





AGENTS

FOR THIS PAPER IN THE VARIOUS DISTRICTS:
Beaufort, Mr. A. P. Moring,
Clan-William, Mr. E. J. du Toit,
Caledon, Mr. A. F. Keyser,
George, Mr. D. C. Coetzee,
Grand-Baie, Mr. J. J. de Vries, Jun.,
Malmesbury, Mr. J. D. A. Frislich,
Paarl, Mr. J. D. Haupt,
Pretoria, Mr. C. Koller,
Steinbosch, Mr. G. Rosten,
Swellendam, Mr. J. van der Merwe,
Trompsburg, Mr. W. Vos,
Uitenhage, Mr. J. Uys,
Worcester, Mr. J. Boring.

THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

CAPE TOWN, AUGUST 12, 1842.

The grave question of the "powers, privileges, and functions" of the Legislative Council, was under discussion of the Council on Wednesday last, and has been considered with that degree of independence which belongs to so serious a subject.

The unofficial Members, we are happy to find, do not seem inclined to compromise their rights, which up to this moment were not called in question. Their language, and the Resolutions passed by them, evidently show, that they feel the magnitude of the present constitutional question, which, both for the interest of Her Majesty's Government and the people, it has become necessary, should be definitively decided, by an appeal to Her Majesty's supreme Government.

His Excellency the Governor opened the business of the day, by observing, that the Council having been adjourned for the purpose of taking into consideration the "opinion" of the Judges. He however took the occasion of disclaiming any intention on his part, or of the Executive Government, to interfere with or obstruct the inquiry into the Robben Island affairs; and he thought that after this disclaimer, no person had a right to charge the Government with any intention of "barking" the inquiry.

Upon this we will have something to say hereafter. At present we are anxious to lay before the public the proceedings on the principal question, and will therefore leave this incidental point for another opportunity.

Mr. Advocate CLOETE opened the business of the day, by an impressive, dignified, and eloquent speech, and premised by properly observing, that the present was a "constitutional" and no "party" question, and trusted that, as the great leaders in Parliament, Lord JOHN RUSSELL and Sir ROBERT PEEL, joined together for the purpose of repelling the judicial interference of the Judges at Home with the privileges of the Commons' House, so would His Excellency and the officials follow the example. He could not refrain from commenting severely upon the expression of the Judges, in the 5th paragraph of their "Opinion," saying: That the Legislative Council cannot lawfully and effectually acquire any power or right by any practice contrary to the Instructions or Rules, "whether commenced or continued designedly or through error, and however long may be the period during which such unconstitutional and unlawful practice may have existed, or been continued without interruption."

We entirely concur with that Gentleman, in the views taken. There is a respect due to the dignity of the judicial power, but there is also the same respect to be shown to the legislative power, particularly by the "Censures Moram." As the Judges of the land, are to be presumed to have erred bona fide, if there be error, so are the members of the legislature entitled to the same presumption, and the insinuating allusion, or supposition "whether the unconstitutional or unlawful practice was commenced designedly or through error," is one which should not have come from the Judges. Mr. CLOETE therefore justly repudiated the inference or charge as unfounded.

The question itself he took up historically, from the establishment of the Council in 1834, and argued, that by the Rules of the Council both originally made, and subsequently altered, and sanctioned by Her Majesty's Government, the Council had the power of appointing Committees on any subject connected with the interest of the Colony, and of examining witnesses.

He further commented in terms moderate, but at the same time serious and severe, upon the "extra-judicial" interference of the Judges, in giving their opinion, in a matter which was not legally and judicially before them. And moved a strain of 24 Resolutions, the first 20 of which set forth the opinion of the Council, that by the Royal Instructions, dated 23d October 1833, the Despatch of Lord GORCHOUX, dated 8th Dec. 1831, the Rules adopted on the 8th April 1834, and by the 16th, 18th, 19th, 26th, 29th, 33d, and 36th thereof, the precedents of appointment of several Committees, the Rules dated 20th February 1838, and the 23rd thereof, and the Rules of the 10th Dec. 1838, the Council had the right and the power to appoint Committees, without such Committees requiring a quorum of 7 members, or any other Chairman than that elected by it, concurring with the following Resolutions:—

21st: That neither the Council nor any Committee thereof has ever claimed or asserted the right to require and insist upon any person either official or unofficial, to appear before them, to give evidence on any matter referred to them for inquiry, nor has the Council nor any Committee thereof, claimed or asserted, "that it had the power in some manner or other of enforcing the exercise of that right."

Council, have thereby assumed to themselves, an undue and unconstitutional exercise of their judicial functions, and an improper interference with the Legislature of this Colony, which ought not to be recognised, or admitted as a precedent for the future.

22nd: That if the Governor and Council be not possessed of the power of appointing any Committee or Sub-Committee of the Council, to inquire into and report upon any matter, which may appear to them called for by the general interests, upon any subject legitimately brought before the Council; it would be far more serviceable to abolish the Legislative Council in toto, than to limit the public by the mockery and semblance of such an improper interference of the public in the Government and Legislature of the Colony, as would be presented by the Council thus constituted.

Mr. HAMILTON ROSS, seconded those Resolutions, and expressed his astonishment, that, as the Chief Justice sat with the "Insolvent Committee," and rendered every assistance during the consideration of that subject, by a Committee of the Council, similar to the one now objected to, the Judges had never before communicated their views on the power of the Council.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, inquired whether any other Unofficial Member, had any further Resolution or amendment to propose; he might then comment upon the whole.

Mr. EBBAY had some Resolutions of his own, but would first hear the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, who he considered, as the only legal adviser by whose opinion the Governor was to be guided, and he would therefore first hear what was the opinion of the legal adviser of the Crown.

In a lengthy and elaborate speech, the Attorney General endeavoured to remove the impression as if the Judges had given an opinion uncalled for, or extra-judicially. The mode, he said, in which the Committee had called upon the Judges for their evidence on the Robben Island affairs, was adopted on purpose to ascertain the opinion of the Judges, whether the Committee of the Council had a right and the power to compel the attendance of any person to give evidence.

Notwithstanding however what may have been intended by the mode, yet we do think that this was not the mode, in which Judges should give their opinion on a question of the legal construction of the power of the Council. If the Judges, on the application for their evidence, had said, "we are willing to give our evidence, we however doubt whether you have the power to compel us to give it, but we cannot give an opinion on the subject, unless the case shall have been properly argued before us," we apprehend that would have been a more satisfactory mode of mooted the question; and the expression on the part of the Judges, that they doubted whether the Council had the right, would, and ought to have been received with that respect to which it was entitled.

A witness "Samson" had refused to appear before the Committee. Would it not have been the more proper mode for the Committee to have ordered him to appear, and Samson to move the Supreme Court, to set aside the order? Or, might not a motion on the part of the Committee by the ATTORNEY GENERAL, have been made before the Supreme Court, to compel Samson to appear? Thus the question would have been properly submitted to the judicial tribunal, and audita altera parte, a judgment obtained in a constitutional and legal way.

That the Judges, as the Attorney General argued, have the power to decide whether an Ordinance is binding or legal, no one will ever think of calling in question. But the question in the present instance is this: can a Judicial Court decide that question, unless in a case between party and party? The Attorney General in a former occasion argued, that the Legislative Council has no power, but what was expressly given to it: so the Judges also say in their "Opinion." Employing the same argument as to the Judicial Court, where is such power given to the Supreme Court in the Royal Charter, or in their Rules, to give their "Opinion" on the construction of the power of the Legislature, and thus decide questions, not legally before their tribunal?

Let us suppose for a moment, that the report as given by the *Mails*, of the proceedings of the Committee in respect of the inquiry about Robben Island affairs, was a libel; if the Committee of the Council be illegal; then by the present opinion of the Judges, the action to be brought by Captain WOLFE against the Editor would already be decided. Captain WOLFE, who otherwise would feel very loath to make an appeal to the "Glorious uncertainty of the Law," may now safely proceed to trial, because the unanimous opinion of the Judges already known. What Barrister can with any hope of success, argue against the opinion of the Judge so deliberately and so elaborately given?

We are aware that Judges are open to conviction, that if better advised they alter their opinion; but can an alteration of opinion so easily be expected after so deliberate an "Opinion"? Would it be right now to turn round upon Capt. WOLFE, who had brought his action on the strength and faith of the present "Opinion," and say: "we are now better advised, we alter our opinion, and you must bear the costs."

Such are the unparalleled and extraordinary consequences, of the fact of Judges giving an opinion so extra-judicially as the present.

The example cited by the ATTORNEY-GENERAL of the right and power of the Supreme Court in America, to decide upon the jurisdiction (extra-judicially) of the Congress, is not applicable to the power of the Supreme Court here, deriving its jurisdiction from the Royal Charter, in which no such power is conferred upon them, except only in as far as regards the reference to the Judges of any Bill before the Council, after second reading.

In the principal question, however, the ATTORNEY GENERAL agreed with the Unofficials, that the proceedings of the Council, in respect of the Committee was not illegal, and concluded by moving a reference of the whole matter to Her Majesty for decision.

It was then proposed to adjourn till to-morrow at 12 o'clock; but before adjourning Mr. EBBAY read the following Resolutions which he intended to move.

We feel gratified in having witnessed the independent manner in which the Unofficial Members have discharged their duty towards the Colonists. Mr. CLOETE has well earned their thanks, for he has manfully defended the rights once obtained. However influential may be the opinion given by so high an authority as the Supreme Judges of the land, he has fearlessly and consistently opposed what he considers, and the Colonists generally consider an unnecessary interference on the part of the

judicial power, with the proceedings of the Legislature.

To-morrow, we have no doubt from the tenor of Mr. EBBAY'S Resolution, he will equally manfully discharge his duty. Mr. BRAEA gave notice that he will second him.

RESOLUTIONS

To be proposed To-morrow by Mr. EBBAY:

1.—That this Council record as irregular the interruption of the proceedings of the Committee appointed to inquire into the Robben Island Committee, consequent to the letter of the Judges to His Excellency the Governor.

2.—That any interference either with the Executive or the Legislature on the part of the Judges is unconstitutional and tends to endanger and compromise their judicial independence.

3.—That extra-judicial opinions are unconstitutional and calculated to subvert the impartial administration of justice.

4.—That the Judges by their combined opinion out of court, as to the rights and privileges of this Council, have rendered themselves incompetent fairly to determine the question were it to arise before them judicially between party and party.

5.—That there is nothing in the course pursued by the Robben Island Committee, or the Royal Instructions, or to the standing Rules and Orders founded thereon.

6.—That the same course has been pursued by all Committees of this Council, and has been recognised and acted upon by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, in the cases of the Finance Committee, the Church Committee, the Currency Committee, and the Committee for inquiring into the Magisterial wants of the Colony.

7.—That all Legislative bodies possess the power of investigation previous to Legislation, and that the general and convenient method of investigation, is by means of a Committee.

8.—That it is a right inherent in all Committees to elect their own Chairman, and that a contrary practice would be inconvenient, and subversive of the utility of this mode of inquiry.

9.—That the Robben Island Committee did not claim and assert the power of compelling witnesses to give evidence before them; but only requested the attendance of those who were able and willing to elucidate the subject matter of their investigation.

10.—That to avoid collision between the Legislative Council and the Judges of the Supreme Court, this Council do petition Her Majesty clearly to define the rights and privileges of this Council.—And that in the mean time, the several Committees appointed by the Council, viz: the Robben Island Committee, the Insolvent Law Committee, the Committee for inquiring into the best mode of Collecting the Revenue, and the Committee for Revising the Standing Rules and Orders, proceed with their labors.

CAPE TOWN MUNICIPALITY.

The following reply of the Governor to the letter of the Commissioners, in answer to the observations of the Greenpoint Commissioners, about the "General Water-rate Regulations," was read in the sitting of the Board of Commissioners, on Wednesday last, amidst loud laughter, at the very "logical" reasoning it contained, and the very candid advice it conveyed to the Commissioners, to propose certain things, which they are in the same breath told they should not expect will be sanctioned! The Commissioners, however, have resolved to recommend to the Wardmasters, at their meeting called for the 21st instant, the adoption of the amendment of Government, with a view to ulterior proceedings, but certainly not, we hope, in law. An appeal to the Legislature may, perhaps, be the safest mode.

Colonial Office, Cape Town, 5th August 1842.

Sir,—With reference to your Secretary's letter of the 30th ultimo, transmitting for the approval, amendment, or disallowance of His Excellency the Governor certain Municipal Regulations duly adopted in terms of the 18th Section of the Ordinance No. 1, of 1840, I am directed by His Excellency to acquaint you, that he has been pleased by and with the advice of the Executive Council, to approve of the regulations headed respectively "Additional Municipal Regulations," "Additional to the 24th Section of the existing Municipal Regulations," and "Additional Fish Market Regulation."

With regard to the regulations headed "Regulations with reference to Municipal rates," it will be observed that His Excellency by and with the advice of the Executive Council, has amended the same by limiting their operation to the Municipality of Cape Town.

You are already aware that the Commissioners of the Municipality of Green Point, acting on the behalf of the inhabitants of that place, have objected upon certain legal grounds to the proposed extension of the regulations in question to that Municipality.

His Excellency and the Executive Council, without offering any opinion upon the point in dispute between the two Municipalities, consider that point to be purely one of law, and His Excellency and the Council would be at all times very much averse to decide a point of law, which may be determined by a competent court, even if it were clear that they possessed the power of so doing.

But assuming merely for the sake of argument, that the legal views of the Commissioners of the Municipality of Green Point are well founded, His Excellency and the Council entertain great doubts whether any regulation framed by the Municipality of Cape Town, and approved of by the Governor, could legally settle the matter in controversy between the parties.

Under these circumstances His Excellency and the Council have deemed it proper to amend the regulations in the manner I have already stated, and the Commissioners of the Cape Town Municipality will now consider whether the legal question connected with the true construction of the 53d Section of Ordinance No. 4 of 1839, and the 18th Section of Ordinance No. 1 of 1840, may not be conveniently raised by some proceeding to be founded on the law as it will stand upon the joint operation of the enactments in question and of these amended regulations.

In this connection the regulations and restricting their operation to Cape Town, His Excellency and the Council have had in view, amongst other things, to avoid determining the difficult question as to whether or not the Commissioners of one particular Municipality can legally assess or make rates to affect in any way immovable property situated, not merely beyond the limits of that particular Municipality, but actually within the limits of another.

If the Commissioners of the Municipality of Cape Town should deem it necessary, or expedient to submit hereafter in a separate manner, any regulations for imposing on the inhabitants of the Municipality of Green Point the same terms, rates, and regulations, as those which by the now amended regulations will have been imposed upon the inhabitants of Cape Town, His Excellency and the Council will be prepared to give the subject mature consideration, and pronounce upon it their ultimate decision.

In the event, however, of such fresh regulations being submitted, it may be as well to state that His Excellency and the Council, in case they should conceive that the regulations as they will then stand, cannot properly be approved of, will probably be disinclined to make any amendments, having for their object the exclusion of particular proprietors in Green Point, from the operation of the general rate, or to pass the regulations in such an altered form.

If, therefore, it appears to the Commissioners of the Cape Town Municipality, that any particular proprietors in Green Point ought to be exempted, and that, in the event of such an exemption, all objections on the part of the inhabitants of Green Point would be withdrawn, it may be conceived that such regulations, if any, as shall be sent in to Government should, in the first instance, make whatever exemptions it is deemed reasonable to introduce.

But you will distinctly understand, that His Excellency and the Council are not to be considered as stating that fresh regulations although merely embodying the matter which has been expunged from the present, and exempting no parties whatever, will not be approved of by Government, or upon the other hand that such fresh regulations will be approved of by reason of any exemptions which may be contained therein, or any acquiescence which may be evinced by the inhabitants of Green Point.

I am desired in conclusion to observe that if the Commissioners of the respective Municipalities consider that the existing differences could be arranged by a friendly conference, there is every disposition on the part of Government to assist in the promotion of a good understanding between the two bodies.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient Servant, (Signed) J. MOORE CRAIG.

THE JUVENILE CONVICTS.

We have had no further information respecting the hole-and-corner petition in favor of the introduction of Juvenile Convicts into this Colony. Perhaps the parties have given up the scheme, or they manage their manoeuvres so secretly, that the public are unable to ascertain the real contents of the petition. Others seem to think that the parties are uncertain as to what the contents should be, and therefore are still meditating on the subject. If so, we copy for them the following, which we advise them to copy and present for signature to those who are in love with Convict labor:—

THE BANDITTY PETITION.

TO HER MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY. The humble Memorial of the undersigned Mammontes resident within the Territory of New South Wales, Most basely sheweth,

That your Mammontes have understood that it was the intention of your Majesty's late advisers to recommend the formation of new penal settlements, either at the Falkland Islands, or on the northern coast of New Holland, which intention, or their part, was avowedly founded on the fact, that transportation to New South Wales had entirely ceased, the House of Commons having ascertained, by a process of laborious investigation, and a mass of indisputable evidence, that its further continuance could not be reconciled either with the moral safety of that flourishing Colony, with the reformation of the convicts, or with the true interests of the British Empire.

That your Mammontes fully impressed with a sense of the money that is to be made by convict slavery, though they would be thought to coincide in the propriety of the discontinuance of the assignment of convicts to private service, nevertheless see no reason why the Mother Country should be subjected to the enormous expense inseparable from the formation of the above-mentioned new Penal Settlements, when, in their own opinion, the whole of the British convicts might be employed for many years, to come upon the roads and other Public Works of New South Wales, thereby keeping up a vigorous, well-organized and never failing system of plunder, robbery, and murder, throughout the Colony.

That amongst the advantages likely to accrue to Great Britain from the employment of convict slaves in New South Wales for Public Works, your Mammontes would most humbly beg leave to point out, that the great distance between the two countries would effectually prevent the convicts from returning to their native land, and would thereby assure to the Colony a fixed and permanent interest in the pollution of their example, and in the horrors of their crimes.

That if the convict be subjected to a strict, sufficient, and equal coercion, which it is humbly conceived may, though with great difficulty, and at vast expense, be exercised, and that too with great moral exasperation to the criminal, such a course of treatment will operate as a real punishment, and become such a source of terror, raising that of encouragement, to the evil door, that the sufferers will be constantly associating in great numbers, associating themselves into small predatory groups, or formidable corps of banditti, and scouring the highways and settlements from year's end to year's end, and from one extremity of the Colony to the other.

That as the sale of Crown Lands forms the only fund for the introduction into the Colony of British emigrants, thus relieving the mother country from the serious evils incident to a superabundant population, your Mammontes beg most humbly to state, that, in their opinion, there is no more effectual mode of enhancing the value of such Crown Lands, than by connecting them with the settled districts of the Colony by means of regular chains of convict banditti, whose exploits would break the otherwise insupportable dullness of these vast wastes, and afford to the wayfarer Colonists the brisk excitement of plunder and bloodshed.

That no additional expense may be incurred by the mother country, in this returning to New South Wales as a field for the employment of convict labor, inasmuch as the requisite official machinery, consisting of gaols, lock-ups, stockades, handcuffs, leg-chains, trinkets, and hats-of-nine-tails, is still in full operation in the Colony, and cannot be allowed to fall into decay through great damage to the moral principles, and humane sensibilities of the colonists, their wives and children; and your Mammontes would humbly represent to your Majesty, that although the efficient working of this machinery would require a large standing army, and a numerous police force, the Lords of your Majesty's Treasury would of course insist that the whole expense thereof should be borne by the people for whose benefit the machinery was kept up; and for this purpose, the Colonists would cheerfully submit to a very considerable increase of local taxation.

That your Mammontes would further most humbly submit, with reference to the interests of the convict himself, that while the salubrity of the climate of New South Wales enables him, during the period of his punishment, to enjoy a species of luxury unknown to the virtuous but unfortunate inmates of the workhouses, and to the industrious operatives in the manufacturing districts of the Mother country; so is there no country which offers so many facilities for his escape from custody, eluding pursuit and capture, and obtaining employment and remuneration as a free man, and which consequently holds out so many inducements to set at defiance the law which has doomed him to exile and degradation.

That as there are already 66,400 unmarried males in the Colony, to 20,000 unmarried females, leaving a deficiency of 46,400 females, it will be obvious to your Majesty, that a recurrence to the transportation of male convicts only would materially increase and perpetuate the barrenness of the Colony, and to guarantee New South Wales against that calamitous excess of population, which has caused so much poverty and crime throughout your Majesty's United Kingdom.

Wherefore your Mammontes most basely pray, that your Majesty will take this Petition into your gracious consideration, and direct that the system of transporting male convicts shall be again extended to New South Wales, for the purpose, primarily, of employing such convicts upon the roads and public works of the Colony, at the sole expense of the colonists; and, eventually, of assigning them to the private service of your Mammontes, in order that the crime of the mother country, the penal slavery of her criminals, and the certain demoralization of the Colony infested with their contaminating presence, may restore to your Mammontes the wholesome power of extorting labor by the lash, instead of having, as now, to purchase it with money from honest men.

And your Mammontes will ever pray.—Sydney Herald, April 2.

Extract from a letter, dated Cradock, 2d August 1842.

Yesterday a great crowd assembled on the occasion of the Confirmation of Members of the Reformed Church at this place. There were more than 100 Candidates, mostly from beyond the Great River, who came to their old Minister. It is a pity he is not a Native of this Colony.

COLESBERG—MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

CRIMINAL LIST FOR JULY 1842.

Public Prosecutor v. Piate and Jacob, for endangering the lives of her Majesty's loyal subjects, by furiously riding in the streets. Prisoners pleaded not guilty. Piate proved. To pay a fine of 5 Shillings each. The Magistrate considered it not proved, that the lives of her Majesty's subjects had been in danger; but he would act according to the useful part of the Ordinance, under which the prisoners were indicted; it was proved that they had ridden a race through the public streets; he thought it his duty to fine them; they might call a review.

Ditto v. D. H. Frankeel, for contravening the 24th Municipal regulation, in causing fire arms to be discharged within the Municipality. Prisoner pleaded guilty, but advanced in

mitigation, his having been obliged to shoot some fowls. Sentence to pay a fine of 5 shillings.

CIVIL ACTIONS.

Kist v. Frankeel, to recover £10 damages on a breach of contract. Mr. Blake for plaintiff. Mr. Howell for defendant. Judgment for defendant with costs.

Howell v. Frankeel.—This was an action brought against defendant to show cause why he shall not be adjudged to pay plaintiff one hundred rixdollars, for damages sustained by reason of certain defamatory expressions uttered by the defendant on or about the 9th-day of July last, in the public streets of Colesberg, against the fair fame and character of the plaintiff, to wit: That the Magistrate was looking out for an opportunity to place the plaintiff in jail; which said defamatory expressions are false, and injurious, and occasioned damage to the plaintiff.

Mr. Attorney Blake for plaintiff. Defendant in person. Being read and deliberated on at forth.

The Magistrate did not consider the words actionable. Mr. Blake—We will prove special damage.

Magistrate—Well, then I must call for the defendant's plea. Defendant—Your Worship, I beg your Worship's pardon, the words are not actionable.

Magistrate—Unless special damage be proved: to find this I must have your plea, but I must say I considered myself the most injured in the transaction.

Defendant—Your Worship, I plead justification. Magistrate—This plea ought to have been entered on summons. I cannot now receive it.

Defendant pleaded to the general issue. On Saturday last Mr. Frankeel called out to Mr. Howell that he must look out for the Magistrate was looking out for an opportunity to place him in prison. I would suppose from this that Mr. Howell had done something wrong.

Cross-examined—I did see Mr. Howell follow the defendant; he did say he would punch his head, and that he (defendant) was a liar; he did not say he (Howell) would kick defendant; he said he was not worst.

Mr. Gibson—I am Commissioner of this Municipality, I know nothing against the character of plaintiff, he is town clerk, wardmaster, market master, and general agent; I have never seen him in prison. A man could not be put in prison by a Magistrate unless he did something bad. I should consider, if such a report were true, that he was unfit for his office. I otherwise thought him fit.

Cross-examined—I have brought a wagon from plaintiff. Magistrate—What does this lead to?

Defendant—I have my reasons. Attorney Blake—This may lead to justification.

Magistrate—I consider in justice, that as the plaintiff has called evidence to character, the defendant ought to be allowed an opportunity of upsetting it.

Attorney Blake—I have no objection that my client's character be entered into. Mr. Gibson—(Cross examination continued)—I did hear that this wagon belonged to the creditors of an insolvent estate; it was demanded from me. The plaintiff did once borrow 400 Rds. from me.

Mr. Gdaly—I am a storekeeper. I did hear that the Magistrate was looking out for an opportunity to place the plaintiff in prison, such a report would lower him in my estimation. I do not know, whether under such a circumstance I would refuse him credit. I consider Rds. 100 being left for the injury such a report might occasion. I have known Mr. Howell for some time. I know nothing against his character, except in days of yore, of a few affairs, &c.

Mr. Biddulph—I am a storekeeper; I did hear a report that the Magistrate, &c. I advised plaintiff to make an inquiry; he afterwards acquainted me that the Magistrate had denied all knowledge or participation in this report; if this had not been the case, I would have proceeded against the plaintiff for a note hold of him. I consider 100 Rds. little enough for the injury the plaintiff's character might sustain by such a report. The situation of District Surgeon gave color to such a report.

(Half a dozen witnesses here volunteered their evidence.) Mr. Blake—There is still an opportunity for defendant to stay further proceedings by apologizing.

Magistrate—I do not know whether I can now agree to this as the case has been gone into.

Mr. Blake—It is the practice of Courts if the parties agree. Magistrate—Well then if the parties agree. The defendant having agreed—

Mr. Blake—Well then, Mr. Frankeel, you will make an apology.

The defendant here made a very face and at the same time uttered something very indistinct.

Mr. Attorney Blake—That was do. Say you make an apology, are sorry, know of nothing to warrant the assertion.

Defendant—I apologise, I am sorry, I know nothing against the plaintiff's character.

Mr. Blake—And pay the costs. Defendant—Oh no, not pay the costs.

Mr. Blake—Well then we must go on. Defendant—And pay the costs.—Recorded.

LOCAL NEWS.

Depositions have been taken here in a case of Forgery. The party implicated is of the highest respectability. We would fain hope the charge originates in error. (Oh, Colesberg! thou art making rapid strides to civilization! ???) What next?

The report that the Griquas had attacked the Boers (???) originated in a report made by the Commandant Oberholster to Pretorius in this respect, in order to excuse him and his men from joining in the *meté* at Natal.

I have just received some reports, signed Pretorius. Nothing new has transpired; the documents are therefore not worth sending.—(Correspondent.)

CANNIBALISM IN THE INTERIOR OF SOUTH AFRICA.

In the report of the French Protestant Missionary Society, for 1840, the existence of a tribe of cannibals is established on strong evidence. "It is not to be denied," says the president at the meeting at which the report was made, "that cannibalism prevails in South Africa." (1840, p. 21.) "Two of the French missionaries, when exploring the sources of the rivers Caledon and Maragang, north of the Blue Mountains, visited a bechuana, amounting to about 4,000 souls, whom famine had reduced to cannibalism. These people, who first ate human flesh reluctantly to sustain life, at length enjoyed the abominable food as a delicacy. To obtain it, they catch men, women, and children, by every ingenious stratagem; the first they call oxen, the second cows, and the last young calves. This tribe is called Marimos or Maya Batuu—Eaters of men. In the chase, and at the bloody banquet, they sing a song significant of their horrid purpose, which the missionaries translate thus,—'We feast on the blood and the brains, and suck our fill of the marrow. The little bones tickle our palates. Come friends to the banquet.' Messrs. Arboussem and Daumas perseveringly forced their way into the dens of these ferocious savages. But in telling them the news of God's word, these zealous men held their horses' reins firmly in their hands to ride off at the least disposition of attack. They were, however, listened to attentively; and upon their asking whether a missionary would be welcome there as among the neighbouring tribes, they eagerly answered, yes; and Mr. Arboussem has offered to undertake this mission, if the parent society in Paris shall consent."—The African Coloniser.

THE LATE PREDICTED EARTHQUAKE.

Yesterday morning an inquest was held before Mr. Carter, coroner for Surrey, at the King's Arms, Russell-street, Cornwall-road, Lambeth, on the body of Emma Edmonds, 19 years of age, who was found drowned in the Thames. The body was in a shocking state of decomposition. Ann Huxtable deposed she was in the service of Mr. Grover, of 44, Lower Belgrave-place, Fimlico. The deceased had lived in the same family as housemaid. On the morning of the 17th of March last the deceased left her master's house, for the purpose of going on an errand, but she never returned. Every possible inquiry was set on foot by Mr. Grover, but no tidings were heard of her until Sunday last, when the body was picked up floating in the Thames. Deceased had said to witness she would destroy herself if she thought the earthquake would come to pass. Witness could assign no other cause. Other evidence was adduced to show that there was nothing likely to have induced the deceased to commit suicide, other than the dread of the late foolish and pernicious prediction relating to the earthquake. The jury returned a verdict of "Found drowned."—Times.

This was a wagon taken by plaintiff from an insolvent debtor before his surrender. The plaintiff having a good exception, resolved to maintain an action which was never brought.

This was returned.

\* See "Zuid-Afrikaan" of 5th August 1842.

High Sheriff's Office.

In Execution of the Judgment of the Supreme Court in the undermentioned Cases, the following Sales will take place, viz: DIVISION OF STELLENBOSCH. JOHANNES-FREDERICUS ROEDOLPH LOUW, versus JACOB PIETER DANIEL DE VILLIERS.

DISTRICT OF CALDON.

On Monday, the 15th August, 1842, at the Defendant's Place, situated in the District of Caldon, of House hold Furniture, 10 Oxen, 2 Horses, 2 Wagons, a Cart, and 2 Ploughs, &c., &c., &c.

DIVISION OF ALBANY.

On Saturday, the 20th of August 1842, at the Commission Sale Rooms of Messrs. J. D. NODDIN & Co., in Graham's Town, of a Wagon, 16 Oxen, 2 Cows, 2 Calves, and 3 Horses, &c., &c., &c.

THOMAS CLARKE, N.O., versus ROBERT WHITNALL.

On Saturday, the 20th August, 1842, at the Stores of Messrs. J. D. NODDIN & Co., in Graham's Town, of a Wagon, and 30 Oxen.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

[ADVERTISEMENT]

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Special General Meeting of the Members of the Society will be held in the Commercial Exchange, Cape Town, on Thursday the 1st of September next, at 12 o'clock precisely, for the purpose of submitting to the Members for their approval a Resolution of the Committee, to extend the time of the "Five years' Waadbroeders" to a Resolution of the Members at their last Annual General Meeting for the competition of the Second Wool Cup, to "The years Waadbroeders," and further of awarding the "Cape Wine Cup," and "Spirit Cup," to be competed for under the terms of the following Prospectus.

PROSPECTUS

UPON which the Cape of Good Hope Agricultural Society will award a Silver Cup, called "THE CAPE WINE CUP,"

Value £25, for the best sample of Wine, the produce of this Colony:—

1. The Wine to be made of the common Green Grape ("Gronddruif"), the produce of the Competitor. II. Each sample to contain at least one half-ann, accompanied by a Certificate of two respectable neighbours, that a no less quantity than ten leaguers of the same quality of Wine is in the possession of the Competitor.

III. The samples are also to be accompanied by a letter, signed by the Competitor, and containing the following statement:—

- 1. That the Wine is the produce of his own Farm. 2. That he has in his possession ten leaguers of the same quality as the sample. 3. Whether his Vineyard is facing the rising or setting sun. 4. The nature of the soil upon which the Vineyard is planted;—whether hill, or valley, or sloping. 5. The distance at which the Vines are planted. 6. The age of the Vines. 7. Whether the Vines have been irrigated. 8. When last manured, and how. 9. Whether the Vineyard has been digged or shoveled, or both. 10. Whether the leaves of the Vines have been removed before cutting the Grapes.

11. At what hour of the day the Grapes have been plucked, and what was the state of the weather. 12. The degree of ripeness of the Grapes when plucked. 13. The proportion of the red and white Grapes used. 14. Whether the husks and stalks have been fermented with the juice.

15. The length of time allowed to ferment in the fermenting tub. 16. Whether the fermenting tub was covered during fermentation or open. 17. Whether boiled must has been added. If so, in what proportion and in what stage of the process. 18. How often racked from its lees. 19. What quantity of Spirit made from the juice of the Grapes has been added to it. 20. What further information they have to give.

IV. Each sample shall have a mark or motto on the cork, corresponding with a similar mark or motto on the cover of the accompanying letter, and be forwarded and delivered at the Commercial Hall, addressed to the Secretary, on or before the 30th of August; after that date none will be received.

V. The judges to decide which is the best sample shall be appointed by the Society, and according to their award the Cup shall be handed over to the successful Competitor by the Society, at the general meeting to be held on Thursday, the 1st of September next.

VI. The successful Competitor shall be obliged to deliver to the Secretary of the Society, on the first Thursday of September of every year the Cup awarded to him the preceding year, for the purpose of being handed over to the successful Competitor, but he shall become the absolute proprietor of the Cup, after having obtained it for 3 successive years.

VII. After the Cup shall have been awarded, the Society shall have the right to open all the letters of the Competitors for general information.

PROSPECTUS.

UPON which the Cape of Good Hope Agricultural Society will award a Silver Cup, called "THE CAPE SPIRIT CUP,"

Value £25, for the best sample of Spirit, the produce of this Colony:—

I. The Spirit to be made in a common Still, either from the juice of the Grape, or from the husks and stalks, the produce of the Competitor. II. Each sample to contain at least one half-ann, accompanied by a Certificate of two respectable neighbours, that a no less quantity than two leaguers of the same quality of Spirit, is in the possession of the Competitor.

III. The samples are also to be accompanied by a letter, signed by the Competitor, and containing a statement, whether such Spirit has been distilled from the juice of the Grape only, or from the husks and stalks only, or from both together, and what quantity of each, and also a description of the manner in which it has been distilled.

IV, V, VI, and VII, as in the above Prospectus of the Wine Cup.

By Order of the Committee,

P. VAN BREDA, Asst. Hon. Sec. Committee Room, Aug. 3, 1842.

THE Undersigned having let his House in Wales street, will hold a public Sale on the 23d instant, of a few articles of Household-Furniture, Plate and Pewter-ware, Phaetons, Harness, two beautiful Horses, a pleasure Wagon on Springs, and some Lumber,—all without Reserve.

P. J. SANDENBERGH.

MARRIED at Diepriver, on the 8th August, by the Rev. P. BOSCH BROS., A. P. KEYSER, Esq., to Mrs. the Widow of the late Mr. DE WET, Daughter of Mr. J. L. MARRE.

For Hessel Bay and the Keynaal. The First Class Brig BRITANNIA, Wm. VOLUM, Commander, is now loading for the above Ports, and will be dispatched early next week.—For Freight or Passage apply to HAMILTON ROSS, & Co. 11th August 1842.

BIG COPPER. JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE AT THE STORES OF THE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPY.

SUPERIOR COGNAC. To be sold by Mr. Bartman, TO-MORROW MORNING WITHOUT RESERVE.

WILL BE SOLD, TO-MORROW MORNING at Mr. JONES'S Sale, (without the least Reserve.)

A HORSE WAGON FOR SALE. At the Commission Sale of Mr. J. G. STETTLE, will be sold an extra good Horse Wagon, made at Worcester, by Mr. JACOBUS DE TOIT, and once used on a journey to the Frontier.

COWS AND HORSES. At the Commission Sale of Mr. J. G. STETTLE, will be sold TO-MORROW, 3 beautiful Cows, two of which yielding milk, together with their Calves, and one ditto, being about calving.

THOROUGHBRED Devonshire Bull, will be sold TO-MORROW, (Saturday), the 19th August, at the Commission Sale, and is in the mean time for private sale, on application to J. G. STETTLE, Esq.

HORSES FOR SALE. THE imported powerful Brown Horse "Cornwall" by "Siagran," 7 years old, uniting great strength with fine action.

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PUBLIC SALE OF GROUND, IN HARRINGTON-STREET, (Formerly the Commissariat Wood Yard.)

THE Trustees finding it impracticable to complete the plan for establishing a Public Market on the ground in Harrington-street, purchased for that purpose, have determined on disposing of the Property in suitable Lots at Public Sale to the highest Bidder, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, the 17th inst., at 11 o'clock.

PUBLIC SALE. THE Undersigned will cause to be sold on MONDAY the 23d (if not sold by private contract before Saturday the 20th) August instant, on account of FREDRIK HERCULUS TAYLOR, Senior, Esquire, his Place called "EVERSTEDT," situated about three miles from Cape Town, between Salt River and Rondebosch, in extent 37 morgen, 80 square rods, and 20 ditto feet perpetual quitrent and 144 square rods and 72 do. feet freehold Land, town with 290, 6 ditto early and late Barley, and 1 ditto Rye, which will first be put up in 4 lots, by the rise and fall with liberal Competition Money, and afterwards by the fall.

ON Lot 1. La. A, in extent 14 morgen 900 square rods and 24 ditto feet, is erected a strong and substantial Dwelling House, provided with spacious dining, drawing, bed, and dressing Rooms, Pantry, Kitchen with Hot Plate, which may easily be converted into two Dwelling Houses, besides Stabling for 19 Horses and 10 Cows, an apartment for a Coach or Wagon House, Chaff and Hay Lofts, and other Out-buildings as Hon House &c., the greatest part of these Buildings having been recently erected.

Lot No. 2.—A Piece of Perpetual Quitrent Land, in extent 11 morgen 228 square rods, on the opposite side of the Piece of Messrs. JEARRY and MAMMOEN, and adjoining that of said Mr. C. MAMMOEN, Junr.

This Piece will first be put up in two parts by the rise and fall, and afterwards together by the fall, and finally with Nos. 1 & 3 by the fall.

Lot No. 3.—La. C. A Piece of Perpetual Quitrent Land, in extent 1 morgen, 139 square rods and 38 do. feet, and a Piece of Freehold adjoining, in extent 144 square rods and 72 do. feet, situate between the Properties of Messrs. C. MAMMOEN, Jr., MAMMOEN, JEARRY, and SMIT, and adjoining the Salt River Road.

And finally two other Pieces of Ground, No. 9 and 10, the first in extent 5 morgen, 451 square rods and 72 do. feet and the second in extent 6 do., 118 do. do. situate on the left and Nos. 11 and 13 on the right side of the road from the Rondebosch to the Salt River, and facing the Main Rondebosch and the Lower Road, No. 11 being in extent 7 morgen, 539 square rods and 72 do. feet, and No. 12, 6 morgen, 106 square rods and 98 do. feet, the whole having formerly belonged to the Place Rondebosch.

Part of Nos. 9 & 10.—At present sown with 18 muids of Oats, will first be put up by rise and fall, and afterwards together by the fall; while Nos. 9 and 10 will be sold in like manner. These two last mentioned Pieces of Ground are not only adapted for sowing and pasturage, but the necessary quality of Clay for the burning of Hard Bricks, is found on the Premises.

At the same time will be put up some Household Furniture, including a most beautiful Piano Forte by "as," as also Agricultural and other Implements and some Lumber, and finally a number of Milch Cows of the very best breed, worth the attention of purchasers, and a quantity of very best Oat Sheaves.

The Conditions of Sale of the Immoveable Property, as well as of those advertised for Private Sale, are to be known on application to the Undersigned, where the Diagrams and Title Deeds are to be seen.

W. F. BERGH, q.q.

PEREMPTORY SALE. In the Insolvent Estate of JAN HENDRIK RETIEF, of Wagonmaker's Valley, Agriculturist.

ON TUESDAY, The 6th September, 1842, At 11 o'clock precisely in the Morning, WILL BE POSITIVELY SOLD ON THE SPOT, WITHOUT RESERVE, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, Before the Resident Magistrate of the Paarl, CERTAIN Pieces of Land with the Buildings erected thereon, together with a piece of Quitrent Land adjoining, situate in the Division of Stellenbosch, at Wagonmaker's Valley, being part of the Place Olygenkoud, in extent 12 morgen, 502 square rods freehold, and 141 morgen, 310 square rods Quitrent Land. Said Piece is very fertile, is planted with about 45,000 Vines, all sorts of Fruit Trees, and has good pasturage.

Further, all the Moveable Property belonging to said Estate, namely Stockvats, Leaguers, fermenting and receiving Tubs, Brandy Stills, Tubs, Funnels, Buckets, about 20 leaguers of Wine of the last Vintage, Wagons, Ploughs, Harrows, Oxen, Cows, Calves, Horses, &c.

ALSO, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Viz. Chairs, Tables, Beds, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Chests, Copper, Glass and Earthenware, Kitchen Utensils, and such other articles as belong to said Estate.

P. F. R. DE VILLIERS, Sole Trustee. Paarl, July 30, 1842.

Messrs. DE VILLIERS, FORD & Co., Vendue Adms.

PUBLIC SALE. With Liberal Competition Money.

THE Undersigned intending to leave Wagonmaker's Valley, has resolved positively to sell to the highest Bidder, on TUESDAY, the 23d instant, his fertile and well adapted Farm, for all sorts of Trade, called "Caterpillar Drift," alias "Tinkstok," situate at Wagonmaker's Valley, near to the Village of Wellington, planted with Vines and several sorts of Fruit Trees, having running water and excellent pasturage for Cattle.

Further Household Furniture such as Tables, Chairs, Wardrobes, Chests, excellent Feather Beds, Bedsteads, Copper, Crockery, Glass and Earthenware, Kitchen Utensils, &c. &c. Finally, a Cart, Horses, Harness, and other Articles which will be offered on the day of Sale.

C. HABLUTZEL. Wagonmakers Valley, August 9, 1842.

Messrs. DE VILLIERS, FORD & Co., Vendue Adms.

PUBLIC SALE. AT SLANGE RIVER.

THE Undersigned JACOBUS PETRUS DE WET, Senior, LL.D., and the Widow JOHANNES JACOBUS KOK, intend to sell by public auction on the 30th and 31st August next, at the Place "Slange Rivier," adjoining "Rhenosterfontein," in the District of Swellendam, a great number of CATTLE, consisting of 2 or 3000 MERINO SHEEP, such as Ewes, Wethers, Rams, and Lambs.

100 or 150 HORSES, viz.—Mares, Stallions and Geldings. 100 or 120 COWS, CALVES, including young Oxen.

ALSO, Wagons, Ploughs, Harrows, and all the Agricultural Implements; a large Seice and all such other articles as will be offered on the day of Sale.

J. P. DE WET, The Widow J. J. KOK. JOSEPH BARRY, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY, In the Village of D'Urban.

THE Undersigned will (unless previously disposed of) cause to be publicly sold on TUESDAY THE 19th AUGUST NEXT, his House and Ref. situate at D'Urban, where the Blacksmith's and Wagonmaker's Trades have been successfully carried on during several years; and as the Property is well known as the best adapted in the Village for those purposes, it requires no further description. The Conditions of Sale, which are very favorable, may be learnt from the Undersigned, or at the Office of Mr. J. G. STETTLE, Esq.

J. A. GRUNDELINGH, Esq.

WARNING. THE Directors of the Paarl Spiritus Company, hereby notify that Mr. JACOBUS SEPPHARUS MARAIS, of Cape Town, is appointed as their Agent, for the selling of Spiritus, and that no other Person on their behalf is employed to offer Spiritus for Sale.

P. F. R. DE VILLIERS, Sec. Paarl, Aug. 6, 1842.

Distiller Wanted. WANTED by the Paarlische Spiritus Maatschappij, a Person who thoroughly understands the art of distilling and preparing of Spiritus and Cordials.—Application to be made (if by letter post-paid) to P. F. R. DE VILLIERS, Sec.

NOTICE. THE Undersigned having undertaken the business of an AUCTIONEER, hereby notifies, that he will commence holding Sales from the 1st of September next, and solicits the favor of his Friends and the Public. Sufficient Security will be given for all Sales.

J. J. DE VILLIERS, Isaac Son. Malmesbury, 2d August 1842.

PUBLIC SALE OF CATTLE. ON MONDAY, the 15th August, the Undersigned will cause to be publicly sold at the place of Mr. WALDRUP, at Tygerberg, 80 head of Cattle, including fat slaughter and draught Oxen;—the Cattle will positively be present.

MELT JAC. BRINK. Cape Town, 10th August 1842.

MESSRS. J. H. BAM & Co., BEG to advise the Public, that they have opened a Shop in the well-known Premises of, and next door to the Dispensary of Messrs. KUNNADT & Co., in Heeren-gracht, where they profess to deal only in Articles of the best quality, by

Wholesale and Retail.

Their Stock of CIGARS and TOBACCO is of the choicest kind, and comprises MAMILLAS of a quality rarely, if ever imported into this Colony. Havannahs, van Zandyks, Chinarahs, &c. &c. &c.

Their SNUFFS, independent of the usual variety of Foreign Snuffs, deserve particular attention for the perfection of their manufacture.

Their CAPE SNUFF plain and scented, combines with sweetness and purity of flavor, the following qualities: 1st. It does not act on the respiratory organs like the common Cape Manufacture.

2d. From an unremitted attention of five years to its manufacture, it has been brought to a perfection that age and climate will not impair the quality, and that age will only improve it. To this invaluable and warranted quality, they beg to call the particular attention of the Trader in the Interior.

3d. Composed of the choicest Ingredients only, its flavor is warranted not to be produced by deleterious substances. 4th. It excels in purity and sweetness of flavor the Cape Snuffs generally offered to the Public. To ascertain these qualities, they invite the Sceptic to come and try.

Lastly, but not least,—They beg to call attention to their EYE SNUFF, an infallible remedy against Rheumatism in the face, weak eyes, rheumatic headache, shooting pains in the ears and teeth, so peculiar to the climate of this Colony, and so well-known under the formidable name of Zinkens.

This invaluable composition is sold in tins of 1s. 6d. and 2s. 9d. each, the canisters have wrappers with directions for use.

\* Be particular to ask for J. H. BAM & Co.'s Eye Snuff, or Snuff for Zinkens. Cape Town, 17, Heerengracht. N.B.—Just received, fresh Negrohead and Cavendish TOBACCO.

NOTIFICATION. MESSRS. JAN HENDRIK MUNNIK and FREDRIK LUCAS LINDENBERG, at the Town of Worcester, beg to notify that they have this day entered into Partnership, and that their Business will be carried on under the style of MUNNIK and LINDENBERG.

J. H. MUNNIK, F. L. LINDENBERG. Worcester, 26th July 1842.

MESSRS. J. H. MUNNIK and F. L. LINDENBERG, beg to acquaint the Public, that they have opened a Vendue Administration and General Agency Office, at Worcester, for the present at the House of the Second Undersigned, where they will attend daily for the dispatch of business, hoping by punctuality and strict application to merit a share of the public favor.

Any amount of Security will be given if required for the Administration of Sales entrusted to them.

J. H. MUNNIK, F. L. LINDENBERG. Worcester, 26th July 1842.

ARRIVED with my Oxen from the Cape Downs, a black spotted Ox, marked with a triangle at both ears, the name will be returned to the Owner on paying the expenses of this Advertisement to the Owner.

George River, Aug. 1, 1842. J. W. ROUX, Esq.

WARNING. THE Overseers at the Places 'Fransche Kraal,' 'Strand,' 'Klip' and 'Bayanna's Pouten,' having complained that Persons take the liberty to Outspan on said Places, and Cattle to graze thereon, and kill Game, such Persons transgressing as aforesaid, are hereby warned, that they will be prosecuted according to law, without any distinction of Persons.

J. P. ROUX, Esq., & Co. Eerste River, Aug. 1, 1842.

TO LET, THE late Dwelling House of CAREL GODFRID MARBACH, situate at the Buitengracht, Cape Town, near to the New Jetty, having an extensive back Yard and several back Buildings, wherein the Smith's, Wagonmaker's and Carpenter's Trades were carried on.—Apply to JONAS VAN DER POEL, Burg-street, No. 5.

TO LET, A HOUSE and GARDEN, called Rozenhof, in Kloof-street, well adapted for a respectable family, and possession may immediately be had.—Apply to Kloof-street, No. 10. A. J. VAN BREDA.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. ARRIVED IN TABLE BAY. Aug. 10. Harmony, British brig, 132 tons, J. Douglas.

from Rio de Janeiro July 12, to this port. Cargo coffee and sugar. Passengers, Mrs. Douglas. Brings a few letters. H. ROSS & Co., Agents.

DEPARTURES FROM TABLE BAY. Aug. 6. British brig Medora, O. May, to Simon's Bay. 6. Colonial schooner Trekboer, J. Bosworth, to S. Helena and Rio de Janeiro. 6. British bark Seneca, J. Brown, to Mauritius. 11. British schooner Mary Stuart, J. W. Bloom, to Mauritius.

VESSLES IN TABLE BAY. With their Commanders, Destinations, and Agents. BRITISH—BRITISH. Bidston, N. Harmer.—Liverpool.—J. Searight & Co. Ocean Queen, C. L. van Zuilcoom.—Madras.—Thomas & Co. WANDERER. John, J. Davey.—Algoa Bay.—Gorodaites & Co. Royal Albert, D. Bolderston.—Batavia and Soerabaya. Twentyman & Co.

BRIGS. Britannie, W. Volum.—Mossel Bay & Keynaal.—Ross & Co. Calcutta, J. Panny.—Algoa Bay.—Gorodaites & Co. Calcutta, J. Panny.—Algoa Bay.—Gorodaites & Co. Harmony, J. Douglas.—(Uncertain).—Ross & Co. Sam, J. H. J. Clark.—London.—Phillips & Co. Mary Harriet, J. Gardiner.—Algoa Bay.—Dickson & Co. Pilot, H. McDonald.—Fort Natal.—R. Fryer & Co.

SCHOONERS. Briton, G. Barrow.—Algoa Bay.—Twygrosen & Co. Fama, J. Coariv.—Port Natal and Swaz River.—R. Granger & Co. S. Helena, W. Mann.—Algoa Bay.—J. Smith. Mary, J. Reid.—(Uncertain).—J. Smith. Regent Packet, G. Whitley.—(Uncertain).—J. Jearry. Velox, G. C. Watts.—(Uncertain).—Simpson & Co.

ARRIVED IN SIMON'S BAY. Aug. 6. H.M. Ketch Arrow, 6 guns, Lieut. Comm. V. Robinson, from Rio de Janeiro July 5, to Simon's Bay—Brings a mail. 9. Medora, British brig, 222 tons, O. May, from Table Bay Aug. 6, to Simon's Bay. Cargo coals. Twentyman & Wamer, Agents.

10. Neptune, British ship, from England, to embark 23d Regt., (no report received.) VEESLES IN SIMON'S BAY. With their Commanders, Destinations, and Agents. H.M. Frigate Southampton, Capt. T. Ogle.—England. H.M. Frigate Isis, Capt. Sir J. Marshall, Kt.—China. H.M. Frigate Lily, Comm. G. Baker. H.M. Ketch Arrow, Lieut. Comm. W. Robinson. BRIG. Medora, O. May.—(Uncertain).—Twentyman & Co.

ARRIVED IN ALGOA BAY. July 30. Maid of Moss, British schooner, 98 tons, if Blake, from Port Natal July 25, to Table Bay, in ballast. Passengers, Capt. S. Wells; Lieuts. Cha. G. Smith, and Jas. Ogilvy; Dr. Grant; Mr. Guetionis; and 70 men H.M. 25th Regt. W. & J. Smith & Co. Agents. 30. Spartan, British schooner, 142 tons, H. Miller, from Table Bay July 25, to Algoa Bay. Cargo sundries. Passengers, Messrs. Dean, Bouchier, and Hart. Brings a few letters. Maynards, Higgins & Co. Agents. 31. Reform, British brig, 130 tons, J. B. Miller, from Port Natal July 26, to Algoa Bay. Cargo sundries, Passengers, 23 men, 6 women and 7 children. Brings a few letters. J. H. Clark, Agent.

Aug. 4. Lively, British brig, 165 tons, T. H. Martyn, from the Downs May 9, to Algoa Bay. Cargo sundries. Passenger, Mr. Minto. Brings a mail. J. O. Smith, Agent. DEPARTURES FROM ALGOA BAY. July 31. British schooner Maid of Moss, H. Blake, to Table Bay. 31. Colonial schooner Comet, W. Bell, to Table Bay. Aug. 1. British brig Prince Albert, W. Andrews, to Singapore and Manila. 5. Colonial schooner Maccapa, J. Vay, to Table Bay. 5. British schooner Sultana, W. Broben, to London.

VESSLES IN ALGOA BAY. With their Commanders, Destinations, and Agents. BRIG. Harrie, W. Duthie.—(Uncertain).—W. & J. Smith & Co. BRIG. Harlequin, G. Garwood.—(Uncertain).—J. O. Smith. Henry Hoyle, J. Griffith.—(Uncertain).—W. & J. Smith & Co. Lively, T. H. Martyn.—(Uncertain).—J. O. Smith. Richmond, W. Furber.—London.—Maynards & Co. Reform, J. B. Miller.—Table Bay.—J. H. Clark. Spartan, H. Miller.—(Uncertain).—Maynards & Co.

VESSLES IN THE KOWIE RIVER. STEAMER. Sir John Saint Aubyn, W. Train.—Table Bay.—W. Cock. SCHOONER. Sophia, W. Barry.—Table Bay.—J. D. Nordon & Co.

MARKT PRYZEN. Tot den 11 Augustus, 1842.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes items like Ales per pond, Amandelen, Appelen, etc.

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