





AGENTS

FOR THE PAPER IN THE COURTS, DISTRICTS, ... Mr. A. P. H. ... Mr. B. J. ... Mr. C. ...

ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

CAPE TOWN, AUGUST 30, 1842.

We have to record the most awful scene, which the inhabitants of this town ever witnessed, the stranding in Table Bay of two ships, the one the Abercrombie Robinson, with troops for Algoa Bay, 522 men, besides women, children, and the crew; and the other the Waterloo, with convicts, bound to Van Dieman's Land, and the awful loss of lives.

On Saturday severe weather set in, and there was every appearance from the state of the Barometer, that severe stress of weather was to be expected. It broke out in the middle of the night, with strong rain and a Northerly wind, accompanied by thunder and lightning. At day-break the troop ship had stranded on a sandy beach, near the mouth of Salt River, whilst the Convict Ship was perceived adrift with three cables, till at about 100 yards from shore, and close to a rocky reef, she remained stationary, for upwards of three hours.

Every assistance was rendered to land the women, children and men from the troop ship; boats were sent from town, and about 1 o'clock every soul was safe on shore.

Not so however with the Convict ship, containing 219 male convicts, 5 women, 13 children, 33 troops, besides the crew. About 11 o'clock, she struck upon the rocks, and immediately the jib was hoisted to turn her head towards the beach, but it was too late, and after rolling upon the rocks for about 10 or 15 minutes, the main and mizen masts went over, and we perceived the scamen and soldiers, together with the women and children, clinging fast to the upper side of the ship, whilst the sea was tremendously rolling over it. Some of the men began to throw off their clothes and swim towards shore; the greater part, however, with the women and children were seen stretching forwards their hands for assistance, whilst the noise of the waves and the wind prevented us from hearing the awful cries for help, which they sent forth. As the sea washed over the ship, and broke in upon the deck, we saw the whole number of convicts creeping out, and holding fast to the foremast.

In this state, whilst every possible assistance on the part of the people was rendered to save the persons who were swimming towards shore and a Malay boat was got, the sea destroyed the ship so rapidly that at 12 o'clock, of the whole vessel of 440 tons, nothing was left but the keel, and of the whole number of persons on board, amounting to upwards of 300, only 98 were saved!

This awful catastrophe has naturally filled every human heart with painful grief, but at the same time with a deep reflection, at the unaccountable neglect as to precautionary measures. Every one naturally asks, how is it that whilst the vessel was stationary on the reef, before she struck on the rocks, during a period of three hours, no measures were adopted in some way or other to save or land the people on board? If this was impossible at the time, how is it then that there were no boats kept in readiness for any emergency that might occur? Might not a rope have been thrown out to effect a communication with the beach? These are questions, which it will be the awful duty of some one or other to answer, satisfactorily, if he can.

The supposition, that the vessel from her being stationary for some time, would ride out the gale, is no excuse whatever, that at least no due precautionary measures were adopted, which if they had been taken, and used the moment the vessel struck, might have saved perhaps the lives of all. But for the exertions of Messrs. MORRISON and STILL, not even the assistance of the Malay boat would have been obtained. By her first trip, she brought only two men on shore, and having for the second time reached the vessel and tied a rope to the fore mast, she hauled up on shore again and was superseded by a large boat belonging to Messrs. SINCLAIR, which was at last brought with much difficulty from the military ship, and used in saving as many lives as was then possible, the vessel having already at that moment gone to pieces.

Most astonishing of all was the absence of any public authority, at the most awful crisis, to interfere or to direct. Everything depended from the voluntary interference of private individuals, sometimes succeeding in obtaining aid, and at times expending an unwillingness to assist.

The rapidity with which the vessel went to pieces, and even the keel was broken up, is a proof that it must have been a very old one (we hear 27 years). Strange, therefore, that so great a number of human lives are thus risked on such a vessel, for so distant a passage as from England to Van Diemen's Land.

We have not yet been able to obtain a correct return of the lives saved. They were brought to the Hospital, where we are told several died, and such as were Convicts have afterwards been placed in the Town-Prison.

Dr. HESLARI is amongst the saved. A Subscription List has yesterday been opened in the Commercial Exchange, for the crew and passengers saved, amongst whom we hear was a woman who saw her husband and children drowning before her eyes, and whose escape was most miraculous.

We hope that the public will liberally open their purses, both for this subscription and another, which has for object the construction of two saving boats for the future. We give the Subscription List in another part of this paper.

STATE OF THE FRONTIER.

We have communications from Cafferland, and from the immediate frontier, up to Tuesday, 10th inst. These agree in opinion, that the demand of the Lieut-Governor will not be fulfilled, and that the Caffers will resist any attempt which may be made to enforce compliance.

On the subject of the Lieut-Governor's conference with the Caffers we have a letter before us, which states, that "His Honor expostulated with the chiefs at considerable length, and in very forcible terms dwelt on the baseness and faithlessness of their conduct, in suffering their people to plunder the Colony in the way they had been doing, and which had been carried to such a length, and conducted with such audacity, that even those who had ever shown a disposition to befriend them, were compelled to give up their case as hopeless, and to admit that they were without excuse—that he held in his hand an account of 2,180 head of cattle, and 240 horses, which had been stolen from the colony since his first there in April last, and that these cases, were undeniable, as he had not brought forward a single instance on which he had not full proof of their guilt."

His Honor then adverted to the tenure on which the Caffers held the "neutral territory"—namely on that of good behaviour, stating that if they wished to retain this country, they must remain at peace with the colony, and show that they were so disposed by ejecting Tola from his land, it having been made clearly apparent that he was the principal in the numerous acts of aggression committed on the colonial farmers—that he (his Honor) would always make a distinction between good and bad behaviour, and that if the well disposed chiefs should be resisted in any attempt made by them to remove Tola, he would, if they applied to him, assist them by a military force from the colony, though at the same time he hoped they would effect the object themselves, and without requiring his interference.

Our correspondent goes on to state that Macomotho thanked his Honor "for the word," but sarcastically remarked that it would be useless for him to place any reliance upon what the other chiefs might say, as he might depend upon it that whatever promise they might make would be broken. Botman then said something about the refractoriness of his people, but his countenance, as well as mode of speaking, is indelible by words. A good painter would have had a fine subject could he have caught the expression of his guilty countenance. To this objection his Honor very smartly replied, that if he could not keep his people in obedience and subjection he was not fit to be a chief. He concluded by exhorting Tyall's successor to be unflinching in the maintenance of good order, and that if he did so, he would find it greatly conduce to his future advantage.

A letter from Fort Peddie, states, that on Saturday night last, the Caffers attacked a Fingoe kraal, and succeeded in getting off with about 80 head of cattle, which there are no signs of ever being able to recover. This robbery was committed within range of the guns of the Fort.

Our correspondent remarks—"The Caffers treat with derision the demand of the Lieut-Governor, for the cattle stolen from the Colony, and say that the chiefs have no power to enforce compliance—were they even disposed to use it, but which they are not. At the present moment, all the Wick Doctors in Cafferland are employed to render the Caffers bullet-proof, while the Fingoe Doctors are engaged in the equally hopeful task of paralyzing the power of our troops to take cattle—even though they see them"—G. T. Journal, August 18.

LIEUT. COLONEL CLOETE.

(From the Graham's Town Journal, Aug. 18.)

We write now under somewhat more favorable circumstances. A communication has been received by us in explanation and defence of Colonel Cloete's proceedings, and which we now publish as requested, for general information.

It seems necessary, however, to premise that Col. Cloete is no party to this production, nor has he, as we have been assured, any knowledge that such document has been transmitted to us. The case, therefore, as stated, does not commit Colonel Cloete in any way, nor is he responsible for the facts stated—the arguments used, or the conclusions drawn therefrom. Still it is a statement which, by its earnestness of style, bears impress of authority, and as such we strongly commend it to the calm and candid attention of our readers.

To THE EDITOR: Sir, The Editors of the Frontier Times and of the Commercial Advertiser, have so disconcertingly joined in the clamor raised by an anti-colonial party through out the colony, to misrepresent every thing done towards the pacification of Natal, and have, in the face of official declarations, given publicity to such a tissue of slander and personal abuse against the commander of that Expedition, that I feel a satisfaction that you, Sir, still true to those principles which have distinguished your paper for the last twelve years, have refrained from sending a quack in such an attack, and from joining in an out-cry, which, whether got up intentionally or otherwise, will have the effect of widening the breach between the English and the old Colonists, as well as promoting the continuance of a war "to the knife" in that total colony. Actuated, therefore, by a sense of justice and truth, I beg to avail myself of your columns, to give publicity to the plain unvarnished "Tale" of that position, which, I trust, will satisfy every reasonable man, that under the circumstances in which that commander was placed, his proceedings have been directed by a discretion, ability and daring, to which not only the inhabitants of Natal, but of this Colony will be indebted for their peace and tranquillity, and which will earn for him a tribute of grateful acknowledgment when angry and blood-thirsty passions shall subside, and reason begin to recover from the frantic state of excitement which at present seems to deprive the parties in question of the ordinary use of their reason.

In giving my views of these proceedings I have no desire to cast any reflection upon any one, nor unduly to bolster up any act of the commander himself—my only object being, merely to state the case.

Nothing to extenuate nor set down ought in malice. When the news arrived of the defeat of Capt. Smith, and his being benighted in by the Boers, it is well known, that the Lieut-Governor at once declared that not a single man could be saved from the Frontier in the agitated state in which it then was, independent of this attack upon Capt. Smith. At this crisis the whole force in the Western District consisted of 500 men of H. M. 25th Regt under immediate orders for India. The safety of Capt. Smith's little band was, however, justly viewed both by the Governor and Lieut-Governor as the first and most urgent consideration; and upon a little reflection the Lieut-Governor determined to dispatch immediately, one company of the 27th, (all he could possibly venture to spare), and the Governor in like manner as expeditiously, sent off four companies of the 25th Regt, leaving 100 men to protect the Cape Town Castle, the Naval Yard, and the whole Western District of the Colony. Under these circumstances it is not too much to presume that, independent of every consideration of humanity and of sound policy towards a rebellious, but misguided and ignorant peasantry, the orders to the officer sent in command must have been to

secure the Port of Natal, and, if possible, to obtain the earliest submission of the Boers, without further effusion of blood. The establishing and almost miraculous success which attended the first landing of the detachment, owing to the excellent arrangements of the commander and a concurrence of most fortunate circumstances, in driving out the hostile Boers from a position almost impregnable, with the loss of only 6 men killed and wounded, seems to have quite bewildered the public, and to have given rise to almost fanatical expressions of blood-thirstiness and revenge. If some 2 or 3 boats had been sunk, and some hundred men been killed and wounded, would the busy public then have said? "Exercitation upon all who originated this expedition would have been followed by an earnest prayer to bring matters to any kind of satisfactory issue!"

Whether good luck, good management, or both, let us not do the commander of his band the crying injustice of refusing to do him any credit, that nothing could have been done better, than this part of his duty, and that this far he and his party are entitled to the expression of public acknowledgment for such good services. Capt. Smith having thus been rescued and the Port of Natal secured, three different ways of following up this first success presented themselves to the commander. The first would have been to reinforce Capt. Smith and return to the Colony; the second would have been to commence active operations in the field, and the third to attempt to put an end to the outbreak by endeavouring to disperse the hostile bands, and thus oblige them for ever to attempt at warfare, by depriving them of their means of aggression, and if possible, further to obtain their unqualified acknowledgment of their submission to Her Majesty's authority.

The first measure was almost impracticable. The whole of the 25th Regt. could hardly be spared a single day, and upon that force being withdrawn it is self evident that Capt. Smith could never have effected a descent of offensive operations. He would thus again be placed in a state of siege. Harassed day and night by a force of 500 mounted Boers, and a privatised and careless warfare would have ensued, while no other force could have been sent to reinforce him for months, leaving the whole Colony in a state of excitement, which was already beginning to exhibit itself from the Cape District to the Frontier in the most alarming manner. The public would have proclaimed, and justly, that nothing had been done, and that the result of the whole expedition was tantamount to a defeat.

The second measure that presented itself was to commence active operations in the field. For this proceeding after securing the Port, and leaving a sufficient force to protect it, 450 or 500 Infantry would have been available at least an equal force of mounted Boers, who had a field piece, well worked and drawn by horses, at their command—with all the advantages arising from a perfect knowledge of the country, and all its fastnesses. We will assume that the Boers would have been so ill-judged as to have entered upon a regular engagement in a fair open battle-field, and we will further assume that the triumph of the troops could not be doubtful—what would then have been the result? That the Boers would have gradually drawn away this little detachment from its supplies, giving up Pietermaritzburg, and keeping the troops surrounded on every side, and sending their emissaries in search after the dreadful cup of Cahooli, for he it remembered with such a commencement of hostility, all hope of a compromise, or of return to submission would have been forever extinguished. But, besides, it is to be observed, that this forward movement could only have been made with a certainty of being able to keep these troops at least for some months engaged in these operations, and of receiving supplies and reinforcements from time to time. These troops, however, could not be spared one hour longer, without involving the governor in a most serious dilemma and responsibility, and it almost thus became folly to think of commencing such operations.

The last alternative was this left—which was to endeavour to obtain every object for which a war could have been continued, by negotiation. To begin such a negotiation we must always look at the relative advantages each party possesses, and the terms they may fairly be supposed to be able to insist upon.

The Boers possessed a considerable mounted force, unassailable by any force we could oppose to it; their guns worked with considerable talent; thirty British prisoners of slaves, (some of whom were dependent on the passions and irritation of a violent war party of the Boers; a considerable quantity of public and private property which they had taken was also in their possession. These were advantages, which they could hardly have been expected to surrender, in addition to that of their independence, for which they had armed themselves. While on our part we had not only to insure the abandonment of all those advantages, but also upon their immediate and unqualified submission to the authority of Her Majesty; while an immunity to individuals whom, under any circumstances, you could never expect to get in your possession, was the only boon or consideration which could be held out to them.

Col. Cloete having determined upon trying this alternative resolved at once, with a self-devotion and moral courage not sufficiently appreciated, and despite of the warnings and entreaties to the contrary of many of the officers, to throw himself amongst them—accompanied only by Major D'Urban, Capt. Napier, and Lieut. Fuller, thus more impressively showing not only the perfect confidence he felt in the honor he possessed to avenge the slightest insult that could be shown to him, but even a degree of contempt of their progress and hostility; and to this resolute conduct is chiefly to be attributed, (and without the compromise or sacrifice of a single soldier, (unless indeed the promise not to hang and quarter some of these misguided persons be considered as such), he obtained and secured.

1st. The immediate release of all the prisoners. 2d. The return of all public and private property taken. 3d. The delivery of all guns belonging to them; not only those they had taken, but also those which they possessed.

4th. An unconditional and unqualified acknowledgment of Her Majesty's sovereignty. The oaths of allegiance having actually been taken by all the leading persons resident at Natal. 5th. Their solemn declaration to submit to whatever form of Government Her Majesty may be pleased to grant them—and lastly.

6th. The express exclusion from every advantage resulting from a return to their allegiance, of such individuals as should, upon inquiry, be found to have been the actual promoters and instigators of this rebellion. All these objects were attained by the exhibition of that moral power, which over such a mass of population, was justly felt by them to be of more avail than the display of the little band of foot soldiers he could have brought against them in the field; and he has succeeded in securing every object, (which the most expensive, harassing, and murderous warfare could possibly have attained), within a miraculously short space of time, without the fatigue of a single march of a single company; he saved thousands and tens of thousands to the country, as well as averted from the whole Colony a state of excitement, which required but a single reverse, or even of a few weeks delay, to have burst forth in various directions either in actual out-break, or desertion from the Colony.

You, Sir, who have so ably and consistently advocated the interests of the Colony, without reference to any individual national distinction, and who are aware of at least the many extenuating circumstances which ought to plead for these misguided and infatuated Boers, will, I trust, appreciate the great objects which have thus been secured to the Colony at large, and will concur, I hope, in these views, which, beyond a doubt, will bear the test of the strictest scrutiny, and will, when properly weighed, award to this much injured and calumniated commander that meed of praise which posterity will unquestionably concede to him when angry passions shall have subsided; when every fact shall be viewed through a dispassionate medium, and when the aim of a certain party shall be discovered to be to keep up a spirit of unrelenting and avowed hostility between the English and the older Colonists.

In my next I propose to answer a few of the specific acts of tyranny, oppression, and misconduct, laid to his charge in the various calumnious paragraphs which have been published in some of the papers.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

The much agitated question between these two powers, in respect of the proposed treaty, about the right of British vessels to search French vessels for the suppression of the Slave Trade, and which treaty the French Government refused to ratify, appear still undecided and a subject of angry discussion. The following outline of the debate on the subject, in the French Chamber of Deputies, on

the 10th of May, will show the opinions entertained by the French:—

The debate on the budget of expenses for the Department of Foreign Affairs was opened on Thursday by M. de Billault, who stated that "as it was probably the last time the members of the Chamber would have an opportunity to express their opinion of the policy of the Ministry, he thought it his duty to say a word on the 'rights of search.' " "I wish to prove three facts," said he, "first, that it is true, as stated by M. Guizot in another place, that there never had been any abuse of the right of search, except in the affair of the Marabout; secondly, that it is not true that the new treaty contains the same guarantees, except as to the extension of the zones, as did the former treaties; thirdly, that it is not true that the Minister for Foreign Affairs declared that the treaty would not be ratified. I maintain that this declaration was not made, and I rise to call for explanations on this point." M. Billault is support of his first proposition referred to the cases of the Senegambias, the Maria Louisa, and other French vessels, "vehemently searched by British cruisers." On the 3d point, he contended that the treaty of the 20th December had aggravated considerably the position of France with respect to Great Britain. On the 3d point, the speaker said he mistrusted the declarations made by M. Guizot in another place, that they were merely the expression of diplomatic language concealing a further object.

M. Guizot rose and said, there should be no ambiguity now in his language, and he then entered into an explanation of the affair of the Senegambias, and other vessels mentioned by M. Billault; which he denounced as "exaggerations." With respect to the treaty of the 20th of December, M. Guizot would say that it was proposed by a former Ministry, and that the nation had been morally engaged to conclude it; but that it never should be ratified with his consent in the form in which it exists at present.

M. Thiers immediately rose and declared that he would not have taken part in the debate, but that the Minister for Foreign Affairs had just spoken of being obliged to defend others. "With respect to the treaty," said M. Thiers, "the protocol remains open, which means that Great Britain is willing to make concessions."

M. de Salvandy rose to prove that the nation was not pledged by a preceding Ministry, as asserted by the Minister for Foreign Affairs. He was of opinion, however, that the treaty would not be ratified.

The discussion was then adjourned to Friday, on which day it was resumed by M. Jacques Lefevre, who declared that "the demanded right of search would be a useless vexation;" that "the treaty of December 20 would not be ratified, as M. Guizot had unambiguously declared." That Minister's honor was therefore pledged to that effect.

M. Lefevre was followed by M. de Lamartine, who in an eloquent speech reproached the slave trade, and passed a high eulogium on the British nation for the sacrifices made by her to suppress it. M. de Tocqueville was of opinion that the only means by which the slave trade could be extinguished would be to destroy the markets in which this inhuman traffic was carried on, and which existed now only in Cuba and the Brazil.

M. Berryer said, he rose for the purpose of reminding the Chamber of the real question before them, "the right of search." He maintained that the right of searching vessels sailing under the French flag should be confined to French cruisers alone. "On this point," explained M. Berryer, "your decision on the 4th of January was solemn and unanimous, and in consequence of this resolution the treaty of the 20th of December was not ratified. Since then, however, the Minister was asked would he ratify the treaty hereafter, to which he replied in terms perfectly clear, but not sufficiently sincere."

This remark brought up M. Guizot, who, in a speech which elicited the most unbounded applause from all parts of the house, entered into the history of the negotiations relative to the suppression of the slave trade, and contended that "the course pursued by preceding Cabinets pledged the country morally to conclude the treaty of the 20th of December 1841."

After the applause which followed the conclusion of this speech M. de Salvandy rose to defend Count Molé's administration, of which he had been a member, and proved from official documents that Marshal Sebastiani when filling the post of Ambassador to the Court of London signed a protocol in London in the year 1838, contrary to the express instructions of Count Molé, and contended that a protocol so signed could not bind the nation.

M. Guizot thereupon rose a second time to explain, and said, "that although he was of opinion that the nation was morally pledged to conclude the treaty of the 20th of December, still he considered he was free to refuse to ratify it."

This observation, which M. Guizot repeated several times, was received with much disapprobation. M. Dupin rose amid great confusion and declared, "it was absolutely necessary to assert that the nation was morally pledged to conclude a treaty to which the country was determined not to adhere." He concluded by recommending the Government to take measures for the abolition of slavery, but at the same time to secure the independence of white men and the honor of the national flag. (Much applause.)

The debate was then adjourned at half-past 6 o'clock.

Upon this the Times makes the following observations:—

Having anticipated this proceeding, and predicted the mode of its termination, it is almost superfluous to observe that the majority of the speakers were hostile to the treaty of the 20th of December last, and that the Chamber almost unanimously declared itself opposed to the ratification of the treaty for the suppression of the slave trade, while professing "horror for that inhuman traffic."

The question ought not to have been for a moment entertained—namely, the propriety or the expediency of withholding, from a treaty signed by the representative of France, its ratification.

The effect produced upon the Bourse by this debate was rather unsatisfactory. By the annexed stock list it will be seen that the funds declined on Saturday in a trifling degree; only, however, from the supposed possibility that the impending elections might be unfavourably influenced by the charges so strongly urged against M. Guizot, that he is in reality favourable to the ratification of the quadruple treaty.

HAMBURG.

We find from the papers that amongst the Contributions, raised for the sufferers by the fire, several Kingly donations have been received.

Subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers by the fire ought to be raised here, and are daily received from foreign countries. The Emperor of Russia has already forwarded to Hamburg 80,000 marks banco; and the King of Saxony has appropriated 1,000 louis d'ors for the purchase of stone and timber, to be used in the construction of new buildings in Hamburg. In Frankfurt and other places ladies bazaars are about to be established, and the money collected at them will be transmitted to Hamburg; and accounts from this place state that 5,000 florins have been subscribed by Rothschild, and 1,000 more by some of the banking establishments there. The King of Wurtemberg has contributed 10,000 florins from his private purse, and 5,000 marks banco had on the 14th inst. been collected at Stuttgart. The Duchy of Mecklenburg has sent a subscription of 30,000 Marks.—Times, May 23.

The King of the French had sent to M. Rumpff, the resident Minister of the Hanse Towns in France, a sum of 20,000 francs, to be appropriated to the relief of the unhappy sufferers by the fire at Hamburg.—Ibid, May 26.

The Leipzig Gazette states that the King of Denmark sent to the Senate of Hamburg 100,000 marks (150,000 British); the Hanoverian States, 100,000 crowns; and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 30,000 marks.—Ibid, May 19.

The Senate of Frankfurt has directed 100,000 florins to be sent to Hamburg for the succour of the sufferers by the fire, and in other towns subscriptions are being collected. The King of Prussia has also directed that collections should be made for the same purpose throughout his dominions. The King of Denmark is reported to have forwarded 100,000 marks banco, and the amount of money given by the King and states of Hanover combined is computed, according to rumour, at not less than 200,000 sp. dr. To these must be added the noble subscription collected in London, the value of which is considerably enhanced in every respect by the promptitude with which the gift has been made.—Ibid, May 21.

CHINA—LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

CIRCULAR.

To Her Britannic Majesty's Subjects in China. Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary in China, has the highest satisfaction in announcing to her Majesty's subjects that he has this day received official intelligence that a body of Chinese select troops, estimated at from 8 to 10,000 men, partly forming the garrison of the district city of Tseke (10 miles from Ningpo), and partly posted in a strongly fortified camp on the heights close to that city were totally defeated with the loss of all their guns, small arms, ammunition, stores, camp equipage, &c. (both in the city and camp) by her Majesty's combined forces on the 15th of last month.

Accounts had for some time before reached their Excellencies the naval and military commanders-in-chief, of the assemblage of troops at Tseke, and as there was reason to believe they intended to retire on Pikwan, four miles distant, in consequence of the repulse sustained by the Chinese forces at Ningpo and Chinshue on the morning of the 10th March, their Excellencies determined to make a rapid movement in the hope of bringing them to action before they could retrograde.

The troops, seamen, and marines, were accordingly embarked in the Nemesis, Phlegathon, and Queen, steamers, towing a number of boats of the squadron, early on the morning of the 15th, and after proceeding sixteen miles from the river and marching five, reached Tseke at half past three o'clock, when a fire was opened on them by some guns from the ramparts, and a considerable body of matchlock men, who retired on receiving a few rounds from two small field pieces, and the walls were immediately escalated without further resistance.

The chief body of the British troops, &c., marched round outside the town, and were joined at the east-gate by the remainder of the force, where the whole had an excellent view of the Chinese forces, entrenched on two distinct lofty hills in front and on the left. Arrangements were directly made for advancing to attack and dislodge them as early as possible at the same instant. This manoeuvre succeeded admirably, and although the enemy disputed the possession of their step and difficult position so obstinately, that many instances of hand to hand combat occurred, her Majesty's forces gallantly and steadily persevered in their ascent under an unceasing fire, until their summits were gained, and the rout of the Chinese army became complete in all points, and was followed up by a pursuit which was continued till sunset.

Whilst these operations were going on upon the heights, the small steamers (Phlegathon and Nemesis) accompanied by some of the boats of the fleet, proceeded up a branch of the main river leading in the direction of the entrenched camp, where they destroyed a number of gun-boats, and fire vessels; and shortly after, on the fugitives from the Chinese camp passing near them, they landed their small crews, and pursued them in various directions, putting a number hors de combat. It is estimated that the enemy could not have lost fewer than 1,000 men killed in these different affairs, independent of great numbers that were carried off wounded, and amongst whom are known to have been many mandarins and officers of rank.

Her Majesty's plenipotentiary has not received the return of casualties in her Majesty's land forces, but he regrets to mention that the boats of the fleet were killed and fifteen wounded (most of them severely) in the naval brigade. The British forces remained the night of the 15th in the Chinese deserted camp, and the next day, after the necessary delay of embarking the wounded, destroying the guns, wall-pieces, and matchlocks, as well as the useless provisions and ammunition, and burning the camp and barracks, the commander-in-chief pushed forward to a second entrenched camp about seven miles from Tseke on the Changhe pass, but it was found that it had been evacuated during the night, and after destroying the works and burning everything that was ignitable, including the joss-house and other buildings, which had been converted into magazines, or barracks; her Majesty's forces retired to Tseke the same evening, and to Ningpo on the 17th.

"God save the Queen!" HENRY POTTINGER, H.M. Plenipotentiary. Dated at Hong Kong, Government-house, April 8, 1842.

BADEN—ITS REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT.

The sessions of the Chamber of Baden, of which I promised you a regular account, offer at present no subject of particular interest, as all the sessions have been only employed to examine the elections. A great number of elections, all concerning the Ministerial party, have been declared unlawful and void, on account of the evident proof of bribery and intimidation employed by the Government agents and electors. New elections will take place in the respective districts, and, doubtless, produce, at least in some of these districts, the election of liberal deputies. By this the majority of the anti-ministerial party, which at present contains 34 against 22 (according to the votes, confirming that the Government employed unlawful means), will be increased. The leaders of the anti-ministerials, Von Itzstein and Welker, have announced their resolution to bring in Bills against the Ministers. The combat is unavoidable, and the lawful result is not in the least to be doubted; but, an anxious curiosity prevails, whether the Ministers, being beaten by a great majority, will really execute those coups d'etat with which one of them, Von Bittersdorf, has menaced the ancient opposition.—Morning Advertiser, June 9.

PRUSSIA—ITS POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT.

The following are the subjects which the King of Prussia has consented to lay before the Assembly of Deputies, which is to meet in August. The project of a law concerning the publicity of courts of justice, and the verbal proceeding in lieu of the present is secret, and, by writing another concerning the abolition of the censorship and the freedom of the press; another, concerning the railroads; another, concerning the civil rights of the Jews; and lastly, a kind of budget; that is to say, the grant of a consultative voice concerning public expenses.

I have this important information from positive authority.—Morning Advertiser, June 9.

HAMBURG.

The ancient connexions of commercial business between this town (Frankfort) and Hamburg are nearly all re-established, and a full confidence prevails here among the people, that the firms of their ancient "friends and correspondents" will remain unaltered and unshaken, with very few exceptions. Several bankers of Hamburg have negotiated here very considerable amounts, and they found plentiful credit without any difficulty. It is said, that there is no want of ready money in the money-market of Hamburg, and that the result of the collections, which every where are continued, has provided the authorities of the little commonwealth with sufficient funds for the present. Nevertheless, it is feared, that after the first time, when these extraordinary resources are exhausted, a greater scarcity of money will be found in the public exchequer of the republic, and to prevent this, a proposition has been made to the authorities to create, besides the existing Gyre bank, a kind of discount bank; that is to say, to issue for an amount of thirty or forty millions, M. Banco paper-money or bank-notes. I know positively that some of the most considerable houses of Frankfort have offered to the authorities of Hamburg to assist with their credit the realisation of this project; for it is natural that, with-out a considerable warranty founded upon the credit of some commer-

cial authorities, the project could not be executed, as without it the public might refuse to receive the new bank-notes in circulation.—Morning Advertiser, June 9.

THE WINE TRADE.

That the Cape Wine Farmers are not alone complaining of a depression in the trade of their produce, may be perceived from the following statement as to the distress of the French Wine Growers:—

A petition was presented to the Chamber of Peers on Monday by the wine growers of the Gironde, praying the Chamber to take the suffering position of proprietors of vineyards into consideration and apply a remedy. Baron Dupin was of opinion that the distress complained of arose from the increased cultivation of vineyards; but the Duke de Caumont denied the accuracy of this assertion, and insisted that the increased production of wine was not in proportion to the increase of population. The Duke added, in continuation, that he himself had last year sold 5,000 hogsheads of white wine at the rate of 10*fr.* for 220 litres or less than one bushel the bottle. The petition was referred to the Minister of Finance.

In the Chamber of Deputies on the same day M. de Larcy, on the situation of the Minister of Commerce to a passage in a report on the Thronon at the commencement of the session, in which it was stated, that negotiations had been opened for the purpose of extending the commercial relations of the country. The hon. member stated as a proof of the distressed state of trade, that the price of wine was lower at present than at any period since the year 1814; whilst Great Britain was lowering her tariffs, but at the same time excluding French produce; and Holland and the United States had laid prohibitive duties on French wines and brandies. "The future commercial prospects of the country are alarming," said M. de Larcy, "and ought to excite the solicitude of the Government."

The Minister of Commerce was convinced that the representations made by M. de Larcy were exaggerated. "I do not pretend to deny that certain branches of trade are suffering," said the Minister, "I know that the linen trade is in a very distressed state—I know that the wine-growers are in distress, but that arises from temporary causes. The Government will not for a moment lose sight of those interests, but will seek by every means in their power to secure to them a large part in the general prosperity of the country."—Times, May 26.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE IMMIGRATION ASSOCIATION.

At a public meeting of friends of the above Association, held at the Commercial Exchange, the following Resolutions were unanimously carried:—

1st. That the Report of the Committee appointed by the Public Meeting of the 15th August, be adopted and that an Association be formed upon the principle recommended by it.

2d. That all persons desirous of becoming Members of the Association enrol themselves, and that the Committee appointed by the Meeting of the 15th, remain in office until the 1st December 1842, and then call a Meeting of all the Members of the Association to report progress.

3. That the Committee invite subscriptions from the public towards a fund for the introduction of British Laborers, and commence upon this work as soon as practicable.

A list of voluntary subscriptions towards this fund, to be administered by the Committee, was exhibited and received the following signatures:

J. B. Edden, Fifty Pounds, £50 0 0  
J. M. Maynard, Twenty-five Pounds, £25 0 0  
G. W. Prince, Twenty-five Pounds, £25 0 0  
Capt. Van Renssen, Ten Pounds, £10 0 0

SUBSCRIPTION LIST

For the Officers and Crew of the Wrecked Ship "Waterloo," and the Fishermen who rendered services on the occasion.

The portion of Distribution to be determined by a Committee chosen for that purpose:—

Table with 4 columns: Name, Amount, Name, Amount. Includes J. J. Jones, W. J. Dunell, John Ross, etc.

Subscription List for the purchase of a Life Boat.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Amount, Name, Amount. Includes John Ross, Chiappini & Co., G. Robb, etc.

TO LET,

A HOUSE and GARDEN, called *Rosenhof*, 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.

PRIVATE SCHOOL.

MR. T. D. RICHARDS, BEGS to inform his Friends and the Public, that he intends to re-open a School in Cape Town, in the month of SEPTEMBER. The number of Pupils will be limited to 20. Terms moderate. For further particulars apply to Mr. Adriaens Blaauw, Water-street, or to Mr. Richards, Garden Leuwenaar. August 16, 1842.

LOST,

THE under part of the DROP OF A GOLD BAR-RING. Whoever shall bring the same to Mrs. SCHICKELING, No. 32, Heerengracht, will be amply rewarded. Cape Town, 20th August 1842.

MERCHANDIZE.

POSTPONED SALE.

THE Sale of Merchandize advertised for Saturday last, has been postponed in consequence of the unfavorable state of the weather, until THURSDAY, the 1st September, when the same will positively take place on the PARADE, at 10 o'clock precisely, without reserve. J. G. STETTLER, Gt.

NEW GOODS.

THE Undersigned are landing ex *Cape Packet*, and *Spain Crisp*:—White and Brown Punjams, Prints in great variety, Printed Mullin Dresses, Brooks Turnd, Black and Colored Sewing Silk, Rolled Jaconet, Stout Chambrays, Printed and colored cotton Handkerchiefs, in new styles, Book Muslins, &c. &c. JAMIESON, WINGATE & Co. St. George's-street.

Per "*Ghika*" and "*Susan Crisp*." RECEIVED per above Vessels a select assortment of FANCY GOODS suitable for the Season. AS ALSO, Genuine Eau de Cologne, Shoe and Sarsaparil Ribbons, Black Crays, Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs, Spy Glasses, Thimbles, Ivory and Wire Combs, &c. &c. KILLIAN & STEIN.

A PUBLIC SALE will be held THIS DAY, at the Stores of the Undersigned of the following Goods: 100 bags white Rice, 50 bags brown Do, 50 boxes 48 Catty Caster Tea, 100 boxes best Cognac Brandy, 100 bags brown and white Sugar, 50 bags Coffee, 50 boxes Soap, 100 bags Salt, And a lot of other Articles too numerous to mention. I. MANUEL & Co.

INSIDE SALE OF GAMBRICS AND OTHER FINE GOODS

ON THURSDAY MORNING next, the 1st of September, will be sold at Mr. JONES'S Rooms, white and colored Hoopery of sorts, Danaballs, Tassans and Madras Straw Bonnets, Jaconet and Gambric Muslins, plain, spotted and checked fancy Mullin Dresses, colored and white tilled Jaconets, plain and tilled Shirts, Bordered Shawls, Table Covers, Fancy Tartans, folded Cravats, Berky and other Handkerchiefs, Printed Silicates, and Furniture Linings, &c. &c. THOMSON, WATSON & Co. N.B. A few Packages of Cotton Goods outside.

LANDING ex "*BARRYS*" & "*GHIKA*." SHEATING Copper, Iron, Stockholm Tar, Grey and bleached Punjams and Bastes, Shirtings, fancy Cambric Prints and Furniture Checks. THOMSON, WATSON & Co.

JUST received at the Stores of the HANDEL MAATSCHAPPY.

White and brown Rice, Soap, Coffee, Orange Pease and Capes Tea, Swedish and English Iron, Deals, House Coals, &c.

TEAS!!

FOR SALE AT REDUCED PRICES. 40 Catty CAPER, 10 " SOUCHONG, 10 " HSYON, 10 " PEKOE, either in Bond or Duty paid. HAMILTON ROSS & Co.

COMMISSARIAT.

TENDERS will be received at this Office, until 12 o'clock on WEDNESDAY the 14th September, from such Persons as may be willing to contract for the performance of the undermentioned Services, for the period of one or two years, at the option of the party tendering, commencing on the 1st October next.

To furnish in Cape Town and its vicinity such Draught Horses, Wagons, Carts, Harness, Drivers, &c., as may be required for the Service of the Royal Engineer or other Military Department.

The Tenders to state the price in Sterling for 1. One Draught Horse with Cart, Driver, and Harness complete, per day. 2. A single horse for a Cart, Pug, Mortar, or any other Mill, with Driver and Harness complete, per day. 3. A double Horse Cart, two Horses with Driver and Harness complete, per day. 4. Two Draught Horses, with Harness and Driver complete, for a double Horse Cart, per day. 5. For four Draught Horses and Driver, with Wagon and Harness complete, per day.

Any further information may be obtained at this Office, or at that of the Commanding Royal Engineer. Each Tender to be accompanied by an Instrument (a copy of which may be had on application to this Office,) binding the party under penalty, well and duly to perform the stipulations contained in the Tender, should it be accepted. CHARLES PALMER, Dep. Com. Gen. Commissariat Office, Cape Town, Aug. 29, 1842.

PAARL LODGING HOUSE.

THE Undersigned begs to intimate that he has fitted up an extensive Lodging House, in a central part of this Village, with a view chiefly to the entertainment and accommodation of Indian Gentlemen and other Visitors. In recommending this Village as a Place of temporary Residence for Invalids, it need only be mentioned that in mildness of Climate and purity of Atmosphere, it is surpassed by none, if equalled by any, locality in South Africa. Excellent Medical attendance is also available. For the information of Sportsmen it may be mentioned that Game of all sorts is to be met with in the neighbourhood, and now that the Season of Quail shooting is coming on, excellent sport may be had within a few minutes walk of the Village. A regular communication between this Village and Cape Town thrice a week during the Summer, and twice during the Winter Months is kept up by means of the District Paarl Post Wagon. Paarl, Aug. 1842. S. J. C. GIRD.

NOTICE.

IN returning thanks to the Public for the kind and liberal patronage he has hitherto experienced in his profession, MR. GIRD begs to intimate that he intends to continue his Apothecary business, and will always have on hand a fresh stock of the most approved Medicines.

In the Joint Estate of the late Mrs. ALBERTA MARY MAYNARD and surviving Husband FREDERICK MAYNARD, Esq.

PUBLIC SALE OF Immoveable & Moveable Property.

THE Undersigned in his capacity as Testamentary Executor of the above Estate, intends to sell by public Auction, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 1st and 2d September next, the whole of the Effects belonging to the said Estate, consisting of:— 1.—A HOUSE and PREMISES, situate in Beaufort-street, containing Dining, Parlor, and Bed-rooms, Pantry, Kitchen, Out-office, and every other convenience suitable for a respectable Family, and Water laid on the Premises. 2.—A PIECE OF GARDEN GROUND, adjoining the above Property facing Stables. 3 & 4.—TWO HIRE HOUSES, situate in Coffee Lane. 5.—One HIRE HOUSE situate in Water-street. 6.—One half share in 7 LOTS OF BUILDING GROUND, situate between the 10th and 11th Mile Stones. LIKEWISE, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CONSISTING IN: Mahogany Tables, Sofa, Cushion Chair, Sideboard, Wardrobe, Bedstead, and Bed, a Mahogany Flancon, day Table Clock, Brass Candlesticks and Carving, Pictures, about 500 Lbs of Tea, comprising Table, Dinner, and Tea Spoons and Forks, Crystal Stand, &c. Dinnerware, among which a handsome Dinner and Tea Service, Liquor and Crystal Stands, Candlesticks and Snuffers, Table Lamps, Cut Glass, China, Copper, Brass, and Earthenware, Kitchen Utensils, and various other articles too numerous to particularize. The Landed Property will be sold at 11 o'clock on each day. The Conditions of Sale may be ascertained on application at the Office of Mr. JOHN BROWN, 24, Burg-street. P. H. LEY, Testamentary Executor.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CONSISTING IN:

Mahogany Tables, Sofa, Cushion Chair, Sideboard, Wardrobe, Bedstead, and Bed, a Mahogany Flancon, day Table Clock, Brass Candlesticks and Carving, Pictures, about 500 Lbs of Tea, comprising Table, Dinner, and Tea Spoons and Forks, Crystal Stand, &c. Dinnerware, among which a handsome Dinner and Tea Service, Liquor and Crystal Stands, Candlesticks and Snuffers, Table Lamps, Cut Glass, China, Copper, Brass, and Earthenware, Kitchen Utensils, and various other articles too numerous to particularize. The Landed Property will be sold at 11 o'clock on each day. The Conditions of Sale may be ascertained on application at the Office of Mr. JOHN BROWN, 24, Burg-street. P. H. LEY, Testamentary Executor.

THE Undersigned intending to make a change of Residence, offers the PRIVATE SALE, on favorable terms, his well-known Farm called "*Fairyland Valley*," District Klippana, only 20 minutes distant from Stellenbosch. The same yielded about seventy Leaguers of Wine during the last 3 years; is planted with 100,000 Vines and 150 best young Fruit Trees, and has abundance of Water. The Retail Business has also been successfully carried on there since the last 5 years. The same is too well known to require any further description.—Apply to the Undersigned. N. G. VOS.

EDUCATION.

WANTED two Pupils, about fourteen years of age, and of such general attainments, as render them fit to join in a Private Class of a supplementary character.—For particulars apply to Mr. J. H. SMUTS, at the Office of this Paper.

PUBLIC SALE OF 1,300 Excellent Selected Sheep.

THE Undersigned will hold a public Sale at his Drilling Place called *Deurvald*, situate at Paardenberg, on Monday the 5th September next, of the above-mentioned number of Sheep, which will not be privately disposed of. G. P. C. KOZE. Paardenberg, August 16, 1842.

Grazing of Cattle.

THE Undersigned hereby notifies, that he takes to graze at his Place "*Brakfontein*," near to Caledon, Sheep, Oxen, and Horses, on very favorable Conditions.—For particulars apply to Mr. J. DENSWAARD, Cape Town, or on the Spot to WILLEM MORKEK, Ha., Rivier Zander Emda.

MARRIED in the Dutch Reformed Church, by the Rev. Mr. J. STREKER, on Monday afternoon, the 22d instant, Mr. JACOBUS CORNELIUS KRYNHOFF, to Miss SIBELLA ELIZABETH HECKHOOD.

Master's Office, Cape Town, 22d Aug. 1842.

EDICT.—The Paternal and Maternal Relations of the Minor Children of Johan George Stedler, and Clemens Mathiesens de Wet, are required to take Notice, that a Meeting of the Paternal and Maternal Relations of the said Minors, will be held before the Master of the Supreme Court, in the Grand Jury Room, at the Public Buildings, Cape Town, on Tuesday, the 20th September next, at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon precisely; and all such Persons as aforesaid, are hereby required to attend at the place and time aforesaid; those who do not so attend, or who do not appear in person, or whose names shall then be appointed by the said Minors, to be Tutor or Tutor Dative of the said Minors, in the place and stead of *Andria Thomas Stedler*, Invalent, the Testamentary Tutor under the Will of his deceased Wife *Maria Elizabeth Stedler*.

CLEKKE BURTON, Master of the Supreme Court.

Municipal Notices.

FIRE ENGINES, HOSEN, PUMPS, &c.

THE Commissioners for the Municipality of Cape Town having resolved to reduce the present Fire Engine Establishment.—Notice is hereby given, that a Public Sale of Four such Engines, with six Leathers Hoses, one Canvas do, and eight Buckets to each of the said Engines, will be held on THURSDAY, the 15th September next, in front of the Town House.

By Order of Commissioners, P. J. DENYSSSEN, Sec. Town House, July 7, 1842.

NOTICE TO MASONS, CARPENTERS, AND PAINTERS.

THE following Tenders will be received by Commissioners of the Cape Town Municipality, on or before TUESDAY, the 6th September 1842. 1. To take up and relaid the pavement of the Street of the Butchers' Shambles, the facing with Granite Stones. 2. To scrape and make good the plastering, to repair the Wood and Glazier's work, and to Paint in Oil colour the Mason and Woodwork, of the front of the Butchers' Shambles, and of the Building opposite the same. 3. To Build eleven partition Walls, in the passage between the Shop and Slaughter-house of said Shambles. For plan and specification, apply to the Secretary of the Municipality; the Contractor to remain responsible for the soundness of the work for and during a period of 12 months, and to propose two sureties for the due fulfilment of the contract. By Order of Commissioners, P. J. DENYSSSEN, Secretary. Town House, August 25, 1842.

20,000 lb. GREEN FORAGE.

TENDERS to supply the above in such quantities as may be required, for the use of the Town House, between the 1st of September and the 15th October next, will be received at the Office of the Cape Town Municipality, on or before TUESDAY, the 30th instant. The Tenders to specify the rate in sterling per 100 lbs. By Order of Commissioners, P. J. DENYSSSEN, Sec. Town House, August 25, 1842.

APPLICATIONS from Persons willing to take the List of Inhabitants, &c., within the Municipality of Cape Town, in terms of the existing Municipal Regulations, will be received by the Commissioners of said Municipality, on or before TUESDAY, the 30th inst.

For particulars, apply to the Secretary. By Order of Commissioners, P. J. DENYSSSEN, Secretary. Town House, August 25, 1842.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that from

and after the 15th September next, but not before, permits to place Anchors and Cables upon a piece of Water Ground near the North Jetty, to be enclosed for this purpose, will be granted by the Commissioners of the Cape Town Municipality, upon payment of TWO STRAIGHTENED STRAINS for every such permit to place an Anchor, and THREE STRAIGHTENED STRAINS to place a Cable. Said permits to be renewable every year, and to be obtained from the Secretary to the Municipality, from whom further particulars may be ascertained. By Order of Commissioners, P. J. DENYSSSEN, Sec. Town House, Aug. 25, 1842.

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, on Monday the 29th of September next, at 10 o'clock precisely, for the purpose of electing a Committee to be charged with the preparation of a Report of the Society, to be presented at the time of the "Five-yearly Wood-rotter"—and by a Resolution of the Members of the Society, to be held at the same time, for the purpose of awarding the "Cape Wine Cup" and "Spirit Cup" to be completed 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 of the last Vintage, the produce of this Colony:— I. The Wine to be made of the common Green Grape ("Grondevind"), the produce of the Colony. II. Each sample to contain at least of from six bottles to one half-wine, accompanied by a Certificate of two respectable neighbours, that it is no less than ten Leaguers of the same quality of Wine in the possession of the Competitor, which quantity of ten Leaguers the successful Competitor shall be obliged to put up for sale at the meeting. III. The samples are also to be accompanied by a letter, signed by the Competitor, and containing the following statements:— 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 dugged or shovelled, or both. 10. Whether the leaves of the Vines have been removed having cuttings 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 rucked 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, THIS DAY, (Tuesday) 29th August.

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 Secretary, 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 retained 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 Colony. II. Each sample to contain at least one half-wine, accompanied by a Certificate of two respectable neighbours, that it is no less than ten Leaguers of the same quality of Spirit 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, An. Hon. Sec. Committee Room, Aug. 3, 1842.

MEETINGS

BEFORE the Master of the Supreme Court, to be held in the Grand Jury Room, Cape Town, THIS DAY, the 30th August, 1842:— INSOLVENT ESTATES, Cannon & Co., (Joint Estate), 1st Meeting. C. M. de Wet, 2d Meeting. H. F. du Preez, 3d Meeting. Special do.

CHRISTENINGS.

In the Roman Catholic Church, 21st August. A daughter of John Mannes, baptised Anna Catherine. At Rondebosch Church, 21st July, by the Rev. J. FAY, James, son of Mr. M. Butler, of Three Cups. At Rondebosch, 14th August, by the Rev. DR. OAKES. A daughter of S. Rhode, Esq., M.C.C.S., baptised Sophia.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

It blew a gale from N. W. on the morning of Sunday last, (28th instant), by which a heavy swell set into the Bay. At daylight the troopship *Abercrombie Robinson*, drove on shore near the mouth of Salt River, and the schooner *Saldanha Bay Packet*, near the Fishhook Battery. The Troop and Crew of the *Abercrombie Robinson* and Crew of the *Saldanha Bay Packet*, were all saved. At 10 o'clock the convict ship *Waterloo* drove on shore near the *Abercrombie Robinson*, and melancholy to relate about 200 souls perished. In less than 2 hours after the vessel came on shore, she broke up and totally disappeared. Had she been of more ordinary strength she might have kept together till all on board were saved. The schooner *Eliza Scott*, came in contact with the schooner *St. Helena*, by which both vessels received very considerable damage. The following vessels were sent off the *Wanderer*, *Eliza*, *John and Eliza Scott*.

Anchors and cables were sent off of the *Wanderer*, *Eliza*, *John and Eliza Scott*.

Monday 29th August.—6 P.M. It is blowing a strong gale from N.W., and a heavy swell setting into the Bay.

ARRIVED IN TABLE BAY.

Aug. 25. *Abercrombie Robinson*, British ship, 2415 tons, J. Young, from Dublin Bay June 2, to this port. Cargo Government Stores. Passengers, Messrs. Lindsay and family, Ducat and family, Baxendale and family, and Ward and family; Lieut. Col. Lindsay; Major D. Bunt; 3 Captains, 15 Subj. 1st term, 1 Asslt. Surg.; and 501 Rank and File H.M. 91st Regt. Reports the Frigate *Wanderer*, with Rear Admiral Sir J. Percey, had sailed from Madeira on the 25th June for Rio de Janeiro. R. Granger & Co., Agents.

26. *Berries*, British schooner, 125 tons, E. Cobden, from London May 26, to this port. Cargo sundries. Passengers, Mrs. Dixon and family; Messrs. A. and W. White. Brings a mail. Thomson, Watson & Co., Agents.

27. *Saldanha Bay Packet*, Colonial coasting schooner, 24 tons, J. Davis, from Saldanha Bay Aug. 25, to this port.—Cargo colonial produce. Berridales, Thompson & Pillans, Agents.

28. *Eliza*, British ship, 235 tons, T. Younger, from Ceylon July 5, to London. Cargo sundries. Put in for water. Reports having spoken July 25, lat. 22° 30' S., long. 65° E., the brig *Express*, of Aberdeen, from Bombay to Liverpool; Aug. 21, lat. 35° 43' S., long. 24° 32' E., the brig *Hecla*, of and from Halifax to Mauritius, all well. Berridales, Thompson & Pillans, Agents.

29. *Susan Crisp*, British bark, 250 tons, E. Cobden, from Greenstead June 5, to this port and Simon's Bay, Cargo sundries and Government Stores. Passengers, Miss Keyser; Messrs. Hillier, Manington and Steel; and 4 in the steerage. Reports having spoken July 17, lat. 3° 30' N., long. 19° 50' W., the British Frigate, from Glasgow to Ceylon, out 46 days. Phillips, King & Co., Agents.

VESSLS IN TABLE BAY.

With their Commanders, Destinations, and Agents. BERTH—SHIP. *John Bagnhall*, N. Redington.—London.—Thomson & Co. BARKS. *Cape Packet*, C. Lamb.—(Uncertain).—Home & Co. *John J. Davy*, London.—Berridales & Co. *Susan Crisp*, E. Cobden.—Simon's Bay.—Phillips & Co. *Wanderer*.

BRIGS.

*Britannia*, W. Volum.—Mossel Bay & Keays.—Ross & Co. *Eliza*, T. Younger.—London.—Berridales & Co. *Henry Hoyle*, J. Griffith.—(Uncertain).—Thomson & Co. *John J. H. Clark*, London.—Phillips & Co. *Reform*, J. N. B. Miller.—Mossel Bay.—Home & Co.

SCHOONERS.

*Agonia*, J. Durell.—Algoa Bay.—T. Ansell. *Berries*, J. Dixon.—Breda River.—Thomson & Co. *John W. Bell*, Algoa Bay.—J. Smith. *Eliza Scott*, J. C. Aher.—(Uncertain).—F. Collison & Co. *Ghika*, J. Sedgwick.—Algoa Bay.—Thomson & Co. *John J. Davy*, (Uncertain).—J. J. J. J. *St. Helena*, W. Mann.—Mauritius.—J. Smith. *Sophia*, W. Barry.—(Uncertain).—Phillips & Co. *Henry J. Reid*, Algoa Bay and Fort Natal.—J. Smith. *Matzappa*, J. Allen.—(Uncertain).—J. Smith. *John J. Adams*,—St. Helena.—Phillips & Co.

VESSLS IN SIMON'S BAY.

With their Commanders, Destinations, and Agents. H.M. Frigate *Southern*, Capt. T. Ogle.—England. H.M. Frigate *Isis*, Capt. Sir J. Marshall, Kt.—China. H.M. Sloop *Hyacinth*, Commander G. Goldsmith.—St. Helena and England. H.M. Brig *Levy*, Commander G. Baker. H.M. Keel *Arrow*, Lieut. Comm. W. Robinson.

VESSLS IN ALGOA BAY.

With their Commanders, Destinations, and Agents. *Harriet*, W. Duthie.—(Uncertain).—W. & J. Smith & Co. BRIGS. *Harlequin*, G. Garwood.—(Uncertain).—J. O. Smith. *Lively*, T. H. Martyn.—London.—Maynards & Co. *Henry Hoyle*, J. Griffith.—(Uncertain).—Thomson & Co. *Richard*, W. Furbur.—London.—Maynards & Co. *Margaret*, J. Watson.—(Uncertain).—J. O. Smith.

VESEL IN THE KOWIE RIVER.

STRAIM. *Sir John Saint Aubyn*, W. Train.—Table Bay.—W. Cook.

MARKT PRYZEN

Tot den 29 Augustus, 1842.

Table with 4 columns: Item, Price, Item, Price. Includes Ales per pond, Appelen, Arikosen, etc.

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CAPE TOWN:—Edited by C. J. Brand, and Printed and Published by J. J. H. Smuts, 92, Water-street.—Proprietor, P. A. Brand, 93, Wale-street.