

DE POST.

De Grenspost is op Zaterdag avond ten 7 ure
bangekomen. Er was tot op den 31 Maart niets
nieuws voorgevallen.

DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

KAAPSTAD DEN 6 APRIL 1845.

HET Manifest, door Zyne Excellentie den Gouverneur voor zijn vertrek naar de Grenzen in geredheid gebracht en in de *Gazette* van II. Donderdag gepubliceerd, is, ontschoon een zeer vlugtig echter een zeer belangryk document. Hetzelve staat de zoo dikwyls beweerd maar even dikwyls ontkende diaagzak buiten allen twyfel, dat de Kaffers sedert de afschaffing van het uitmuntend stelsel van Sir BENJAMIN D'URBAN, bykans zonder tuschenpozing, de trouwloze schenders zyn geweest van de traktaten zoog plegtig met hen gesloten; maar het hangt ook een droevig taferel op van de laakkare toegeeflykheid waarmede ons Gouvernement zoodanige overschredingen behaald heeft.

De zoogenaamde STOCKENSTROM traktaten, welker gezegende werking de grens-kolonisten, by de komst van Sir P. MAITLAND op de grenzen in 1844, reeds omtrent zeven jaren hadden ondervonden, werden duidelyk aangekondig volstrekken gene bescherming te hebben aangeboden tegen de ondragelyke strooperyen, en noopten Zyne Excellentie, om ter bereiking van dat doel, in den vorm van deszelfs, eenige wyzigingen daartestellen in het bestaande grens-stelsel.

Daar het evenwel buiten tegenspraak bewezen was dat een zekere stam, de GAIKAS, zich gedurende het voorgaande tydvak, byzonder hadden onderscheiden door de stoutmoedige schending der vorige traktaten, kwam Zyne Excellentie zeer natuurlyk tot het verstandig besluit om, ter betore berelking der voorgenomen bescherming, en als een kennelyk blyk zyn misnoegen over hun gehouden gedrag, in de traktaten aan hen voorgelegd, zekere meer bindende bepalingen intelsachen, welke hunno Hoofden evenwel, als eene hatelyke onderscheiding van zich wierpen, met dat voor hen zoo wenschelyk gevuld, dat den derselvene een voldoende opheldering ontving en het andere, by een volharding in hunne weerbarstige tegenerping, geheel en al vernietigd werd!

Het Manifest maakt van deze verwerping aan den kant der GAIKA Hoofden, geen byzonder gewag, maar het is op het tegenwoordig tydstip by uitstek belangryk weten, dat het ongelukkige besluit om hen vrywillig datgeen te doen ondernemen hetwelk hen eigenlyk had behooren te worden voorgeschreven, een der voornaamste, indien niet de hoofd-oorzaak beschouwd wordt van de stoutmoedige en dreigende houding, door hen sedert dien tyd aangenomen. Eene stoutmoedigheid, welke, in schier elke handeling met hen, hoe welgemeend oock aan de zyde van ons Gouvernement, op het duidelyk doorstaalde, en welke eindelyk tot zulk een toppunt steeg, dat eene botsing als onvermydelijk werd beschouwd; maar welke, daer de Kaffers, op dat oogenblik nog niet zoo wel toegerust waren, afgewerpt werd, door de zoo beruchte *apologie*, welke sedert gebleken is een der grofste en onbeschamdeste misleidings te zyn geweest, immer op enig beschafte Gouvernement gepleegd. De stoutmoedige strooperyen werden in, weewil van dezelve zonder tuschenpozing begaan,—en opdat er omtrent hunne ware gezindheit verder geen twyfel zou bestaan, sloten zy de lange lust hunner overredingen, met die alschuwelyke geweldenary, welke wy het publiek onlangs mededeelden; en welke door geene *apologie* of verschooning gevolgd, maar integendeel door een halstarige regtaardig, het Gouvernement eindelyk het gestap beslist heeft doen opvatten om die systematiche schenders van regtaardigheid en trouw voor hunnen euvelmoed te straffen.

Tot dat einde zyn de noodige toehorenselen gemaakt en is Zyne Excellentie de Hoofd-gebiede enige dagen geleden naar de grenzen vertrokken. Een belangryke maar by vergelyking minder moeilijke taak, dan er by den vorigen Kaffer oorlog te volbrengen was; zynd desevel, afgescheiden van andere voordele uitzonderingen, thans, geheel vry van die inderdaad netelige verpligting om met het te keer gaan van een' woeden inval, het onderzoek te paren in hoe verre de Kolonisten zich die euvels door terging en overschreding op den hals hadden gehaald,—eene beschuldiging des tyds, hoe ongegrond oock—onbewijfeld en openbaar tegen hen ingebragt. De regtaardigheid van strenge maatregelen wordt thans allerwege erkend; en daer de droevige onderinding het buiten allen twyfel gestaafd heeft, dat het sluiten van traktaten met zulk een volk als de Kaffers een nutteloos werk is, geheel en al ongeschikt om de ongelukkige grensbewoners, zelfs de geringste bescherming te verleenen tegen hunne ingeschapene hebbelykheid,—eene onverzadelyke zaak tot plunder en roof,—waardoor zoovel opperhoofden als onderlanden zich steeds hebben onderscheiden,—heeft de Kolonie het ontengsprekelyk regt van Zyne Excellentie te verwachten het invoeren van dat stelsel, waardoor beiden in toom gehonden, en Haren Majesteits getrouwe ondervarden van verdere kwellingen bevryd zullen worden.

Britsch gezag moet in het Kafferdal het opper-gezag worden, en tenzy dat geschiedt, voorspellen wy ons van de voorgenomen maatregelen, hoe wel dezelve in den beginne ook slagen mogten, geen anden uitslag dan dien welken wy thans te betrueven hebben.

Wy hebben op goed gezag vernomen dat het Schip *Mariner* nu in de Simonbaai, op deszelfs reize van Ceylon naar Portsmouth met 280 man troepen, last heeft gekomen naar Port Elizabeth te stevenen, om het volk, des vercisch, aldaar te landen; en dat eene expesse op gisteren morgen van hier naar Grahamstad verzonnen is, om den Luit. Gouverneur van hunne nadering te verwittigen.

Wy hebben de plaatsing der mededeeling van A. C. omtrent de gebeurtenissen met het Stellenbosch Zendelings Genootschap vooreerst opgegeschort, daar wy vernomen hebben dat er een goed vooruitzigt is, dat alles, wanneer de dristen in toom worden gehouden, weder op eenen goeden voort zal geraken.

Wy nemen echter de vryheid de voortreffelyke, motto, aan het hoofd dien mededeeling geplaatst, al-

* Wy hebben dit Manifest en eenig nader nieuws van de grenzen II. Donderdag Namiddag, by wyse van: supplement tot ons blad van dien morgen, uitgerege.

hier overtenen, en bevelen al de betrokkenen par-tieren, maar inzonderheid *Gideon Secundus* aan, deselve van buiten te leeren:

“ Een driftig genoed maakt den mensch onvrahaar voor rand; berouft hem van syn verstand, en al hetgen groot of edel is in zyne oren: het maakt hem ongeschikt tot retenering, verwoest vriendschap, en her-scherpt aln orde in verwarring.”

MOZAMBIEK SCH KANAAL—DE SLA-VEN HANDEL.

H. M. Sloep *Mutine*, Kommandant Crawford, is na eenen zeer welgeslaagden kruisbotg in het Mozambiekse kanaal op den 24ste ult., in de Simonbaai behouden aangekomen. Sedert de vermeestering van de bark *Diana*, welke in Dec. II., te Simonbaai arriveerde, heeft de *Mutine* drie andere prysen genomen, zynde een' derzelven een groot schip van omtrent 500 tonnen, nu op reis naar de Kaap.

Heetgeen meer luister byzet aan het nemen van dit vaartuig, dat hetzelve H. M. S. *Helena*, de twee Portugese oorlog schepen en derselven schuiten ontkomen is; maar na eene levendige jagt van bykans 7½ uren gelukt het de *Mutine* hetzelve achterhalen en vermeesteren. De naam van het schip is *Amelia*, maar hetzelve is zonder papieren of vlag.

Die is de tiende prys door dit schoon vaartuig sedert deszelfs aankomst alhier in Maart 1845 genomen. Zulks een groot geluk is dit vaartuig te beurt gevallen, dat toen het ditmal alhier aankwam, er zich geen ander officier behalve de Kommandant, aan boord bevond, zynde al de leuitemants en andere officieren op prys-schepen overgegaan.

Wy hadden bykans vergeten te zeggen dat de *Mutine* aangekomen is vergezeld van een klein vaartuig met slaven aan boord, vermeesterd op deszelfs reis van Zanzibar naar Mozamba, waar de slaven gekocht zyn.

Die maal van Port Elizabeth, welke ten 11 ure aangekomen is, brengt het droevig narig wat de schipbreuk aldaar op Woensdag nacht van de bark *Susan*, de brik *Blackaller*, en de schoener *Jim Crow*. De E. P. Herald meldt, dat de *Susan* geheel opgebroken is; de twee andere vaartuigen hielden heter aan elkaander, zynde de *Jim Crow* midden door gebroken. Een surf schuit met hare lyng is opgespoeld. De brik *Bromley*, sloeg van beide ankers, maar bleef vast liggen aan haar vertui-anker. Niemand is omgekomen, en men heeft dit toetschryven aan den moed haren die van het strand hulp boden. De Diergenkapitein, Lieutenant Jamieson, Kapitein Almond, en de Heer McKenzie, van het Douane Departement, onderscheiden zich vooral. Een groot bedrag aan eigendom is verloren, daar twee der genoemde vaartuigen bykans vol geladen waren voor London, en het ander 20 ossem en andere produkten voor Mauritius geschept had.—G. T. Journal, 28 Maart.

Origneele Correspondentie.

DE SPIRITUS HANDEL.

Klapnus, 4 April 1845.

Heer Editeur! — Vergun deze een plaatje in uw nuttig Blad. Met veel geenoeg hebben ik vele wijnbouwers uw blad van den 20 Maart, en vooral uw *Uitlegblad*, gelezen over de kwaliteit onzer wijn en spiritus. Met regt verbylden wy ons, dat de zoa lang vervalen staet derzelve niet alleen de aandacht van het Landbouw Committee tot zich heeft getrokken, maar ook di van onzen wakkeren Gouvernements Secretarii, die zoo veel belang stelt in 'onze blauw-waer.

By dit moet een groot belang niet uit het oog verliezen. Gy weet zelf dat ons gekoest heeft en hoe groot de tegenstand was tegen de kampvechters voor den impost op uitheemsche brandewijn. Die stryd is echter tot dus ver overwonnen; en dat is nu onze zaak, bewoners van het district Stellenbosch? Komt, laten wy ons gantemal vereenigen op den 24 dezer, wanneer de algemeene vergadering van den Wyn Depôt ten huize van den Heer J. Fick plaats heeft, en middelen beramen om de Heer J. Villiers, van de Stellenbosch Spiritus Stokery in de gelegenheid te stellen altoos een voorraad spiritus in zyn bezit te hebben; want, geloof my, het kan schelyk gebeuren, dat er aanvraag zal worden gedaan om eenze grote hoeveelheid spiritus ter bereidling van 'onze blauw-waer.

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THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

CAPE TOWN, APRIL 6, 1846.

The Manifesto prepared by His Excellency the Governor before his departure, and published in last Thursday's *Gazette*, is, though a concise, nevertheless an important document. It not only confirms beyond all doubt the often asserted but equally often denied fact, that since the annihilation of Sir BENJAMIN D'URBAN's excellent system, the Kafirs have almost invariably been the faithless violators of the Treaties so solemnly concluded with them; but it also presents a mournful picture of the censurable forbearance with which our Government treated such violations.

The so-called STOCKENSTROM treaties, the blessed operation of which the border colonists had, on the arrival of Sir P. MARTLAND on the Frontier in 1844, already experienced about 7 years, were clearly shown to have offered not the least protection against the most insufferable deprivations, and compelled His Excellency, in order to attain this object, to make some modification in the existing frontier system, in the shape of new Treaties.

As it had however been shown beyond all controversy that a certain tribe, the GAIKA'S, had particularly distinguished themselves during the previous period, by the most audacious violation of the former Treaties, His Excellency naturally arrived at the sound conclusion, in order better to secure the attainment of the intended protection and to give them a sensible proof of his dissatisfaction, to insert in the Treaties submitted to them some more stringent sections, which their Chiefs however rejected as an odious distinction, with that result (to them most desirable) that one of them was satisfactorily explained, and the other, on their persevering refractory opposition, entirely expunged!

The Manifesto makes no particular allusion to this rejection by the GAIKA'S, but it is of the greatest importance at the present juncture to know, that the unfortunate determination to leave them their choice of voluntarily undertaking that which ought to have been dictated to them, is considered as one of the principal if not the main cause of the daring and threatening attitude assumed by them since that period;—a daring which was evident in almost every dealing with them, however well meant on the part of our Government, and which eventually rose to such a pitch that a rupture was deemed inevitable; but which, as the Kafirs were not so well prepared at the moment, was averted by that famous *apology* which has since proved one of the most gross and impudent deceptions, ever practised on a civilized Government.

The Steamer had not arrived in Port Elizabeth at the date of advices from thence.—*Ibid.*

deserving officer M. T. T. Fornoux, mate; whose zeal and ability commander Crawford has before had occasion to extol.

What gives greater eclat to the capture of this vessel is that she had escaped from H. M. S. *Helena*, the two Portuguese men of war, and their boats, but after a most exciting chase of nearly 72 hours, the *Mutine* (although at starting the slaver was 14 miles ahead to windward) came, in glorious style, up with and captured her. Her name is the *Amelia*, without either papers or colours.

This makes the tenth prize, taken by this beautiful vessel in the short space of twelve months, she having arrived on this station on the 1st March 1845 only.

So great, indeed, has been her success that the only executive officer on board on her arrival here was the commander; all the lieutenants and other officers being away in prizes; the seamanship and ability of this officer has thus been conspicuously displayed; the whole responsibility of the navigation, as well as the other duties of the ship devolving on him.

We had almost forgotten to state that the *Mutine* was accompanied in by a small vessel with slaves on board, captured on their way to Zanzibar from the river Mozamba, where the slaves had been purchased. On the night previous to the *Mutine*'s entering Simon's Bay, she passed several large vessels lying too off the bank, the gale being too heavy for them to run, and on the 20th, lat. 32° 8' S., and long. 30° 31' E., she spoke the brig *William* of Halifax, from Calcutta to Demerara, out 68 days, all well.—*Shipping Gazette.*

WRECKS AT PORT ELIZABETH.

The Port Elizabeth Mail has just come in (11 o'clock, a.m.) and brings the distressing intelligence of the wreck there on Wednesday night, of the Bark *Susan*, the Brig *Blackaller*, and the Schooner *Jim Crow*. The *E. P. Herald* states that the *Susan* is completely broken up; the other two vessels held together better, but that the *Jim Crow* has broken its back. A surf boat with its lines, has been washed ashore. The Brig *Bromley* parted both anchors, but rode out the remainder of the gale by her stream anchor. No lives have been lost, and which is to be attributed to the gallantry of those who rendered assistance from the shore. The Port Captain, Lieut. Jamieson, Capt. Salmon, and Mr. McKensey, of the Customs Department, particularly distinguished themselves. A large amount of property has been lost, two of the vessels named having nearly completed their cargoes for London, and the other having on board 20 oxen and other produce for the Mauritius.

The Steamer had not arrived in Port Elizabeth at the date of advices from thence.—*Ibid.*

FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

The accounts received from Kaffirland since the date of our last are of so conflicting a character as to make it extremely difficult to separate truth from error, so as to convey to our readers exact information upon a subject in which they are so deeply interested. The Kafirs have not, as affirmed, quitted the ceded territory, where they appear to be awaiting the proceedings of our government. Small parties have entered the colony in various directions; but the great body of them, it is said, have resolved to remain quiescent until our troops move forward. Report states that it is their intention then to invade the colony, which, should they do, they will, we have no doubt, meet with a suitable welcome,—the colonists being not merely prepared, but anxious to receive them. The greatest activity has prevailed in Graham's Town, about 1,000 stand of arms having been distributed, with ammunition in proportion.

Messages have been dispatched by the Lieut.-Governor to the Kaffir Chief Kreli, and to the Amaponda Chief Faku. The former has been required to "sit still," as there is no quarrel with him; while, as we are informed, the latter has been invited to muster his warriors, and to make a demonstration in the rear, and by which it is thought the offending Kaffir tribes will have their attention distracted from the colony, and perceive that their is no safety for them but in submission to the colonial authorities. Most of the Missionaries in Kaffirland have been recalled from their stations, and have retreated to places of safety. This has occasioned a good deal of uneasiness among the Kafirs, but no violence has been offered to any one thus removing,—an indication, as is supposed, that the Kafirs are not so anxious to engage in a war, as previous circumstances had led one to suppose they were.

Most of the Kafirs in service in the colony have clandestinely quitted their employers, and passed into their own country,—of course conveying to their countrymen intelligence of the preparations which are making to attack and punish them. The Diplomatic Agent Stretch has not yet quitted his Residence, though situated in the Kaffir territory, and will, it is said, remain there until he is ordered by his superiors to abandon it. From his communications to the Lieut.-Governor, it seems that the Kafirs in that neighbourhood are mustering in considerable force, and manifest a good deal of excitement. They appear very anxious to ascertain what the intentions of our government really are, and have applied to Mr. Stretch repeatedly for information on this subject, who, however, has informed them that he has no message to communicate, and that they will learn from the Governor himself what is his determination respecting them. It is not thought generally that the Kafirs will confront our troops, but that they will endeavour by their usual finesse to compromise the matter with our authorities. The season is unfavorable to a Kaffir for protracted warfare. He cannot endure the cold of winter, and the women and children would, if driven to the mountains, their usual place of refuge, suffer greatly during the ensuing few months. On the other hand, it is by far the most favorable time of the year for our troops and colonists, and of which, therefore they ought not by any means to forego the advantage.

We have been informed, on what we consider good authority, that the ship *Mariner*, now in Simon's Bay on her voyage from Ceylon to Portsmouth, with 280 troops, has been ordered to proceed to Port Elizabeth, and to land the men there if required; and that an express left town yesterday morning for Graham's Town, to inform the Lieut.-Governor of their approach.

We have postponed for the present the publication of "A. C." communication, respecting the occurrences at the meeting of the Directors of the Stellenbosch Missionary Society, having learned that a fair prospect exists that every thing will again proceed on a proper footing, provided a check be put on passions.

We take the liberty however to copy the excellent motto placed at the head of that communication, and recommend the parties interested, and especially "Gideon Secundus," to learn it by heart:—

"A passionate temper renders a man unfit for advice, deprives him of his reason, robs him of all that is great or noble in his nature; it makes him unfit for conversation, destroys friendship, changes justice into cruelty, and turns all order into confusion."

MOZAMBIQUE CHANNEL.—THE MU-

TINE.

We have been informed, by our Correspondent, of the arrival in Simon's Bay on 24th ultimo, of Her Majesty's sloop *Mutine*, Commander Crawford, R. N., after an unprecedentedly successful cruise, in the Mozambique. Since the capture of the barque *Diana*, which vessel arrived here in charge of Lieut. Mends, in December last) the *Mutine* has taken three other prizes, one of them a large ship of about 500 tons, now on her way to the Cape, in charge of that highly meritorious and

ture in it wantonly destroyed. It appears that a few days ago he was induced to remove his family for security to the residence of a relative, about five miles distant, leaving his premises unpeopled during his absence. On his return on Thursday, he found that the doors had been wrenched from their hinges, the posts of his kraal gate torn up, his furniture broken and strewn about, and every article of bedding and clothing carried off. The premises presented a scene of the most distressing desolation, and the impression on the mind of the sufferer is, that to the Kaffirs may be attributed this in many respects, wanton act of cruel spoliation.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

A letter from Fort Beaufort, dated yesterday, contains the following important intelligence:—

"A Trader, who arrived here about 12 o'clock this day, informs me that the Kaffirs are sending away their cattle and families deep into Kaffirland, and that they express settled determination to enter the colony the moment the troops cross the boundary, and declare they will carry the war further into the colony than they have ever done before. He states that Mr. Stretch had sent a requisition for military assistance, to protect him and his family while removing into the colony. They are hourly expected here. A piece of artillery, a six-pounder, started from hence about 3 o'clock this afternoon for Post Victoria. It was escorted by a party of the 7th Dragoon Guards. The people here are arming themselves, guns and ammunition being issued by the government; but at present there is no organization, without which the place, in the absence of the military, will be but poorly defended.

Letters have been received this morning from the Rev. G. Green, Wesleyan Missionary at Mount Coke, and who appears to have made his escape out of Kaffirland to Fort Pedi with great difficulty. He saw several bodies of Kaffirs armed and mounted, and who seemed bent on mischief. A span of oxen sent forward to assist him were taken, and the driver wounded. It was only by the assistance of several Kaffirs who proved unshakingly faithful, that he succeeded in reaching his destination in safety. All his property has been left at his station, which was surrounded by armed men, and would have been plundered, but for the interference of the chief Zeta. Umbala has since sent Mr. Green a message to say his property shall be secured, and inviting him to return to his home. The whole of the Kaffirs in that part of Kaffirland through which he travelled are in a state of great excitement.—*G. T. Journal*, March 28.

Original Correspondence.

To the Editor of "De Zuid-Afrikaan."

Klapmuts, 4th April, 1846.

MR. EDITOR,—I beg you will allow the following a place in your columns:—

Your paper of the 26th March, and especially your leading article on the quality of our wines and spirits, gave general satisfaction to myself and several other wine growers. We were glad indeed that the dilapidated state of the same had not attracted the attention of the Agricultural Committee, but also of our vigilant Secretary to Government, not forgetting at the same time the zeal of our Hon. Collector of Customs.

Follow wine growers, let us therefore show that we do not lose sight of our own interest. You know yourselves what has caused us, and how great the opposition was with which the advocates of the impost on foreign spirits had to contend.

That struggle however thus far been overcome, and what is now our obligation, wine growers of the district of Stellenbosch? Come, let us attend on the 24th instant, when the general meeting takes place at the house of Mr. J. Fick, and devise means to enable Mr. J. de Villiers, of the Stellenbosch Spirits Distillery, always to have on hand a sufficient supply of spirits; for, believe me, it may soon happen that a quantity of spirits is required for the preparation of wine in Cape Town; and when, when the demand is not supplied? Will such an event not blast the hopes of the above supporters, and cause the wine merchants to say: give now, we must have it. The distillers will then be blamed, but not so the wine growers; for ho v can the distiller deliver any spiritus when he is not supplied with the means to produce it? Let us put aside all our former prejudice against the distillery company; it is now in private hands; and every one ought to look merely to the utility of the object in view. We have had a good vintage; let us therefore consider whether we shall proceed to supply 10 leaguers out of every 100. I have been already 14 days engaged in this affair, and have spoken several growers, who are all willing to co-operate; in one instance an old patriot who had only pre-sel 10 leaguers, even offered to give a tenth. Let us also do so, follow friends of the wine trade. Put aside all insignificant excuses and attend on the above day. Do not remain backward for fear of the rain or of leaving your family at home by themselves. Remember the old proverb: "concord pridicat power;" and that we have been already bl tred out to long in the trade list. Will it be necessary to remind you of the activity of the wine growers of the Paul. No, I shall rather keep quiet, though it may tend to arouse us to similar proceedings.

Your obedient servant,

N. G. Vos.

SIR,—Since your cotemporary, "The Mirror of Council," has by some accident lost its reflective powers, we have been left entirely in the dark as to the discussions which take place in that illustrious assembly, and several enclosures have taken in the volume of the laws of this Colony, without our having been informed of the why and wherefore they were so enacted and not otherwise.

For instance, was there no opposition to the equalization of the postage of letters, by which the charge upon short stages has been more than doubled in many instances? A measure that will injure the revenue of the post office more than any increase of communication on the long stages will make good. Had the lowest price, as in England been adopted, this objection would not have effect. Now my friend Scriblerus residing at Stellenbosch, the Paarl, or Malvern, knowing that a letter costs sixpence on delivery—encloses his cogitations for the various publications weekly in one packet by the post wagon, and through his friend in town gets five or six letters delivered weekly for what or less than must be paid to the post office for one. The community of the Cape is not yet literary enough, and the commercial transactions are too insignificant to make good the expences of postage conducted on so cheap a rate as long as the roads are so heavy as they are, and will remain for many years, in spite of the praiseworthy and spirited exertions of the central and some district boards.

A two penny circuit should have been established including Simon's Bay, Hottentots Holland, Stellenbosch, Paarl, Wellington, Malvern, Blaauwberg, &c. Letters from one village to the next in every direction two pence, and then as now, except that letters which pass the office in Cape Town ought to pay the additional postage for delivery.

I believe this plan would be fully satisfactory to the public, and materially improve the revenue of the post office—all propositions which appeared to me so self evident that I expected that they would have obtained their due consideration in the Council and I am very desirous of knowing what objection can be offered, as also why, in Ordinance No. 10, 1846, is the price of the baker's licence not inserted? Surely the making of one Ordinance depending on another for the expression or explanation of its provisions, cannot be considered as good legislation. In some cases the operation of one Ordinance is hereby made doubtful as in the Butcher's Ordinance 51, Aug. 30, 1823, wherein the price of a licence is made to depend on the price of one for a retail shop. The intention was that all butchers should take out a licence, but what its price must be in localities where no licence is required for a retail shop, would puzzle the judges. If the words of the law are allowed to govern opinions, at any rate the words one pound ten shillings, could have been as

easily written as the words "such licence as is or may be required for keeping a retail shop."

Again, what were the discussions which led to the enactment of that most iniquitous Ordinance No. 11, 1846, the operation of which can only tend to make confusion more confused. Had the merchants and retail dealers been consulted, the Legislative Council would have learned that retail shops exist at present in almost every, and even the most distant Fieldernotes;—in some places goods are offered for sale in every farmer's home;—these shops outside the towns and villages, obtain, in many instances a better profit than the shopkeepers in the village or town dares to demand, in consequence of his subsistence depending on his sale of goods, and to keep his customers, he is obliged to ask low prices because he is exposed to competition—but the farmer sells as a matter of choice, and instead of attending his flock, his field, or his vineyard, which would be more proper, and perhaps in the long run more profitable, he assists to undermine the prosperity of the village dealers; many of the last are also exposed to Municipal taxation, from which the others are free, and thus, if our Executive acted up to the instructions which I believe were sent out from the Home Government some years ago to encourage villages as much as possible, it would either do away with retail licences altogether (surely merchandise is taxed enough by import and auction), or otherwise demand that a licence should be taken out by every person keeping a retail shop or retailing merchandise outside of the limits fixed—I beg pardon—named in the Ordinance. Some of those outside establishments do more business than are six or eight of those situated on to take out a licence, and some are so situated that it would require a land surveyor to determine whether they are subject to the licence or not.

But when laws are fabricated as if done by a steam engine, the quality cannot be better than the merchandise thus fabricated; some fault may be found. In every place—see Ordinance 15, 1846. Surely if every sheet of a document is signed there can be no fear of a leaf being substituted; and then in the great haste matters of serious import are forgotten. Is there any provision for the confusion which must again ensue upon the re-expansion of the once resuscitated master's and servant's Ordinance on the 30th of June next? All this and more we should have known, had "The Mirror of Council" retained its splendour; but whenever more is given to a servant than his wages, we shall find him become negligent.

Yours & RELATOR:

To the publisher of the *Zuid-Afrikaan*.—Please to publish the accompanying fundamental Laws in Dutch and English, in order that the eyes of those who have thus far labored under an erroneous impression, may be opened, and for whose information I beg to state, that there is no *Rhenish Society* at Stellenbosch, but a *Missionary of the Rhenish Society* at Stellenbosch in the pay of the Stellenbosch Missionary Society.

A CONTRIBUTING MEMBER.

FUNDAMENTAL LAWS OF THE STELLENBOSCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED ON THE 21st NOVEMBER, 1811.

Art. 1. This Society of which at its first establishment on 21st November 1801, called the *Stellenbosch Co operating Society*, were directors

Johannes Nicolaas Desch,
Johannes Melchior Morel,
Johannes Nicolaas Hamann,
shall in future exist and be called *The Stellenbosch Missionary Society*.

2. The object of this society shall remain the extension of the Kingdom of Christ amongst the unenlightened in this Colony and beyond, and within the same, by all possible means, keeping in view the general duty of all Christians, to show submission and respect to the Higher Authority according to the will of the Lord, and most rigorously to abstain from everything which may be opposed to the established regulations, civil as well as clerical.

3. The society shall consist of contributing, co operating, and corresponding members and of donars (begunstigers).

4. Contributing Members are those who pay an annual contribution of ten rials—*rs* for the support of the society and its beneficial and Christian work, and to which are admitted every one who possesses the Christian Protestant Religion and has attained the age of 21 years.

5. Any person wishing to become a contributing member, applies to the Secretary of the Society and receives, after having signed the laws and paid the contribution aforesaid, a certificate of his membership signed by the president and secretary of the society, and whoever has not paid the contribution of the current year at any annual meeting, shall not enjoy any of the privileges of contributing members.

6. Contributing Members enjoy the following rights and privileges:

(a) They have a right to attend the annual and general meetings, and to give their votes in all matters brought forward.

(b) They have a right to make proposals, but they must send them in writing to the directors, who are to lay them before the general meeting for decision.

(c) They are eligible as directors of the society.

7. Co operating Members are those, who, without paying a fixed contribution, but induced by a desire to co operate in the extension of the Kingdom of Christ, assist therein with all their power, whether by occasional or united prayers, or by recommending this society to others, or by encouraging their fellow ch. friends, &c.

8. Co operating Members may also contribute according to their means.

9. Any person wishing to become a co operating member applies or is proposed to the directors, who admit or reject him by a majority of votes; when admitted, he signs the laws and obtains a certificate signed by the president and secretary, that he or she is a co operating member.

10. The right and privilege of co operating members are the following:—

(a) They have a right to attend all general meetings and annual meetings, and to state their opinion in all forthcoming cases, but they have no vote.

(b) They have a right, occasionally to send written proposals or communications for the interest of the society.

11. Corresponding Members are those, who correspond with the secretary for the benefit and interest of the society, they are appointed by the directors in their monthly meetings.

MESSRS. GEO. GREIG & Co.

REceiving per "Charles Jones,"
Extra Stout Pungins, grey and white
Ditto Sheetings ditto
Brown and White Baftas
Voschits and Prints
Tartan Furniture Checks
Sheetings of all qualities
Moleskins and Velvetons
Tartan Plaids in various fabrics
8-4 to 10 4 Blankets
Very heavy 12-4 Blankets
Cotton Rugs
Flannels and Baizes
8-4 Flannels
Duffles
Fine Black and Blue Cloths
Black and drab Kerseymeres
Backskins and Docskins
Men's large Cloaks
SLOP CLOTHING, in large variety
Men's Boots and Shoes
Women's Lasting and CLOTH Boots
Girls' ditto
French Clops
Paramitas and Orleans
Coburas
Shaded Merinos
Shaded and Figured Cashmeres
Printed Velvets
SHAWLS, in every variety
ALSO,
Sweetmilk and Edam Cheeses
Butter Was.

The whole of the above Goods will be for sale, as soon as
banded, at low rates.

NEW WINTER GOODS.

Mr. TWENTYMAN
Is Landing ex "Charles Jones,"
AN EXTENSIVE INVESTMENT OF
WINTER GOODS,
VIZ.—

Blankets, in 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4, Drab Flushing and Pilot Cloths, Blue and Brown Beaver, 6-4 Blue Kerseys, and Pilot Cloths, Blue and Brown Petershams, Red, Green, and White Bafta, 8-4 Bath Cloths, Black, Blue, and Invisible Green Super Broad Cloths, Docskins, Kerseymeres, Backskins, Tweeds, Drab Flushing, Green Coats, Pea JACKETS, Beaver Chesterfields, Tweed Chesterfields, Milled Tweed do., Over Coats, Milled Tweed, and Super Cloth Trowsers, Printed Velvets and Moleskin Shooting Jackets, Black and Drab Corduroy Trowsers, Fancy Docskin do., White Woolen Drawers, Merino and Lamb's-wool Vests and Pantaloons, Lamb's-wool Hose and Half Hose, Children's do.

Rich Black and Colored Velvet and Satin Bonnets, China Pearl and Persian do., Blown Head Dresses, Blown Caps, Dress do., an assortment of Wool Mitts, Gloves, &c., French Shaded Merinoes, Rainbow de Laines, Wo. 1 Vienna, Cashmeres, Printed Flannels, a great variety of Shawls, White, &c., French Cambrie, and do., Handkerchiefs, Nursery Diaper, Irish Linens, Table Cloths, Huckabacks, 3-4 and 4-4 Diapers, 6-4 and 8-4 Damask Table Linen, Satin, Satins, Cotton and Silk Stay Lace, and a variety of Small Wares.

A consignment of HOMAN and HERIN's Boots and Shoes, viz., Ladies' Cloth and Lasting Boots, Children's do., do., Ladie's Patent Seal, Caf, Lasting, and Morocco Slippers, Children's do., do., Ladies' Venetian Slippers, do., French and Victoria Clogs, Gent's Double and Single-tie Shoes, Blucher Boots, Boys' Blucher Boots and Double-tie Shoes.

ALSO,
Large additions to his general Stock of Ironmongery, Hardware, Cutlery, &c., &c.
Pole Sherry, and Bass's Pale Ale in Bottle; Starch, Thun Blue, Pickles, Mustard, &c., &c.

White Bengal Rice
Mauritius Sugar.
Caper Tea, in 10 and 40 Catty Boxes,
FOR SALE AT THE STORES OF

L. H. TWENTYMAN.

24 Heerengracht,

NEW GOODS.

THE Undersigned is receiving per Charles Jones, additions to his Stock, viz.,
8-4 Coatings, BLANKETS, SHIRTINGS, white Baftas, CAMEL CLOAKS, PILOT COATS, Ladie's Shoes, Clogs, &c. &c.

W. J. SMITH.

Manilla Segars,
Nos. 3 and 4,
FOR SALE AT THE STORES OF
ALEXANDER CROLL.

AN INSIDE SALE

OF

FINE GOODS,
WILL be held at Mr. L. P. CAUVIN'S
Sale Room,
TO MORROW-MORNING;

The 7th instant, consisting of—

Ladies' and Children's Stars, Artificial Flowers, Dress and Morning Caps, Brides, Fancy and Colored Silk Handkerchiefs, Gentlemen's Black Silk ditto, Infant's Robes, Cloaks, and Hoods, Ladies' and Children's superior Black and Colored Lasting Boots and Shoes, Counterpanes, Woolen and Silk Shawls, with an Assortment of other Goods; and two Cases of Moulin de Laine Dresses, if handed in time.

WITHOUT RESERVE.

PUBLIC SALE

In the Estate of the late Mrs. Elsabe Johanna de Necker. ON THURSDAY, the 9th April, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Dwelling of Mrs. the Widow J. G. ASPETTING, Long-street adjoining the S. A. Missionary Chapel, the whole of the Movables belonging to said Estate, consisting in Plate, Plated and Copperware, also Household Furniture, viz.: Chairs, Tables, Bedsteads, and what further will be offered for sale.

The sale of the Immoveable Property will be fixed hereafter.

H. A. TRUTER, { Test.
A. P. J. VAN DER POEL, } Executors.
Cape Town, April 2, 1846.

H. VAN DER POLL, intending to make an alteration, will cause the whole of his Shop Goods to be sold by public auction, without the least reserve, day to be hereafter notified. They are in the mean time for sale at very low prices.

No. 10, Burg-street.

REMOVAL.

HENRY DRURY begs to inform the Inhabitants of Cape Town and Country, that he has taken the Premises lately occupied by Mr. LEZAR, Buerplein, where he still hopes to meet with a share of that Patronage, which his superior Snuffs have obtained for him.

Shopkeepers are requested to try his celebrated Mouth Snuff, superior to any in Town.

PRICES AS USUAL.

PUBLIC SALE.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 8th April next, the Undersigned will cause to be sold at his Dwelling Place Plattekloof, at Groenvier, without Reserve, at a liberal Credit, —

30 Draught Oxen and bastard Fatherland Cows, 5-5-
2 Good Horse Wagons,
1 Cart, a team of Harness, Yokes, Trektouws, and Straps, &c.; a lot of Plough Wood, and what further may be offered for Sale.

G. J. VAN REENEN.

Groenkloof, March 31, 1846.

SPLENDID RESIDENCE IN THE GARDENS.

THE Undersigned desiring to make a change of Residence, offers for PRIVATE SALE or TO LET, his agreeable and substantial Garden Residence called "Hoop," formerly the property of Mr. P. J. KOTZE, containing 3 Acres of Garden and Pasture Land, small Vineyard, a forest of young Firs, &c. The Buildings are spacious, and comprise Dwelling House with 5 Rooms, Kitchen with Hot Plate, four Back Apartments, Store Room, Stable, Servant's Apartment, Coach House, Fowl and Pigeon Houses, &c., with Water in the Yard. There is also one of the finest Verandahs in the Colony. The situation and view of this property on the town and harbour, and the neighbouring districts, are at once grand and unparallelled by any other. The terms are favorable and may be ascertained on the spot.

J. H. VIJURMAN.

MR. E. GRIMBECK, Senior, contemplating a change of residence, offers for sale the undermentioned extensive FARMS, situated in the most fertile part of the Nieuwe Veld, Division of Beaufort.

1. VAN DER WAALS POORT, in extent 7,000 morgen, supplied with an abundant stream of Water, capable of driving an Overshot Mill, and of irrigating an extent of ground from which several hundred muids of Grain may be raised. On this place there is an elegant and commodious Dwelling House, also Out-Houses, and has a very choice Orchard. The Pasturage is of the very best description, consisting principally of the most nutritive kinds of Sheep Bush.

2. VLAK FONTEIN, in extent upwards of 7000 morgen, well supplied with Water, and adjoins VAN DER WAALS POORT; it has a respectable Dwelling House, also an Orchard and Sowing Land, and is considered a first rate Sheep Farm.

3. WAGENAARS KRAL, adjoining the abovementioned Farms, nearly 7000 morgen in extent; also a very superior Grazing and Agricultural Farm.

4. DOORN KLOOF, in extent 7050 morgen, well supplied with Water, and independent of being an excellent Sheep and Cattle Place, it is also particularly well adapted for Horse Breeding.

These Places will be for Private Sale, until the 15th JULY next; if not sold, they will be put up to Public Sale on the 15th of SEPTEMBER next.

The greater part of the Purchase Money may remain at Interest under Mortgage of the Places.

The Proprietor has also for sale 6,000 Breeding Sheep, 300 head of superior Breeding Cattle, and 80 Saddle and Breeding Horses.

All particulars may be learned on application to the Proprietor, at his Residence "Van Der Waals Poort."

Beaufort, March 21, 1846.

ONE OF THE BEST

SHEEP AND CATTLE FARMS

In the Nieuweveld, District Beaufort.

THE Undersigned, duly qualified, will sell on SATURDAY, the 25th APRIL next, at 12 o'clock, in front of the Exchange, by Public Auction,

That advantageously known Farm "SYNDERS KRAL," the Property of Mr. AB. DE VILLIERS, measuring 9,550 morgen. This place has been for more than 14 years in possession of said Mr. DE VILLIERS, who during the whole of that time, has never been under necessity of leaving it with his numerous Herds and Flocks on account of drought or other reasons, not even during the five years severe drought ending with the beginning of 1839. The surface of the Land is generally hilly, with small kloofs abundant in grass.

For Diagrams and particulars apply to

The Undersigned expects also to receive orders to sell the adjoining Farm "Lapfontein," the Property of Mr. CORNELIS BRONKHORST.

F. GODF. WATERMEYER, q. q.

G. L. STEYTLE, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC SALE.

ON MONDAY, the 20th April next, the Undersigned will sell at his Place "Middelburg," situated behind the Paarl,

180 Maids of Oats,
100 do. Barley,
10 Loads of Chaff,
10 do. Oat Straw,
8 Wagon Horses,
40 Mares (16 of which are trained),
2 Saddle Horses (entire),
80 Draught Oxen.

J. M. LOUW.

Paarl, April 3, 1846.

J. M. LOUW, Mr. D. A. DE VILLIERS, Vendue Adm.

FOR SALE.

JUST imported by Capt. STANFORD, the Chestnut Colt "St. GEORGE," 3 years old, by St. Martin, out of Royalty by Emilie, her dam by Waterloo, &c. &c. —Apply to

ALEXANDER CROLL.

INDIAN LEECHES.

RECEIVED per "Wellington," and for sale, according to their various sizes, from 9d. to 2s. 6d. each, at the

ANGEL DISPENSARY,
No. 29 LOOP-STREET, CAPE TOWN.

DR. ROBERTS'

POOR MAN'S FRIEND.

THAT excellent Ointment called the Poor Man's Friend is confidently recommended to the Public by the Proprietors, as an unfailing remedy for WOUNDS of every description, and a certain cure for ULCERATED SORE LEGS, although of many years standing, Cuts, Scalds, Burns, Bruises, Chilblains, Ulcers, Scorbutic Eructions, Pimplies in the face, WEAK AND INFAMED EYES, &c. &c. &c.

DR. ROBERTS'

PILULE ANTICROPHULE.

An invaluable remedy for SCROPHULA, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, particularly those of the neck, expelling all superfluous humours in the skin, purifying the blood, &c. The abovementioned Pills should be taken when the Ointment is used for eruptions.

EG Sold by all Druggists at One Shilling and Six pence per pot or box. Wholesale Orders to be directed to J. T. POCOCK & CO., Cape Town Agents for Messrs. BRAUCH & BARNICOTT, Bridport, sole proprietors of the above.

180 fat slaughter, draught and young Oxen and Cows,

50 a 60 trained and untrained Mules,

1 team excellent trained Wagon Horses,

2 pair draught Horses (Stallions) to match and some well-trained Saddle Horses.

ON MONDAY, the 13th instant, the Undersigned will cause to be publicly sold at the place of Mr. CORNHAUD H. BASCON, Slot of the Paarl, the above number of Cattle, which will be positively present. The Horses and Mules may be immediately exported or employed to plough, they being in excellent condition.

J. J. MALAN.

Eikenboom, Groenvier, April 4, 1846.

Mr. J. D. HAUFF, Auctioneer.

MEETINGS UNDER INSOLVENT

ESTATES,

B. BEFORE the Master of the Supreme Court, in the Grand Jury Room, Public Buildings, Cape Town, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 10 o'clock.

IV. e. 98, having accepted the Agency in London, of the "Cape of Good Hope Bank." Notice is hereby given, that the "London and Westminster Bank" receives Deposits and grant letters of Credit on this Bank, to Persons proceeding to the Cape of Good Hope, or to those who may have payments to make there, payable on presentation, free of any charge whatever.

A. C. Thygerzen,
Thomas Moise,
John Chi-holm, Jr.
Cornelis Moister,
Gerhardus van Stittert,
F. P. Brand.

1st & final Meeting.
2d Meeting.
3d do.
3d do.
Special do.

6 12 84

12 and upwards 4

The Bank allows Interest, on Money deposited for fixed periods, at the following rates:

For 3 months and under 6 months 3 per cent. per annum

6 12 84

12 and upwards 4

The Directors of the "London and Westminster Bank," established under the Act of Parliament, S. and 4 William IV, e. 98, having accepted the Agency in London, of the "Cape of Good Hope Bank." Notice is hereby given, that the "London and Westminster Bank" receives Deposits and grant letters of Credit on this Bank, to Persons proceeding to the Cape of Good Hope, or to those who may have payments to make there, payable on presentation, free of any charge whatever.

Dr. SMITH, Dentist.

HAVING just arrived from England, for "Catherine Jamison," may be consulted daily at Mr. Townsend's, 10, Strand-street, on the disorders which are incident to the Teeth.

Dr. SMITH is supplied with the most approved compositions for stopping decayed Teeth, or replacing their loss by mineral or other substitutes, and is conversant with the recent improvements which have been introduced in Dental Surgery.

Feb. 12, 1846.

J. H. VIJURMAN.

Sale of House in Ziekaards-street.

In the Insolvent Estate of DANIEL CAROLUS KILIAN.

The Sale of the abovementioned House advertised for the 3d March, having been postponed, will positively take place

THIS DAY,

MONDAY, the 6th APRIL 1846.

At Eleven o'clock precisely.

W. H. BIDDINGH, Esq., Trustee.

H. LE SUBRE, Esq., Trustee.

The Sale of Mr. Norton's House in the Gardens having

been advertised for 11 o'clock on the same day, the above-mentioned House will be sold at 10 o'clock, in order to enable the Purchasers to attend to the Sale.

1. H. WICHET, Esq.