

TENDERS.

BLAFON VOOR DE NIEUWE KERK.

Openbare Tenders zullen aangenomen worden tot 12 uren, op den 15 dezer, aan het Huis van den Koster der Nederduitsche Kerk alhier, No. 33, Heeren-straat, voor het maken van een GESTUCCADOORD BLAFON, in de Nieuwe Kerk der Gemeente.

De Tenders moeten melden de prijzen van het maalkloon.

1.—Van het HOUTWERK, met of zonder het daartoe vereischte Hout ingesloten.

2.—Van het PLEISTERWERK, met of zonder de benodigde materialen.

3.—Van het WERK in deszelfs geheel.

De Architect KRITZEMANN, zal iedereen dag, van den 10den tot den 14den dezer, in den voormiddag, van 10 tot 12 uren, aan het Kerkgebouw vacuus met het Plan, overeenkomstig hetwelk, het werk zal moeten worden verricht, ten einde degenen die begerig mogten zijn daarvoor te tederen, de noodige informatie te geven.

Het naam en op last van den Kerkeraad, P. ROUX, Senior, F. VAN BREDA, A.Z. Ouderlingen Kerkermeesters.

Kaapstad, 4 Aug. 1846.

Liefhebbery Tooneel

HET PRIVAAT HOLLANDSCH TOONLIEVENDE GEZELSCAP, SPELENDE ONDER DE VERREINIGDE SINGERS. Tot Nu toe en Vermaak en Door Zeker Strechbaar ZAL VOOR DESSELFS TWIENDE REPRESENTATIE OP VRYDAG AVOND, DEN 14 AUGUSTUS 1846, VERTOONEN:

VALVAISE & ADELAIDE, Of de Zegenpraal der Vriendschap over de Liefde, TONEELSPEL IN 5 BEDRYVEN. GEVOLGD DOOR

De Listige Weduwe OF, DE TEMPERAMENTEN, KLUCHTIG BLYSPEL.

De Heeren Intekenaren worden vriendelyk verzocht om hunne Toegangs-Kaartjes te zenden aan het Kantoor van dit Blad op den Dag der Vertooning, tusschen 10 en 4 uren

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING. In den Insolventen Boedel van JOHAN MARTIN HANCKE.

OP DINGSDAG, Den 1ste September 1846, ZAL STELLIG PER PUBLIEKE VENDUTIE, Aan den Hoogsten Bieder op de plaats zelve worden vercocht,

MET RIJN STRYKGELD. HET HUIS en ERF, gelegen in de Constitutiestraat No. 11, voorzien van alle gemakken, behorende van Kamer, Keuken, Dispens, Koutshuis, Stal, Knechtstamers en andere buiten vertrekken, Tuin met een opgetield priet (zynde het Erf 60 by 125 voeten) met overvloed van Water en een waterleiding op de achterplaats.

De Eigendom is aangenomen gelyken in een dagelijksch verbeterend gedeelte der stad, en in de nabijheid van Trinity Church, heeft een fraaie uitgang over de Tafelbaai, en is zeer geschikt tot eene woning voor eene fatsoenlyke familie.

TE GELYKER TYD ZAL VERCOCHT WORDEN, Alle soorten van Huismeeubelen, als Sofas, Eetens en andere Tafels, Stoelen, Rustbanken, een Piano, Tapyten, Kasten, Spiegels, Schilderyen, koperen Kachel "fenders," Chinese Kachel en andere Ornamenten, Lampen, een Huisklok, een marmeren Pendule, een Kyker, Ledekanten en Bedden, Kies en Waschtafels, enz. Glas en Ardewerk, Lijkure, Olie en Afschuders met zilveren randen, Schiedbladen, Kandelaren, enz. In de Keuken, Keukengeredchap en een dubbele verwoerbare patent "Hotplate," eenige looden Pypen, en een groote hoeveelheid ledige Bottels

Konditie van verkoop van het Vastgoed zyn te zien op het Bureau van den Meester van het Hooge Gergrtoef en by de Ondergeteekenden.

J. T. JURGENS, G. L. STEYTLER, G.Z. Ges. Curatoren, H. DE SIEUR, H. DE SIEUR.

Swellendam, 1 Aug. 1846.

N.B. Alle Personen die gebruik willen maken van deze gelegenheid tot den verkoop van hun Jong Vee, enz. moeten byzonderheden inzenden aan den Heer REID, voor den 1sten September, ten einde dezelve te doen adverteren en registreren.

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De Zuid-Afrikaan.

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DEEL XVII. MAANDAG DEN 10 AUGUSTUS 1846. (No. 1,117.)

HEDEN STELLIGE VERKOOPING, VAN VASTGOED.

In den Insolventen Boedel van COENRAAD LUDWIG FRIEDRICH.

OP HEDEN, DEN 10DEN AUGUSTUS 1846, TEN 11 URE, A. M., ZAL PER PUBLIEKE VEILING OP DE PLAATS ZELVE, AAN DEN HOOGSTEN BIEDER WORDEN VERCOCHT,

ZEKERE twee stukken LAND, groot ruim 10 akkers, met een Huis en andere Gebouwen daarop staande, gelegen aan den Simonstadse Weg, over het Halfwuis van den Heer RATHWALDER, omtrent 9 mijlen van de Kaapstad, in de nabijheid van het fraai bloeiend Dorp Wynberg, eene goede gelegenheid aan Kapitaalisten en anderen, gevende tot het beleggen van kapitaal. Deszelfs ligging is mede gunstig tot het daarstellen van een Halfwuis of het dryven van andere bestigheden. De vruchtbaarheid van den grond en deszelfs gelegenheid zyn zoo wel bekend, dat geene aanbelying vereischt wordt.

De Koopkondities zyn te zien op 's Meesters Kantoor en op dat van den Ondergeteekende.

G. L. STEYTLER, Reijne Curator.

PROTECTEUR, ASSURANTIE KANTOOR.

DIRECTEUREN dezer Maatschappij openen de oeffening van dit kantoor op Dinsdag, den 11den October aanst, alhier ten Kantore der Verzekering geroed zullen zyn; en dat alle Cassen tot dien tyd gratis zullen worden geregistreerd.

Op last van Directeuren, S. DE KOCK, Secr.

Kaapstad, 5 Aug. 1846.

JONGE PAARDEN, MUL-EZELS, ENZ.

EENE Publieke Verkoop zal gehouden worden op WOENSDAG, den 10den September aanst, ten Plaatse van den Heer ALIX, van DORP SWELLENDAAM, naby het Dorp SWELLENDAAM, van 9 tot 5 uren oud, het grootste gedeelte uit de beste Stooteryen in het Dist. 30 MERRIES, gedeekt door goede Hengsten, 60 MUILEZELS.

Het Swellendamse Landbouwkundig Genootschap verlanget zyne jaarlykse Paarden Markt daartestellen, heeft de bovengemelde verkoop aanbevolen, en indien er als anderen, in het leveren van goed Vee van Kaapstad, en het geven van goede prijzen, zal hetzelfde zyne Jaarmarkt oprigten tot de eerzoning van alle soorten Vee.

Swellendam, 1 Aug. 1846.

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Swellendam, 1 Aug. 1846.

OP MORGEN. Binnen-Verkoop.

OP MORGEN DINGSDAG, zullen de Ondergeteekenden eens BINNEN-VERKOOPING houden van het restant hunner De Lijne en Chitche Kleeden, Flanel, Kousenwaren, en eene verscheidenheid van Groenten, om opengelyken te staalen.

BORRADAILES, THOMPSON, PILLANS & Co.

Buiten-Verkoop. OP MORGEN DINGSDAG, (voor de Binnen-Verkoop), zullen de Ondergeteekenden verkopen, het restant ligterlede Mauritius Suiker, eenige kastjes Paarl Sago, Muskat Noten, Ruizen, enz. enz.

Alsmede, 10 Kasten HOEDEN.

BORRADAILES, THOMPSON, PILLANS & Co.

BOEKEN, ZONDER RESERVE.

EENE Verkoop van Boeken zal gehouden worden op WOENSDAG AVOND, den 12den Augustus, ten 6 ure, aan de Vendu-Kamer, Heerenstraat.

Wm. TOWN, Afslager.

Kaapstad, 10 Aug. 1846.

THOMSON, WATSON & CO. BIEDEN TE KOOP AAN HUN PAKHUIS, NAAST

H. M. CUSTOMHUIS, STRANDSTRAAT.

BLAAUWE BOON KOFFY, witte gebroken Suiker, ligt geale Suiker, Kandysuiker, Zeep, Peper, Salpeter, Gember, Kaneel, Kurken, Knopjes Thee, Brandwyn in vaatjes en kasten, Jenever.

STAAFYZER VAN ALLI SOORTEN, Graves, 3-poot Potten Kamp Owens, Zeepotten, Hagel, Verw, enz.

Te bevragen als boven, of te No. 13 Heerenstraat.

Commissariaat. Kontrakt voor Vervoer, in de Kaapstad en Simon's-stad.

TENDERS zullen op dit Bureau worden aangenomen tot 12 uren, op VRYDAG, den 28sten dezer, van zoodanige personen als welke geengemogten zyn te kontrakteren voor de verrylling der ondergemelde diensten in de Kaapstad en Simonstad, voor den tyd van 1 Jaar, beginnende met den 1 October aanst. te weten: tot het voorziene van:

- 1. Een Trekpaard met Kar, Tuig en Dryver, per dag.
2. Een Paard, voor een Kar, Klei of andere Molen, met Dryver en Tuig, per dag.
3. Een Kar, met 2 Paarden, Tuig en Dryver, per dag.
4. Twee Trekpaarden, met Tuig en Dryver, voor een Kar met 2 Paarden, per dag.
5. Een Wagen en vier Trekpaarden met Wegendryver en Tuig, per dag.
6. Acht Paarden met Tuig en Dryver, voor per dag.

Vereide byzonderheden kunnen worden vernomen op aanvraag op het Bureau van den Bevelvoerende Koninklyken Ingenieur, Kaapstad.

Elke Tender moet vergezeld gien van een Instrument, in duplicate, (copyen waarvan kunnen worden bekomen op aanvraag op dit Bureau) de party onder boete verbindende tot het wel en deugdyk nakomen van de stipulanten in den Tender verval, indien dezelve wordt aangenomen.

CHARLES PALMER, Adj. Com. Gen. Commissariaats Bureau, Kaapstad, 7 Aug. 1846.

Commissariaat. Additioneel Voorraad van Kaaptsch gezouten RUNDVLEESCH.

VOOR MAURITIUS EN ST. HELENA.

TENDERS zullen op dit Bureau worden aangenomen tot 12 uren, op VRYDAG, den 28sten dezer, voor de leverantie van de ondergemelde kwantiteiten van KAAPTSCH GEZOUTE RUNDVLEESCH, t.w. 100,000 lbs. Voor de Dienst te St. Helena, en 75,000 lbs. Voor de Dienst te St. Helena.

Gereed te zyn in gelyke hoeveelheden ter afschepping naar beide Statien in de maanden November en February aanst.

Het Vleesch moet VAN DE ALLEERSTE KWALITEIT zyn, zyn van tand of gruis, en, zooveel ten aandien van het getal als de grootste der stukken, zoo naby mogelyk zyn te staan met lersche Forstien, en te worden gewasht, gedroogt, en zyn zonder het gebruik van Kaaptsch Zout, en goed te zyn, ten minste 12 maanden van den dag der aflevering.

De Tenders moeten bevatten den prijs in Sterling Geld per 100 lbs. netto Engelsch Gewigt, met ruten, niet van koloniale soort.

Tuigen te Fort Elizabeth of die van dat byzondere die hieren moeten, zullen hunne voorwaarden (copyen) bijzondere of anderszins, indien de voorraad aan de Magazynen van het Gouvenement, dan wel aan het strand van de Haven worden gelivered.

Alsmede hunne voorwaarden indien geleverd is de Kaapstad, naar vertiening van het Commissariaat.

Elk Tender moet vergezeld gien van een Document in duplicate (copyen waarvan te bekomen zyn op dit Bureau of op het Commissariaats Bureau te Graham's-stad of Fort Elizabeth) de party verbindende de voorwaarden in den Tender vervat goed en naar behooren te volbrachten, indien dezelve wordt aangenomen.

Setting voor bovengesagde sal geschieden in Winkels of part, getrokken op de Leds der Statien list. Alle verdere byzonderheden zyn te vernemen op aanvraag op dit Bureau. CHARLES PALMER, Adj. Com. Gen. Commissariaats Bureau, Kaapstad, 7 Aug. 1846.

1,000 SCHAPEN, EEN WAGEN, En een span goede OSSEN.

OP MORGEN, (Dingsdag) den 11 Augustus, zal by den Heer D. DE VILLIERS, van D'Urban, worden vercocht, eenige goede Schapen, in goede konditie, met eene groote hoed, afgerucht, alsmede een goede Tuigwagen en een span goede, stille, soetende Hoogsten Bieder.

BY HARVEY, J. G. STEYTLER, G.Z. Afslager.

Dr. ROBERTS ARME MANS VRIEND!

DIE kostbare Zalf, genaamd des Armen Mans Vriend, wordt met vertrouwen aan het Publiek aanbevolen door de Eigenaren, als een oeffelaar remedie voor WONDEN van alle soorten, en een zeker geneesmiddel voor VERZWEERDE BEENEN, hoewel van vele jaren duurt, Synyden, Verschroegelen, Brandzaken, Kruisjagen, Winterzaken, Voeten, Zweren, Scheurbuik Uitslag, Psittien in het aangezicht, SWAKKE en ZERE OOGEN, enz. enz. enz.

DR. ROBERTS, PILULE ANTISCROPHULE.

En onwaarderbaar middel voor SCROPHULA, KLIER-GEZWELLEN, vooral die van des nek, alle overtollig, rochten in het vel uitslypende, met bloed salverende, enz.

De bovengemelde Pillen dienen genezen te worden wanneer de Zalf tegen uitslag gebruikt wordt.

Vercocht door alle Droogsteden, a Een Shilling en Ze Pence per Potje of Doble. Ordres by de groote maat te worden geleverd aan J. T. POODER & Co. Kaapstad, Agents voor de Heeren BEACH & BAIRDOTT, Bridportse eenige Eigenaren van bovengemelde.

Oproeping van Credituren en Debiteuren

In den Boedel van wylen den Heer STEPHANUS JOHANNES HOFMEYER, Stepha, zoon, en nagelaten Wed. Mejufv. CATHARINA W. VAN BREDA.

ALLEN die eenige vordringen van welken aard ook, vermenen te hebben in opgemelde Boedel, worden verzocht daarvan binnen de eerstkomende twee maanden ingekomen van heden, opzaf te doen by den Heer SERVAAS DE KOCK, Secr., terwyl de zoodanigen, die aan meermalen Boedel wegens Boekschulden als anderszins komen schuldyk te zyn, mede worden verzocht hunne Rekeningen onverwyld aan meermalen Heer S. DE KOCK, Secr., te voldoen.

Wed. S. J. LOFFMEYER, geb. VAN BREDA, Curator. Testamenteel.

Tuin "Noetgedacht," 5 Aug. 1846.

£15 Belooning: NADEMAAL een lichte Vosthengst, met witte bles en poten, in den nacht van Zaterdag den 25ste dezer, door een of ander persoon kwaadaardiglyk gestolen is van myne weide op de boeren plaats van den Heer P. J. ROUX, aan Tygerberg; maar welk Paard op den volgenden Maandag terug bekomen werd; zal bovengesagde belooning gegeven worden aan eenig persoon die narijt gien kan leideende tot ontdekking en overtuiging van den persoon die het Paard by deze gelegenheid geuomen en geden heeft.

Tygerberg, den 28 July 1846. SAM. H. HART.

WAGENMAKER.

DE Ondergeteekende berigt het Publiek, dat hy het bovengemelde Handwerk heeft begonden te Plumstead, Wynberg, naast den Heer BOWMAN, Grofsmid, waar by door strikte oplettendheid en matige prijzen de de gunst zynen klanten hoop te verdienen.

N.B. Hoerengereedschap met spoed gemaakt en gerepareerd. C. PARSONS.

TE HUUR.

EN kan dedelyk aanvaard worden, dat aange- naam en ruim Woonhuis, gelegen te No. 2, Groenteploeg, voorzien van alle gemakken voor eene fatsoenlyke familie. Het Huis bevat 3 Kamers, Sal, en 2 Paroeren, verdekte Poort, welke tot Knechtshuis gebruikt kan worden. Adres by den Ondergeteekende, Hal No. 4.

P. MORKEEL.

VERDWAALD.

OP den 12 Mei, van des Ondergeteekenden Plaatse, een blaasvachtmel Hengst, omtrent 5 jaren oud, zonder veld of buidel, en geens opvallende merken, met lange en zwakte hielhoel, verondersteld in de richting van Pikerberg geloopt te zyn. Die gemelde Paard aan den Ondergeteekende terug bezogt, sal beloonde worden.

Klein Drakenstels, 4 Aug. 1846. C. C. FICK, Sec.

Bekendmaking aan Familie en Vrienden.

OVERLEDEN te Schmidts-burg, Kaapstad, op Dinsdag, den 6 dezer, in den ouderdom van 12 jaren, en twee maanden, CAARL CHAETERMAN, ontside nogma van A. F. CARSTENS.

POSTSCRIPT. Maandag 10 Augustus.

Met de post van gisteren (Zondag), hebben wy de volgende belangryke, ofschoon onvolledige byzonderheden van de Grenzen ontvangen:—

(Uit de Cape Frontier Times, 4 Augustus.)

"Kamp, Groenrivier, 31 July.

"Wy zyn heden van een voot patroonlyk teruggekeerd;—wy zyn allen te voet—77 paarden dood, en 71 onbruikbaar. Wy hebben veel grof gevecht en gewaarschuwd den geheelen dag in de Amatola gehoord. Wy gaan op morgen naar de bergen."

Eene expresse, gisteren van Fort Beaufort vertrokken, bracht tyding van een gevecht met den vyand in de Amatola. De troepen hadden 6 ure lang op den vyand geschoten. De ammunitie was bijna verscht en men had een mede gezeiden. De ammunitie werd op den 30ste gedaan. Een brief van het toonnel des oorlogs verontuult meldt, dat een van Kolonel Somers' partouilles een scherp gevecht heeft gehad met de Kaffers van Sogolo, waan in Luitenant Armstrong en Napier nauwe ontmoetingen gehad hebben. De Kaffers hadden eens ongelyk bare positie genomen, en het geschiet werd den geheelen nacht gaande gehouden.

In den morgen vond men dat de vyand vertrokken was. De expeditie naar den Chimie Hoek, onder Kol. Hare, was mislukte—geen Kaffer was te zien. Een brief van Fort Beaufort van gisteren zegt: "Zy zyn in de Amatola aan het vechten. Een Sergeant der Sappers, alsmede een Hottentotsche Sergeant-Majoor en 8 Fingoes, zyn geuoude. Men hoorde gisteren morgen ten 8 ure in Water, loobbaar avar geschut in de richting van de Amatola; als ook van Cowood's Post.... Sedert het schryven van bovenstaande werden de volgende byzonderheden ontvangen:—

"Op den morgen van 30 July marcheerde de divisie onder Kolonel Hare, de party onder Kapitein Hogg, en een detachement van het 91ste Regt. uit de Chimie Vlakte, om de hoogten der Amatola te bezetten. De Vlakte bereikende, hoorde men een hevige geschiet van de divisie onder Sir A. Stockenstron, in de kloof, aan de overzyde, waar men voora hiepaal had integen, en waar het uit het geschiet bleek, dat ziele een groot aantal Kaffers moest bevinden. Een schot werd gedaan door Kolonel Hare's divisie, en Sir A. Stockenstron berigt te geven van de aankomst der troepen. Zy bereikten eindelyk het einde der vlakte, waar een diepe kloof in de kom der Amatola gaat. De Fingoes en Hottentotten werden gelast deselve integen, maar zy schenen enigzins huiverig. Zoodra Kolonel Hare dit beslootde, nam hy syn maats af, juichte en gallopedde naar den ingang derselve. De Fingoes, die zynde, juichten ook; en voorts rukkende trokken zy deselve in, waarna een hevige vuur plaats had,—aan onzen kant met verlies van 3 dood en 3 of 4 gewonden, zoo ver men heeft kunnen vernemen,—en omtront 30 aan den kant der Kaffers,—dit aluit het getal niet, in dat door de boeren gedood mogte zyn."

Het groot lichsamer der troepen (met 3 kammen) marcheerde eenen grooten afstand naar den top der hoogte; maar uithoofte van het hevige geschiet in de achterhoede gehoord, werd een versterking terug gezonden naar de Fingoes; met eenen verschen voorraad ammunitie. De Fingoes kwamen uit het bosch, en alles was stil. Men dacht dat de divisie van Sir A. Stockenstron zich aan Fort Cox by die van Kol. Hare zoude voegen, maar naar zyne kwartieren terug gekeerd zynde, ging de divisie van Kol. Hare naar den kamp terug. Er schynen slechts weinig Kaffers in de Amatola te zyn. De kamp werd door een kleine party op den 29 gevallen, die een sergeant der Sappers, die zyn tent buiten de wagens was, doodschoot. Een Kaffer werd mede gedood.

(Uit de "Grahams Town Journal,")

Voorleden Woensdag viel in de Kaffers Kol. Hare's kamp onder de Amatola aan. Voor zons opgang den volgenden morgen, was het voornaamste gedeelte van die divisie in die van Sir Andries Stockenstron onder de wapenen, de gekleerde compagnie het bosch met de grootste overschrokkenheid ingaan. De Kaffers waren in verscheidene divisien en men zegt dat zy groote taktiek en moed aan den dag legden in hunne bewegingen. Het gevecht duurde den geheelen dag langs de kloven en bergen, en men denkt dat niet minder dan 100 Kaffers gedood zyn behalven de gewonden. Er zyn twee gevangenen genomen, die men zegt belangryk narijt te hebben gegeven omtrent hun kruid-magazyn in de Amatola.

Den volgenden dag werden toebereidselen gemaakt voor een tweeden slag, maar men bevond, dat de vyand gedurende den nacht, naar de Buffels Poorten gereireerd was.

De kruin der

THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

CAPE TOWN, AUGUST 10, 1846.

The faint gleam of hope with which previous accounts from the scene of commotion animated the colonists, has happily not again vanished in smoke. The news received by the post of last Thursday contains the encouraging details of a well conceived enterprise by the division under Col. SOMERSET, capturing upwards of 5000 head of cattle which had been driven into KRAL'S territory across the Kei, and bringing them safely into the camp then formed at King William's Town.

The aforesaid movement though occasioning a comparatively slight loss of life to the enemy, nevertheless required the greatest energy and privations on the part of the Colonial Forces, who were moreover compelled to destroy no less than 130 horses, principally belonging to the Burgers,—a circumstance which will not create the least surprise when it is borne in mind, what an odious and unwarrantable distinction—according to statements made on that head—has taken place in the distribution of forage for the horses of the Burgers and those of the troops.

We are however exceedingly gratified in being enabled to record, that notwithstanding the evident indifference with which this flower of the Frontier army seems thus far to have been ungratefully treated, they have ever, and on this occasion in the most brilliant manner, showed that they deserved double confidence.

The intrepidity of Capt. GROENEWALD, the leader of a part of the Swellendam Burgers, and the gallantry of Capt. MELVILLE and SIZE, produce memorable exploits for the history of South Africa, and will undoubtedly stand at the head of the long list which will certainly, under Divine blessing, follow these achievements, in the expected sanguinary battle in the formidable stronghold of the enemy.

We pass this eulogium without any invidious view. On the contrary we are convinced that all those engaged in this important expedition, have exerted themselves to the best of their ability, and that the whole assembled force are eager, by a decisive blow, to make an end to this harassing war; but it should not be taken amiss when we express our surprise that such an act of heroism as stands recorded of Capt. GROENEWALD in the private accounts, has not been specially noticed in the despatch of the Commanding Officer. "It is said," thus says the report, "that he was the first man across the stream, where, with only 11 men, he actually captured 2,000 head of cattle in the face of the enemy!" adding, "that his intrepidity had excited the admiration of all who witnessed it."

The advantageous result of this important enterprise, which relieves the colonial forces, as we already remarked, of their greatest drawback, and enables them to prosecute their operations without further delay to the other strongholds of the enemy, loses however many of its cheering features, when the eye is attentively directed to his movements within the colony. The accounts received represent him as having again penetrated as far as the Sunday's River, and in much larger force than at any time since the commencement of hostilities;—whilst his daring will be best understood by the really surprising intelligence that he has again succeeded in carrying off many hundred head of cattle from the neighbourhood of Graham's Town, where experienced men prognosticate a most gloomy prospect, if he succeed, harassed by our forces in his own country, to send forth his marauding parties within the colonial boundary.

In spite of this embarrassing intelligence, we nevertheless anticipate the best results from the intended united operations, for his entire defeat and subjugation; and sincerely hope that we may be the means of communicating this glad tidings to the colonists in a postscript to the present number.

Original Correspondence.

To the Editor of "De Zuid-Afrikaan."

SIR,—In the Commercial Advertiser of the 5th instant, with reference to Bible Societies, I find a letter signed "A Director of the S. A. Bible Union," in which the fact is stated, that the S. A. Bible Union, established since the year 1818, had, during the last 19 years, laid out the sum of £7,113 in the purchase of the Holy Scriptures.

On lately attending the usual monthly prayer meeting, the attention of the audience as well as myself was directed by the Rev. Dr. HENK to Bible Societies as the blessed means for extending the Kingdom of Christ. On this occasion, after referring to the object and labors of the British and Foreign Bible Society, the S. A. Bible Union was also introduced, and it appeared that since its establishment, up to the 31st December 1844, it had distributed 19,375 Bibles and New Testaments, 7,773 Psalm and Hymn Books, and 300,000 Religious Tracts.

Another proof that the S. A. Bible Union has not fallen into a soft slumber. It had certainly deserved to be noticed in the meeting of Wednesday the 29th July of the present year.

A. HEARER.

De Bruin Poort, July 13, 1846

Dear Friend!—I cannot write you anything of importance. The case is just as it was before. The Burgers complain that they have nothing to do, and I think they shall be obliged before long to wear "hunger belts" in imitation of the Kafirs. Everything is dry and barren. Our horses are very low, and I fear that they will soon be unfit for any active service. We long to meet the enemy, but the General must have some other object; we merely squander our time here, and if it goes on in this manner, we will be compelled to make a homeward movement. Our Civil Commissioner of Stellenbosch has compelled all of us, just like soldiers, to advance precipitately to the frontier, allowing us no time even to equip properly. What will he now say, when he reflects that we have been encamped so long at Uitenhage without undertaking anything of consequence? The Feldcornet would allow us only 12 hours to hasten to the scene of war, 800 miles from our homesteads. So much were they confounded, by having their orders so speedily executed, that they even summoned children under 10 years of age;—a measure never approved of by any civilized nation; but it afterwards appeared that they were not entitled to enrol them. That the case is in danger, I will not doubt; but I very much question whether Sir P. Maitland intended to allow the Burgers only 12 hours to prepare, and thus unexpectedly to tear them from the embraces of their families. Poor L... might well have been left at home. He says, the Feldcornet had so much respect for his person, as if he could allow subject

the whole of Kafirland. The poor fellow remonstrated, but the heart of that Feldcornet was equally inflexible as steel—we yet have occasion to laugh at his pride, when he so constantly figured before the Burgers in his domain's park. Sir Benjamin must have been a clever fellow—for there are still traces left of the measures adopted by him for the protection of the frontiers and the subjugation of these districts. I cannot conceive why that worthy man was so much selected by England, as all the measures executed here by him, breath deliberate skill and humanity. The colonial Minister, who was probably blinded by the dazzling hypocrisies here, and who despised all reason and equity, will now begin to feel, how much he had loaded Sir Benjamin with ingratitude. Our Commandant is a good sort of man;—but we expect something more from him. Col. Hare and Lindsay are clever fellows when they cannot reach the Kafirs. Our Commandant, I hope, will set in a better example. I would give anything now to see Dr. F. in our midst. If he cannot fight, he may pray for us.

I had great thoughts of S. A., especially when we might approach the frontier; but believe me it was only ideal. It bears no comparison with our part of the country, except the grass in good times for the cattle. This is no panacea; everything you meet are rocks, hills and mountains. Kafirland is a complete wilderness. The banks of the rivers are all covered with jungles, and so complicated that they are totally unapproachable, and admirably adapted to shelter these innocent children of nature, in terrifying the frontier colonists continually by rapine and murder. We still receive accounts of Burgers daily arriving in myriads at Graham's Town. Let Government for heaven's sake make a stop, for they will overthrow Kafirland, and extol in jointly with ourselves: for what purpose have we come here! Is it only to make a show—to compel the enemy to see the General for peace without sending any of his wretched murderers and robbers that they have very much offended, and that their wicked deeds have left bloody traces on the minds of the frontier colonists? I cannot at all comprehend the matter, nor unravel the secret why so offensive movement against the enemy is undertaken. Government has at present a very large available force, and everything ready to chastise the treacherous Kafir for his aggressions, and notwithstanding all this we are deprived of all comfort and must remain inactive. Everything here is confusion. I think, that through the wavering policy of the General, the Kafirs will come to the resolution of trying the prowess of Col. Lindsay at Fort Peddie, and causing terror in a quarter where hitherto no seems to prevail. I now conclude with the positive assurance, that if the present irresolute and tiresome policy do not take a change, the war will continue much longer; and then very naturally ask, why were we so unexpectedly summoned to a scene where the Commander-in-Chief is totally irresolute?

Respectfully yours, B.

OCCURRENCES AND REMARKS.

WORCESTER, AUG. 3, 1846.—A person lately arrived from the Orange River states, that the Farmers of Modder River, had already, since the affair at Zwartkops, formed the resolution to attack the Griquas, and not merely to defend the Government is at war with the Kafirs. My informant states, however, that they will never seriously attempt it, as long as there is a single soldier in their vicinity. The farmers have repeatedly demanded from Adam Kok the cattle which he retained during the last encounter. Adam Kok says the English have got it, but it is well known that he has distributed the cattle to the farmers amongst his people, and that Colonel Richardson, in his attack on the camp of the Farmers (when they, suspecting no danger, had gone home for a while, leaving the camp to a small party), and afterwards on that of the women, only took the wagons, goods and wagon oxen. It is said that the above farmers are by nature very restless, never satisfied with any Government, except their own will, and that among them, persons of bad character who have fled from the colony, have some influence and who speak by bringing them in commotion. The farmers of Modder River are however calm, and will have nothing to do with their rest-less countrymen. The Griquas raised the alarm, more from an inclination to evade the Kafir war, than from fear of a handful of farmers.

Kafirs on the Northern Frontier.—A party of Kafirs, located at a spot called "Schietfontein," at the Pranger, immediately across the frontier, have caused much uneasiness to the colonists in that neighbourhood, by their wanton demonstrations. Some of them seized a Feldcornet, who had come there with 4 or 5 persons unarmed, in quest of stolen cattle, and would have seriously ill-treated him, for the timely interferences of some other Kafirs who rescued him, evidently dreading the consequences. These Kafirs have their messengers on the road to obtain regularly the "news" from the seat of war. Would that they were informed of the defeat at Fort Peddie. It is said that by permission of government they were located at their present residence by the father of Sir A. Stockenström, to repel the incursions of the Bushmen. There were then 3 or 30 persons, but now there are at least 1000, armed, and having good horses. They meant ought to keep these people together, and not to allow them to scatter on the frontier. Eventually they may become dangerous.

The Post.—Since the commencement of the war, Government has been seized by a panic, from which it has not yet recovered. Witness the confusion of so many matters; and among those the frontier post. Formerly we received the news in the Graham's Town papers a week before the papers; now they come at the same time; so that it is needless to subscribe for the frontier papers to obtain the latest accounts from our friends engaged in the war.

Postage on commando letters.—By placing the burghers on an equal footing with the soldiers, in respect of postage, government probably intends to pay the burghers equally with the soldiers for their services during the war. This would be but proper, for, according to his Excellency's declaration in his manifest, the people have no concern whatever in the present inquiry. Laborers (I mean colored people) can always earn here 9d. per diem, with food &c., which many immediately lay out feeding and clothing their families. If government, however, be not disposed to give the laborer his dues, his destitute wife and children should at least be provided with food, medical aid, &c., for which they now depend on the charity of the public. But to return to my first subject; if burghers serving without pay, are moreover to pay government when they inform their friends and relatives, that they are still alive, this shortsighted measure creates the greatest indignation. If a poor woman chance to possess one penny to purchase the letter of her husband, she remains without it, or is obliged to beg a penny.

Punishing Burgers without trial.—The cases of this nature on the frontier, create the greatest indignation and disgust throughout the colony, and from the Atlantic to the Cape. They are not only as regards the cruelty of the parties by whose order the ever disgraceful "cat" was applied, but also the cold and indifferent treatment of the Government, by the reply of the Commander-in-Chief, or rather Col. Cloete;—not even informing this woman that her motherly wish would be complied with to possess her son, in order to assist in dressing his wounds. Such cases of ill-treatment ought not to be repeated to one of our burghers, for we will not remain silent until the most complete satisfaction shall have been obtained.

The Commando System.—If, by adopting a new system of dealing with the Kafirs, government intends to react the bloody tragedy, (which God prevent), we hope a well organized Commando System will be prepared. By leaving the arbitrary execution of requisitions to the Feldcornets, many grievances are occasioned. Witness the precipitate steps adopted here. Many Burgers, having wives and families, had to take the field at a moment's notice, whilst single men were allowed to remain.

The Pound.—I find by the present pound regulations, that it is intended as much as possible to return the same cattle to the farmers which they furnished. If the cattle are so ill-conditioned that they are in danger of dying on the first range, the farmers cannot be satisfied. They ought to have good oxen returned them, or their value. Payments are now being made here for supplies of provisions, guns, clothes, &c., except wagons, oxen and horses. The latter have also been forcibly taken, and ought to be fully compensated in similar way; but this will probably only take place after the close of the war. Many can hardly wait so long, for, according to the course of events on the frontiers, I see no end to it before next year.

The Board of Relief.—The subscriptions, so actively set on foot, make but little progress now. I should think subscription lists ought to be opened in the country districts. It is true that many have had to incur a great outlay in equipping their sons and friends for the war, and these may excuse themselves; but there are many who had not to bear this burden, and many who have reaped considerable advantage from the present war. All those should come forward liberally—the greatest disasters being still in perspective.—(A Correspondent.)

FRONTIER INTELLIGENCE.

ENGAGEMENT WITH THE KAFFIRS ON THE KEI.—CAPTURE UPWARDS OF 5000 CATTLE.

It will be remembered that in our last week's Journal the accounts we gave from Head Quarters were up to the 16th ult., immediately previous to which date Col. Somerset had made an unsuccessful attempt to overtake the cattle of Pato's Kafirs, which were known to be in advance on their way towards the Kei and Bashee Rivers. The accounts now received take up the particulars from that period, and will be found in the following details:—

On the 17th ultimo Col. Somerset again moved forward, his force consisting of 100 men of the 7th Dragoon Guards, 200 Cape Mounted Rifles, a detachment of the Swellendam burghers, Captains Size and Melville with the Hottentot Corps, and about 400 Fort Peddie Fingoes, under the command of Mr. W. Shepstone. The entire force amounted to 1,500 men, all in light marching order. The first day's march was to the Kakoon, without, however, falling in with the enemy, or with any cattle,—the only incident narrated being the discovery of the corpse of a Kafir Chief, wrapped in a tiger-skin mantle, and who is supposed to have been wounded in the battle on the Gwanga. The next morning at 2 o'clock the march was resumed by the infantry, followed by the cavalry two hours afterwards. During this march some Kafirs were seen in the distance watching the movement of the troops, and which were detained in consequence of a man, a Hottentot of Green Kloof, being accidentally wounded by the explosion of his powder horn. In the afternoon some cattle and Kafirs were seen in the distance in front, but both men and horses were too fatigued to pursue them. Before halting for the night on the Gwanga, about 100 head were, however, captured. At day-dawn the next morning the troops were again in motion towards the Kei,—the infantry turning towards the lower, the cavalry to the upper drift. On the route it was learned from a sick Fingo woman, who had been left at a deserted kraal to starve, that the cattle had only been that morning removed, and must be still on the West side of the Kei. Continuing the march the troops fell in with a small flock of goats, which were captured, and the persons with them, two men and two boys, taken prisoners. These confirmed the story told by the Fingo woman. Proceeding some distance further, about 200 cattle were fallen in with, herded by a boy, who being unarmed was allowed to escape. Shortly after this a second drove of 350 cattle was captured by Capt. Melville's company, killing two Kafirs. On the 20th, the whole of the troops made a simultaneous movement on the Kei, where many thousands of cattle were seen grazing on the flats on the opposite side of the stream, and where the enemy in considerable force had taken position. The dispositions which were made by Col. Somerset, appear to have been as ably conceived as gallantly executed. The Fort Peddie Fingoes, Capt. Size's Hottentots, and Capt. Donovan with a party of C.M.R., were directed to move down the slope of the hill, and force the passage of the river,—the guns and rest of the cavalry lining the heights, so as to cover the movement, and which was perfectly successful. At first the Kafirs made a great show of resistance, by their gestures and shouts, menacing our troops, and defying them to pass the stream; but no sooner did they find them actually at the drift, than the great body of the enemy fled, and sought shelter in the adjacent ravines. The first capture of cattle was made by Capt. Size's men, all of whom behaved admirably. The Fingoes under Mr. W. Shepstone (Government Interpreter at Fort Peddie) also displayed the most intrepid conduct, and appear to have borne the brunt of the fighting. In the course of the engagement Mr. Shepstone, having led a party of only about 50 men (Fingoes) as far down as the Ebb-and-flow drift, where they seized a considerable number of cattle, was attacked by a very superior force of the enemy, and by whom, while in the middle of the drift, he and his little party were surrounded. Notwithstanding, however, the disparity of numbers, they very gallantly maintained their ground, and after the cattle had been taken and retaken two or three times, they finally extricated themselves from their ticklish position. Mr. Shepstone was struck by a spear ball on the head, which knocked him down, and caused an effusion of blood from the nostril, but without sustaining any other injury. During this engagement the Swellendam Burgers distinguished themselves by great gallantry, and Capt. Groenewald, who was unfortunately shot through the arm, is mentioned in a letter before us as having displayed such intrepidity as excited the admiration of all who witnessed it. He is said to have been the first man across the stream, and where with only 11 men he actually seized 2,000 head of cattle in the face of the enemy. Captain Melville and his corps also did their duty most bravely. Having moved up the stream, they succeeded in wresting from the Kafirs about 1,000 head of cattle, but on returning with them, the day closed before they could disentangle themselves from the rugged kloofs, and they were compelled to halt and bivouac for the night, separated from the rest of the troops—the Kafirs around them the whole time, endeavouring, though without success, to retake the booty. Five Kafirs were shot by this corps, and who only had one man slightly wounded. The absence of these men, as may be easily supposed, caused considerable uneasiness in those who had succeeded in rejoining Colonel Somerset, and who took up a strong position near the precipitous banks of the river, and where perhaps one of the most anxious and uncomfortable nights was passed, that can be well imagined,—the weather cold, wet, and dark, and nothing heard but the mingled sounds of the lowing of cattle, the incessant discharge of musketry, and the shouting, or rather yelling of the Fingoes and Kafirs. The following morning a detachment of infantry was sent out in quest of Capt. Melville and men, and who with their spoil made their appearance shortly before noon. Capt. Donovan and the C. M. R. are also mentioned as having behaved with their usual intrepidity, adding to the general stock several hundred head of cattle taken from the enemy. The results of this affair are the capture of about 5300 head of cattle with a further loss to the enemy of forty men. The casualties

on our side are surprisingly small, being one Fingo killed, and two Burgers and three Fingoes wounded. Four prisoners were taken, one of whom stated that Pato was still on the Gwanga, near the coast, and that the chief part of his cattle had been sent forward some days before; adding that Umhala died at the Gwanga—probably a mere figure of speech, to indicate the total overthrow of his choice warriors by Colonel Somerset on that memorable battle-field. These prisoners were liberated the following morning, charged with the following messages to the confederated chiefs:—

"Acquaint Pato and Umhala, that I have seized these cattle for the use of the troops; that I shall take these cattle to the Governor, and I shall then return. I shall then attack them, and give no rest to them or their cattle. That I may take this ground, which I have driven them out of, for the Governor; that I shall fire three shots this morning,—one for Crell, one for Umhala, and one for Pato, which is satisfaction for their unprovoked attack on the Colony; I found he had given Pato to the Kei, that I find he has given Pato, the great enemy of the colony, to place for his cattle in his country; that I fire this gun to tell him, that the Governor will call upon him to answer for his conduct."—(Official Despatch.)

These guns having been duly fired, the reverbération pealing loud and long among the bustling cliffs and ravines of the Kei, the prisoners were then set at large. First kissing Colonel Somerset's feet in lowly submission; they rushed down the precipitous banks of the stream, and were quickly lost to view upon Capt. Melville's company, who were still driving cattle up the slope of the hill, while many other Kafirs on the opposite hills, about two miles distant, on the rear of the canoes speedily took to their heels, and vanished in the distance. The division then faced about, and commenced its return march towards King William's Town, which had been named as the point of concentration, and where His Excellency the Governor was to take up a strong position, and await its return. During the whole of this march, the enemy being upon the rear flank of the troops, shewing themselves in small parties on the heights, but without coming very close, or doing any mischief, though several, bolder than their companions, who approached nearer were shot.

At night it was necessary to observe the utmost vigilance. The place to be being selected, a hurried meal was prepared, the fires were then extinguished, the cattle placed in the centre of the men, and a vigilant look out kept during the lying night, during the whole of which the Kafirs kept a scattered fire upon the camp, and in which case, in the darkness of night, they would probably have recaptured a large proportion of their number. One Kafir, who was observed stealing towards the encampment, was disabled by a shot from one of Captain Size's men, and stated the next morning that he was one of Krell's men, and that four chiefs had been killed on the Kei, in the night of the previous day. During this march both men and horses exhibited the effects of excessive fatigue. Many of the horses were utterly unable to proceed, and it was absolutely necessary either to abandon or destroy them. The latter alternative was adopted, and 130 poor animals, chiefly belonging to the burghers, were destroyed. It is quite impossible to convey an idea in words of the privations and fatigue endured during this march. In motion from day dawn till dark, and watching all night: food scanty and ill cooked, and constantly exposed to all the changes of the weather. On the 22d a good many mounted Kafirs presented themselves in the rear, to join us with a large body, computed at 800, on foot, and under the command of Mr. Maitland, from excessive fatigue, dropped considerably in the rear of our cavalry. The enemy observing this began to close in upon them, the Kafir horsemen galloping forward and opening fire upon their left, while the footmen were hurrying forward at speed, in order to take them on the other flank. On this messenger was instantly sent forward to the General, to the first appearance of our cavalry sheering off and keeping at a respectful distance, though not so far but what Capt. Melville succeeded in knocking off his horse one of his assailants. Had this corps not been supported in time, they would have had sharp work of it, the enemy being four times their number. That night the troops continued on the march for two hours after sunset, the Kafirs firing from various directions along the whole line of march.

Capt. Size, who was in advance, succeeded in shooting two Kafirs, and in capturing 60 cattle. One Fingo was wounded in both legs, while the horses were so perfectly exhausted that the cavalry were obliged to dismount and load their respective steeds, several being left dead, as also many cattle. After halting, the Kafirs kept on a fire on the camp the whole night, but without doing any mischief. As, however, no rest was to be had, the march was resumed early the next morning, at which time few of the enemy were to be seen. Severe as was the fatigue of this march in itself, it was considerably aggravated by the want of customary food. Two days had elapsed since the biscuits had been consumed,—a little meat being substituted, and which was seldom time or opportunity to prepare for food. The horses still continued to droop from fatigue, while the Kafirs kept harassing the flanks and rear of the column, but still without doing any damage. At night the signal fires of the Kafirs were seen blazing on the mountains. Some Kafirs approached the bivouac so close during the night, as to be heard calling out that now they had them like mice in a calabash, and would make them pay dearly for invading their country. This audacity led to the supposition that the Galka tribes had come down from the hills, and a rush was expected to be made on the camp very instant.

The whole of the troops were kept under arms all night, but although there was a good deal of firing, nothing serious happened, except the accidental explosion of a man's ammunition, by which he and others were slightly wounded. Captain Size's three horses were, however, among others, severely carried off in the night, the Kafirs being seen riding round the bivouac, while two or three Kafirs were shot. On the 24th the march was as usual resumed at daylight, and after a march of a few miles the "Yellow-wood Trees" were reached, where the division met the General,—a most welcome meeting, it being learned from His Excellency that the camp was only two miles distant, when the troops arrived in about another hour; and to use the precise expression of the account given us, "thoroughly done up."

In addition to the foregoing details, we learn that this affair has given His Excellency the greatest possible satisfaction,—and certainly too much commendation cannot be given to Col. Somerset, and to all the officers and men under him, for the manner in which they successfully performed, one of the most arduous enterprises we have yet had to record. King William's Town, near which the camp had been formed, was found entirely destroyed, the Kafirs having fired it, as well as the missionary stations, which have as yet been visited. Nothing is known of Jan Tulzoe's movements, and fears are entertained that he has fallen by the hands of his savage countrymen.—It being deemed of the utmost moment that the blow thus struck should be immediately followed up before the enemy had time to recover from his panic, an express was immediately forwarded to the Lieut. Governor at Port Beaufort, and to Sir Andrew Stockenström to move forward, with their respective divisions upon the Amatola, and which will account for the sudden departure of Col. Hare. Mr. Abel Hoole, His Excellency's Interpreter, very gallantly volunteered to convey His Excellency's despatches, and with which he was entrusted, starting across the Kafir country with no more than ten men under the command of Lieut. Stokes, R.A. Mr. Hoole was delayed at Block Drift by indisposition, but Lieut. Stokes reached Fort Heaufort with the orders of the Commander-in-Chief on Friday, and when immediate preparations were made for the forward movement.

A communication written just as the express was leaving stated, "The wagons that left us on Friday were obliged to return, being attacked and many shots fired through them. Boers wagons again attacked, just starting out, to look for peace."

THURSDAY.—Received information that before day-light the Kafirs succeeded in getting off with some fifty or sixty oxen belonging to the wagons which brought in the supplies from Port Franche the previous evening. These oxen were taken from the outskirts of the town, in the rear of Fort Engelford. . . . Informed, also, that on Monday five Kafirs were observed lurking in the bush near the station of the Stellenbosch Burgers at Driver's Hill, one of whom narrowly escaped being shot, a ball fired from the bush almost brushing his forehead. It is said that the man who fired this shot was immediately brought down by one of the Burgers. . . . Some ammunition wagons started this afternoon for the camp at the mouth of the Fish River under escort of

50 men, commanded by Lieut. Skeed, of the Moley Corps, and who now approve themselves to be active and useful men. FRIDAY.—Received information that the wagon oxen taken from near town during the night of Wednesday and Thursday, were recaptured last night in the passes of the Knou, near Maitland's Flat. It appears that, suspecting these cattle would be driven in the direction stated, a party of your assistants, namely Messrs Fuller, Goddard, Dredge, and some others, named themselves after dark in the passes in question, and where, as they expected, the marauders with their booty should mistake Burgers for Kafirs, they challenged them, and the marauders instantly sprang from the horses, and plunged into the thicket, leaving their booty, and which proved to be the oxen they were in quest of. . . . and a few other cattle, the owners of which have not been named to us. The four horses were identified as the property of persons in that immediate neighbourhood. . . . A convoy of sixty-four wagons arrived this day from Port Elizabeth, laden with supplies for the Commissariat, amongst which we observed a great many boxes and cases with necessaries of the destitute, and the fruits of the benevolent exertions of those who, in Cape Town, have so nobly gone forward to mitigate the distresses of the sufferers by their disastrous outbreak of the savage tribes.

SATURDAY.—Received some further particulars of proceedings in Lower Albany, the substance of which will be found in the following extract:—

On the 23d ult., Mr. J. Goldswain and party took up the spoil of about 20 head of cattle, which had passed across the kloofs of the Kowie a short time before. Thinking it possible to intercept these cattle, they hastened on to the Kap River to the place where Faku, the Kafir, used to reside, it being probable that the Kafirs would pass through the bush in the night; and accordingly they proceeded to the place in the distance. Goldswain took aim at them, but his gun flashed. About the rising of the morning star, on observing a fire near Mahony's place, they mounted and hastened to the spot, about three miles distant from the place where they were, but before they reached it, the Kafirs had decamped. The spoon on which they started they found in the morning in the Kap River bush, and followed on it to the Sand Drift of the Fish River, where, instead of its crossing the river, it turned short round to the right, and went towards a very deep rocky kloof, which there is in that neighbourhood. The party being small they did not venture further down. When near this place, the spoon which they had first taken up was joined by another lot of cattle, so that the in-siders had got clear off with about 40 head of cattle. It is generally supposed that there is near the Sand Drift a body of Kafirs posted in one of the deep kloofs; for independently of the above cattle, above 50 working oxen have been carried off from Trapp's Valley during the past ten days. The spoil of all leads to the same place.

Received an extract of a communication from the Sunday River, and which shows that the Kafirs are again penetrating that part of the Colony in considerable force. It is conjectured that the aim of the marauders will be to attack the convoys of wagons, and hence it is of the utmost importance that the enemy should be unceasingly pursued, as this he not done his track will be marked by rapine and bloodshed. Fortunately the forces in that neighbourhood are commanded by brave experienced hands, while the men are spoken of highly for their gallant good conduct in the field.

(From the Eastern Province Herald.)

UITENHAGE.

Camp Rutenbach's Drift, 26th July 1846.

Sir,—I have to report that I have been out on patrol, with 15 mounted burghers on the 23d instant, in Zuurberg, close to Zoetie. At about 7 o'clock in the morning, we discovered between 70 and 80 armed Kafirs, all with guns, and had 3 horses with them. I went up to them, but they retreated without any resistance. I captured one horse from the enemy, and found the same number of spoons going towards Stoik's Farm. We followed it up till about 2,500 yards of Capt. Pannel's Post, where he is stationed at present. I reported this to him immediately. I thought of attacking the enemy, but saw that he could do nothing, for his company was not strong enough, to subdivide it, and I could do them no injury with my small party, for I am sure that there are as present a great number of Kafirs in the Colony.

I have the honor, &c.

(Signed) J. C. BOCHNER, Asst. Fieldcornet.

Commando Kraal, July 1846.

Sir,—I have the honor to inform you, that the patrol under Fieldcornet A. Rutenbach returned this morning from Zuurberg. The Kafirs have got off with the cattle, 50 head from Oosthuizen at the Walplaat and from J. Ferreira of the same place, having had no much shot of our people. In the Zuurberg two Kafirs were wounded by the patrol. The Kafirs are in the Addo Bush, with guns and the spoil of from 80 to 100 were seen by the Galka by Rutenbach's men and the infantry. There were some in the Addo Bush, yesterday morning, when I escorted the wagons from Port Elizabeth. The Addo Bush should on no account be passed by with government or private wagons without a good escort. A patrol stays at dark to watch the movements of the enemy.

I should be glad to assist you if possible to be obtained.

(Signed) F. A. ALCOCK, Comd. Commando Kraal.

PORT BEAUFORT.

THURSDAY, 23d.—This morning Sir A. Stockenström's party of Boers at Calderwood's old station, broke up their camp, and moved forward towards the Cunnine, where they were joined next day by Sir A. S. himself. He next a large reconnoitering party over the hill, who had to return, having seen or fallen in with an immense force of Kafirs, and seen much cattle. The grand movement of Sir A. S. will take place about Thursday or Friday, the 23d or 24th. It will consist of his Boers, about 1,900, Capt. Sutton's men, about 500, and Hogg and his force, about 80; so that they are quite enough to work up old Macmoo's mountain, and take a part forward to day, immediately a pillar of smoke arose, as a signal from the Cunnine mountains to the Amatola, and a magnificent fire blazing away there half the night, looking like a fiery snake creeping up the sides of "old Cunnine."

WEDNESDAY.—This day, I was, a patrol from Botha's Post attacked a body of Kafirs at Port Victoria, killed 3, and recaptured 20 head of cattle, and took I gun. These small affairs do a great deal of good, bringing our men under fire, and accustoming them to the foe. . . . We had a grand Fingo war dance this evening, the women also taking a part. This was preparatory to their move on the Amatola. When concluding they marched away, yelling and roaring like any sickened dove. . . . We are all ready here these ten days; but no wagons yet arrived. Horses sent out daily to report on the barrenness of the land. . . . Overtures of peace again sent by Sandhill to Sir A. S. Sandhill says the English must be an old hatchet, and says, although they (the Kafirs) were bad boys, their father should not cast them off altogether. The Kafirs describe our demonstration on the Amatola the other day very vividly. They say we resembled a mouse running in and out of her hole, creeping about and retreating when disturbed. All I hope, now that the "Monte" (Amatola) are in labour, a ridiculous mouse will not be brought forth.

THURSDAY.—Kafirs are anxiously watching our movements. I think for the present the Tambokies went str. . . . Field Capt. Loxton and Minter have both left this small affairs do a great deal of good, bringing our men under fire, and accustoming them to the foe. . . . Sir A. S. is living like a private Boer, and enduring equal hardship with the commonest sacker rider in his camp,—his only luxury a cup of bad coffee,—his couch the bare ground. He is really a fine old fellow, and we are happy to observe the kindly feelings existing between him and the present authorities. In fact, a great reaction has taken place in the public mind here, since we have been half-starved by you in Graham's Town; and instead of Col. Hare, we have had "Watt and Cloete" with desperate animosity. We see here daily the Colonel suffering the same privations as ourselves, and feel he is not to blame for our present inactivity.

POSTSCRIPT.

SATURDAY, 3 P. M.

The Post from Fort Beaufort just arrived. The information from this point is comprised in the following Postscript:—

Fort Beaufort, July 30.

No junction yet between the Governor and Lieutenant Governor. The great attack was to have been made this morning on the Cunnine (Kowie), but no firing heard all day. The impression here is that the enemy will slip into the Wintberg and Baviana's River, and that the great body of them have fallen back into Tambokies land.

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS paid either to the Treasurer or to the Cashier of the Cape of Good Hope Bank, up to the 8th June, on account of the BOARD OF RELIEF FOR DESTROYED SUPPLIERS BY THE KAFFIR WAR IN THE EASTERN PROVINCES, according to the respective dates of payment:—

RECEIVED BY TREASURER,	
May 26. A friend by Mrs. Elliott.....	25 0 0
Friend Thomas Bell, M.C.S.....	8 0 0
28. N. Stenhouse, Esq., M.C.S.....	5 0 0
R. M. Binning, Esq., M.C.S.....	5 0 0
31. Lady Sarah Maitland, Paid into Board.....	10 0 0
Col. B. Foster, C. of Relief, acct.....	5 0 0
Mrs. B. Foster, C. of G. Bank, 5 0 0	5 0 0
Miss Maitland, June 3, 1 0 0	1 0 0
Hon. W. Porter, paid into Bank, 20 May, 100 0 0	100 0 0
The Episcopal Church at Wynberg.....	40 1 1
Received and paid into Bank, 31 June, Abraham de Smidt, Esq., 50 0 0	50 0 0
The Episcopal Church at Rondebosch.....	15 0 0
A friend by H. Ross & Co., 6 0 0	6 0 0
Received and paid in on 2nd June, Chevalier Alfred Duprat.....	5 0 0
Mrs. Blake.....	1 0 0
Major Anstruther.....	1 0 0
Capt. Wilder.....	1 0 0
J. Field, Esq., B.A.....	7 0 0
Mrs. Field.....	3 0 0
Mrs. Rivers.....	2 0 0
A friend by Mrs. Faure.....	4 0 0
Mrs. A. Faure.....	0 15 0
Three Friends.....	1 0 0
Mrs. Leibbrandt.....	0 5 0
A Servant.....	0 5 0
Mrs. Bridges.....	1 0 0
Mrs. Parr.....	0 5 0
Mrs. C. Liesching.....	0 0 0
Berd. M. Hodgson.....	10 0 0
Mrs. Hodgson.....	1 0 0
Miss Hodgson.....	1 0 0
The Society of Friends, by Mr. Jennings.....	5 0 0
Mrs. Neethling.....	5 0 0
Mrs. Heyns.....	1 0 0
Capt. Brooke, Officers and Company of H. M. Steamer Thunderbolt.....	21 0 0
Mr. Lucas.....	1 0 0
Saul Solomon, Esq.....	5 0 0
Herd. John Phillip.....	10 0 0
The Episcopal Church, Cape Town.....	20 0 0
John Syme, Esq.....	10 10 0

(To be continued.)

POSTSCRIPT.

MONDAY MORNING, AUG. 10.

By the Post of yesterday, the following important, though imperfect particulars from the seat of war, have come to hand:—

(From the "Cape Frontier Times," Aug. 4.)

We have just received the following extract, containing intelligence from head quarters:—

"Camp, Green River, July 31, 1846.

"We returned from a foot patrol to day; we are all disheartened, — 77 horses dead, and 71 go back knocked up to-morrow with Ensign Harvey. We have heard heavy guns and firing in the Amatola all day. We proceed to the mountains to-morrow."

An express which left Fort Beaufort yesterday came in this afternoon, bringing intelligence that an affair had taken place with the enemy at the Amatola. The troops had been engaged in firing upon the enemy during the space of 6 hours. The ammunition is nearly expended, and a fresh supply has been sent for.

The attack is said to have been made on the 30th inst. A letter received from the seat of war states that:—"One of Col. Somerset's patrols had a sharp brush with Seyolo's Kaffirs, in which Luitj, J. Armstrong and Napier had very narrow escapes. The Kaffirs had taken up an inaccessible position, and firing was kept up till night:—in the morning we found that the enemy had decamped. The expedition to the Tyhook under Colonel Hare had failed. A letter from Fort Beaufort, dated yesterday, says:—"They are fighting away in the Amatola. A sergeant of sappers, named Barney, has been killed, a Hottentot sergeant-major and 8 Figures also."

Heavy firing was heard in the direction of the Amatola at Waterloo Bay yesterday morning at 8 a.m., and also it is said from Cawood's Post yesterday. Since the above was written, some further particulars have been received, as follows:—

"It seems that on the morning of the 30th July, the division under Colonel Hare, the party under Capt. Hogg, and a detachment of the 91st, started from the Tyumie Flats to take possession of the heights of the Amatola. On reaching the first heavy firing was heard from the division under Sir A. Stockenström in the opposite kloof, where it had been preconcerted it was to enter, and where it appeared from the firing there must have been a great many Kaffirs. A gun was then fired from Col. Hare's division to acquaint Sir A. Stockenström of his arrival with his troops. They at length reached the end of the flat, where a deep kloof enters the Amatola basin. Here the Figures and some Hottentots were ordered to enter. This they seemed rather reluctant to do. Col. Hare no sooner perceived this than he took off his cap and cheering and galloped forward to the end of it. The Figures upon seeing this cheering likewise, and rushing forward entered it, when a great deal of firing was kept up on our side with a loss of 3 killed and 3 or 4 wounded, as far as has been yet ascertained,—on the side of the Kaffirs about 30,—this does not include the numbers who may have been killed by the Boers."

The main body of the troops (with 3 guns) moved forward a considerable distance to the top of the height, but from the heavy firing heard in the rear, a reinforcement was sent back to the Figures, and a fresh supply of ammunition. The Figures got up out of the bush, and all was quiet. Sir A. Stockenström's Division, it was supposed, would join Col. Hare's division, at Fort Cox, but having returned to his quarters, Hare's division returned to the camp. There seems to be but few Kaffirs in the Amatola. The camp was attacked by a small party on the 29th, who shot a sergeant of the Sappers, who was in his tent outside the wagons. One Kaffir was also shot."

(From the Graham's Town Journal)

"Last Wednesday the Kaffirs attacked Col. Hare's camp under the Amatola. Before sun-rise the next morning (Thursday) the principal part of this division (Col. Hare's) and also of Sir Andreas Stockenström, were under arms and in motion, the colored companies entering the bush with the greatest alacrity and determination. The Kaffirs were in several divisions, and it is said displayed considerable tact in their movements, and were not wanting in courage. The fight continued amongst the kloofs and mountains the whole of Thursday, the troops not returning to their encampment until after sun-set. It is conjectured—though of course from the very nature of the locality it can be only conjecture—that not less than 100 Kaffirs fell in these engagements, irrespective of a great many wounded. Two Prisoners were taken and who, it is affirmed, have given important information respecting their Powder Magazine in the Amatola."

The following day all was preparation for a second engagement, but on making a reconnaissance it was found that during the night the enemy had given up the slip, and had retired towards the mountains. It is now perfectly clear of the enemy, and not, as it has usually been, holed with men during the troops to come forward. Colonel Hare has now moved to Fort Cox, where he will for the present establish his head-quarters, and where he was to be joined by Sir A. Stockenström, by another route, the same evening. A brief report has come in of the movements of the latter officer, and who appears to have entered some of the most difficult passes in these mountain ranges. In approaching or passing through one of these a fire was opened upon his men from a commanding rocky eminence. Upon this an order was issued to a detachment of the Hottentot levy to storm and dislodge the enemy from this point, when no sooner were the Figures for the fight, than on hearing this order they, without waiting for command, rushed forward, clambering the rocky and steep heights in the face of the enemy's fire, and by which I regret to say, six of these brave fellows were shot dead and three wounded. The enemy were, however, speedily driven from this fastness, with the loss of 39 killed, and many wounded."

INSIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW MORNING, (Tuesday,) the Under-signed will hold an INSIDE SALE of the remainder of their De Laines and Chints Dresses, Vests, Flannels, Hosiery, and a variety of Fine Goods, to close accounts. BORRADAILES, THOMPSON, PILLANS & Co.

SALE—OUTSIDE

TO-MORROW MORNING, (TUESDAY,) (previous to the Sale inside) the Under-signed will dispose of the remainder of the Bright Mauritius Sugar, a few cases of Pearl Sago, Nutmegs, Window Glass, &c. &c. Also 10 Cases HATS. BORRADAILES, THOMPSON, PILLANS & Co.

THOMPSON, WATSON & Co.

Offer for Sale at their Warehouse,

NEXT DOOR TO H. M. CUSTOM HOUSE,

IN STRAND-STREET.

BLUE REAN COFFEE, white crushed Sugar, bright yellow Sugars, Sugar Candy, Soap, Pepper, Saltpeetre, Ginger, Cinnamon, Corks, Knogjes Tea, Brandy in Kegs and Cases, Geneva.

BAR IRON OF ALL SIZES:—Spades, 3 legged Pots, Camp Ovens, Soap Pots, Shot, Paints, &c.

Apply as above, or 13 Heerenracht.

STINKWOOD LOGS & PLANKS.

THE Under-signed has received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

TO-MORROW,

(TUESDAY,) the 11th of AUGUST 1846

AT 11 O'CLOCK PRECISELY,

AT THE NORTH WHARF,

Some STINKWOOD LOGS and PLANKS, in Lots, to suit the convenience of purchasers.

L. P. CAUVIN.

FRESH BUTTER

IN small Kegs, For Sale at the Stores of the Under-signed.

G. KILIAN & Co.

St. George's street.

TENDERS.

CEILING FOR THE NEW CHURCH.

SEALED TENDERS will be received till 12 o'clock on the 15th instant, at the Residence of the Sexton of the Dutch Reformed Church, No. 33, Heerenracht, for making a STUCCOED CEILING in the New Church of the Community.

The Tenders to express the Prices for making

1st.—THE WOODWORK, with or without the Wood thereto required.

2nd.—OF THE PLASTERING, with or without the requisite Materials.

3rd.—OF THE ENTIRE WORK.

The Architect KRITZEMANN will attend daily from the 10th to the 14th instant, between 10 and 12 o'clock A.M., at the Church Building, with the Plan, according to which the work is to be performed, in order to give the necessary information to those desiring to tender.

For and by Order of the Vestry.

P. ROUX, Sr.

P. VAN BREDA, As. Elders.

Cape Town, Aug. 4, 1846.

COMMISSARIAT.

CONTRACT FOR CARTAGE AT CAPE TOWN AND SIMON'S TOWN.

TENDERS will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock on FRIDAY the 28th inst., from such Persons as may be willing to Contract for the performance of the undermentioned services at Cape Town and Simon's Town, for the period of 1 year, commencing on the 1st of October next, viz., to furnish:—

1. One Draught Horse with Cart, Driver and Harness, complete per day.

2. A single Horse for a Cart, Wag, Mortar, or any other Mill, with Driver, and Harness, per day.

3. A Double Horse Cart, two Horses with Driver and Harness, per day.

4. Two Draught Horses with Harness and Driver for a Double Horse Cart, per day.

5. A Wagon and Four Draught Horses with Driver and Harness, per day.

6. Eight Horses with Driver and Harness, for Devil Carriage, per day.

Any further particulars may be known on application at the Office of the Commissariat Royal Engineer, Cape Town.

Each Tender to be accompanied by an Instrument in Duplicate (copies of which may be had at this Office) binding the parties under penalty, well and duly to perform the stipulations contained in the Tender should be accepted.

CHARLES PALMER, Dep. Com. Gen.

Commissariat Office, Cape Town, Aug. 7, 1846.

COMMISSARIAT.

Additional Supply of Cape-cured BEEF for Mauritius and St. Helena.

TENDERS will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock, on FRIDAY, the 28th inst., for the supply of the undermentioned quantities of:

CAPE-CURED SALT BEEF, viz.:—

100,000 lbs. for the Service at Mauritius, and

75,000 lbs. for the Service at St. Helena.

To be ready for shipment in equal portions for both Stations in the months of November and February next.

The MEAT to be of the VERY BEST QUALITY, free from sand or grit, and both with regard to the number and size of the pieces, to be as nearly conformable to Irish Exigencies as possible, and to be guaranteed as being cured without the employment of any Cape Salt, and to keep in good condition at least twelve months from the date of its delivery.

The Tenders to express the price in Sterling at per 1000 lbs., net English Weight, including the Casks, which must not be of Colonial Wood. Parties at Port Elizabeth or in that vicinity, who may tender, will specify their Terms if the supply be delivered at the Commissariat Magazine, or on the beach at that Port; also, their terms if delivered in Cape Town, to be at the option of the Commissariat.

Each Tender to be accompanied by an Instrument in Duplicate (copies of which may be had at this Office, or at the Commissariat Office at Graham's Town or Port Elizabeth) binding the parties under penalty well and duly to perform the stipulations contained in the Tender, should it be accepted.

Payment for the above-mentioned Supplies will be made in Treasury Bills at Par.

Any further conditions and particulars may be known on application.

CHARLES PALMER, Dep. Com. Gen.

Commissariat Office, Cape Town, Aug. 7, 1846.

WHEELWRIGHT AND WAGONMAKER.

THE Under-signed respectfully informs the Public that he has commenced Business in the above lines at Plumstead, Wynberg, next door to Mr. BOWMAN, Blacksmith, where he hopes by strict attention to orders, and moderate Charges; to meet the approbation of those who employ him.

N. B. Farmers' Implements made and repaired with despatch.

C. PARSONS.

PRIVATE AMATEUR THEATRE.

THE Private Dutch Amateur Company playing under the united motto

Tot But en Struik & Door Wer Fructueus

WILL GIVE THEIR SECOND REPRESENTATION

ON

FRIDAY EVENING

This 14th August 1846,

WHEN WILL BE PERFORMED:

VALVAISE EN ADELAIDE,

OR,

De Zegepraal der Vriendschap over de Liefile,

DRAMA IN FIVE ACTS.

Followed by

DE LISTIGE WEDUWE,

OR, DE TEMPERAMENEN,

PARCE.

Subscribers are requested to send for their Tickets between 10 and 4 o'clock, on the day of Performance at the Office of this Paper.

REMOVAL.

THE Under-signed begs to acquaint her Friends and the Public THAT SHE HAS REMOVED

FROM KEEROM-STREET TO NO. 16, CORNER OF LONG AND CASTLE-STREETS, the House lately occupied by L. HEINMANN, where she has for sale all sorts of

FINE AND WINTER GOODS,

AT MODERATE PRICES.

DRESS-MAKING AS USUAL.

Aug. 7, 1846. J. P. DE VILLIERS.

BOOKS, WITHOUT RESERVE.

A Sale of BOOKS will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 12th Aug., at the Auction Rooms in Heerenracht, at 6 o'clock.

WM. TOWN, Auctioneer.

Cape Town, Aug. 10, 1846.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

In the Insolvent Estate of COENRAAD LUDWIG FRIEDRICH.

THIS DAY,

(MONDAY,) THE 10th OF AUGUST

AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK A.M.,

WILL BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER

ON THE SPOT,

CERTAIN TWO Pieces of Land, in extent upwards of Ten Acres, with a House and other Buildings erected thereon, situated on the Simon's Town Road, opposite the Half-way House of Mr. RATEBEER, about Nine Miles from Cape Town, in the vicinity of the beautiful advancing Village of Wynberg, and affording a good opportunity to Capitalists and others to invest money. Its situation offers also an excellent opportunity to establish a Half-way House, and the carrying on of other business. The fertility of the soil and the situation are so well known, that it requires no further recommendation.

The Conditions of Sale are to be seen at the Master's Office, and at that of the Under-signed.

G. L. STETTLER, Sole Trustee.

PUBLIC SALE.

In the Insolvent Estate of JOHAN MARTIN HANCKE

ON TUESDAY,

The 1st of SEPTEMBER 1846,

WILL BE PEREMPTORILY SOLD

BY PUBLIC AUCTION, ON THE SPOT,

With Liberal Competition Money,

THE HOUSE AND ERF, situated in Constitution-street, No. 11, replete with every convenience, having 5 Rooms, Kitchen, Pantry, Coach House, Stable, Servant's Apartments, and other Outbuildings, Garden with Vine Trellis, (the Property being in extent 60 by 125 feet) with abundance of Water, and a Waterleading near the Kitchen.

This Property is pleasantly situated in a daily improving part of the Town, and in the vicinity of "Trinity Church," has a splendid view of Table Bay, and is well adapted as a residence for a respectable family.

AT THE SAME TIME WILL BE SOLD,

Household Furniture of every description, as Sofa, Dining and other Tables, Chairs, Couches, a Piano, Carpets, Ward-ropes, Looking Glasses, Pictures, Brass Fenders and Fire Irons, Chinese Chimney and other Ornaments, Lamps, a Horse Clock, a Marble Pendulum, a Spyglass, Bedstead and Bedding, Dressing Tables and Washstand Stands, &c. &c. &c. Crockeryware, Liquor and Cruet Stands with Silver Edges, Trays, Candlesticks, &c. &c. In the Kitchen a Portable Double Patent Hotplate, Kitchen Utensils, some Lead Pipes, and a large number of empty Bottles.

Conditions of Sale of the Landed Property may be seen at the Master's Office, and at the Under-signed's.

J. T. JURGENS,

J. G. STEYTLER, Esq., Joint Trustees.

H. J. P. LE SUZUR,

FANCY BAZAAR

ON SATURDAY next, at 11 o'clock A.M., in the Commercial Rooms, will be held a Fancy Bazaar for the disposal of articles worked by the Young Ladies' Domestic Society;—the Money realized to be appropriated towards the erection of the New Dutch Church.

PROTECTOR, ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Directors of this Company hereby give notice, that the Certificates of Shares, printed on Parchment, will be ready for exchange at this Office on the 1st October next; and that all sessions up to that date will be registered gratis.

By Order of Directors, S. DE KOCK, Secretary.

Cape Town, Aug. 5, 1846.

CALEDON AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE PLOUGHING MATCH which was to have come off in August next, is postponed by order of the Sub-Committee, in consequence of the absence on Commando, of many intending Competitors.

WM. M. MACKAY, Hon. Sec.

July 22nd 1846.

TO LET.

POSSESSION to be had immediately, that agreeable and spacious Dwelling House, situate at No. 3, Market-square, replete with every convenience for a respectable Family. The House contains 9 Rooms, Stable for 3 Horses, covered Back Passage, which may be used for a Coach House.

Apply to the Under-signed at Shamble No. 4

P. MORKEL.

Notice to Creditors and Debtors.

In the Estate of the late MR. STEPHANUS JOHANNES HOFFMEYER, B.A., and surviving Widow Mrs. CATERINA W. VAN BREDA.

ALL Persons having any Claims of what nature against the Estate, are requested to send in the same within two months from this date, to Mr. STEPHANUS DE KOCK, Esq., and those indebted to the same, to settle their accounts without delay with said Mr. S. de KOCK.

Widow S. J. HOFFMEYER, born VAN BREDA, Testamentary Executor.

Garden Nootgedacht, Aug. 5, 1846.

STRAYED

FROM the Place of the Under-signed on the 12th of May last, an Iron-grey, (blauw schimmel) Stallion, about 5 years old, without riem or halter, and no conspicuous marks, long and weak pasterns, supposed to have strayed in the direction of Piketberg.—Whoever restores him to the Under-signed, shall be well rewarded.

Klein Drakenstein, 4th Aug. 1846.

C. C. PICK, Sr.

£15 REWARD.

WHEREAS on the night of Saturday the 25th

inst., some Person did feloniously steal from my pasturage, on the Upper Place of Mr. P. J. KORTZ, at Tygerberg, a bright CHESTNUT STALLION, white face, and white feet; but which Horse was recovered on the following Monday; whoever will give information that will lead to the conviction of the Person who took the Horse and rode it on this occasion, shall receive the above reward.

SAML. H. HART,

Tygerberg, 28th July 1846.

1000 SHEEP.

One Wagon and a Span of Excellent Oxen.

TO-MORROW (Tuesday) the 11th August, 1846, will be sold at Mr. D. DE VILLIERS, D'Urban, the above number of Sheep, in excellent condition, picked out of a large flock; as also, a serviceable Techt Wagon and Span of Oxen, positively to the highest Bidder.

HY. HARVEY,

J. G. STEYTLER, Esq., Auctioneer.

1,000 Fat Sheep, (among which 100 Merino

Wethers, and

150 do. Goats,

WILL be publicly sold on THURSDAY, the 13th instant, for account of Mr. PHILIP WOUTER DE Vos, Jr., at Moddergat. The Sheep will be positively present on the day and place aforesaid, and are in good Condition.

C. P. LINDENBERG, Auctioneer.

Vendue Office, Stellenbosch,

Aug. 4, 1846.

Refreshments and a good glass of Wine will be given.

120 Slaughter and Draught Oxen and Cows,

WILL be sold on MONDAY the 17th August, at the Place of Mr. J. BLAUSKENSBERG, in Zwartland.

Mr. J. W. MOORE, Vendue Adm.

YOUNG HORSES

MULES, &c.

A PUBLIC SALE will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 10th September next, Mr. ALEX. REID'S Residence, KLIP RIVER, near the Village of SWELLEN-DAM, of

100 Young Horses, from 2 to 5 years old,

most part from the best Stud in the District,

30 Hares, in Foal to good Horses,

60 Mules.

The Swelldam Agricultural Society being desirous to establish an Annual Horse Fair, has recommended the above Sale, and should there be sufficient encouragement given both by Members and others, furnishing good Stock and Buyers, in giving liberal Prices, they will establish an annual fair for the Sale of all sorts of Stock.

Swelldam, 1st August, 1846.

(Signed) F. W. REITZ, Sec.

N. B. All Persons wishing to avail of this opportunity of disposing of