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JAN SMUTS.

BANK.

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& Co., Agents

from London March

Passengers, Mr. ad

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Matthews.

ZEN

121 — 134 St.

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5 — 7

8 — 11 R.

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30<sup>4</sup> — 49 S.

165 — 170 R.

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13 — 15 S.

**VOOR CALCUTTA.**  
DE "CREST" A. I., last volgens registratierij, 620 ton, MATTHEW WILBERFAX, schipper, zal deze pleets op hare reis naar Calcutta aandoen, en ruimte hebben voor Vracht of Passagiers. Dit schip heeft fraaij gemaakken voor Passagiers, en kan alder worden verwacht, in het begin der aanstaande maand.  
DICKSON, BURNIE & Co.

Vracht of Passagie naar Singapore.  
DE "DOWTHORP," Kap. W. J. B. Lorry, als uren van London verwacht, zal ruimte hebben voor Vracht of Passagie naar Singapore. Adres by DICKSON, BURNIE & Co.

**WAGEN ZEILDOEK.**

ONTVANGEN per "Panope," een voortraad van 30 dms. Zeildoek.  
DICKSON, BURNIE & Co.

**ONTVANGEN PER "TYRIAN."**

DUNBARS BRANDEWYN in Okschooden en kwart vaten, Dunbars gebottelde Porter, in 3 dozen vaten, Dunbars Sherry wijn in dozen.  
DICKSON, BURNIE & Co.

**HEDEN MORGEN,**

SIMPSON BROTHERS & Co.

ZULLEN een Verkooping Binnenshuis houden van een grote verscheidenheid artikelen, nu landende ex Panope en Tyrian, bevatende Muslin de Laine, Musline Krasjes, Charlotte Kleedjes, Kinderpaljes, Maatels, enz., op HEDEN MORGEN, den 25<sup>de</sup> dizer.

ONTVANGEN PER "TYRIAN."

30 Dms. **WAGEN-ZEILDOEK,**  
EN EENIGE VATEN ONUITWIJSBARE SCHRYF-INKT.  
SIMPSON BROTHERS, & Co.

**NIJVE GOEDEREN,**

Per PANNOPE en TYRIAN.

HEBBEN de Ondergeteekenden ontvangen, een grote vermeerdeering van hunnen Voorraad, bestaande in de volgende Stapel en Fancy Manufacturen:— Muslin de Laine Kleedjes, grizee Moleskins, Schulp en Binneweer Belegsel, Kinder Tabberies en lange Kleederen, Witte en gekleurde Boek Muilines, Katoenen Zakdoeken, Katoenen en zyden Mans en Vrouwen Kousen, Schotsche Cambic Doeken, Merino Hembien, Geborduurd, effe, zwarte en gekleurde Handschoenen, Quilling en Bobbin Nett, blond en wiregrond Kant, Whisker Blond, gekleurde Naaiyze, Geborduurd, zwarte Chinasche Krippen do., 14 dms. 4-4 zwarte Krip, linnenabeyne Hembien, Fancy Canoots, zwart katoen en linnen Holland, Bruine Union en linnen Holland, Zadel en Toom, Eau de Cologne, Dekens, Duffel, Superfyne blauwe en zwarte Lakens, enz. enz. enz. VENNING, BUSK & Co.

**KENNISGEVING.**

HET publiek wordt mits dezen verzoecht, geen crediet hoogenaamd te verleenen van myne vrouw, M. J. SPIERS, geboren SLABBER, daar ik voor dezelve niet aansprakelyk zyn sal.  
JAMES SPIERS.

Kaapstad, 22 Juny 1841.

**KILIAN & STEIN,**

ZVN verhuist van de Kortemarkstraat, naar de St. Georgestraat, de Pakhuizen voor-

maals door de Heeren MANUEL & Co. geoccupeerd, en hebben te koop hun gevoegd assortiment Goederen, bestaande in:

Fransche Zaden, Fluewelen en andere fancy artikelen, in een grote verscheidenheid, als goederen voor het saisoen geschildt en welke ontvangen zyn geworden met de laaste Schepen. Almede een prachtig assortiment Fransche Fancy Goederen, niet ontvangen met de Panope, en zullen zoodra geland, te koop zyn.

**TE KOOP.**

AN de Pakhuizen van de Ondergeteekenden, beste Manila Segaren, Suiker, Meel, en vele andere artikelen, te veel om te melden.  
KILIAN & STEIN.

St. Georgestraat.

H. M. VICTUALIE BUREAU,

Simon's-stad, 15 Juny 1841.

WORDT by dezen narig gegeven, dat eenne publike Verkooping van die hierondervolgende artikelen, op de Kuipers Werf, van dit Etablissement, op ZATURDAG, den 26 dizer, ten 11 ure, 's voormiddags, zal worden gehouden, nam:—

Bruikele Vat en ophoofd Duigen,  
Do. en onbruikbare Engelsche en vreemde Vaten  
en Duigen,  
Beschuit-zakken, enz.

De aandacht van Kuipers waardig.  
W. ANDERSON, Afslager.

**PER "PANOPE."**

DE Ondergeteekenden hebben per bovengem. Schip ontvangen, eenen verdere voorraad

**WINTERGOEDEREN,**

Almede ene versche party Duggan & Gaskill's beste geboettele Ale en Stout, Fransche Brandewyn, Touwwerk, Lynen, gekookte en ongekookte Lynolie, Loodwit, zinken Poten, enz. enz.

ZEEDERBERG BROTHERS.

Loopstraat, Hoek van de Houtstraat.

**HOLLANDSCHE BOEKEN.**

VERKOOPINGEN zullen op WOENSDAG AVOND, den 30 dizer, worden voortgezet, ten Huise van den Heer LUUT, in Loopstraat, van eenne grote verscheidenheid Hollandsche Boeken, hoofdzaklyk nieuw werk.

Heeren die hunne Boekeryen wenachen te vermeerdeeren of aaftewullen, zullen nu ene goede gelegenheid hebben, daal de Boeken in een' uitstundent staat en fraai gebonden zyn.

De Verkooping zal te 6 ure beginnen.  
J. A. BARTMAN, Afslager.

**BUSKRUID.**

DE Ondergeteekende heeft ontvangen een factuur Buskruid, van alle soorten, en in eenen uitstundent staat.

W. FARMER.  
Yzer Pakhuizen, Strandstraat, Hoek van St. Georgestraat.

**TURF BERICHT.**

DE Z. A. Turf Club Lente Byeenkomst, zal op MAANDAG den 27 September aanstaande, een aanvang nemen.

Die uitdagingen voor den Cradock's Beker, moeten worden ingezonden, gedraagt om den Secretaris, Societeitsbuis, Keizergracht, op of voor den 10 July; de border moet zich 14 dagen daarna declareren.

Kaapstad, den 23 Juny 1841.

**DAADELYK BENOOGIGD,**

EEN Kaarsenmaker.—Te bevrageen by den Hr.

T. S. SMITH, hoek van de Wale- en Loopstraten.

## KANTOOR KAGCHELS.

**LEVICKS & SHERMAN,**  
Landen nu enige van bovenstaande Kagchels, en  
"PANOPE,"

OP EEN VERBETERD PRINCIPLE.  
St. Georgestraat, No. 36, by de St. George's Kerk.

**WITTE EN GEELE RIO SUIKER.**

ONTVANGEN per Transi en Agoronia, witte en gele Suiker, van een byzonder schoone kwaliteit, en te koop van den Magnaen van de HANDEL MAATSCHAPPIY, tegen verminderte prijs.

DICKSON, BURNIE & Co.

Vracht of Passagie naar Singapore.  
DE "DOWTHORP," Kap. W. J. B. Lorry, als uren van London verwacht, zal ruimte hebben voor Vracht of Passagie naar Singapore. Adres by DICKSON, BURNIE & Co.

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JAMES SPIERS.

Kaapstad, 22 Juny 1841.

**ZUID-AFRIKAANSCH ATHENEUM.**

WORDT by deze bekend gemaakken, dat het zondaglykke openbare examen op handen is, en dat daarin de volgende orde zal gehouden worden:

Woensdag, uit Juny, van 2 tot 3 Oude Letterkunde en vreemde talen; van 2 tot 3 Engelsch.

Donderdag, primo July, van 10. tot 3 Oude Letterkunde en Wiskunde.

Voorts, dat de Senaat ter inschrijving vaceren zal, op Maandag den 12 July, des voornidigen.

A. N. E. CHANGUION, Secr.

In den Insolventen Boedel van ALLOIUS REITZ van nabij de Zoutvliet, Timmerman.

Op Morgen, Zaturdag 26 Juny,

ZAL ter Commissie verkooping van den Heer R. J. JONES, op de Parade, worden verkocht, de Inboedel van borgvriende Insolvent, bestaande in Stolen, La-tafel, Kefer, Tafels, Wasch-tafel, een langwerpige Spiegel met vergulde lyft, Trommels in soorten, Messen, Vorken, Borden, Schotels, Bier- en Wynglazen, 1 Ploeg, 1 Zadel en Toom, 1 Testkar, en een silvere Jag-Horologe, enz.

J. G. STEYTLE, Gz., enige Curator.

Kaapstad, den 25 Juny 1841.

**DRIE KOSTBARE PLAATSEN**

**TE KOOP AAN DE KNYSNA,**

In het District George.

OP de publike verkooping, als geadviseert gehouden te zullen worden, te "Mehkout-kraal," Knysna, op den 15 en 16 July aanstaat, van het restant der goederen, behorende tot den Boedel van wylen den Wel-Ed. Mr. G. RX, zullen worden verkocht, tenzij voor dien tyd uit de hand verkocht, de volgende kostbare en wel bekende Plaatsen, t.w.n.

Eastford, gelegen aan den Oostelyken oever van de Rivier Knysna, zich uitstrekende naar de publike landingsplaats, en omgrenzende de Marine Dock Yards, en het Dorp Melville, groot 1310 morgen.

Melkhout-Kraal, annex "Eastford," en zich uitstrekende tot den ingang der haven, groot 3048 morgen.

Springfield, annex "Melkhout-Kraal," en zich uitstrekende tot een insluitende een gedeelte van het Nootsie Bosch, groot 1873 morgen.

De schoonheid, voortreffelikheid en voordeel ligt van de ogen. Plaatsen, zyn te wel bekend om omzchriving te behoeven. Vreemdelingen evenwel, onbekend met de plaatslyk ligging der Knysna, worden verwiesen naar sene eindstelling van de Gedachten, genaamdaen, "Slangerivier," van meubilair goederen, een ouden Wagen, 11 Ossen, 2 Vaarsjes, 10 Bokken, enz. enz. enz.

Op Woensdag den 6 July 1841, ter plaatse van den Gedachten, genaamdaen "Fransch Kraal," in het District van Caledon, van een Wagen, sene Ploeg, 20 Bokken, en verschedene andere artikelen, Meubilair Goederen.

JOHNES HERMAN KLEYNHANS.

CAREL JACOB KLEYNHANS.

THEODOOR ERNST KLEYNHANS.

GIDEON JOHANNES BRITS.

Op Woensdag den 14 July 1841, ter plaatse van den eerste Gedachten, genaamdaen, "Slangerivier," van meubilair goederen, een ouden Wagen, 11 Ossen, 2 Vaarsjes, 10 Bokken, enz. enz. enz.

AFDEELING VAN SWELLEDAM.

RYNO JOMS van der RIET,

versus DAVID MAREE.

Op Woensdag den 7 July 1841, ter plaatse van den Gedachten, genaamdaen "Fransch Kraal," in het District van Caledon, van een Wagen, sene Ploeg, 20 Bokken, en verschedene andere artikelen, Meubilair Goederen.

JOSEPH BARRY.

versus 1. JOHANNES HERMAN KLEYNHANS.

2. CAREL JACOB KLEYNHANS.

3. THEODOOR ERNST KLEYNHANS.

4. GIDEON JOHANNES BRITS.

Op Woensdag den 14 July 1841, ter plaatse van den eerste Gedachten, genaamdaen, "Slangerivier," van meubilair goederen, een ouden Wagen, 11 Ossen, 2 Vaarsjes, 10 Bokken, enz. enz. enz.

AFDEELING VAN SOMERSET.

GEORGE JARVIS versus CHARLES PESHELL.

Op Woensdag den 21 July 1841, ter plaatse van den Gedachten, genaamdaen Steenkoks-vlaakte, gelegen in het District van Tarka, district Cradock, van 2 Oscawen-gens, enz. enz.

JOSEPH BARRY.

versus 1. REX, Executive voor hem en mede Executeuren.

et voordien van  
publieke aange-  
siedende ving-  
werk te horen.

humre behan-  
kenkomst van  
Waensdag II.,  
voorgesteld, en  
word, en camping  
van Wyk  
3 July anno,  
te bevoegdheid,  
te verzoeken  
tergenoegd-  
gelen te bebil-  
den genomen.  
de gepastheid  
iten eenne Pu-  
tett van de Ko-  
Huishouders  
oor ziechinen  
rouwen wy, dat  
zullen achter  
en gelykjyde-  
te verzekeren,  
het byzonder,  
goeden uitslag,  
te het tegen-  
allen magtige en  
van goed  
van een Verge-  
ven, waarin de  
erde behoorlyk  
orden.

KT.

lat de nieuwe  
selseel goed bly-  
de goedkeuring  
hooge pryzen

Het Publiek  
ering verschal-  
B. NORDEN,  
de zyn, bekend  
door Commissie-  
mst, is gespa-  
aangesteld ge-  
Beambten

kneester,

str. Klerk,

du-Afshager,

er by de schaal.

VER.

meren, dat vol-  
staande Stannda-  
 worden, zynde  
echter een ver-  
aan de Kaapsche  
aan den Raad  
s, op Woens-  
legd, het ver-  
copy by den  
oopers en ver-  
derwyn.

vieren Kaapsche  
Proever.

van den voorsteng op het dek van het stoom-schip te springen  
Binne een minuut sonk het schip, met 16 van deelnemers  
scheepsvolk en al de passagiers, te samen uitmakende een  
getal van 122 zielien. De schuit van het stoom-schip werd  
dadelijk neergedragen, ten einde te pogen om zoondanigen van  
het scheepsvolk en der passagiers te reddien, als niet boven  
water mochten bevinden, doch ongelukkig sloeg dezelve langs  
het vaartuig om.

Een passagier aan boord van het stoom-schip, heeft 'nne  
andere beschrijving van het geval:

"Ontrent kwart over 2 uren op Zaterdag ochtend, toen  
weder stil, maar wel mistig, gaf een man die de wacht had,  
een schip op den Nottingham afkomst. Hetzwaar had geen  
licht aan de mast, terwijl het stoom-schip er drie had. Hy  
gaf daarvan aan den tweeden stuurman kennis, die zich toen  
hy het roer bevond. De tweeden stuurman praeside het schip,  
en werd beantwoord. Hy verschoot hetzelfe tot een  
dicht dachten zy, dede men niet. Eene stem van het  
schip, welke sy veronderstelde dat van den Kapitein te zya  
gewest, verzocht het stoom-schip haer roer te wenden, daar  
hy het schip niet kon overbrengen, als luisterende zy niet  
naar haar roer. Op dat oogenblik stoote de Gouverner  
Fenner tegen de Nottingham in het midden. In minder dan  
5 minuten was hetzelvige vol water en zonk. Het stoom-schip  
werd geheld bewegeloos, dan de schoot, en het volk aan boord  
van hetzelvige kende geen de minste pogingen aanwenden, om  
die aan boord van het schip waren, terug te wenden, daar  
hy het volk op het wrak was harverscheurd, doch dit  
hield spoedig op, en alles was stil. De stuurbord syde  
van het stoom-schip was geheel ingebotst; daer aen viel  
waren in stukken gebroken; de stuurbord machine was  
gebroken, en de schoorsteen weggeslagen; 17 koekjes zyn  
omgekomen, 7 beesten en 78 schapen, overboord geworpen,  
en 11 zyn omgekomen, voordat het schip de haven bereikte.

Op Zaturdag avond, ontmoette een ander stoomschip het  
wrak van de Nottingham, en werd binne den Mersey gebo-  
seerd. Het gevoelen van boord van de Nottingham was, dat  
de Gouverner Fenner, in plaatje van het stoom-schip, of te  
sturen zoals sy veronderstelde, nam hetzelfe moet gestuurd  
hebben, want, indien zy van betzelve afgestuurd hadde,  
soude het schip vry van het stoomschip gewest zyn.

De Albion vort hierby nog enige verdere byzonderheden:  
De Nottingham, welke thans aan de oost syde van het  
Clarence Dok ligt, werd gisteren door duizende nieuwsgie-  
we toekijkers bezocht. Hare stuurbord syde was een vol-  
komen wrak: zelfs de button op het dek, naast dezelve,  
rende in stukken gebroken. De doede dienen, koeien en  
schapen bedekten het dek, en leverden een jammerlyk gezaag  
op, en synde ingewanden van de meesten derzelven door den  
schok waardoor zee waren omgekomen, uitgeslagen.—  
De passagiers (aan boord van het Emigrant schip) waren  
alleen bewezen in hunne kajuiten, toen het schip en het  
stoom-schip met elkaander in aanraking kwamen.—De schoot,  
daerdoor veroorzaakt, zet natuuriyk, zels hef den die  
aen de schoot waren, hebben gekwetst. Zonder twyfel zullen  
zich in allenrykbaar dat dek hebben begeven: de tyd welke  
er verloep tussen den schoot en het zinken was zoo kort,—  
caauwelyk 5 minuten,—dat zeer weinigen, zoo eer eenige  
waren, kunde syn gelukt, hetzelvige te bereiken. Zoo dat zy,  
salar waarschynlykheid, tuschen deks syn omgekomen  
de stuurman was stechend enigszins dagevoren het vertrek van  
het schip gehuwd: de kapitein had den stuurmannen vrouw  
een pleats by haer man, in de kajuit gegeven: toen het  
lot van het schip onvermeydelijk werd, poogde hy naar het  
schotter te loopen, om haer te reden, de tyd was te kort  
het gevol van self behoud werd sterke, hy sprong op het grote  
wrak, en bereikte het stoomschip, door den voortstuven te  
springen.

Een ander berigt zegt, dat de emigranten moet allen  
Iersche Boeren met hunnen families en arbeiders waren, met  
enige Engelsen van deszelfde klassen. Men zegt dat de  
Gouverner Fenner, te Massachusetts in 1827, is gebouwd.  
De kapitein beschryft haer als een sterk gebouwd vaartuig,  
het stoomschip de Nottingham, ten minsten twintig minuten  
voordat hetzelvige op den Kapitein van het Stoomschip, door  
een goedkoper, omdat hy zyn roer niet had gewend  
tegaen, want, toen  
•kwam, zag ik  
oor opgeslagen,  
gen moet won-  
antwoord, dat  
roef te nemen,  
de Geregtshof,

De Courier van gisteren avond, meldt: "Een brief van  
den agent te Liverpool, van de Dublinse Stoomvaarting  
Maatschappij, maakt gewag van het onderzoek van den  
Stuurman van de Gouverner Fenner, die, men zegt, erkend  
heeft, dat zyn schip geëscand had; 'en' het is zeer buitengewoon antemerken, dat hy zelf en het andere scheepvaart  
tegaen, want, toen  
•kwam, zag ik  
oor opgeslagen,  
gen moet won-  
antwoord, dat  
roef te nemen,  
de Geregtshof,

18 graad.  
17 " "  
15 " "  
12 " "  
10 " "

entie.

21 Juny 1841.

zag ik een brief,  
hy daar gezegd,  
maar al te waar,  
oor moet zyne  
zyn, want, toen  
•kwam, zag ik  
oor opgeslagen,  
gen moet won-  
antwoord, dat  
roef te nemen,  
de Geregtshof,

OPMERKER.

E.

p. zee, immer

op den kust van

•Op Zater-

zijcisen was, de

ik een stoom-

Wij staarde

ist in het mid-

klaslyk

of, of mogelyk

boeg waarvan

riep naar het

les antewen-

in plaats van

theren. Mya

parol en de

schioen aan het

te bereiken.—

ende, dat het

p. het stoom-

schip door

een tweede

bet water was,

te de zyde van

de levaan door

The existence of Slavery was brought forward  
as an argument against the granting of an Assembly;  
whether rightly or wrongly we need not  
now inquire into; it has ceased to exist, and therefore  
can no longer bear upon the question.

In the mean time the affairs of Canada, and the  
differences between the Government and Assembly  
at Jamaica, had given Her Majesty's Ministers  
so much trouble, that a movement here, made to  
renew the application for an Assembly, was put  
down by an allusion to the state of those Colonies,  
and an alleged unwillingness on the part of the  
Ministry to grant—as was styled—"a source of  
annoyance to them." Yet experience has shewn,  
that, instead of an annoyance, those Assemblies  
have been the means of good government.

Subsequently information reached this Colony,  
that Assemblies would be granted to such Colonies,  
as had shewn their fitness by a previous establish-  
ment and working of Municipal Governments.  
These have been established, and whilst the Colonists  
have gone through that preparatory school  
for a Representative Government with general  
satisfaction, they have at once removed all the  
minor doubts, arising on the subject, of color,  
nation, or language.

At this junction of affairs, therefore, nothing  
could be more welcome to the Colonists, than the  
public declaration made by Her Majesty's Secretary  
for the Colonies, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, when  
the affairs of the Assembly at New Foundland, was  
brought to the notice of the House of Commons,  
which will be found in another column of this paper.  
Whilst he declares every Colony entitled  
to a Representative Government, and that system  
the best for the good Government of the Colony,—  
he also at once destroys with root and all, the  
minor arguments raised against it,—by the pro-  
position,—that every thing will mend itself.

The time has now arrived that the Colonists  
can renew their applications for an Assembly with  
certain hope of success; and as they have had  
an opportunity of late, pending the " vexations"  
question, between the Government and the Municipality,  
respecting the Market Regulations and the Police—  
and Nuisance Regulations, to judge of the effect  
and benefit of the representative system in public affairs, it becomes their imperative  
duty unanimously and cordially to join in  
endeavouring to obtain that boon.

The question will shortly be brought under their  
discussion. In the Meeting of the Board of Commissioners,  
on Wednesday last, it was proposed by Mr. C. BRAND, seconded by Mr. H. ROSS,  
and unanimously adopted,—that a Meeting of  
Wardmasters be called for the 23d of July next,  
for the purpose of taking into consideration the  
propriety of petitioning the Home Government  
for the boon of a Legislative Representative  
Assembly, and of deciding upon the measures to be  
adopted for that purpose.

The Wardmasters, if they agree in the propriety,  
will perhaps resolve to call a Public Meeting,  
either of the Colonists in general, or of the House  
holders of Cape Town, or adopt a petition for  
themselves. In either case we trust the other  
Municipalities will not remain backwards in  
ensuring success to the measure, by their joint and  
simultaneous proceedings. The inhabitants of  
Albany, in particular, we hope, will also take  
advantage of the good success which the present  
time augurs, and with their powerful and influential  
support, join in obtaining for this Colony a  
system of good government, by the establishment  
of a Representative Assembly, in which the affairs  
of the Frontiers will also be properly represented  
and considered.

CAPE TOWN MARKET.

We rejoice to find that the new Market Regulations and the new system continue to answer well, and meet with the entire approbation of the farmers, who now obtain high prices for their produce. The public are in a great measure indebted for the improvement to the Wardmaster, Mr. B. NORDEN, and we feel happy in being able to record a vote of thanks, passed by the Commissioners, in their last meeting. The following persons have been appointed on the permanent list of Officers for the Market:—

Mr. R. C. MAASDORP, Market Master,  
Mr. R. J. CARDINAL, Registering Clerk,  
Mr. J. JORSEN, Assistant Auctioneer,  
Mr. J. S. HENNING, Messenger,  
Mr. A. A. BEENECKE, Attendant at the Scales.

BRANDY-MEASURE.

The Farmers will remember, that by the new  
Market Regulations a Standard Measure has been  
placed at the Market, being Cartier's Hydrometer.  
As, however, there is a difference between  
Syles, Cartier, and the Cape Measure, Mr. C.  
JARVIS submitted to the Board of Commissioners  
on Wednesday last, the following scale, shewing the difference, and of which a copy will  
remain with the Market Master, for the information  
of buyers and sellers:—

SCALE OF STRENGTH OF BRANDY.

Sykes.	Cartier.	Ivory Cape
10. 1 over pf.	334	" Proever."
4.	221	
1. 4.	22	
Proof.	21½	
2. 5 underpf.	21½	18 graad.
3. 1.	21	17 "
6.	20½	15 "
10.	20	12
13. 5.	19½	10.

Original Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF "DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN".

Stellenbosch, 21st June, 1841.

SIR,—In your Paper of the 18th I saw a letter signed  
"A Well-thinker," all he stated therein about the Meeting  
which was held is but too true; I have witnessed the same  
with regret, and his remark about the gallows and rope,  
particularly, must be true, for, when I came to the Court  
Hall here on Saturday last, I saw the gallows put up in full  
view in the gardens of the office. I then asked whether  
some one was actually to be hung, and, to my surprise, I  
received a reply, that "Baile Bonabest" was busy to make  
his great trial, to hang a man who had been tried before  
the last Circuit.—I remain,

AM OBSERVER.

(From the Graham's Town Journal, June 17.)

#### CAFFER DEPREDACTIONS.

Our neighbours, the Caffers, seem determined to make good  
their claim to the title of "irreclaimable savages." Within  
the last few weeks their depredations have been frequent,  
and in some instances their audacity has been greater than it  
has rarely been our lot to record. Let us, however, be care-  
fully borne in mind, and we warn our rulers of the fact, that  
this daring spirit is fostered by the childish manner in which  
their continual delinquencies have been heretofore dealt with.  
The Caffer chiefs either have the power to repress these dis-  
orders, or they have not:—If the former—then compel them  
to exert that authority, or treat them as delinquents for not  
doing so:—if the latter, what folly to palaver with them on  
what they can help, and what worse than folly, not to place  
the whole country under the due restraint of wholesome  
government.

The following came to hand yesterday from a correspond-  
ent, on whose statements we place implicit reliance:—

Konap, June 7, 1841.

We have had less losses in this neighbourhood by Caffers  
from the period of Sir G. Napier's last visit down to April  
last, than at any other time for the last 10 years. A poor  
farmer with his only span of oxen (after a heavy day's work),  
has been enabled to let them feed the whole night, a benefit  
and privilege unknown to the frontier farmers for these many  
years past. I am, however, grieved to say, that Caffers are  
Caffers still. They appear now to be again resuming their  
predatory habits with more than usual audacity and success.

A few weeks back they stole one horse from Mr. Robinson,  
and a mare from Mr. Oots; last week Besuidenout crossed  
my farm on the spur of five horses, and a few days ago his  
neighbour, Else, was plundered of a quantity of cattle, the  
spur of which was obliterated by the quantities of Caffer and  
colonial cattle grazing on the Kat River. On Thursday morning  
they selected six of the choicest out of a span of 10 oxen,  
belonging to Mr. Collett, and which had been turned to feed,  
previous to the wagon going to Port Beaufort, and notwithstanding  
he was assisted by a patrol of the Cape M. Rifles, old hands at  
spooring, as well as his own people, yet they all  
signally failed in bringing the spur quite to the boundary.  
They were driven by two Caffers along a high sour grass ridge,  
I have heard of a great many other depredations within  
these few days, but not being in possession of particulars,  
cannot give them.

In addition to the above we have an account of a daring  
attack made by a party of five armed Caffers on two wagons  
belonging to Messrs. Hoole, on the road towards Fort Beaufort.  
It appears that the wagons were outspanned at the  
night near the Vee Kraal Drift, on the Fish River. The  
wagon drivers and leaders were set round their evening  
fire taking some refreshment, when these Caffers suddenly  
emerged from the thicket, and approached the spot where they  
sat. Their manner indicated their hostility, and the men  
sprang up and instantly sought refuge by flight, except one,  
who jumped into his wagon and seized his gun. Before,  
however, he could use it, he was assailed by one of the ma-  
rauders, but from whom, after a struggle, and receiving a severe  
contusion on the shoulder, by a blow from a kierie, he  
luckily escaped. The marauders then broke open and rifled  
a chest of several articles. Their aim is supposed to have  
been gunpowder, but if so, they were disappointed, as they  
do not appear to have found any.

The man who had been hurt succeeded in reaching the  
military post at the Konap, about 2 miles distant, and from  
whence a patrol of the Mounted Rifles was instantly de-  
patched to the spot by Major Armstrong, the Commandant.  
These men kept guard on the wagons the whole night, and  
in the morning were so fortunate as to find all the oxen  
belonging to them. The spur of the marauders was traced for  
some distance towards Caffeland, but favored by the difficult-  
ness of that part of the country, and the darkness and length  
of the night, they succeeded in effecting their escape.  
A report has also been made to us, that two horses

### LANDED PROPERTY.

In the Insolvent Estate of JOHN LOCKE,  
THIS DAY, (Friday,) 25th Instant,  
WILL BE SOLD,  
ON THE PREMISES,  
At 11 o'clock precisely,  
IN FIVE LOTS,  
Peremptorily to the highest Bidder,  
Before a Special Commissioner of the Supreme Court.

LOT NO. 1,

**COMPRISSES TWO PLOTS OF GROUND,**  
each containing 35 square rods, 57 square  
feet and 108 square inches, with a BLACKSMITH'S SHOP  
and DWELLING HOUSE, attached, erected thereon, situated  
on the high road in a line with, and near to the Tronk at  
Rondebosch.

This Property is in a very eligible situation, where Land  
Property is likely to considerable increase in value, and will  
be sold for ready Money.

LOT NO. 2,

Comprise AN EXCELLENT HOUSE, situated on the  
High Road, and exactly facing the Tronk at Rondebosch,  
consisting on the Ground Floor, of 2 front and 2 back Rooms;  
the upper Apartments comprises 3 good Bed Rooms. Pantry,  
Kitchen fitted up with Hot Plate, a spacious Yard, with good  
Stabling, &c.

This Lot will be sold under the usual Condition, in 3  
Installments.

LOTS 3, 4, and 5,

Comprise THREE LOTS OF GROUND, which will be  
sold at Rondebosch, immediately after Lot 2, being Nos. 66,  
84, and 91, of the divided Estate called the Vineyard, situated  
on the High Road leading to Protea, near Wynberg.

Conditions of Sale may be had at the Master's Office, and  
at the Office of the Undersigned, No. 22, St. George's-street

E. THOMPSON, Sole Trustee.

In the Insolvent Estate of JOHN LOCKE.

THIS DAY, (Friday,) the 25th inst., immedi-  
ately after the Sale of the Landed Property, at Ronde-  
bosch, all the Household Furniture, Blacksmiths' Bellows,  
Anvil, Vice, &c., &c., will be sold.

E. THOMPSON, Sole Trustee.

### Sale of Landed Property.

In the Insolvent Estate of JAMES SMALL.

ON FRIDAY, the 2D of JULY NEXT,  
WILL BE SOLD ON THE PREMISES,  
AT 10 o'CLOCK PRECISELY,

IN SIX LOTS,

Peremptorily to the highest Bidder,

BEFORE A SPECIAL COMMISSIONER OF THE SUPREME COURT,

CERTAIN three Dwelling Houses, one  
House, and Stable, &c., for 4 Horses, and Two Lots of  
Ground attached, situated at the top of Harrington street,  
Cape Town, near to the late Residence of Mr. OLIPHANT.

LOT No. 1, comprises a DWELLING HOUSE, now or-  
enaged by the Insolvent, containing dining, drawing, and  
sitting Rooms on the Ground Floor, and 3 good bed Rooms  
and Servants' Apartments on the Upper Floor, the whole of  
them ceiled, and containing fire-places, and every convenience  
to make a house comfortable.

LOT No. 2, comprises a DWELLING HOUSE adjoining  
Lot No. 1, containing dining and drawing Rooms with fold-  
ing doors, 3 good Bed rooms and Servants' Apartments Up-  
stairs, ceiled, and containing fire places; Coach house and  
Stable for 4 Horses, &c.

The above two Dwelling Houses are particularly recom-  
mended to the notice of Capitalists, and of those who are in  
want of comfortable Dwellings. The Insolvent built them  
of the best materials, and spared no expense upon the interior  
arrangements.

LOT No. 3, comprises a small DWELLING HOUSE,  
containing 2 Rooms on the Ground Floor, and 2 Rooms on  
the Upper Floor, situated at the back of Lots No. 1 and 2,  
and is now let for Rds. 20 per Month.

LOT No. 4, comprises a COACH HOUSE and STABLING  
for 4 Horses, with Forage Loft, and 2 small Rooms adjoining,  
situated apart from, but near to Lot No. 1.

LOT No. 5, comprises a piece of LAND, large enough to build  
a spacious House upon, and part of the foundation already  
laid; situated adjoining Lot No. 2.

LOT No. 6, comprises a piece of LAND about the same size  
as Lot No. 5, situated apart from, but near the above Lot.

The abovementioned Lots will be sold separately by the  
same Agent, and then Lots Nos. 1, 3, and 4, by the Fall; then  
Lots 2 and 5, by the Fall; then the whole together.

On Saturday, 3d July,

WILL BE SOLD,

ON THE STOEP OF THE COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE,  
At 12 o'clock precisely.

Certain 2 LOTS OF GROUND, situated on the Ronde-  
bosch Road, between the Zonnebloem and the Sea side.

LIBERAL STRYKELD will be given on the whole of  
the abovementioned Landed Property.

Conditions of Sale to be seen at the Master's Office, and  
at the Office of the Undersigned.

E. THOMPSON, Sole Trustee.

### SALE OF HOUSE AND PREMISES.

In the Insolvent Estate of HENRY FARMER.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7TH JULY NEXT,  
WILL BE SOLD ON THE PREMISES,

At 11 o'clock precisely,

Peremptorily to the highest Bidder,

Before a Special Commissioner of the Supreme Court,  
CERTAIN HOUSE and PREMISES, situ-  
ated in Longmarket street, in Blok T. (opposite Messrs.  
STONE & NORRITT'S Stables), containing on the Ground  
Floor a large front Shop, Parlour, and spacious Hall, and 4  
good Bed rooms Upstairs, Store Room, Servants' Room,  
Kitchen fitted up with Hot Plate, &c.

This Property is in one of the best situations for carrying  
on a Retail Business; Longmarket-street being one of the  
greatest thoroughfares in Cape Town. This Property is now  
Let for Rds. 70 per month.

Conditions of Sale may be seen at the Master's Office, and  
at the Office of the Undersigned.

E. THOMPSON, Sole Trustee.

### GREEN POINT.

#### A PUBLIC SALE WILL BE HELD ON FRIDAY,

THE 2D OF JULY NEXT,  
OF THE LANDED PROPERTY

OF THE UNDERSIGNED,

SITUATED AT GREEN POINT,

CONSISTING of about 15 acres of good  
arable Land, now sown with Barley and Oats; an ex-  
cellent Kitchen Garden, supplied with water throughout the  
year; also a Dwelling House, comprising every requisite for  
a family of the first respectability.

Some moveable Property will also be put up  
for Sale.

W. J. MAGKRILL.

### PEREMPTORY SALE OF A HOUSE.

THE Undersigned intends to sell by Public  
Auction, on MONDAY, the 28th instant, his com-  
monly and substantially built HOUSE, situated in Loop-street,  
mark 123 formerly 32.

DAVID SOMMERVAILE.

For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, Mr. BLOKE.

LIBERAL STRYKELD will be offered.

### FOR CALCUTTA.

THE "CREST," A. 1, burthen per  
Register, 520 Tons, MATTHEW WILBURN,  
Commander, will touch here on her way to Calcutta, and  
will have room for Freight and Passengers. This Ship has  
splendid Accommodations, and may be expected here early  
next month.

DICKSON, BURNIE & Co.

### Freight or Passage to Singapore.

THE "DOWTHORP," Capt. W. J.  
B. LOWT, hourly expected from London,  
will have room for Freight or Passage to Singapore.—Apply  
DICKSON, BURNIE, & Co.

### Received per "Tyrian."

DUNBAR'S BRANDY, in hds. and quarter casks,  
DUNBAR'S BOTTLED PORTER, in 3 dozen casks,  
DUNBAR'S SHERRY WINE, in 3 dozen cases.

DICKSON, BURNIE, & Co.

### WAGON CANVASS,

RECEIVED PER "PANOPE."

A supply of 30-inch CANVASS.

DICKSON, BURNIE, & Co.

### NEW GOODS.

BY the "Panope" and "Tyrian," the Under-  
signed have received large additions to their Stock,  
CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING

### STAPLE & FANCY MANUFACTURES:

Muslin de Laine Dresses  
Drab Molekin  
Scotlop & Insertion Trimming  
Babies' Frocks and Robes  
White and colored Robe Mus-  
lins  
Cotton Pocket Handkerfs.  
Men's and Women's Cotton  
and Silk Hosiery  
Scotch Cambric Handkerfs.  
Merino Shirts  
Embroidered and plain black  
and colored Silk Gloves  
Quillings and Bobbin Nett  
Blonde and wire-ground Lace

VENNIN, BUSK, & Co.

### PER "PANOPE."

THE Undersigned have received per above  
arrival, an additional supply of WINTER  
GOODS; also a fresh batch of Dugan & Gaskell's superior  
BOTTLED ALE and STOUT; French Brandy, Ropes, Lines,  
Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil, White Lead in zinc cannisters,  
&c. &c.

ZEEDERBERG, BROTHERS.

### SIMPSON BROTHERS & CO.

WILL hold an INSIDE SALE of a variety  
of FANCY ARTICLES, landing per  
Panope and Tyrian, including Moosal de Laines, Muslin  
Collars, Chattefe Dresses, Children's Suits, Cloaks, &c.  
THIS MORNING, the 23rd instant.

### KILIAN & STEIN

HAVE removed from Shortmarket-street to  
St. George's-street, to the Stores lately  
occupied by Messrs. I. MANUEL & Co., and have for Sale  
their usual assortment of GOODS; consisting of—

French silk Velvets, and other fancy Articles in great  
variety; also, Picot Goods suited for the Season, and may  
have been received by the latest arrivals.

A splendid assortment of French FANCY GOODS, just  
arrived per "Panope," and will be for Sale, when landed.

### FOR SALE,

AT THE STORES OF THE UNDERSIGNED,  
BEST Manilla Cigars, Sugar, Coffee, Flour,  
and many other Articles, too numerous to mention.

KILIAN & STEIN, St. George's-street.

### EXTENSIVE SALES.

On the 5th, 6th, and 7th JULY next.

THE Undersigned will dispose of the whole  
of their extensive Property in Somerset

Road, most eligibly situated in regard to the New Jetty, now  
in course of construction, and consisting of spacious WINE  
STORES, COOPERAGE, STABLES, LOFTS, and large YARD  
contiguous to the Public Road, and eligible as Building  
Lots. The Stores are in good repair, and considerable portion  
was built by the present Proprietors at great costs.

The moveable Property consists of 6 and 6½ Leagues Stock  
Vats, Lounges, Butts with Ports, Pipes, Half and Quarter  
Pipes; French Brandy; superior Cape Wine, as  
Madeira, Muscadet, Steen, &c.; several leaguers of strong  
Droft; American and Stettin Staves, Hoop Iron, Rivets;  
Store Utensils of all kinds, also, a superior HYDRAULIC  
Press for Skins or Hay, which is in the meantime for Private  
Sale.

The Landed Property will be sold on the first day (5th).  
Liberal Strykeld will be given, and Conditions of Sale here  
after notified. Purchasers of moveable Property for upwards  
of 500 Rix dollars will have 6 months credit.

A. CHIAPPINI, & Co.

Mr. J. BLOKE, Auctioneer.

### ON MONDAY,

THE 5TH JULY, 1841,

AT 11 o'CLOCK A.M.,

Will be sold by Public Auction,

PEREMPTORILY TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER,

By Order of the Supreme Court,

IN ONE LOT.

THE 5TH JULY, 1841,

AT 11 o'CLOCK A.M.,

Will be sold by Public Auction,

PEREMPTORILY TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER,

By Order of the Supreme Court,

IN ONE LOT.

A HOUSE, under single Roof, containing  
three Rooms, Kitchen, and an Upper Room with a  
Passage annexed, facing Waterkant with an unbuilt Erf ad-  
joining; surrounded by a wall, annexed said House and facing  
tree street, being on the corner of Waterkant, and Bree-street,  
Cape Town, near the New Jetty, in extent 10  
square rods, 103 do. feet, and 108 do. inches.

This Property is to be Sold under the Insolvent Estate of  
SAMUEL ARMSTRONG, of Cape Town.

PAUL JOH. ROUX, Ps., Sole Trustee.

Cape Town, June 16, 1841.

MR. JAN CHRISTIAAN RYDYN OTTO, intending  
to remove to the Village of Swellendam, offers for Sale  
the whole of his Estate, and should the same not be disposed  
of before the month of August next, it will be sold by Public  
Auction.

1. The well known Place called "Ziekenhuis," in extent  
1,395 morgen, and 426 square rods; also;

2. The half of the Place "Droogekloof," in extent 2,246  
morgen.

3. A piece of surveyed Quit-rent Land, in extent 1,163  
morgen.

All the above Places are adjoining each other, are situated  
in the District of Caledon, and are well known to be admirably  
adapted for Merino Sheep, of which upwards of 2,000 are  
now depasturing on the same, the greatest part of them  
having been bred there from the old flock of Mr. DIRK VAN  
REENEN, Senior, of the Place "Rhenooster Fontein," and which  
have from time to time been crossed by thoroughbred Merino  
Rams.

Should the Purchaser or Purchasers desire it, the remainder  
of the Farming Stock will be sold to him or them at a reason-  
able price.

The Conditions of Sale will be made favorable to the  
Purchaser, and application to be made either to the said Mr.  
OTTO, or to the Undersigned, at Dieprivier, near Caledon.

A. P. KEYTER.

N.B. The Farms and Sheep may be had either jointly or  
separately.

Some moveable Property will also be put up  
for Sale.

W. J. MAGKRILL.

## &lt;h

## DE EX-KONING VAN HOLLAND.

## FRANKRYK.

## BERGRINGLOOZE BEWEGING TE MARSEILLES.

Die private brieven van Berlyn, (dd. 5 deser) melden, dat na het huwelijk van den Graf van Nassau (Ex-king van Holland), hy synen zoon, den teganwoordigen koning, heeft bekend gemaakt, dat hy binnen kort hem in Haag, een bezoek zoude komen geven; dit had echter, onzcorrespondent, by het publiek zulk eenen tyding, dat wene uitleding, zoudre blootstellen, en zond een Kamerheer naar hem, om met hem daarover te raadplegen, en hem van zyn voornemens te doen afzien." Dat hawlyk in Holland, niet wetting beschouwd werd, (wat ook in Pruisen mogt zyn) omdat, afgescheiden van syre redenen, hy niet voldaan had aan de noodige formeite, om de geboden in den Haag te doen aankondigen; het Hollandsche volk met algryfzaach dacht aza zyne verantwoording, dat de Konig beresed was dat zyn ziel aan belediging zoudre blootstellen, en zond een Kamerheer naar hem, om met hem daarover te raadplegen, en hem van zyn voornemens te doen afzien." Dat hawlyk in Holland, niet wetting beschouwd werd, (wat ook in Pruisen mogt zyn) omdat, afgescheiden van syre redenen, hy niet voldaan had aan de noodige formeite, om de geboden in den Haag te doen aankondigen; het Hollandsche volk met algryfzaach dacht aza zyne verantwoording, dat de Konig beresed was dat zyn ziel aan belediging zoudre blootstellen, en zond een Kamerheer naar hem, om met hem daarover te raadplegen, en hem van zyn voornemens te doen afzien."

De Marsailles dagbladen van den 25 deser, bevatten het volgende berigt van de regeringsloose beweging in die stad:

"Gedurende enige dagen werd de waaksamheid der Authoriteiten, door verscheidene buitengewone Byeenkomsten, gehouden door de republikense aanvoerders, en door die lieden tot de geheime Maatschappijen in het Zuiden van Frankryk behoorende, gaande gemaakt. Men maakte daarbij gevogelyk op, dat zy iets in zyn hadden, en naamloos brieven en halve ontdekkingen, door eene zamenvoerders, die vrees voedden, over het plan, hetwelk zy ten uitvoer zouden brengen, leidden tot de ontdekking van het komplot, welks oogmerk het was om de scheepen in den haev in brand te steken, en terwyl de bevolking bezig zoudre zyn om het vuur te blussen, zouden de zamenvoerders de Bank, de kantoren van den Ontvanger-General, en de publieke en priavaten kantoren der stad, plunderen. Men had aan de regeringlozen van Marsailles, gezegd, dat hunne vrienden te Avignon, Nimes, Carpentras, Montpellier en Carcassonne, ter huerre zullen moeten komen. De laatstgem. zouden het meest tot die expedite de schrijverwoning hydrogen.

"Den dag of liever des nacht tot de uitvoering van dat verschrikkelijk plan gekomen, was die van den 23ste. Om verwachtingen mede dat de arbeiders, die gehescht werden tot het bouwen van de gracht te Marsailles, en daartoe alliert belediging zoudre blootstellen, indien zy zich openbaar vertoonden.

Dit correspondent meldt, dat hoewel deze redenen,

om de medewerking van laastgriek, te beletten, Gendarmen werden geplaatst, by het begin der wege naar de grachtenleide, en politie agenten, bleiden in gelijkin het oog op het huis, hetwelk bestand was voor de aaneemende lieden te zamenvoeren der zamenvoerders. Dit huis was die hawlyk van zich zul kunnen verkrygen, om Holland van onzcorrespondent. Later op de wagen, dat by de heer Berlyn van zyn ziel kunnen verkrygen, om Holland van onzcorrespondent plaat te zynne bruid te beschouwen."

Op 12 Maart.

(Von reene Correspondent.) - Na een' strenge, zyn de rivieren en wateren weder open, zonder enige schaden aan dyken of landeryen zyn toegebracht, men sterk gevrees had, en de zeerwaert is met al vreeschade, weder begonnen. Voordat de dooi was, hebben de in den Oost-Indischen handel betrokken, de Willemsaart, van daar naar het Nieuweland, eenen al van byna 20 mylen (Hollandsch) in tien dagen doorgangen, door ya van een voet tot een en een halve voet. Met het grote werk om het Haarlemmer Meer, droog te maken, was weder mede eenen angst gemaakt, daartoe dienden gehuicheld te zijn; het eerste werk is ou eenen ring, en dan vanaf de kant van de Katwyck sluis tot aan de kant van bezuiniging g'ouze, nieuwe Konink, eenen reede ruchten ontleveren. De crediet beleening 100,000,000, door het Gouvernement vergund, zal niet zyn. Andere spaarsels, met het nieuwe statutatie, meer gedrukt op weelde en op de ryk, en de armen, zullen daerden verderen gunstigen invloed op dezen hebbe, en de volksgenootschap des Konings bevoord, al wiene daden, algenen, ten hoogste worden goedgeloofd; en eindelyk zal de re organisatie van het leger, in soel met de schansier magt, onse effectieve militaire erinnerderen, zinder eene voorzichtige bezuiniging, zyn hooch noordzaklyk is, uit het oog te verlezen.

13 Maart.

ENGLAND EN AMERIKA.

Hoewel mede eenigen tyd niet meer dan gewoon belang vleens van Amerika heeft uitgezien, brengt de Britsche Co. Agents, from Saldanha.

& Co. Agents, from Saldanha March 23, Mr. and Mrs. Helena May 23,

Co. Agents, from Saldanha and surrounding districts. Passo- Nash, Brinsford & Co. Agents, from Albany Bay, Passengers, and 5 contraries is Smith, Agent. Mysore Bay June 1- Co. Agents.

ey, from Rio de Janeiro, and coffee. & Co. Agents, from Saldanha produce.

& Co. Agents, from Saldanha March 23, Mr. and Mrs. Helena May 23,

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### THE EX-KING OF HOLLAND.

Our private letters from Berlin (dated the 5th inst.) state, that shortly after the marriage of the Count de Nassau (ex-King of Holland) he announced to his son (the present King) that he would shortly pay him a visit at the Hague. "The unfavorable effect produced on the public mind in Holland had, however," says our correspondent, "become so extreme, that the King feared his parent would be exposed to insult, and sent to him one of his chamberlains to remonstrate with him, and turn him from that project." That this marriage was not considered legal in Holland (whatever it might be in Prussia), because, independently of other considerations, he had not conformed to the requisite formality of having the bans published at the Hague; that the Dutch people received with horror from his alliance with a Belgian and a Catholic; and that they had not forgotten the state of confusion and exhaustion in which he had left the finances of the country, and his many violations of their constitution.

The Chamberlain who was the bearer of that communication was charged to use all possible means to dissuade the ex-King from his intended visit to Holland, and to assure him that neither he nor his wife would be received at Court, nor indeed into any company of respectability, and that she would moreover be exposed to insults of every kind if she were to appear in public.

Our correspondent states, that although these considerations were strongly urged upon the ex King in two interviews, he had not, on the 5th inst., relinquished his contemplated visit to Holland. "His Majesty will remain here till the 9th inst.," says our correspondent in continuation. "Let us hope that in the interim he will be brought to regard Holland as likely to prove inhospitable to his bride." —Times, March 22.

AMSTERDAM.—(From a Correspondent).—After a severe winter, the rivers and waters are again open, without having done injury to dikes or land, of which much apprehension had been entertained, and navigation, with all its concomitant advantages, has again commenced. Previous to the commencement of the thaw, the East India interest had the Willem van der Hoek, hence to the Nieuwiediep, sowed open in ten days, a distance of near 20 leagues, through ice from a foot to a foot and a half in thickness. The great work of draining the Haarlem Merre has also recommenced, employing a great many hands; the first operation is forming a ring-dike, into which the Merre water will be discharged, and thence conveyed into the sea by the Katwyck-sluice. The measures of economy introduced by our new King begin already to bear fruit. The credit loan of 19,000,000 granted to Government will not be required. Other economical systems, together with the new scheme of taxation, bearing more on luxuries and on the rich rather than on the poor, will have a further favorable influence on our finances, and increase the popularity of the King, all of whose acts are generally highly approved of; and, finally, the reorganization of the army, in connexion with the Schuttery force, will increase our effective military strength, without forgetting a prudent economy, so absolutely necessary. —Times, March 13.

### ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

Although intelligence from America has for some time been looked for with more than ordinary interest, the arrival of the Britannia, which left Boston on the 16th of March, (several days later than the President's departure from New York,) presents no news relative to McLeod's affair of any determinate character. That he himself was still kept a prisoner, with little hope of being exempted from trial, appears to be the only material fact in the Britannia's barren budget. We learn, however, from our own intelligent correspondent "the Geneve Traveller," that his subscription to the cause of law had been irreversibly decided; only, with the view of insuring his certain acquittal, he has been transferred from the frontier county of Niagara to Albany, where, it is said, no cause of any sort exist that are likely to offend to his prejudice. Our correspondent further assures us, that though Mr. Fox's instructions do actually enjoin him, in the event of receiving that refusal of M'Leod's immediate release, in which the President of the States will feel constitutionally imposed upon him, to demand his passport and quit the country, no eventual rupture will be thereby occasioned, inasmuch as the declaration of the British Government, undertaken in the entire responsibility of the Caroline's destruction, will be pleaded and sustained at M'Leod's trial, as constituting an infallible bar to his conviction.

From these considerations, as well as from the altered tone of the American journals, and especially from the circumstances that their original clamour for what they called the rights of justice, has cooled down into a mere punctiliousness about its forms, the certainty is, that M'Leod's trial would be nothing more than a solemn judicial farce, ending, as it began, in veritable smoke. One reason why Mr. Fox had not yet succeeded in obtaining that gentleman's release, is said to have been, that the requisite official communications with the new Government could not be proceeded with until the British Minister were formally presented to General Harrison; but as that ceremony came off on the 9th ultimo, (a week before the Britannia sailed,) we must infer that Mr. Fox's final negotiations had encountered other obstacles, particularly as we learn that he had not entered on them up to the 11th ult.

For our part, notwithstanding the "untoward event" which had been made such a gratuitous handle of in this momentary spirit of national temper, we never could bring ourselves seriously to believe that the worthy Jonathan would so far compromise his cautious and calculating character as to commit himself to the contingencies of war upon a basis so narrow and insignificant. "Talke, talke," (as the negro say) is, to be sure, no unusual pastime of his; but, take him in the main, he is of a sound reflective turn; and accordingly, when his occasional ebullitions of speech subside into a quiet depth of thought, his practical conclusions, though often implying a censure upon his antecedent infirmities, are, for the most part, unexceptionable.

Never, perhaps, was America in a worse condition for assuming a belligerent attitude than she is at the present moment. Such is the comparatively defenceless state of her frontier towns, that their inhabitants seem already to be panic-struck with the very idea of the approach of a British army. Her scattered navy happens at present to be very inadequate for any sudden emergency, nor could it be concentrated without the twofold disadvantage of considerable delay, and its withdrawal from remote interests which usually demand protection. Her "sinews of war" also—the well-replenished coffers and stable credit indispensable to a good commissariat—are dreadfully out of order; added to which, when his occasional ebullitions of speech subside into a quiet depth of thought, his practical conclusions, though often implying a censure upon his antecedent infirmities, are, for the most part, unexceptionable.

In confirmation (though to our minds none was needed) of the statement in the letters of "A Geneve Traveller," published in *The Times* yesterday, we may mention that Government received despatches from Mr. Fox by the same steamer which brought our letters and papers, and that those despatches leave no doubt of an amicable and immediate settlement between the United States and Great Britain as far as regards the question of M'Leod. Mr. Fox had received a communication to that effect from the American Government, in the most conciliatory language. We think that the public mind may be at rest on this point. —Times, April 2.

### FRANCE.

#### REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT.

The Marseilles journals of the 25th inst. contain the following account of the anarchical movement in that city:—"For some days the vigilance of the authorities was excited by several extraordinary meetings held by the Republicans leaders, and by the men affiliated to the secret societies in the south of France. It was accordingly inferred that they contemplated some machination, and anonymous letters and half disclosures made by some of the conspirators, who were frightened at the project, in which they were to be actors, led to the discovery of the plot, which had for its object to set fire to the vessels in the harbour, and whilst the population

would be engaged in extinguishing the conflagration, the conspirators were to have plundered the Bank, the offices of the receiver general, and the public and private caisses of the city. The Marseilles anarchist had been told that their friends at Avignon, Nimes, Carpentras, Montpellier, and Cassassonne, would repair to their assistance. The latter was to furnish the largest contingent for this crusade of terrorism."

"The day, or rather night, chosen for the execution of this abominable project was that of the 23d. They expected also to be joined by the labourers employed in the construction of the Marseilles canal, who had been tampered with to that effect."

"The authorities, however, adopted measures to prevent the co-operation of the latter. Gendarmes were stationed at the meeting of the roads leading to the canal, and police agents in disguise kept a watch on the house which was to serve as the general rendezvous of the conspirators. This house was the tavern known by the name of Le Polonais, Abouilll' o'clock at night they began to arrive by bands of five and six at the house, and in the course of a short time the tavern and the adjoining enclosure were occupied by between 250 and 300 individuals. The police, aided by the armed force, had taken such efficient measures that not one of them could have escaped, when a mounted gendarme having approached a group of five, who were coming down by the lane des Croettes, received a discharge of three pistols, to which he replied, and that moment orders to act were given."

"The report of the shots unfortunately spread the alarm among the conspirators, and before the troops of the line could come up, they were seized with a general panic, and fled in every direction. The police found the doors of the tavern closed, and when they burst open by the Sappers, not an inmate was discovered in it. But the soldiers, accompanied by the commissioners of police, having set out in pursuit of the fugitives, arrested 14, who were still armed with pistols, poniards, sabres, &c.

"During this expedition, the police arrested three other individuals belonging to a band which presented itself at the tavern of l'Arsenal, at the extremity of the Boulevard des Trois Journeys, another rendezvous of the conspirators.

"Yesterday four more were arrested. The prisoners belong to the lowest class of society. With the exception of one, who is 54 years of age, they are all under 30, and only one of them is a native of Marseilles." —Times, March 30.

### PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tuesday, 30th of March, 1841.

#### NEWFOUNDLAND.

Mr. Pakington rose under a strong sense of the delicacy and difficulty of the question which he had undertaken to present to the house that evening. He should have been glad to move for a committee on the affairs of Newfoundland, without one word of comment. He had no desire to say anything that might lead to any angry discussion, or to prejudice the committee by an *ex parte* statement; but as he believed that the affairs of the distressed colony of Newfoundland had never before been introduced into the House of Commons; as the respectable mercantile and other wealthy classes there for three or four years past had been pouring petitions into both houses of Parliament, and at the foot of the throne, and sending in memorial after memorial to the Colonial office, praying for a redress of grievances which they declared to be insupportable above all, as was about to move for a committee to inquire into the state of an important dependency of the British Crown, it was due to that dependency and to the house that he should state the grounds on which he thought it right to suspend this investigation at the hands of Parliament. He could not conceal from the house, that mixed up with this question there was a large proportion of that spirit of religious animosity, which, wherever it existed, could not be too earnestly deprecated, or too deeply deplored. He had no desire, however, to enter into any subject which was either unnecessary or unpleasant. The real question for discussion that night was, whether the present form of constitutional government in Newfoundland was such as would permanently conduce to the interest and prosperity of that colony. In 1832, when Lord Grey was at the head of the administration of this country, the Crown granted a local Legislature to the colony. Judging from the experience of the years which had since intervened, his strong impression was that that constitution had been given prematurely to the colony, it was due to that the climate of the colony it was hardly possible to carry on any agricultural pursuit, and the greater number of the inhabitants were engaged in the extensive fisheries, being for the most part seamen. The proportion of merchants, shipkeepers, and the other wealthier classes, was extremely small. A colonial Legislature having been granted to such a community, it was necessarily constituted upon a very democratic principle, with a numerous constituency, and an extremely low rate of franchise. Every person occupying any tenement for a period of one year, was entitled to vote, and every one occupying for a period of two years, was entitled to sit in the House of Assembly. The wealthier and more respectable inhabitants were to be perpetually resort to, and, as heretofore, to a degree that can be restrained solely by military interference, the inevitable inference must be, that the island is unfit for a representative system and legislative institution; and that this ancient possession of the British Crown is not duly prepared for conducting its own affairs, and watching over its particular interests, by means of a general assembly." The Assembly demanded the documents by which he justified this assertion, whereupon the Governor replied:—

"Gentlemen,—The scandalous events which occurred at two partial elections during the late recess, the ferocious conduct of a mob at Carbonear, by which one of those elections was rendered abortive, and the necessity of military interference and protection on those occasions, are matters of general notoriety. I consider that the documents already before the house are sufficiently demonstrative to prove these evils, and in the exercise of my discretion under the existing circumstances of the colony, I must decline compliance with this address, believing that no good could result to the community from the publication of all the representations which I have received on this subject. So convinced am I of the absolute necessity of an amendment of the election law, that I avail myself of this opportunity to state, that should, unhappily, no legislative enactment be made during this session to secure the free exercise of the franchise, and the public tranquillity in future elections, I will not undertake the responsibility of issuing proclamations or writs for the election of a new House of Assembly, or make myself accountable for the serious consequences, the confusion and bloodshed, so likely to ensue therefrom under the present system, but, referring the whole affair to the Supreme Government, I will, as in duty bound, implicitly follow such directions as I may receive in that behalf. Government house, Feb. 12, 1841." He (Mr. Pakington) might be asked whether, having stated the evil, he was prepared to suggest any remedy. But he would enter the committee free from any pledge, and distinctly withholding any opinion as to the propriety of abrogating the constitution of Newfoundland. This much, however, he would say, that nothing but the clearest demonstration that no other remedy would be satisfactory could justify any Government in adopting so strong a course. He considered, however, that the inquiry could no longer be withheld, upon grounds either of prudence or of justice. (Hear, hear.) The hon. member concluded by moving for a committee to inquire into the state of Newfoundland.

Lord J. Russell said, that it was not his intention to oppose the hon. gentleman's motion for a committee of inquiry. He had not intended to propose any such inquiry, although he did not deny the statement of the hon. member, since it appeared to him that the disturbances which had occurred in Newfoundland should be allowed to continue till it was quite clear that the Imperial Parliament should interfere. He had recommended to the Governor to do everything in his power to insure a better working of the constitution, and had informed him that if those remedies failed he would apply to Parliament to adopt such remedies as it might be his duty to propose. It was, therefore, not for him to propose a committee of inquiry; but, as the question had been brought before the house, since there were undoubtedly many circumstances connected with Newfoundland that might require investigation, he should not oppose it. In any measure which he might hereafter think it his duty to propose, he would act from his own conviction, founded on the proceedings of the Legislature of Newfoundland, and the information conveyed to him by the Governor, whatever might be the opinion which the committee should think proper to adopt. It was impossible that the members of that house could be acquainted with the transactions which had occurred in each of the colonies belonging to this country. He therefore thought it would be well, should legislation become necessary, that there should be a certain number of members aware of

confidence in him remains unshaken, and we should lament as a public calamity any circumstance that might cause his removal or retirement from the bench of this colony, which would thereby suffer a loss not easily repaired. Another charge had been made against the colony, of misapplication of the public money. In Newfoundland every official person, every magistrate, and every constable, must go before the House of Assembly for his salary. It was alleged that the Assembly, in awarding these salaries, had been regulated by their political likings and dislikes. This was stated in a petition which had been sent over in 1838, by a large body of merchants and other respectable inhabitants of St. John's, Newfoundland; and a petition had been sent over by the Chamber of Commerce at the same period, a most respectable and influential body, which contained the following important passage:—

"Though established for many years, the chamber has sedulously avoided all interference with, or the expression of any opinion upon, the civil government of the island or its political affairs; but the perils to which the best interests of the colony are now exposed, and which threaten with ruin its trade and prosperity, compel your petitioners to depart from their accustomed course, and, with the unanimous and express concurrence of the society at large, to lay before your Royal Council, with earnest entreaties for relief, the most intolerable wrongs they endure." The petitioners went on to describe the conduct of the Legislative Assembly in the following terms:—

"They have interfered with the duties of the Executive by appropriating to individuals, by name, the most trifling salaries—depriving one constable altogether of his stipend, lessening that of another, increasing that of a third, and this, too, without any complaint being made against the sufferer, or any recommendation in favour of the one benefited, but solely and notoriously, because the individuals affected by their votes were either opposed or favourable to the members of the Assembly at their election, or did or did not approve of their subsequent conduct. However contemptible such conduct may appear, the evil effects of it are daily felt more extensively and seriously than we can describe. The peace officers are poor, and mainly dependent for subsistence on the salaries, are naturally disposed to cultivate the resources of the country, by improving the roads, trade, and agriculture, it demonstrated that the government under which they lived was one suited to them; and, although we might be justified in amending the constitution, we ought to take no step tantamount to its abolition. With reference to Jamaica, there an assembly existed which did not represent the wishes of the people, but only, a small minority—viz., the slaves, were unrepresented. These were the circumstances that induced him to propose the steps which he contemplated in 1829, with reference to that island. He was not prepared to say that the Government was entirely right in adopting such a step. He had seen since, in the conduct of the Legislature of Jamaica, a strong disposition to establish a representative form of government, which had given him (Lord J. Russell) much gratification. The hon. gentleman had alluded to a scandalous outrage which had taken place at some election in Newfoundland, and the ferocious conduct of a mob at Carbonar, by which one of those elections was rendered abortive. He (Lord J. Russell) did not deny the fact of such disorders having taken place, but he thought that the authorities were much in fault for not calling out the military force for their suppression. He trusted that the hon. member would not refuse to postpone the nomination of the committee until Thursday next. It was important that an impartial committee should be appointed, one that would look dispassionately at the question which would come under its consideration. He thought that the difficulties would be increased if it were known that the Government was entirely right in adopting such a step. He had seen in the conduct of the Legislature of Jamaica, a strong disposition to establish a representative form of government, which had given him (Lord J. 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