terms of payment, and whether the transfer of property is easy, secure, and cheap?

85. In times of peace and war, does the colony possess any peculiar advantage as regards intercourse with England and general security, and is it centrally situated for commerce?

86. Has the colony founded in the eastern provinces in 1820, commonly called Aigoa Bay, answered the expectations formed by the government and public?

87. Do you know its present population, and whether any extensive emigration from England has increased the original number?

88. Have the imports and exports of this part of the colony increased in proportion, and has Port Elizabeth being a free port, answered and paid its own expenses, and have new markets been opened with the natives?

(To be continued.)

High Sheriff's Office.

Cape Town, July 16, 1840.

In Execution of the Judgment of the Supreme Court in the undermentioned Cases, the following Sales will take place, viz.:

STELLENBOSCH.

FORD & HAUPt.

versus

CATHARINA JACOBA FRANCINA JURGENS, born MORTERT, married without community of Property to FRANCISCUSS XAVIERIUS JURGENS.

On Tuesday, the 28th July, 1840, at 10 o'clock, A.M., at the Defendant's dwelling place, situated behind the Paarl of Household Furniture of various descriptions, Glass and Earthenware, Kitchen Utensils, a Cart, a Wagon, 4 Ploughs, 22 Oxen, 1 Cow, 6 Horses, &c., &c., &c.

UITENHAGE.

THOMSON, WATSON, & Co., versus JAMES SMITH. On Thursday, the 5th of August next, in front of the Public Market, of Port Elizabeth, (immediately after the usual market shall be over,) of an Ox Wagon complete, 24 Oxen, and 15 Cows.

CRADOCK.

ANDRIES GODLIEB SCHOOOMBE,

versus

ADRIAAN PAULUS FOURIE.

On Tuesday, the 11th of August, 1840, at the Place called Key's Park, situated in the Fieldcornet of Tarka, in the Division of Cradock, of household Furniture, Glass and Earthenware, Kitchen Utensils, a Wagon, Oxen, a Cow, a Calf, &c., &c.

J. STEUART, High Sheriff.

BIRTH.

In Church Square, Cape Town, the 15th July, the Lady of Lieut. Col. Ross, H. E. I. C. S. Bengal Establishment, of a Son.

To Wine Farmers.

BEST Price given for Wine Stone, by the Undersigned.

TREDGOLD & POCOCK,

Apothecaries, 93, Long Street.

N.B.—For Sale, a few of CARTER'S Hydrometers.

Without Reserve,

BENGAL WHEAT.—About 900 Muids ex *Boliver* and *Samuel Baker*, being part of two consignments by those vessels from Port Louis, and

DANTZIC MEAL,—about 350 Muids, made from soft flour Wheat, ex *Delhi*, also a consignment, will and must be peremptorily sold at Public Auction, by order of the Shippers, on MONDAY MORNING, the 20th instant, at 10 o'clock, at our Steam Flour Mills, Bree-street.

At the same time will be offered for sale at reduced prices, the following, viz.:—

Meal, in muids of 180lbs, from Bengal and Odessa Wheats;

American Flour in barrels of 196lbs. English, and Fine Flour;

Seconds, for Bread, Biscuit Flour, in qualities; Ration bread Flour, and Thirds, from Colonial Wheat, as manufactured by the Trade.

G. W. PRINCE & CO.

ALEXANDER MILLER

Has imported per "Mauritian," direct from the Manufacturers.

A SPLENDID INVESTMENT of extra

Webs of England twilled Blue, Black, and coloured Cloths; Salters extra Cassimere, Buckskins, Dooskins and Tweeds; rich figured Velvet, Satin, and warm Winter Waist-coating; Stocks, Brasiers, &c., &c.

Pearson's very best Fashionable Beaver Hats—and daily expecting more.

N. B. An APPRENTICE wanted.

NOTICE.

A further reduction in prices of Goods generally at the

Cape Bazaar, 30, Heeregracht.

FRESH INVESTMENTS JUST RECEIVED OF STAPLE AND FANCY FASHIONABLE ARTICLES AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES:—

Children's Summer Bonnets, 2s. 6d. and upwards

Ladies' do., 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d., 7s. 6d.

Children's Tuscan, 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d., 7s. 6d.

Ladies' Tuscan (fashionable Shapes), 12s., 15s., 18s.

Do. superior quality, £1. 1s., £1. 1s., £1. 1s.

Ladies' Dunstable, perfectly white and free from stripes, 12s., 15s., 18s., 19s. 6d., £1. 1s.

A great variety of cheap Ribands, Silks, Satins, plain and figured superb Shawls and Silk Gauze, and Satin Handkerchiefs and Tippets.

Lace Collars, Crapes, and Pelicans

Muslin-worked Collars and Caps

Rich India-worked Capes and Collars

Fashionable Muslin Dresses, 7s. 6d. and upwards

Printed French Muslin Dresses 12s., 15s., 18s., warranted fast colours, splendid patterns

Real French Chiffon and Delaines

British Delaine Dresses, 10s. 6d. and upwards

Do. white and green, 12s., 15s., 18s., 21s.

Cheap Prints, 3d., 4d., 6d., best quality, and fast colours, 7d.

Printed Furniture Chintz and Linings

Fine Shirtings and Longcloths

Gentlemen's superior ready-made Shirts, made in the best manner and of the finest Materials

Children's Boots and Shoes

Ladies' Boots and Shoes, in pramilla and morocco, & strong Walking Shoes

Children's and Gentlemen's Majilla Hats various sizes and qualities for Summer, and a large assortment of other Goods at a cheap rate

J. D. GREGORY.

The Undersigned offers for private Sale her

well known Farms in the Districts of Graaff Reinet and Uitenhage, viz.:—

The Farm Melk River, in extent 3000 morgen, about 20 miles from Graaff Reinet, not far from the Main Roads to Somerset and Uitenhage. It has 3 Dwelling houses each having 5 Apartments, a large Wine Store, Wagon house and other Outbuildings substantially built and lately repaired.—Land for cultivation to a large extent, a strong and permanent stream of water all the year round, sufficient for irrigating upwards of 20 muids. There are a great variety of fruit Trees and 37,000 Wines in full growth and very productive. The situation of this Farm is such that the produce may be readily sold off on the Spot and but very little carriage is required.

Two pieces of Ground, the one in extent 700 morgen; the other ditto, adjoining the above Farm.

The Farm Loopfontein, situated in Uitenhage, in extent 3000 morgen, about 15 miles from the Milk River Farm.

The pasture on these Farms is extensive, and adapted to all description of Cattle—it has plenty of water and good situations for Dams.

These Farms are unincumbered, and pay moderate rent.

Widow J. H. FOUCHE.

Graaff Reinet, June 23, 1840.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE Undersigned having let his House, will cause to be publicly sold on Tuesday,

the 21st instant, all his remaining articles, viz., a rosewood Cabinet Piano forte, a glass Case, a large house Clock, running 14 days, Tables, Chairs, and Kitchen Utensils; also gold and silver Watches, and other articles, too numerous to particularize.

J. H. VUURMAN.

Cape Town, 9th July, 1840.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE BANK.

This Morning,

SALE of Berlin Wool, Patterns and Canvas, as advertised,

On Monday Morning, Inside Sale of fine Goods.

On Tuesday Morning, Sale outside of about 50 packages

Manufactures.

Wednesday Afternoon, a large assortment of Toys.

Thursday Morning, Sale of Tinware, Ironmongery, Cutlery and Coffin Furniture.

Friday Morning, Inside Sale of Scotch Goods.

C. W. ADAMS, Keizersgracht.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS AND DEBTORS,

In the Estate of the late MARTINUS WILHELM KELBER.

ALL Persons who may have any Claim, of what nature soever, on the abovementioned Estate, are requested to transmit the same to the Undersigned within the period of Six Weeks; and all Persons indebted to the same to pay their Debts without delay.

J. J. STEYLER, Jun., Agent to the Executor Dative.

Cape Town, July 16, 1840.

DE KINDERPOKKEN.

Wij publiceeren de volgende Correspondentie tusschen het Gouvernement en het Geneskundig Committee, ten einde de Buitenkinderen te toonen, dat de ziekte niet meer in de stad heerscht, en dat zy thans veilig en zonder enige vrees voor beematting, hunsse produkten naar de Markt brengen, en met hunsse gewone bezigheden kunnen voortgaan:

GOVERNEMENTS ADVERTENTIE.

ZYNE Exc. de Gouverneur heeft goedgevoerd te gelosten, ZY dat de volgenden brieven sullen worden gepubliceerd tot almen: naartij dat de Ingelanders der eerst, eenze kundig Committee, ten einde de Buitenkinderen te toonen, dat de ziekte niet meer in de stad heerscht, en dat zy thans veilig en zonder enige vrees voor beematting, hunsse produkten naar de Markt brengen, en met hunsse gewone bezigheden kunnen voortgaan:

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KOLONIALE BUREAU, Kaapstad, 8 July 1840.

Ter Ordonnantie van Z. E. des Gouverneur,

(Get.) JOHN BELL,
Gouvernements Secretaris.

KOLONIALE BUREAU, Kaapstad, 7 July 1840.

MYNHEER.—Daar er buiten een vry algemeen gevoelen oecht bestaat, dat die Kinderpokken nog tot aankomst eenne uitgestrektheid in de Kaapstad en de nabijheid bestaan, dat het ovaalvormige gebied van die Landen den hunsse producten ter Markt te brengen, moet al gelast door Zyne Excellentie den Gouverneur, het welke te verzoeken van het Geneskundig Committee, of er enige grond voor zulk eenne treit bestaat.

Uit die opgaven van bedien mogen blijkt het, dat er slechts gevallen overvallen in het Hospital aan de Linie en geen in de Chavonnes.

Ik heb de eer te zyn,

Myheer,

Ud. onderdanige Dienaar.

(Get.) JOHN BELL.
Aan den President van het Geneskundig Committee,

Bureau van het Geneskundig Committee,
8 July 1840.

MYNHEER.—In antwoord op oven brief van gisteren, rekenet het Geneskundig Committee zich gelukkig te kunnen rapporteren naartij dat Zyne Excellentie den Gouverneur en van het Publick, om dat die Kinderpokken Epidemie in de Kaapstad en die landen dat hunsse producten ter Markt te brengen, moet al gelast door Zyne Excellentie den Gouverneur, het welke te verzoeken van het Geneskundig Committee, of er enige grond voor zulk eenne treit bestaat.

Het Committee r'commandeert verder, dat er slechts gevallen overvallen in het Hospital aan de Linie en geen in de Chavonnes.

Ik heb de eer te zyn,

Myheer,

Ud. onderdanige Dienaar,

(Get.) L. LIESHING, M.D.
Aan den Ed. Secretaris des Gouvernement.

Uitbreidt u eenen brief van Dr. BAILY, voormalts bestuurder over het Charonne Kinderpokken Hospital, gesteld 7 July 1810.

MYNHEER.—Ik heb de eer en het genoegen U.E. te berichten, dat de informatie van Zyne Excellentie den Gouverneur, dat ik bedien mogen den laatsten patient uit het Chavonnes Kinderpokken Hospital heb ontlaagd, en er zyn zoodt veel daggen verloren, sedert sich inaad om admisie heeft aangeboden, dat heelrelyk wya kan veronderstellen, dat die ziekte aan dit einde der Konden opgeholpen is.

G. Adams;

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CIRCUIT COURT STELLENBOSCH.
(Concluded from our last.)

CIVIL ROLL.

The Civil Roll consisted of ten or twelve cases, most of them liquid; there were but three defended.

The first was *Haupt & Ford v. J. de Villiers*;—the Attorney General for Plaintiff, Mr. Advocate Ryneveld for Defendant.

This was an action to recover upon a note of hand for Rds. 3000, presented by Mesterd in favor of Latrigg, for which the defendant and Lettig had become sureties in solidum, and co-principal debtors, and which note was coded to the said plaintiff, for which no consideration had been given by them.

Mr. Ryneveld objected to the summons, inasmuch as the plaintiff had not offered in their summons *cession of action* to his client, so as to enable him to recover from his co-aurety and the principal debtor; in support of which objection he quoted *Van der Linde & Poitier*, and argued, that the cession to *Haupt & Ford* being for no value, and only to recover, they were not in a situation to give to his client the cession of action which was required by law.

The Attorney General observed, that the observation which had fallen from his learned friend was only applicable to Bills of Exchange, but that the law was different with regard to notes of hand; that in our days the law did not require the cession of action; that a surety could recover from his co-aurety *without it*; and that his client was willing, on the receipt of the amount, to give the cession of action as now demanded.

The Judge said, that he did not recollect it ever having been required by the Supreme Court that the cession should be offered in the summons; that it was sufficient for the plaintiff to offer to give it when payment should be made.

Mr. Ryneveld then said he had two affidavits, from which it would appear perfectly clear to his Lordship, that his client would be triumphant in the principal case, and therefore would move the Court to stay the provision, and remove the case into the Supreme Court, supporting his application by quotation from *Van der Linde*.

The Judge said, that as far as his recollection went, it had been admitted, and that the Supreme Court invariably stayed the provision, if there was any ground to come to the conclusion, that the defendant would be triumphant in the principal case. Provisional sentence granted; principal case removed into the Supreme Court,—the plaintiff to give security and cession of action, on payment being made.

J. de Villiers v. Touries.—Mr. Adv. Ryneveld for plaintiff, Attorney General for defendant.

This was an action to recover the sum of £20, for the value of a horse which the defendant had shot, whilst said horse was in charge of a man named Damon, who was taking him from Franschhoek to Wimmershoek.

To this a plea of general issue had been given in by the Attorney General; and Mr. Ryneveld in opening his case, said, that he had heard, that the defendant intended to prove, that the horse in question had the *glanders* when shot; if so, he hoped his Lordship would allow him, in reply, to call evidence to disprove it, and in support of his case, he called,

Jacob Pieter de Villiers—I reside at the Franschhoek; I have a brother, named Pieter Gabriel de Villiers, who went to the Frontier on the 5th November, 1839; he left a light brown horse in my charge. In December I sent the horse to another place, with a boy named Damon, on the other side of Wimmershoek; I never saw the horse again. When I sent the horse away he was sick; the under part of his belly was swollen, and stiff in his fore legs, which were a little swollen. He had two wounds, occasioned by rowels. There was nothing else the matter with the horse, except what I have stated when he left my farm. I gave him over to Damon to cure him. The horse was of the English breed. The value of the horse was £15 when I sent him away with Damon. I know Hermanus Kriel and Peplar; they did not see the horse when he was sick.

Cross-examined.—I live on my own farm. Damon lives on his own farm. I gave the horse to Damon, but not as a present: I did not give the horse to Damon to keep as his own property—I swear it; he was to have returned the horse on the following Wednesday. I offered him £1 10s., a week before he went away: the horse began to eat again, which induced me to give it to Damon. The horse's nose run the Sunday week before he went away. The swelling of the belly came on first; I know that the nose did not run when Damon took him away; he left my place at 8 A.M. I kept the horse separate from the stable, because he ran at the nose, and I was afraid he had the *glanders*. I have seen a glandered horse; I have seen one which belonged to Abrah. de Villiers, my brother; he has no place of his own; he resides on my place. The running of his nose stopped on the Wednesday before Damon took him away. The horse was kept separate from the others for a week. I swear Damon was to cure him of nothing else but the swelling. Some of my neighbour's horses had running at the nose, and recovered. Between the two Sundays I talked with Damon about the running of the nose.

Re-examined.—No stranger was present when I gave the horse to Damon.

2d Witness, Damon.—I lived on the other side of Wimmershoek in December last; I am a coachman; I know the last witness De Villiers; I was at his place in December last, at the Franschhoek. I saw a light brown horse there, which he gave into my charge; it was on a Sunday morning in December last. Villiers told me to rowell him, which I did; he delivered the horse to me to take to my place; his hind legs were swollen; there was nothing the master with his nose; his belly was not swollen; I took the horse away; three persons overtook me on the road, but did nothing to the horse; I was desired to dismount, take off my things from the horse, and the item out of his mouth; I know the defendant, he shot the horse; they did not examine the horse; the other two stood alongside and held their horses in their hands; the two were standing about 40 yards from my horse; before the horse was shot they did not come any nearer to him; the man who shot the horse lives about an hour's ride from Villiers' farm; the horse that was shot was a good horse, and a sort of English breed; I should like to have had the horse; I think the horse was worth about 400 Rds.; when I first saw the horse on the Sunday morning, previous to the day I took him away, he was swollen in the belly and stiff in his left fore leg; the next day I rowelled him; Villiers did not tell me to take the horse out that time. I have seen a glandered horse; I did not observe that this horse had the *glanders*; he had a running of the nose when I took him away; the eyes were not swollen; he had no swelling in the throat that I saw; he was so spirited that I was obliged to hold him tight.

Cross-examined.—I am not a horse doctor; I did not see the horse between the day I rowelled him and the day I took him away; he had a swelling in the belly, which was diminishing, and stiffened in the leg, when I saw him on the Sunday afternoon; I saw nothing come from his nose, it was dry; his nose was never cleaned in my presence or that I know of. Villiers first offered me £1, but he would give me 10 Rds. extra, if I took him away and recovered him. When I first saw the horse, he was with the other in the farm yard; when I took him away he was standing in the stable alone; I was taking the horse to my place; I did not pass defendant's place that morning, it is quite out of the way; the 3 persons I mentioned overtook me; they desired me to dismount, and said, what business have you with that horse? They said nothing more. Two of them remained with their horses about 40 paces off, and the other came up to me; he was about 20 yards from the horse when shot; I was nearer to the horse than the defendant; he never said why he was going to shoot the horse; he told me to drive the horse away from me. I swear positively that the horse had no running at the nose at the time he was shot; I was astonished when I saw he was shot; neither of the persons said why the horse was shot; he was shot in the forehead; I said nothing, but took my goods and went away; I did not go to Villiers for a week afterwards; I never heard the horse was shot because he had the *glanders*; I cannot give any reason why I did not go to Villiers before; I never doctored glandered horses; I never knew a glandered horse recover; I would not have given anything for the horse if he had the *glanders*.

Re-examined.—None of the three men went up to the horse after he was shot; they rode away before me; the span of horses that died of the *glanders* belonged to my former master; the *glanders* did not prevail in the country at the time the horse was shot.

3d Witness, Cupido.—I live with Jacob Villiers; I am a coachman; my master's brother's horse was on the place in December last; he was given to Damon on a Sunday to be rowelled; I saw the horse the morning he left the farm; he had a swelling under the belly, and was stiff in his fore parts; there was no running at the nose; the horse was in good spirits; a good horse, and of a good breed; I think the horse was worth Rds. 400 on the Sunday Damon took him away.

Cross-examined.—The horse was worth Rds. 700 before he had the swelling; I never bought or sold many horses; I never spoke with Damon about the value of the horse; the horse was not at the corna farm; I attended the horse the week before Damon took him away; I swear that the horse was absolved from the instance.

had no running at the nose during that week; his nose might have run, but not while I attended him; that horse was separated from the others during the week, because my master was afraid he might have the disease, and injure the others; I never saw the horse after Damon took him away.

Plaintiff puts in *Witnesses* served on defendant on the 26th June last, to which the defendant had answered, I acknowledge I shot the horse, as he had the *glanders*. Mr. Villiers may proceed as he likes.

Defendant calls 1st witness, *Jacobus Peplar*,—I know the defendants; I remember that day a horse was shot near his father in law's place; it was about 2 o'clock, P.M., on a Sunday; I was at a short distance from the horse when he was shot; Kriel was with me also; I, and Kriel, and defendant went together to the place where the horse was shot; I had not seen the horse before on that day? Damon was riding the horse, and came up to me that he passed Kriel's place that day; defendant came to me, and asked me for a ball; I live on my own place next to Kriel's; he said the boy of Jacob de Villiers had passed with a sick horse, and he wanted to go and look at the horse; I examined the horse as I rode by; I observed that his nose was running, and he was weak, and had a staring coat; I have seen one horse with the *glanders*; that horse appeared just like the horse did which I had seen with the *glanders*; I buried him the day after he was shot; I could swear that there was no running when I buried him, in the blood and mire out; I buried him because I was afraid of my own cattle; I was not near enough to observe that there was any thing else the matter with the horse; I did not look at him the day he was shot.

Before the horse was shot, defendant asked Damon where he was going with that sick horse,—he said Mr. J. Villiers had given the horse to him; Kriel said the horse must be shot, because he had the *glanders*; Damon said, master, if you think the horse has got the *glanders*, you may shoot him; Damon took his things off the horse without being desired to do so.

Cross-examined.—I swear that I was near enough to the horse to see that his nose was running; the horse I saw with the *glanders* had a staring coat, ulcers on the jaws, and a running at the nose; I was not near enough to see that the glands of the neck were swollen; I was standing about 10 yards from the horse when he was shot; the *glanders* was not raring at that time in the neighbourhood; I did not know where Toerien came from that morning.

Re-examined.—I cannot say that the horse was of any value or not, if he had not got the *glanders*.

2d Witness, Hermanus Kriel.—I know Jacob de Villiers and defendant, Toerien; I remember the day the horse was shot; I was present; I was on a Sunday; defendant and Peplar were there also; I know Damon; I spoke with Damon that day; I asked him where he was going with the horse; he said he was going to Pieter Kloof; I told him the horse had the *glanders*, and that he must be shot; Damon said, if you think he has the *glanders*, you may shoot him. This conversation took place where the horse was shot. I saw the state in which the horse was; he was lean, and the glands were swollen; when he held his head down, the matter was running out of both nostrils; I have seen a horse of Daniel Roux that had the *glanders*; Damon did not deny that he had the *glanders*; Damon said he could not get the horse any farther; he said his master had given it to him.

Cross-examined.—I am a brother in law of the defendant; we took Damon on the road; he was riding the horse when I overtook him; he was beating the horse. I was close to Damon when I spoke to him; I was at a distance from the horse when he was shot. I went up to the horse to look at him. I have seen a horse with the distemper. The nose of a horse runs when he has the distemper, but not yellow matter, as in this horse. Defendant came on a visit to my father's place that day.

3d Witness, Charil de Villiers.—I know the horse in question. I remember the Sunday the horse was shot. I had seen him the week before. Jacob Villiers brought me to the horse, which was tied to a bush, and separated from the other horses. He asked my opinion about the horse, and till that time it did not appear to me to be the *glanders*; his nose was not running. It was the middle of the week when I saw him. I saw the horse about 11 o'clock the same day he was shot; I then saw that his nose was vehemently running, and I then concluded he had the *glanders*. Damon was then leading the horse. De Villiers placed a new manger in the stable, leaving the old one standing there; I saw a wound where the horse had been rowelled, and that he was stiff. If this horse had not had the *glanders*, or any running of the nose, I cannot say what his value had been.

Cross-examined.—I am brother in law of witness.

We are extremely sorry we had no short-hand writer in Court, to take down the different addresses of the learned gentlemen; thus much we can say, that there were many compliments paid on both sides; that the arguments were in perfect good humour, and much to the satisfaction of the public.

The Court was crowded to excess; old and young, sick and healthy, ladies dressed up very smart, with the smile of approbation on their countenances—all flocked together to the Court Hall to see and hear her Majesty's Attorney General, of whom they had heard so much, and we are bound to say, not one was disappointed; the public was delighted, and said, they had never witnessed so well conducted a trial, and such exquisite speech at Stellenbosch.

The Judge, in giving his judgment, said, that he felt obliged to say, that the case had been conducted extremely well on both sides, and that both the Councils had done their utmost for their clients, but that it had not been proved to his satisfaction, that the horse had the *glanders* when he was shot by the defendant; and that even if they had succeeded in proving it, even then it was an unlawful act of the defendant; for where it would lead to, if a man should be allowed to shoot any horse he might meet on the road who had a running of the nose, and which he fancied had the *glanders*? But the more serious argument for him to decide, was the amount of damages.

J. Gerring, as having in marriage the Widow Hartoghs, as natural Guardian over the minor son of said Widow, versus C. van Blommestein, Sen., in his capacity as Testamentary Guardian of said minor.

Mr. Advocate Ryneveld for Plaintiff, and the Attorney General for Defendant.

This was an action to compel the defendant to pass certain bonds for, and to secure, the property of the said minor in the hands of the said defendant.

Mr. Ryneveld said, that the said defendant, as testamentary guardian of said minor, had given an account to the plaintiff of the administration of the inheritance of said minor, from which it appeared that he had only allowed the minor from three to five per cent. interest for his money; that he (the plaintiff) had asked a sight of the bonds in favor of the minor, when, on its production, he had found that those bonds were passed in favor of the defendant himself, in his private capacity, and doing 6 per cent.; and, therefore, finding that the minor only got from 3 to 5 per cent., and, there being no bond in favor of the minor at all in existence, he came to the Court as *upper guardian* with this application.

The Attorney General said, that he did not understand this action; that he had carefully looked into Voet and Van der Linde, but could find no where that a stepfather could become the natural guardian of his stepson; that the mother, on her second marriage, was expressly precluded from being, or continuing to be, the natural guardian, and therefore this action was wrongfully brought; there was also no *fraud* stated in the declaration, and the Court could only, upon proof of fraud, remove the guardian from his trust.—The learned Attorney General further observed, that this action was only brought by the plaintiff, so as to get the administration of the minor's property into his own hands, as stated in the second count of the declaration.

Mr. Ryneveld said, that with regard to the first point, he perfectly agreed with his learned friend the Attorney General, that is to say, if the case now before the Court was, as stated by the Attorney General; but that was not the case; he did not call upon his Lordship to remove the guardian, nor did he accuse the defendant of *fraud*;—no, the application was simply to have the bonds in existence for the inheritance of the minor, and to have his property secured;—and that was an application *any one*, either the natural guardian, or *next of kin*, might make. The Judge therupon allowed the plaintiff to go into proof. Mr. Ryneveld called Mr. Bergh the notary, who proved the statement Mr. Ryneveld had made; but the Attorney General objected to this sort of evidence, and said, the *best* proof ought to be produced, namely, the bonds itself, which had been mentioned by his learned friend, and which were *now* the subject of investigation.

Mr. Ryneveld in reply said, he had given his attorney instructions to give the defendant notice to produce them on the day of trial; however, this he now found had been omitted; he thought it would be far more creditable to the defendant, as an honest man, at once to produce those bonds; this, however, was refused, and, in consequence, the defendant was absolved from the instance.

Cross-examined.—The horse was worth Rds. 700 before he had the swelling; I never bought or sold many horses; I never spoke with Damon about the value of the horse; the horse was not at the corna farm; I attended the horse the week before Damon took him away; I swear that the horse

COLONIAL FINANCES.—EXPENDITURE.

(Continued from our last.)

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UNPAID CONTINGENCIES.							
<i>Roden Island</i> .—Expenditure at that place	382 8 24	211 5 10	307 19 9	556 16 2	662 2 11	822 11 2	1,253 1 0
Do. Convicts & Prisoners do.	..	..	..	727 5 8	526 11 7	634 1 11	1,489 19 31
<i>Public Works & Buildings</i> .—Erection or repair of Govt. Buildings throughout the Colony	3,312 0 04	3,920 5 04	2,388 10 51	1,721 6 9	2,019 4 16	2,324 8 34	4,424 19 14
Do. do. Gaols and Gaols' Furniture for Public Offices and Departments	154 17 4	503 12 91	371 4 24	174 49 14	470 1 64	360 10 7	370 4 41
Erection and repairs of Wharfs, Table Bay, &c.	15 12 7	56 0 6	649 9 44	96 19 9	412 0 64	388 12 0	3,197 16 84
Stone Pier do.	1,838 17 6	205 2 6	149 7 3	..	..	317 15 84	263 17 64
Repairs and Expenses of Govt. Travelling Wagons	93 5 14	..	..	..	..	..	179 0 5
Fitting up a Casemate in the Amsterdam Battery, for the reception of private Gunpowder	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Churches</i> —Episcopal.—For erection of St. George's Church, Cape Town, Do. do. of Episcopal Church at Wyberg	1,500 0 0	..	500 0 0	..	..	..	..
Do. do. at Simon's Town, Do. Dutch Reformed.—Gratuitous Ministers, at £18 each	36 0 0	18 0 0	36 0 0	18 0 0	..	..	..
Contributions to Wld. Fund, Do. Roman Catholic.—Gratuity to Clergymen at Graham's Town	..	225 0 0	..	..	240 0 0	78 0 0	500 0 0
Do. General.—Gr							